

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. JUNE 5, 1904.

Christ's Trial Before Pilate—Mark 15:1-54.

Commentary.—I. Jesus before the Jewish Sanhedrin. The trial was held in the morning—Jesus had two trials. The first was before the Jewish authorities, who brought in a charge against him, the punishment of which was death. The second trial was before the Roman procurator, Pilate, who had power to inflict the death penalty. In the first trial there are three distinct acts. 1. Jesus is taken before the high priests, Annas and Caiaphas, probably between one and two o'clock in the morning. 2. He is taken before the members of the Sanhedrin for an informal trial, an hour or two later. 3. The Sanhedrin was forbidden to investigate any capital crime during the night, and according to the Roman law, a sentence pronounced before dawn was not valid. Chief priests—The Sanhedrin, the highest Jewish council, composed of seventy-one members. It could condemn to death, but the execution of the sentence rested with the Roman procurator.

II. Pilate questioning Jesus (vs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54). Pilate questioned Jesus (vs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54). Pilate questioned Jesus (vs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54).

Art thou, etc.—This question presupposes that Jesus had treasonably claimed to be a king. The Jews made three principal charges against Jesus: 1. Sedition—perverting the people from their allegiance to Caesar. 2. Claiming to be a king. John shows (John viii. 33-38) how Jesus explained His royalty and His kingdom as to cause Pilate to take no account of His claim at all. That is, it is an affirmative answer which means, "It is as you say."

3. The Jews refused to enter the hall, because they were ceremonially unclean if they entered the house of a Gentile during or just before the Passover feast. Pilate, therefore, went out and had a banquet with them (Luke xxiii. 2; John xviii. 28-32). Many things—all were mere technicalities and quibblings; they either wholly falsified, or perverted his statements to make a charge appear that he was a confessed criminal. Answered nothing—He was conscious of His innocence. He knew that they could not prove their charges. They cited no law, and there was no need of His replying. 4. Asked Him again—Pilate was convinced that Jesus was innocent, and yet He would not testify to free the Jews and give His prisoner His liberty. 5. Marvelled—Pilate was probably more surprised that He bore this so meekly, and did not return railing for railing, than that He did not set up a defence. The latter was unnecessary; the former was unusual.

III. The Jews choose Barabbas, vi. 11. In verses 6-15 we have an account of the second trial before Pilate. This was the trial set in the proceedings against Christ. 6. Released, etc.—This custom was in harmony with the nature of the feast and, however it originated, was so completely established that Pilate was obliged to conform to it. 7. Verses 8, 7, Barabbas. An insurrectionist, a robber and a murderer. He was actually guilty of much worse crimes than they had charged against Jesus. He had a short time before this evidently been a ringleader in an outbreak in Jerusalem against the Roman government with them. The associates of Barabbas were also in the same prison, and in prison. 8. Will ye, etc. Pilate is laboring hard to release Jesus, and yet he does not assert his authority, but constantly yields to the clamor of the wicked Jews.

10. He knew, for envy. He could not doubt who were the ringleaders in the tumultuous scene now being enacted, or what was the motive that had prompted them to bring the accused before him. He could not doubt who were the ringleaders in the tumultuous scene now being enacted, or what was the motive that had prompted them to bring the accused before him. He could not doubt who were the ringleaders in the tumultuous scene now being enacted, or what was the motive that had prompted them to bring the accused before him.

14. Why—Pilate makes another direct appeal, cried out the more—There were no questions to be considered by them; they were resolved to leave his life. Nothing else would satisfy them.

15. Wishing to content (R. V.)—What a weak man Pilate was; a slave to the opinions of the people. Before Pilate pronounced the sentence he took water and washed his hands publicly, thus expressing in words what he uttered in words, "I am innocent of the blood of this

just person. See ye to it." (Matt. xxvii. 24). They answered all the people and said, "His blood be upon us and on our children." Scourged Him—"The scourge of leather thongs was loaded with lead, or armed with spikes and bones, which lacerated the back, chest and face." Pilate hoped the scourging would satisfy the Jews.

The trial of Christ was a monstrous travesty on justice. Illegality marked it at every stage. The effort was to arrive at guilt, not justice. What a spectacle! The trial before the Sanhedrin was a farce, the object of malicious hate, the sport of a Herod and his depraved minions, the football of political exigencies.

The Judge. Pontius Pilate had been procurator of Judaea for six years. He quelled the frequent uprisings against the Roman power with great severity, and was hated by the cruelty and corruption. Whether or not he was prejudiced against Jesus was authorized by the assistance of the soldiers in making the arrests, an examination of Jesus convinced him of His innocency and the hollowness of the charges. Only one right course was open; to dismiss the case and discharge the prisoner. But to the man trained to the sinuous course of expediency the case presented difficulties. Principles of justice were abandoned for a balancing of personal considerations. On the one hand would be the open disregard of law and evidence and the violation of conscience. On the other, the hope of immunity for his past maladministration, and an escape from the peril of being accused of favoring a aspirant to the throne. He tried to avoid a decision. But he could not avoid it, nor escape the consequences of it, though he formally washed his hands. He ignored justice, stifled conscience and chose the way of expediency. It extricated him from a present situation, but could not save him from a later disgrace, remorse and a suicide's death.

The complainants—The Sadducees were favorable to the liberalization of the Jewish civilization, and were profiting by the rewards and emoluments of office, and the ritual service of the temple. Jesus' profession of royalty endangered the property of this office-holding class. The Pharisees were the religious leaders, devoted to the letter, but regardless of the spirit of the law. Jesus in the severest language exposed the hypocrisy of this class. The motives therefore for their prosecution, are not far to seek. As between party loyalty with the perquisites of office and principle, the Sadducees chose the former and the Pharisees the latter. As for the abandonment of their worldly policy and expectations and the loss of the prestige which orthodoxy, learning and zeal had brought them, the Pharisees refused to consider it. They were the blind leaders of the blind, feeble multitude, and they all fell into the snare. The subsequent history of the Jewish people is a sad commentary on the awful consequences of a wicked act.

The prisoner—The charge preferred against Jesus before Pilate was treason; under the threefold accusation of first, sedition, second, rebellion in refusing to pay tribute, and third, open treason in claiming to be king. The second accusation is false, and shows the hatred of His persecutors, who with their legality and righteousness of paying tribute to Caesar was an open question. The first and third were not true in the sense intended. Malice never lacks an occasion. Christ's defence was dignified, simple and majestic utterance. It would seem that He made no effort to defend Himself against charges wrong-doing, but questioned regarding His divinity and kingship. He supplied what evidence was needed. He avowed His kingship, but not in the sense of this world; He confessed His sovereignty in the kingdom of truth; made known His great mission, "to bear witness unto the truth." A pleasure-loving heathen could see that there was no conflict between such a kingdom and the one he represented, and thence declared his verdict, "not guilty." But the people preferred a robber to the crucified son of God, and to the question, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus who is called Christ?" they shouted, "Crucify him." "We have no king but Caesar." Never since that day has a king God took them at their word and has given them foreign domination to the surfeit. The same personal, practical, pressing question is put to us and demands an answer. The hands which have ever ministered to our necessities we bind again, the lips which wait to speak pardon and blessing we smite anew, the sacred head accustomed to divine honors we pierce with thorns, the Son of God we crucify afresh. If we say in deed if not in word, "We will not have this man to reign over us," the horrors of the fall of Jerusalem when the thousands of Jesus' murderers festered on Roman crosses is a matter of history; the splendors of the temple and its gorgeous worship remain only a memory; the name of Caesar has long since crumbled into dust, but the kingdom of Christ and His truth abides and claims a greater number of loyal subjects than ever in all the past.

Eldon G. Burritt.

SHOT HIMSELF IN PARIS HOTEL. Son of Well-known Dentist Commits Sensational Suicide. Paris, May 30.—Alister Evans, calling himself Vincent Doyle, son of Dr. J. H. Evans, a well known American dentist, and nephew of the famous dentist who planned the escape of the Empress Eugenie from Paris, died in a hospital here to-day from the effects of a bullet wound. Evans some time ago began a liaison with Julia Plucker, a Peruvian, whose husband is a German merchant. His father did his utmost to break off the relations between the couple, threatening to disown his son. The latter refused to leave the woman, whereupon his allowance was stopped. The shooting occurred Monday at the Hotel Rivoli, where the pair were residing. Evans was taken to the hospital, where he died from blood poisoning. The manner of his shooting is unknown.

HOW A COUNTRY LAD GULLED THE GREAT PUBLIC.

Wrote Letters From a Mailing List Offering Stock for Sale and Got Lots of Money.

Plenty of Gold but No Food and Miners Had to Dine Off Horse and Dog Steak.

Cardinal Satolli Coming to the States. Rome, May 30.—Cardinal Satolli left here this morning for a rapid cross-country journey to the United States. A Naples he will take the steamer Princess Irene for New York.

Cardinal Satolli is accompanied by his cousin, Father Ercole; his private secretary, Father Marucci, and a second secretary, Father Luigi. There were gathered at the railway station to bid him good-bye many high prelates and dignitaries. Cardinal Satolli repeated that he was not charged with any mission.

Preacher Slew His Own Son. Owensboro, Ky., May 30.—The feeling against Rev. W. V. Arpa, who murdered his son in McLean county, is still very intense. The murdered boy's brother says that his father, after he struck the boy with a brake beam, lifted him in a buggy and set him on the seat, attempting to tie him in position with the rope. From time to time, he says, as the buggy jostled along, the limp body slid down and the father pulled him back in an upright position by the hair of the head. A petition is being circulated in McLean county, calling on Judge Birkhead to hold special term of court to try Armer. If Judge Birkhead can't hold the special term, Gov. Beckham will be appealed to. Hundreds have signed the petition.

Armer, in the jail here, pulled a photograph from his pocket, depicting his son sitting on his knee. His voice trembled when he talked of his son. He declares he is trusting in God, and that he is sure God knows his heart.

Mailing Letter Swindle. New York, May 30.—According to the story told to U. S. Postal Inspector McHenry, by Charles Lester Murphy, the only requisite to the successful operation of a swindling game is to write letters at random from a ready-made mailing list and sit down and await the arrival of letters containing money, says the Inspector. Inspector McHenry found Murphy yesterday sitting on a rail fence at his home in Berkeley Heights, N. J. The Inspector at first was unable to believe the alleged swindler he sought was the barefooted, gawky and altogether uncountry lad who responded to his inquiry for Murphy, by saying: "That's me. What do you want?" The postal authorities have for some time been looking for an alleged swindler who was sending letters to farmers in various parts of this country and Canada. These letters informed the recipients that the sender, "James B. Murphy," was in possession of "stock" which he was ready to sell at ridiculously low prices. To some his stock was Western Union Telegram wireless, but to most he offered "Lunar Oil Company" stock. P. J. Rohrer, of Lima, Ohio, sent \$75 for \$1,000 worth of Lunar Oil stock. When Rohrer failed to receive his money's worth he complained to the Post office authorities, and it was through his complaint that Murphy was arrested.

"You've got me all right," said the man to McHenry. Then he told the Inspector that he had just taken a notion to send a letter after he got possession of a mailing list, which had been sent to him by a publishing house, and for which he had paid 25 cents. "I didn't think so many answers would

come," said Murphy, "but they came in fast. Some had \$50. In them in amounts of \$50 and \$75. I made about \$500 clear on the scheme in a few weeks. I did not send the stocks I promised because I didn't have any. I had made up the Lunar Oil Company in my own mind. Geef but ain't some such a market?" Murphy was taken before U. S. Commissioner Whitehead and pleaded guilty. He said he did not "want no examination or nothing," and was committed. He is 21 years of age.

Miners on Dog Fare. Tacoma, Wash., May 30.—Miners on the Tana River and its tributaries have resorted to steaks of horse and dog meat during the last few weeks, while awaiting the arrival of supplies. Staples have been very short all the winter on the Tana. Early in May flour was \$40 per hundred, and oats 25 cents a pound at Fairbanks. Ham, bacon, sugar, rice and lard were entirely out.

Some dogs were first killed to save them from dying of starvation. Later, meat became so scarce that dogs and horses were killed for food pending the arrival of supplies now en route from Dawson by steamer. The Tana district will produce \$2,000,000 worth this season by primitive methods. The introduction of machinery will greatly increase the output.

Baby Farming Case. Philadelphia, May 30.—After short deliberation the jury in criminal court has rendered a verdict of guilty against David E. Moser, tried for malpractice. Sentence was suspended pending a motion for a new trial. Bail was denied. Moser, who was known under several aliases, was the witness who testified that a live baby was kept at a baby farm, and who was charged with making deals with infants entrusted to her care. It was asserted that he was a member of an alleged syndicate of baby farmers.

Church Favors Union. Buffalo, May 30.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of the U. S. has declared in favor of the union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church by a vote so nearly unanimous that it was not counted.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL. The New Toronto Institution Will Admit Advanced Cases Free. Mr. J. S. Robertson, Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association, with the two institutions at Muskoka, and also Secretary to the Toronto Trust, which has built the new hospital for consumptives a few miles outside of Toronto, writes that while in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives the rule is to accept only patients in the earlier stages of the disease, on the other hand, in the Toronto institution, patients in any stage of the disease will be accepted. It will be conducted on the same lines as the Muskoka institution. Patients who are unable to pay will be admitted absolutely without charge, and they will be welcome alike from Toronto and any other part of the Province. The work of furnishing the Toronto hospital is now going on, and it is expected that patients will be admitted within another month.

\$12,500 WON BY SON'S BIRTH. Insurance Company Loses on Policy Against Hair to Dougal. London, May 30.—A curious case of insurance has come to light in connection with the late Marquis of Dougal. A policy was taken out in 1890, against issue being born to the Marquis, which was cancelled in his seventieth year and was living apart from his wife. The Marquis, however, died, and the Marquis married again in his eighty-first year, and had a son, who is now a few months old. The Marquis was a member of the peerage. Consequently, by the payment of a single premium of \$656, the insurer had received \$12,500. An official of the insurance company said such instances were frequent. This, he said, was the first time it ever had been called upon to make payment.

RICHER THAN KLONDIKE. Stories of the New Gold Fields in California. New York, May 30.—The Tribune has the following from Austin, Texas: John Boutell, a well known mining man, who went to the new placer gold fields near La Paz, in lower California, has cleaned up a fortune of \$80,000 in the few weeks that he has been there. In a letter received here to-day he says that Juan Mendoza, the discoverer of the fields, has made more than \$5,000,000 out of the placer mines in the last four months. Many Americans have gone there, but most of them have been making big fortunes out of them. Mr. Boutell says that the new fields far exceed the Klondike in richness.

Burned 200 Pianos. New York, May 30.—While 150 delegates to the National Piano Dealers' Convention, in Atlantic City, waved red lights, and danced in a circle, 200 venerable square pianos have been burned to mark what the dealers term the passing of the old make of instrument. The bonfire, which was built in an open place on high ground, blazed like a burning house, and was not extinguished for several hours.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets. The receipts of grain to-day were fair, and prices ruled firm. Wheat, white, in firm, 200 bushels selling at 96c, and goose is higher, 150 bushels selling at 82 to 83c. Oats are unchanged, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 37 to 38c.

Dairy products in good supply. Butter and eggs slightly firmer. The best dairy butter sold at 18 to 18c, and eggs at 17c per dozen.

Hay in moderate supply, with 25 loads received, timothy sold at \$12 to \$13.50 a ton, and mixed at \$7.50 to \$9. Straw is nominal at \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, light being quoted at \$7, and heavy at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Wheat, white, bush, 96c; do. red, bush, 96c; do. spring, bush, 98 to 99c; do. goose, bush, 82 to 83c. Oats, bush, 37 to 38c. Peas, bush, 45 to 66c. Barley, bush, 45c. Hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$13.50; do. clover, \$7.50 to \$9. Straw, per ton, \$10. Apples, per barrel \$1.75 to \$2.50. Dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$7. Eggs, per dozen, 17c. Butter, dairy, 18 to 18c; do. creamery, 18 to 20c. Chickens, per lb., 14 to 15c. Turkeys, per lb., 16 to 20c. Potatoes, per bag, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Cabbage, per dozen, \$1.10. 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. Lambs, yearling, \$10 to \$11. Mutton, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9. Veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9.

British Cattle Markets. London, May 28.—Canadian cattle are slow at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10 to 11c per lb.; sheep, dull, 12 to 14c per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

The Cheese Markets. London, May 28.—Ten factories offered 1,266 boxes. Sales, 200 at 3 3/8; 150 at 3 7/10.

Bolleville, May 28.—At a meeting of the cheese board 3,385 white and 610 colored were boarded. Sales, Alexander, 1,245; Watkins, 530; Brenton & Son, 510; Hodgson, 280 at 5 5/8; Magrath 530, at 9 9/16; Talbot, 530, at 9 5/16, but accepted on street.

Toronto Live Stock. Receipts of live stock were 17 car loads, 452 cattle, 234 hogs, 17 sheep, 5 calves and 128 hogs, to Park Blockwell.

The quality of fat cattle was about the same as on Thursday. Trade was not as brisk, but everything in the cattle lines sold at about the same prices as on Thursday.

Sheep and lambs sold at lower prices, as will be seen in our quotations; Hog deliveries were light. Prices are firm, but unchanged from yesterday.

Exporters—Choice, well finished, heavy exporters sold at \$4.90 to \$4.85; medium at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Export bulls—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 picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, each, sold at \$4.60 to \$4.70; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.40; common at \$3.50 to \$4; rough and inferior at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders—Short-head feeders, 1,100 to 1,020 lbs, 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 \$3.50; poorer grades and off colors sold at \$3 to \$3.50, according to quality. Milk cows—Milk cows and springers sold from \$20 to \$55 each. Veal calves—Calves sold from \$2.50 to \$3 each, and \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt. Sheep—Export ewes, heavy weights, sold at \$1 to \$4.25; light export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; export bucks at \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs—Yearling graded lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; baryard lambs at \$1 to \$5 per cwt.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.35 each. Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were \$5.15 per cwt., and \$4.90 for lights and fats.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Business at Montreal is rather more active. The sorting demand for seasonal goods shows a little more activity in some departments. The general outlook for trade is promising. Stocks of staple goods in manufacturers' hands are not heavy. Values are firmly held. Shipping circles show more activity. Labor is well employed.

Wholesale trade at Toronto is scarcely as active as it was at this time last year, but the movement this week has improved a little. Stocks of summer goods in retailers' hands are not heavy, but as they carried over considerable lots from the winter, they are buying cautiously. The wheat crop this year will be 5,000,000 bushels short.

At Quebec there is no apparent change in trade circles over that of the preceding week. Shoe manufacturers continue busy and are likely to be for some time to come.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points trade reports received by Bradstreet's are favorable. A good business is being done with the Yukon.

Trade in Manitoba and the Territories is fair. Orders for the fall are numerous and have in anticipation of a larger demand due to increased population through the large arrival of settlers, and also in the expectation of a larger wheat crop improving the demand.

In Hamilton trade has been very active this week. The sorting demand is fair and large shipments are being made. Fall orders have been coming forward, and the outlook is for a steady improvement in general business.

There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade at London this week as reported to Bradstreet's.

Ottawa wholesale business is of fair volume for this season, although in some departments the sales do not equal those at this period a year ago. The country is buying rather more freely of seasonal goods now.

LA'D CORNER STONE.

Ottawa University Scene of an Imposing Ceremony.

Ottawa, Ont., report: The cornerstone of the new Arts Building of the University of Ottawa was laid this morning in the presence of a distinguished company of churchmen and laity.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who had come from Baltimore for the occasion, assisted at the throne. Addresses were delivered by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, by Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, and by His Excellency the Governor-General, all of whom congratulated the university upon its speedy revival from the disastrous fire by which it was overtaken last December.

After the ceremony luncheon was served in the Biltmore Hotel adjacent, and nearly a thousand sat down at the tables. His Grace Archbishop DuLamel presided. The question of the order of precedence on the toast list was complicated by putting His Majesty the King first, but with the special of any kind beyond the request by the Governor-General to drink to His Majesty's health. Then came the toast of His Holiness the Pope, which, at the request of Cardinal Gibbons, was responded to by the papal delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, Ontario, proposed the toast of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying, said that while Ottawa University should be an English university it should also be a French university, giving to its students the great advantage of being able to acquire both languages.

Dr. Horridge proposed the toast of the United States, and the United States Consul, Mr. Foster, replied.

HELD BY BRIGANDS.

Mr. Perdicaris and His Step-son are Well Served.

London, May 30.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier says: I have received letters from Mr. Perdicaris and the brigand Raisuli. The former states that he and his stepson, Mr. Perdicaris, are well treated, while Raisuli assures me he is doing everything possible to make his prisoners comfortable. Great confidence is felt that the British Minister will succeed in the negotiations to obtain the release of the captives. Mr. Perdicaris writes: "We are both in good health. Raisuli does the best for us. It is very encouraging to know that other friends are acting in our behalf. We do not know what demands Raisuli is making, but he asks nothing personally of us, and the impression is that he wishes to make it a purely political business, and demands that no harm comes to us."

In another letter he states that he and Mr. Varley are confined to one room and are only allowed to go out for a short time in the evenings. Mr. Perdicaris' pluck is much admired. He is elderly, and his health is delicate.

STOLE INTO THE CENTRAL. The Notorious Charlie Quackenbush Tells a Strange Story.

Toronto, May 30.—A most startling confession about the recent attempt made by Charles E. Burke to release Charles Quackenbush from the Central Prison has been made to the detectives by the notorious jail-breaker. The confession stamps Burke as one of the most daring men who ever passed through the hands of the Toronto police. According to Quackenbush, Burke climbed over the walls and hid the saws in a crack of the bench at which the prisoner worked. The night Burke was arrested at the wall of the prison on Quackenbush's cell was searched and the three saws were discovered, also a box of blacking and a bottle of glycerine. The blacking, it is understood, was used for the purpose of filling up the hole made by the file, and the glycerine was used for the noise of the file. Quackenbush had already had the bars of his cell cut and was waiting for Burke to do his part of the work when their plans were interfered with by the arrest.

As a result of the find of the glycerine and blacking in Quackenbush's cell Marshall Quackenbush, father of the prisoner, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Forrest, charged with aiding and abetting the escape of prisoners.

A TRAMP ERADICATOR.

An Original Plan is in Operation at Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 30.—The Herald has the following from Raleigh, N. C.: The Town of Esima has discovered an original way of getting rid of tramps. The railway runs straight through the town and along the track is a street half a mile long. Tramps upon arrest are allowed by the Mayor to race for freedom, the last man of the contest to go to "the road" for thirty days. Then the tramps are lined up at the Town Hall, while a policeman is at the boundary, half a mile away. The tramps run with all their might, and the winners are seen no more, while the watching policeman captures the last man, who is sent to "the road." It is said that tramps go near the town only once, and that the device for getting rid of them is entirely original.

WANT TO CANADA.

Graphic's View of Tariff War With Germany.

London, May 30.—The Daily Graphic, referring to Sir Chas. Bruce's article in the Empire Review on the political relations between Britain, France and Germany, says the nearest approach to an open quarrel with Germany was the tariff war with Canada. The Graphic hopes that the slight shadow remaining will be cleared away before the King sets out for Kiel, and trusts that the Canadian Government will soon see its way to respond to the invitation to enter into negotiations sent to it by the German Government three months ago.



The case of Miss Frankie Orser, of Boston, Mass., is interesting to all women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered misery for several years. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches. I would often wake from a restless sleep in such pain and misery that it would be hours before I could close my eyes again. I dreaded the long nights and weary days. I could do no work. I consulted different physicians hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicines did not cure me, I tried Dr. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was highly recommended to me. I am glad that I did so, for I soon found that it was the medicine for my case. Very soon I was rid of every ache and pain, and restored to perfect health. I feel splendid, have a fine appetite, and have gained in weight a lot."—Miss FRANKIE ORSER, 14 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, sick and discouraged, and exhausted with each day's work. Some derangement of the feminine system is responsible for this exhaustion, following any kind of work or effort. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as it has thousands of other women.

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