

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI
JUNE 12, 1904.

Christ Crucified.—Mark 15: 22-30.

Commentary.—I. The journey to Calvary (c. 22). They bring him—Plato's sentence is supposed to have been given about eight o'clock in the morning. The Jews must have taken Jesus and started for the cross almost immediately. In advance was a soldier carrying a white wooden board on which was written the nature of the crime. Next came four soldiers, under a centurion, with the hammer and the nails, guarding Jesus, who bore, as always in such cases, the cross on which He was to suffer. There came two robbers, each bearing his cross, and guarded by soldiers. They were followed by a great multitude, many exulting, a few weeping. Golgotha—Golgotha is the Hebrew, and Calvary the Latin word with the same meaning. II. Scenes around the cross (vs. 23-28). 23. With a great cry.—It was a merciful custom of the Jews to give those condemned to crucifixion, with a view to producing stupefaction, a strong aromatic wine. This "they offered" (R. V.) to Christ. He tasted (Matt. xxvi. 34), but refused to drink, as it would obscure the clearness of His faculties.

24. Parted His garments.—The four soldiers divided among themselves His outer robe, headress, girdle and sandals, but for His "coat," that is His tunic or under garment, which which was without seam and which would have been ruined if divided, they cast lots (John xix. 23, 24). Casting lots—What a picture. "Amid the most solemn scene of human history, the unconscious actors sit down to gamble." The legacy in worldly things left by Jesus was very small. 25. Third hour.—Nine o'clock in the morning. They crucified Him—His hands and feet were nailed to the cross (Luke xlv. 39-40), and then it was lifted and sunk into the ground with a sudden shock, producing great pain. "The feet of the sufferer were only a foot or two above the ground."—Schaff.

26. Superscription.—The white tablet nailed upon the cross, above the head of the victim, to declare the crime for which He was crucified. "It was a common custom to affix a label to the cross giving a statement of the crime for which the person suffered."—Clarke. Was written—Plato wrote this superscription evidently in derision (John xix. 19). It was written in Hebrew for the Jews, in Greek for the foreigners and in Latin for the Romans.

"Power, culture and piety in their noblest forms pay homage at the feet of Jesus." King of the Jews.—The words are somewhat different in the different gospels, probably because some of the writers copied from one language and some from another. The truth was proclaimed in jest: Jesus is in fact, a King, with many enemies. 27. Two thieves.—This was probably done with the intention of giving the people to think that Jesus was to be classed with them. 28. Scripture was fulfilled.—Isaiah liii. 12. Omitted in B. V.

III. Christ mocked (vs. 29-32). 29. Railed on Him.—They uttered taunts founded on calumnious misrepresentations of His words; they ridicule His kingship and even His piety; they trample on His pretences and spit over His woes.—Whedon. Waggling—An accompanying gesture expressive of contempt. Ah—An exclamation of derision. Ah—strokes the temple.—At the first cleansing of the temple, when he said, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up" (John ii. 19). They had never forgotten this. 30. Save thyself.—They thought that if Jesus were the Messiah, surely He could deliver Himself from the Roman cross. But Jesus showed His power and saved His own life. "If He does not then He is so far from being the Messiah that He is justly crucified for making such pretensions."

31. Chief priests. Scribes.—The dignitaries and members of the Sanhedrin, as well as the ordinary bystanders, mocked, for they suppose they have gained a complete victory. 32. They reviled.—From this it appears that the first both of the thieves approached Christ. "The word here rendered 'reviled' is rendered 'cast the same in His teeth' in Matt. xxvii. 44. One of them, however, went further, blaspheming Him. (Luke xxiii. 30), but as the weary hours passed away, the other, separating himself from the sympathies of all who stood around the cross, turned in humble penitence and faith to Christ."

IV. Christ crucified (vs. 33-39). 33. Sixth hour.—Noon. Darkness.—The darkness continued three hours, from noon until three o'clock. Over the whole land—Of Palestine and the darkness was typical of the moral darkness that filled the land. "This was a miraculous occurrence, showing the amazement of God at the wickedness of the crucifixion of Him who is the light of the world and the sun of righteousness."—Schaff. The ninth hour.—The hour of the offering of the evening sacrifice. Jesus cried.—This was Christ's fourth utterance on the cross, and it is the only one towards the close of the darkness. Eli, etc.—Mark preserves the Aramaic words exactly as they were spoken by Jesus. The repetition, "My God, My God," gives a deeply pathetic force. It is an expression of utter loneliness and desolation, the depth of which it is not for man to fathom. It is going beyond the Scriptures to say that a sense of God's wrath extorted that cry, for He was the beloved of the Father.—Carr. These words of Christ are the first words of Psalm 22.

35. He calleth Elias. They either only caught the first syllable or misapprehended the words, or, as some think, spoke in wilful mockery and declared he called not on "Eli," God, but on "Elias," whose appearance was universally expected.—Cam. Eli.—Vinegar.—"Barnabas" is the most painful aggravation of death by crucifixion. Christ not uttered his fifth saying on the cross, "My thirst" (John 19: 28). This was his only expression of bodily suffering on the cross. The short stem of a hyssop plant. With this

they were able to reach his mouth with the sponge. Gave him.—The first drink of vinegar and gall Jesus refused, but this, mixed with any drug, was accepted. Let alone, etc. This was probably uttered seriously. "There was an actual suspense, awakened by the awful darkness, as to whether the divine interposition would not take place."

37. A loud voice. As it were the triumphant cry of a conqueror. He now uttered his sixth saying, "It is finished" (John 19: 30). "This is one word in the Greek, and has been called the greatest single word ever uttered. What was finished? His life work, the cup of suffering, the atonement for the sins of the world, the old era, and dispensation."—Pemberton. The seventh saying was, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (Luke 23: 46). Gave up the ghost. "He dismissed the spirit." He himself willingly gave up his own life.

38. The veil.—was rent. The great veil of the temple that hung between the holy place and the holies, 40 cubits (60 feet) long, and 20 cubits (30 feet) wide, of the thickness of 2½ palm of the hand, and wrought in 72 squares, which were joined together.—Eidersheim. 49.—The centurion. The Roman officer who had charge of the crucifixion. Saw. When he saw what was done he acknowledged that God himself was showing His approval of Jesus (Luke 23: 47). Son of God. What a testimony! and from a Roman officer.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

History presents no theme comparable in importance to the incarnation, sufferings and death of Jesus Christ. This is seen when we consider the dignity of His person, the intensity of His sorrows and the great end of His death.

The Jews who had the light of Moses and the prophets, were expecting the Saviour. They had heard and seen the teachings and miracles of Christ. Yet because His purity of life and teaching contrasted with their own depravity and sin they hated Him without cause. They refused to acknowledge His righteousness, they clamored for His life, they bore false witness to convict Him, and persevered until He was condemned by Plato, whom the historian declares was a "base, sordid and oppressive ruler." Yet base as he was he endeavored to release Christ from the hands of those who professed to be awaiting His coming. The crucifixion was a Roman punishment which was never inflicted but upon the most debased characters. It was therefore associated with the deepest infamy, and to this the Jews, as against His judgment, understanding and conscience, simply to gratify the carnal hate and envy of an ignorant people.

Christ knew their hate and envy, yet after the cruel work was accomplished and the nails had been driven through the quivering flesh of the feet that had traversed Judea, on errands of mercy and through the hands that had so often been been open to bless the people, and the cross had been lifted with its victim to endure the agony of hours, the first word spoken by the sufferer, was "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," which was soon verified, for they crucified Him, saying, "He saved others, himself He cannot save."

Through uttered in wicked irony, yet it was important truth. Almost every town and village where He had traveled could produce evidence that He had saved others from disease and wretchedness; lepers, convulsed, blood issues stayed, palsies healed, demons vanquished, the deaf, the lame and the blind. Christ could have saved Himself. Had He seen fit to do so. He possessed all power, both in Heaven and on earth. He had life in Himself. If He had spoken the word He could have summoned angels to His rescue and by paralyzing every land lifted against Him, but there was a sense in which their words were true. As He pledged surety and mediator of mankind He must suffer. There was a necessity for it, for if He exercised His essential power, the purposes of Heaven would have failed, and the predictions of the prophets would have been falsified. The types and sacrifices would have had no significance, the end of His coming would have been rendered void, and the world must have remained unredeemed forever. Sin produced spiritual death, opened the grave for the body, and the regions of eternal despair, for the soul. He therefore suffered death on the cross to make atonement for sin. He did not save himself from the suffering and death of the cross, so that whoever believed in Him might have life by his death. He could not exalt us without being debased, could not deliver us from the curse without being made a curse for us, could not procure our justification but by being condemned himself. The mystery of the cross is the mystery of the love of God which passeth all understanding.

THOUGHT HE WAS RICH.

Told the Dentist to Take Out His Teeth, and He Did It.

Hempstead, L. I., June 6.—Robert Dawson, who has been working for some time as a blacksmith for members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, became insane yesterday and imagined he had \$10,000,000. He decided to give up life at the forge and left for Hempstead. He went to several stores and told the proprietors that he had fallen heir to a very large fortune in England where he formerly lived.

The goods he asked for were at once forthcoming. Among the things he asked for were two diamond rings, a handsome gold watch, gold eyeglasses and some of the best suits of clothing. As he was being fitted for one of the suits, Dawson noticed that his teeth needed attention, and decided at once to have two of the finest sets that could be purchased and at the same time to do away with toothache forever. He went to a dentist. "Pull them out and give me the best sets I can buy, for I have plenty of money to pay for them." The dentist did as he was told and out came all of Dawson's teeth. Now the dentist is wondering where his pay is coming from. Dawson is now under arrest.

A MURDERER CONFESSES TO SAVE ACCOMPLICE.

Frenchman Predicts Federation of "The United States of Europe."

Washington, Pa., June 6.—Milavor Kovovick, now under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel Ferguson, a wealthy contractor, last September, has made a confession to the authorities exonerating Milavor Patrovik, who was recently convicted for murder in the second degree for the same crime. In his confession Kovovick names three of his countrymen as accomplices, and says they are now in Croatia, beyond the hands of the law. The crime to which Kovovick confesses was a Finnish one. On Sept. 25 last, as Contractor Ferguson was driving along a road in Washington county, on his way to pay the men at the Ferguson railroad camp he was blown from his buggy by a dynamite mine placed under a small bridge on the road. In his possession was a satchel containing \$5,000, which was stolen. Detectives will leave shortly for Croatia in search of the three accomplices of Kovovick.

United States and Europe.

Chicago June 6.—A union of the majority of the nations of Europe into a great federation has been predicted by Anatole Percy Beaulieu, the French economist and sociologist, in a lecture on "The United States of Europe," given under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise. In this union, which Prof. Beaulieu thought was due to come about, though possibly not in the twentieth century, three nations, he said, would not be included. England, because it would combine instead with the United States; Russia, because it would form a great independent nation by itself, and Turkey, because it would be absorbed by the coalition and lose its identity. The union would be a necessity, the speaker said, to resist American aggression and the "yellow peril."

NEWS IN BRIEF

There will be four Canadians on the reorganized "Soo" directorate.

A new municipal building is projected for Toronto Junction.

Capt. Peter Huddart, the British shipper, is dead, at the age of 85.

This last session of the second cable connecting Canada and America has been completed.

The Ontario Government has decided to cut a canal between Sturgeon River and Wabigoon Lake.

Mr. Ed. M. Elliott has been appointed Clerk and Treasurer of Peterboro' County.

The Worcester Spy, of Worcester, Mass., established in 1770, has suspended publication.

It is reported that men are being enlisted in Mongolia to aid the Tibetans against the British.

It is reported that the G. T. R. will erect a new depot and locomotive works at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Ontario License Department has taken proceedings against a Merriton Lotekeeper for refusing lodging.

At the approaching Oxford commemoration, Sig. Marconi will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Up to date the total insurance losses in the recent conflagration at Toronto have been placed at \$8,500,000.

Mr. E. H. Oliver Mackenzie, fellow in classes at the University of Toronto, has been awarded a scholarship at Columbia.

President Roosevelt has appointed a commission to investigate the charges against the Governor and the Judges of Alaska.

Among the military attaches with the Japanese fleet who will witness the attack on Port Arthur is Captain Hacker, of Canada.

There is no truth in the story of an attempt to assassinate the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff.

Mr. Rendell Snell has been appointed license inspector for North Hastings in place of Dr. Faulkner, resigned.

Mr. E. T. Malone, K. C., has agreed to act as sole arbitrator in the dispute between the Toronto striking brewery workmen and their employers.

In a discussion in the British House of Commons, on homes for poor-house children, Mr. Samuel, M.P., objected to the proposal to establish schools in Canada.

Mr. Peter Ewan has resigned the post of Deputy Governor of Toronto to J. M. John English, Provincial bailiff, succeeding him. Mr. John Ewan succeeds Mr. English.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., of Winnipeg, has withdrawn from the practice of law, and will come to Ottawa to engage in literary work.

Mr. Andrew William Mann, bank manager, of London, Ont., has petitioned for a bill of divorce from his wife, Helen, who is now living in the United States.

Major Archibald, of the Salvation army, has been obliged to decline the position of parole officer, offered him by the Dominion Government. General Booth could not see his way clear to letting Major Archibald go.

The Australian Government has given General Hutton leave to communicate direct to the War Office on matters not concerning Australian Affairs.

The bye-election in Kamloops for the British Columbia Legislature yesterday resulted in the return of Hon. F. J. Fulton, (Government) by acclamation.

The Dudley, Eng., Chamber of Commerce has given its support to the resolution adopted by the Glasgow Chamber in favor of admitting Canadian live cattle.

A Parliamentary blue book shows that the British Empire supplied more than half the gold supply of the world in 1902. Canada's share being 7 per cent.

Twenty-nine passengers rejected by the steamer Kronland as physically unfit and brought back to London have been re-booked by eastern agents for Canada, via New York.

The Moorish brigands demand \$55,000 besides certain concessions for the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, American and British subjects, respectively, who were recently kidnapped.

The Portuguese town of Setubal, which has 30,000 inhabitants, is threatened with an epidemic of hydrophobia. Recently a mad dog bit thirteen other canines, and these in turn went mad and bit 200 goats

and cows which supply the town with milk.

Under the contract with Mr. Colombar, of Paris, for a direct steamship service between Canada and France, the Dominion Government has served the required thirty days' notice upon Mr. Colombar for the cancellation of the contract.

The Colonial Secretary and the Duke of Marlborough will attend the London Dominion Day banquet at the Savoy Hotel, and the American and French Ambassadors are likely to be guests.

The U. S. State Department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Dominion authorities of Walter McMillan, arrested in Minnesota on a charge of forgery committed in Manitoba.

Small capitalists and well to do men are leaving New South Wales, owing to the depression and dissatisfaction at the working of the Arbitration Court, for Canada and the United States.

The Manchester, Eng., Courier says that geography in these days is studied as a means to fiction writing, instancing Rudyard Kipling, Sir Gilbert Parker, Henry Norman and Stephen Jeune.

Marconi says a great portion of the American news intended for the ocean paper service will be sent by Cape Breton for the sake of cheapness. Each ship on the voyage will receive 100 words of condensed matter daily.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says the Canadian-Russian agreement regarding seizure of sailors without recourse to arbitration is due to the influence of the Anglo-French treaty, and other nations are now likely to follow suit.

The Vickers-Maxim Company, of England, is awaiting instructions from the Canadian Government in regard to the launching of the Dominion Fisheries cruiser Canada. The ceremony is to take place at Barrow on the 14th inst.

Dr. Baerndt, former Austrian Minister of Commerce, and Count Mervelt, former Governor of the Province of Tyrol, and Silesia, will sail from Cherbourg, June 10, for New York. They will tour the United States and Canada to study educational institutions.

Colonial Secretary Lytton, replying in the British Commons to Mr. Devlin's question as to whether Canada had been asked to contribute to the Imperial war, said there was no record of any communication on the subject since the colonial conference.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Colonial Secretary Lytton, replying to Mr. Devlin re Lord Milner's Johannesburg speech, said Lord Milner expressed his personal views. He had received no instructions from the British Government on the subject.

The London Pall Mall Gazette applauds Crowdy's article in the College Times and says Canada finds difficulty in utilizing the English public school boy when resolving him at the age of twenty-five, but if she gets him ten years younger she can offer him a fair chance to become a Strathcona or Mountstephen.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The Clauses Respecting Newfoundland Criticized.

London, June 6.—Speaking in the House of Commons last night on the Anglo-French convention, Earl Percy declared that the empire was now absolute master of every inch of soil in Newfoundland, with full liberty to apply British capital to develop its fishing and other resources as its people pleased. Regarding the sale of bait, he thought a more satisfactory arrangement might have been made, under which the French would have had absolute unrestricted right to purchase bait in Newfoundland, and in return surrender the artificial stimulus they obtain from the system of bounties. The power of the French to obtain bait under the agreement will be strictly restricted to the treaty bounties, but, on the other hand, the French retain their system of bounties because it subverts their policy of training fishermen for their place in the service of the French fleet in time of war.

Mr. Bowles stated that he would not press his amendment calling for the assent of the colony where their rights were affected, but left it as a statement. There were certain criticisms still requiring an answer. In order to compensate the French for the abandonment of nothing in Newfoundland, Britain was going to give them pecuniary compensation, not yet settled. The agreement brought in at very turn with unsettled and doubtful questions.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

Receipts of grain on the street today were fair and prices generally unchanged. Wheat steady, with sales of 200 bushels of white selling at 96c, 100 bushels of red winter at 96c, and 200 bushels of goose at 80c to 81c. Barley sold at 46c to 47c for 100 bushels. Oats unchanged, 700 bushels selling at 38c to 38½c.

Dairy produce in moderate supply, with prices firm. Choice dairy butter sold at 16c to 18c per lb., and eggs at 17c per dozen. Hay quiet at steady prices: 25 loads sold at \$11 to \$13 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$9 for mixed. Straw is unchanged at \$10 to \$11 a ton.

Dressed hogs in limited supply and prices firm; light sold at \$7.50 and heavy at \$7.

Wheat, white, bush, 96c; red, 95c; corn, 33c; oats, 31c; peas, 38c to 38½c; beans, 65c to 66c; barley, bush, 46c to 47c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$11 to \$13; clover, \$7 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10 to \$11; apples, 25c; potatoes, 13c to 14c; cabbage, 15c; cauliflower, 17c; butter dairy, 16c to 18c; creamery, 18c to 21c; chickens, per lb., 14c to 16c; turkeys, per lb., 16c to 20c; mutton, per bag, \$1.05, \$1.15; beef, hindquarters \$7.50 to \$9; do, forequarters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.25; do, medium, carcass, \$6 to \$6.50; lamb, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 4.—Canadian cattle are steady at 11c to 12½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 9c per lb. Sheep, steady, 12c to 14c per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

The Cheese Markets.

London, June 4.—On cheese market today, 15 factories offered 1,075 boxes, sales, 135 at 8c; 522 at 8 1/16c; 110 at 8 1/8c.

Cornwall, June 4.—There were 854 white and 1,338 colored cheese boarded here to-day. All sold at 8c except 226 colored, which brought 1-16c more and 215 held over.

To ronto Cattle Market.

Receipts of live stock were 22 cars, 360 cattle, 812 hogs, 55 calves and 140 horses to Park, Blackwell.

Part of the above shipment came in Thursday afternoon, after we got the 125 cars mentioned in our report Friday morning.

For some of the above mentioned cattle were stock calves, in transit to the Northwest.

All offerings of cattle to-day, as well as what were left over from Thursday, found ready sale at unchanged quotations, when quality is considered.

Prices for sheep, lambs and calves were steady at quotations given below.—Deliveries amounted to 1,000. English bacon markets being lower, prices took a drop of 12 1/2c per cwt. Selects sold at \$5.12 1/2 and lights and fats at \$4.87 1/2 per cwt.

Exporters.—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters sold at \$5 to \$5.35 per cwt., medium at \$4.80 to \$5.

Export butchers.—Choice export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Export cows.—Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—Choice pickling lots of butchers, equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, sold at \$4.60 to \$4.75; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; common at \$3.50 to \$4.00; rough and inferior at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60. Those weighing from 950 to 1,050 of good quality sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers.—Choice yearling calves sold at \$3.75 to \$4; poorer grades and of color sold at \$3 to \$3.50, according to quality.

Milk cows and springers sold from \$25 to \$62 each.

Veal calves.—Calves sold from \$2.50 to \$3 each and \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep.—Export ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.25; export bucks at \$3 to \$3.50.

Lambs.—Yearling grain-fed lambs sold at \$5 to \$5.25.

Spring Lambs.—Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Hogs.—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were \$5.12 1/2 per cwt., and \$4.87 1/2 for lights and fats.

Bradstreets on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal continues of fair dimensions but it is not specially active. The sorting trade in seasonable goods is a little more active in some lines. Values of manufacturers generally are pretty well maintained. The shipping business is showing a good deal of activity.

In Toronto there has been a moderate amount of activity this week in the wholesale trade. Prices of staple goods are steady to firm. The outlook for fall business is very fair. Prices for wool are a little firmer. There is a fair demand for money, and rates are steady.

At Quebec, the sorting demand for the week has been fairly active, and it is likely to continue for a few weeks. With continued seasonable weather the prospects are favorable.

The movement in Hamilton wholesale trade as reported to Bradstreet's this week is showing an increase in some departments. There is a good demand for sorting retail stocks and this is expected to grow as the season advances. The conditions of general trade are sound.

In London, the jobbing trade this week has been occupied largely with sorting orders, which have been coming forward quite freely.

The most favorable outlook for the wheat crop is having a good effect on the wholesale trade situation at Winnipeg.

Business at Ottawa is fairly active. Prices are firmly held.

Mrs. Subbuss—I don't think that cook of ours would be so fond of heaven, as Subbuss—Probably not unless she has every Thursday and every other Sunday out.

USED WRONG RIFLES.

U. S. Palma Trophy Team Broke the Regulations.

London, June 6.—At the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association, held in London to-day, Lord Chylesmore, the President, referred to the correspondence between the National Rifle Association and the American Rifle Association relative to the allegation that the American team, which won the Palma trophy in 1903, did not use the national arm of the United States, and therefore did not conform to the regulations. The object of the council of the association in sifting the matter was not to seek to reverse the result of the match, or arouse any bitterness, but to clear up the serious question which had been publicly raised.

Replying to a communication from the National Rifle Association, General B. W. Spencer, admits the general truth of the allegation, but he denies that the Americans wilfully contravened the rules of the contest. He says they brought two patterns of rifles, and as no objection was raised to the pattern ultimately selected they thought they were entitled to use it.

In reply the secretary of the National Rifle Association said he regretted the rifles used by the Americans were fitted with barrels which were not in all respects the pattern issued to the troops for service, and thus one of the rules was infringed. "It would be offensive to the competing team," wrote the secretary, "to assume that they intended to commit a breach of the rules unless prevented by protest." General Spencer formally acknowledged the above, promising to lay the matter before the executive committee. The meeting approved the action of the council.

FINED FOR MEETING A GIRL.

Chinaman Fined on a Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Chicago, June 6.—Harry Ye, a Chinese waiter, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Caverly yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested while in the company of Hazel Martin, 14 years old, who lives at 2907 South Park avenue.

According to Ye, the girl informed him over the telephone that she would like to meet him and Friday evening they met at a down town street corner. They were walking in Michigan avenue when arrested. Ye told Justice Caverly that he had often met many other American girls while in the capacity of a waiter and named several.

No one appeared to prosecute Ye and the magistrate fined him, saying: "Learn to court your own women and you will find it cheaper."

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

The British Commission Presents Its Interim Report.

London, June 6.—The Royal Commission appointed in August, 1901, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis, has arrived at a conclusion justifying the issuance of an interim report, according to which the commission finds that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical.

The commission states that extensive experiments proved that the disease produced in animals by tuberculous material, whether of human or of bovine origin, was identical both in its broad general features and in the finer histological details. The commission's records include the results of post-mortem examinations.

This disproof of Professor Koch's theory is regarded by the majority of the experts of the highest importance as bearing on the possibility of infection through milk.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Intervention Asked for in the Sydney Strike.

Halifax, June 6.—The only important development in the Sydney situation to-day was the passing of a memorial to the Federal Government by the Board of Trade asking that the Department of Labor at once intervene in the matter of effecting a settlement of the dispute. The memorial was submitted to a meeting of the board by a committee of clergymen of Sydney, who had held a conference in the morning.

There has been only one eventful incident during the day. This was the stowing of a crowd of Hungarians who were unloading a car of coal, by a party of young strike sympathizers. No other acts of violence took place.

DROWNED IN NEW YORK.

Body of Missing London, Ont., Banker Found in the East River.

New York, June 6.—The body of a man of 35 was found in the East River off Eighty-Ninth street on Sunday, and was taken to the morgue. A black silk necktie he wore