

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. MAY 15, 1906

A Fierce Demoniac Healed—Mark 5: 1-20.

Commentary.—I. The fierce demoniac (vs. 1-5). 1. They—Jesus and the disciples. They crossed the Sea of Galilee from Capernaum to the eastern shore. Gadarenes—This name in Matthew is Gergesenes, and in the Revised Version is Gerasenes. "Thompson found a village called Gera, about the middle of the eastern shore, with ancient tombs in the adjacent mountain, and near the village found a steep place exactly suiting the story of the swine."

2. The tombs—These tombs were either natural caves or recesses in the side of the rock, with cells upon their sides for the reception of the dead. Such tombs can still be traced in more than one of the ravines on the eastern side of the lake.—Cam. Bib. A man—Matthew mentions two men. Mark and Luke speak of only one, probably the fiercer of the two, without denying that two were healed. Unclean spirit—Called unclean because the spirit defiled both body and soul, the outward filth being a type of the inward defilement. The original says, in an unclean spirit, in the power, and chains—Peters were for the feet; chains for any other part of the body.—Schaff. Tame him—It was impossible to bring his wild, savage nature under restraint. These feats of strength are often exhibited by mad men.

3. Night and day—He was deprived of sleep. Mountains—Here the demoniac had his home; for "all maniacs were outcasts as soon as they became violent, for that age had no provision for taking care of them. Institutions of the kind for the unfortunate are among the gifts of Christ; antiquity knew nothing of them, or of the spirit that would produce them." Crying—Probably with hideous yell. Cutting himself—Here is an impressive picture of what all men would become under the absolute dominion of Satan.

4. The demoniac goes to Christ and is delivered (vs. 6-13). 6. Ran and worshipped—As a man he is attracted toward Christ but when under the influence of the demons he desires to worship the Christ. 7. And cried, etc.—It is impossible to account for his strange consciousness of a wonderful power in Jesus, for the utterance of language which comes, as it were, from a being within the man, or for the language of the demoniac, or for the fact of possession, or for the departure of the devils out of the man in the name of Jesus, or any other hypothesis than the existence of beings superior to the men. 8. What is thy name?—Literally, "What is there between thee and me? What have we in common? Why interest thou with us?"—Cam. Bib. The devils at once recognize the great enemy with the power to subdue them.

9. Herein the true devilish spirit speaks out, which counts it a torment not to be subdued to torment others, and an injury done to itself when it is no more permitted to injure others. 10. What is thy name?—Christ asked the man (not the demon) his name in order to get his attention and bring him to a consciousness of his own personality. Legion—The demon answered, speaking in the name of the legion which consisted of about six thousand men. The word has come to mean any large number—a host.

11. Besought—The demon knew who was in authority over him. Out of the country—This is explained in Luke viii. 31. They did not wish to be sent "into the deep"; that is, into the abyss of hell, into the bottomless pit (Rev. xx. 3). Send us to anywhere, anywhere but to perdition. Send us to the most shattering; send us to the lowest creature, into man or beast, bird or reptile; anywhere, but into hell!—Parker. 12. Great herd—Though the Jews did not eat pork the Roman soldiers did, and the swine may have been kept to supply their wants. 13. Into the swine—How could demons enter swine? We do not know. But we see many things quite as difficult to understand. The connection of mind and body is as an equally great mystery. 14. Gave them leave—"The devil cannot so much as trouble swine without leave from God."—Pool. Were choked—Cavaliers have charged our Lord with wrong doing in sending the demons into the swine, thus causing such a great loss to the owners, but it should be noted that what Jesus did was to drive them out of the man and then permit them to go where they wished. He did not send them into the swine. "The owners, if Jews, drove an illegal trade; if heathen, they insulted the national religion; in either case the permission was just."—J. F. and B.

15. The effect of the cure (vs. 14-17). 14. Flew their occupation was gone. In the city—Gergesa, near the sea. Went out—The quickness with which intelligence flies in the east, and the readiness with which people will turn out from a village to tramp away miles to satisfy their curiosity, or but a friendly welcome or a dire, dire things scarcely known here.—Hall. Matthew says, "Behold, the whole city came out to meet Jesus."

16. See him... sitting—There is a marvelous contrast between the man's former and his present condition. Instead of wandering among tombs, in nakedness, and filling the people with terror by his wild, maniacal ravings, he is now sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. Those who come to Christ and take Him as their Saviour always come into their right mind. Were afraid—They knew they were in the presence of one who had great power and perhaps they feared Jesus might send upon them the punishment they knew they deserved on account of their sins. "When Christ comes into a place there is either deadly fear or great rejoicing." 16. They that saw it—Those who fed the swine and others who may have been there when Jesus landed. Then, too, the disciples may have told the story. It is reported—They no doubt feared greater loss. They preferred swine to Christ. "They considered the salvation of the man as a poor compensation for the loss of their pigs. A man who drives away devils must be himself

diven away. So do men hug the disease and hate the physician. Sleeps at the present day agree with the Gadarenes and repudiate Jesus, because the demons destroyed the swine."—Whedon.

IV. The saved man at work for Christ (vs. 18-20). 18. Be with Him—How different is this grateful man from what he was before he met the Saviour. He loved Jesus now and desired to join himself to Christ as one of His constant followers.

19. Go home... tell—We owe our first duty to our home and friends. "To be a witness for Christ in the country where he was so well known was far better for both the man and the people than to follow Jesus among strangers. Jesus thus showed His love for the people who had rejected Him by leaving a witness among them who might lead some of them to repentance." 20. Decapolis—From doka, ten, and polis, city, meaning ten cities. "When the Roman conquered Syria, B. C. 65, they rebuilt, partially colonized, and endowed with peculiar privileges 'ten cities,' the country which was called Decapolis. With one exception they all lay east of the Jordan, and east and southeast of the Sea of Galilee. The name was also employed to denote a large district extending both sides of the Jordan."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. "Dwelling among the tombs" (v. 3). It is an unnatural thing for a human being to live among the tombs. A tomb indicates death, it is constructed for the dead and normal human life aims only as duty or affection calls in that direction. "Why seek ye the living among the dead" (Luke 24, 5). The wretched demoniac was more contented among the dead than among the living. There was a sympathy, an affinity, between death and the demon-possessed man. They who are away from God are in a condition of death, "dead in trespasses and sins" (Eph. 2: 1). They are dead in the sense of being without the life of God in the soul. Those who dwell among the tombs, spiritually, are dead to holy impulses, are dead to holy joy, are dead to divine love, are dead to a genuine hope of heaven, are dead to communion with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ (1 John, 1: 3).

"Neither could any man tame him" (v. 4). While this miracle does not furnish exact parallels of Christian experience, yet there are facts stated that run closely along the thought of personal salvation. Unregenerate human nature is appropriately spoken of as untamed. The carnal nature "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Rom. 8, 7). As the demoniac could not tame himself and no one else could tame him, so no man is able to subdue his own wild rebellious nature and make it Christ-like, but the Holy Spirit is able to subdue and transform the wildest disposition.

"Come out of the man" (v. 8). Jesus proceeded in this case on the supposition that there was something wrong within. The unclean spirit could control the man whom he inhabited, but he is now addressed by one who speaks with authority. It is Jesus who spoke of the man by an invitation, or of exhortation, but of command, Satan would have enjoyed being coaxed and entreated, but he cannot bear the direct command of the Son of God, who came to destroy his works. "Thou son of the most high God (v. 7). Satan recognizes the presence of his conqueror. He cannot endure His near approach. Many people will not acknowledge the divinity of our Lord, but the demon did in this case. Satan will control the possession of a human heart; He will not leave until he is compelled to do so. He will argue and plead and threaten as long as he is given any opportunity, and will even flatter and say it is a good thing to belong to a church, but he has a master. Jesus is the glorious conqueror.

"The unclean spirits went out" (v. 13). Man's nature was not designed by his Maker as the habitation of Satan. God had a nobler purpose in view. He breathed into man His own nature. His breath of life. When He re-creates man He bids the spirit of evil to come out and it is done. Man thus becomes the "habitation of God through the Spirit" (Eph. ii, 22). Satan and the Holy Spirit cannot dwell together. They are eternally opposed to each other. When at God's command the unclean spirit goes out of a human heart the Holy Spirit enters and the body becomes His temple. See 1 Cor. vi, 19.

"Clothed and in his right mind" (v. 15). There was a transformation without and within. Missionaries, who labor among the tribes of Africa, tell us that when a native becomes converted he at once makes arrangements to wear clothes. It is not necessary for a missionary to urge him to do so, for he is inclined that way immediately. The terror of the Gadarene region was rendered quiet and civil, and was a marvel to those who saw him. He was in his right mind. "Man unregenerated is not in his right mind. The Scriptures speak of him as foolish, as unwise, as erring, while he who has been saved through grace, is spoken of as having a sound mind." People come to their senses who find salvation.

"How great things the Lord hath done for thee" (v. 19). It was natural that the cured man should desire to go with Jesus, and it was also a commendable purpose, but Jesus had a better field of labor for him. We understand that he did not hesitate to obey the command of the Master, but went about the work at once. Testimony is a great part of Christian work. There should be a gladness to tell salvation's story. D. S. W.

THE SPAIN DIVORCE. Senate Committee Reserves Decision—Much Evidence Heard.

An Ottawa despatch: The evidence in the Spain divorce case, in which Capt. Spain, of Ottawa, is seeking a divorce from his wife, was considered by the Senate Committee on Divorce on Friday last and again this week. After the evidence was closed yesterday, Mr. Dewar, K. C., was heard by the committee for Capt. Spain, and Mr. Travers Lewis for Mrs. Spain. The committee reserved its decision. The case evoked considerable interest, and was, as usual, heard in camera, the taking of evidence extending over the greater part of four days.

A CAMPBELLTOWN BUILDER SPEAKS.

He Poured Nothing to Equal Dodd's Kidney Pills for They Cured Him of His Trouble.

Mr. W. H. Wallace is a Well Man Today, but he was Pretty Bad before he got Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Campbelltown, N. B., April 23.—Special—"It was a cold started my trouble," says Mr. Wallace of this place, "I am a contractor and builder and my work causes me to be out and exposed to all weathers so I suppose it was in that way I got cold. Any way it settled in my kidneys and made me pretty sick. I got Lumbago in the back, cramp in the muscles, pains in the loins, shortness of breath, a dragging pain at the back and my urine was thick with a dark sediment. Then I knew the kidneys were to blame so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and they soon put me in shape and cured me so that I have had trouble with my kidneys since."

THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

GARRISON IN EGYPT STRENGTHENED IN CASE OF NEED.

Secretary of State for Colonies Makes an Announcement in the British House of Commons—Safety of the Suez Canal Itself Said to be Endangered.

London, April 30.—The official admission that the British garrison in Egypt is to be increased and the despatches from that country to London make the situation arising from Turkey's action at Tabah look serious. Negotiations are now passing direct between Constantinople and London. According to a Cairo correspondent the relations between the disputants are already very strained. Both Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, and Lord Cromer, British Agent in Egypt, have formally demanded that resolute steps be immediately taken. The Porte has been notified that if the negotiations are further protracted, other action will be taken. This action it is believed, will take the form of a naval demonstration and the occupation of some Turkish island in the Aegean Sea. The employment of a land force in the neighborhood of Tabah is not likely.

It is rumored in Cairo that Turkey is concentrating a considerable force of troops southward of Damascus. The Tribune which accepts the official denial of its story that an army corps had been ordered to prepare to mobilize, says that people whose language is entitled to the very greatest weight say that not only are the unacknowledged British interests in Egypt endangered, but the safety of the Suez Canal itself, and generally, England's great work of civilization in Egypt, stands in some peril. The crux of the situation seems to lie in the fact that Turkey's design is endangering the sympathy of a considerable portion of the native population.

It is believed that the movement of troops to Egypt will raise the garrison there from 2,000 to 5,000.

Question in the House. London, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, George Peabody Gooch, Liberal, asked an increase in the garrison in Egypt, and whether it was to be permanent or only temporary.

Sir Edward Gray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that Lord Curzon considered that the existing garrison, due to frontier troubles, necessitated reinforcements. It was impossible to say for how long it would be necessary for them to remain in Egypt.

JUSTICE FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN INTERFERE IN DEBATE UPON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Members Were Convulsed—Laughter Only Elicited More Strenuous Cries and Finally Police Cleared the Gallery.

London, April 30.—The House of Commons late to-night witnessed one of the most remarkable of its many noteworthy scenes. James Kier Hardie, the Labor leader, has introduced a motion in favor of women's suffrage, and the debate was going on in a humdrum and listless manner for and against it, when suddenly, while Mr. Samuel Evans was speaking against it, a shrill, derisive "Hee, hee!" was heard from the grille which screens the women's gallery. Stillness followed as Mr. Evans stopped and the startled members eyed the gallery to see whence the sound came. The indignant faces of women peering through the grille soon revealed the source of the interruption, and the old officials of the House seemed ready to faint from amazement at the unprecedented female harlequinade. Then the House simultaneously burst into a roar of laughter. This acted upon the occupants of the gallery like the waving of a red rag at a bull. Cries of "Divide! divide! You'll talk it out!" and "Justice for women!" rattled through the grille, and a white banner which figured at a recent meeting of women suffragists at Albert Hall was thrust through the grille, unfurled and shaken by angry hands. On it was the imperative inscription, "Votes for women." The House continued its

laughter, and this seemed to throw into a frenzy the suffragists, who resumed their shouting. One of them cried scornfully, "You Liberty-loving Liberals!" Meanwhile the Speaker had ordered the gallery cleared. A police inspector and ten constables smiling amiably, went to carry out the order. The women, led by Miss Kenny, who lately caused a great scene outside the Prime Minister's residence, which ended in the arrest of herself and three companions, did not resist the inspector's polite request to quit, and outside they offered their names and addresses. In their hasty departure they forgot their banner, which is now among the trophies of the Parliamentary police.

The expulsion of the demonstrators was not without a protest. The tender heart of William Redmond bled for them, but his burning declaration that it was a breach of decency to turn them out did not melt the Speaker, to whom the traditions of the House are paramount.

The debate was adjourned. Earlier in the day the same agitators clashed with the police in the streets. Their taking positions in Ludgate Hill among the street hawkers to sell leaflets and pamphlets, caused such crowds to assemble that they blocked traffic. The police compelled the women to move on. All but one of the demonstrators abandoned their mission, but the last one held out until the police had dislodged her from fifteen different places.

WILL KNOW ENGLISH.

SO NO NEED TO TRANSLATE PRAYER BOOK FOR FOREIGNERS.

Meeting of General Board of Missionary Society of Church of England—Missionaries Approved for Foreign Work—Four Months' Receipts.

Toronto despatch: As it is expected by the western Bishops that in a few years practically all the young people in the western Provinces will speak English, the General Board of the Missionary Society of the Church of England decided yesterday not to translate the prayer book into the languages of the foreign settlers.

The thanksgiving offering of the Women's Auxiliary, amounting to \$5,560, was voted to Northwest missions, the self-denial offering to Shingwauk Home, and the life membership fund to foreign work.

The receipts for the first four months of the year were reported by the Treasurer, Mr. G. A. McWhinney, to be \$18,276, double the amount in the same period last year.

Mr. George B. Archer and Miss Norah Bowden were appointed to the Board as missionaries for the foreign work, to be sent out so soon as the funds warrant. Rev. A. W. Allen's appointment as assistant secretary was confirmed.

Bishop Stringer was heard respecting the endowment of Selkirk diocese, but the Canadian Government was discouraged since independent mission appeals are not allowed. An increased board grant to the diocese was favored.

The Indian Committee reported the joint efforts of Protestant bodies, having care of two-thirds of the Indians in the Northwest, to obtain from the Federal Government a larger support of schools, as well as a revision of policy whereby ineffective work will be discontinued, and industrial institutions for training in suitable pursuits in life substituted.

The addition of two members, Bishop Hamilton and Canon Forrester, to the committee of management was approved.

TWO OPEN LETTERS

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Mary Dimmick of Washington Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letters, as they convincingly prove the claim we have so many times made in our columns that Mrs.



Mrs. Mary Dimmick

Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is fully qualified to give helpful advice to sick women. Read Mrs. Dimmick's letters.

Her first letter: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "I have been a sufferer for the past eight years with troubles which I can describe from painful periods—the pains were excruciating, with inflammation and ulceration of the female organs. The doctor says I must have an operation or I could not live. I do not want to submit to an operation if I can possibly avoid it. Please help me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, Washington, D.C.

Her second letter: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "You will remember my condition when I last wrote you, and that the doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I received your kind letter and followed your advice very carefully and am now entirely well. As my case was so serious I know that I owe not only my health but my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to your kind letter. I can walk miles without an ache or a pain, and I wish every suffering woman would read this letter and realize what you can do for them."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 60th and East Capitol Sts., Washington, D.C.

How easy it was for Mrs. Dimmick to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and how little it cost her a two-cent stamp. Yet how valuable was the reply! As Mrs. Dimmick says—it saved her life! As Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of just such letters as the above, and offers ailing women helpful advice.

Market Reports

OF THE Week.

Toronto Farmers Market. The offerings of grain continue small. The only reactive today were a load of spring wheat, which sold at 71c a bushel. Butter in fair offer with prices steady. Dairy sold at 24 to 27c per lb., and eggs at 18 to 19c per dozen.

Hay in more liberal supply, with sales of 25 tons at 14 to 15c for timothy and at 13.75 to 15c for mixed. One load of straw sold at 11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light sold at 97.75 to 100, and heavy at 95.50. Wheat, white, bush, \$ 0.78 Do, red bush, 0.78 Do, spring bush, 0.76 Do, goose, bush, 0.74 1/2 Do, barley, bush, 0.52 Do, peas, per bush, 0.75 Do, beans, per bush, 0.75 Hay, timothy, ton, 14.09 Do, mixed, ton, 10.00 Chickens, per lb., 0.17 Fowl, per lb., 0.19 Turkeys, per lb., 0.18 Cows, per lb., 0.14 Cabanes, per dozen, 0.50 Cauliflower, per dozen, 0.75 Onions, per bag, 1.10 Celery, per dozen, 0.40 Do, fo-seaustrera, 5.00 Do, chobin, carcass, 7.00 Do, hindquarter, 6.00 Mutton, per lb., 9.00 Lamb, per lb., 9.00 Lamb, per lb., 13.00

British Cattle Markets. London Cable—Cattle are quoted at 12c to 13c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 94c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 13c to 16c per lb.; lambs, 15c, dressed, 16c per lb.

Leading Wholesaler Markets. New York May, July 87 34 1/2 Detroit 83 1/4 81 Toledo 87 1/2 81

Toronto Live Stock. Receipts of live stock as reported by the railways since Tuesday were 77 carloads, composed of 1,174 cattle, 1,210 hogs, 200 sheep and 908 calves.

Exporters—Only a limited number of shipping cattle were offered as such today, not more than two or three loads, all sold. Prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.50, an one lot of six sold at \$5.15, and one lot at \$5.20, but they were picked cattle. Bulls sold at \$3.60 and \$4 per cwt.

Butchers—Butchers' cattle sold more readily than on Tuesday, owing to the fact of there being a few outside buyers on the market. Picked lots sold as high as \$4.90; loads of \$4.60 to \$4.80; medium butchers' at \$4.30 to \$4.50; good cows at \$3.50 to \$4.25; common cows at \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bull at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports a fairly good enquiry this week for short-keep feeders of the right kind. Mr. Murby bought about 300 head this week at the following quotations: Best short-keepers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., at \$4.70 to \$4.90; best feeders, 1,000 to \$1,100 lbs., at \$4.40 to \$4.70; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4.10 to \$4.40; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.10; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.85; common stockers, 3c per lb.

Milk Cows—About 20 milk cows and springers sold from \$30 to \$55 each. There is a good demand for choice quality cows, of which there is not enough coming forward.

Veal Calves—The market is being flooded with a lot of miserable trash called "hobs," many of which it is a shame to kill. They are being shipped in from dairy districts. Prices are quoted at \$3 to \$6 per cwt., but choice new milk-fed calves are worth \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light, but prices were not any better than last week. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; yearling lambs, unclipped, at \$6 to \$6.50; clipped at \$5.50 per cwt.; spring lambs at \$3 to \$6 each.

Hogs—Mr. Harris reported the market unchanged at \$7.15 for selects and \$6.90 for lights and fats; sows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Montreal: Bright, warm weather has resulted in very noticeable improvement in business conditions generally. The dry goods trade in particular is doing better. Retail trade at all points is much revived, and there has been a corresponding increase in repeat orders. Groceries are moving only moderately well. Sugar prices have declined 10c per 100 lbs. The demand for hardware continues active. Builders' supplies and general lines are going out well. Metals and antimony. For some time there has been rumors of underselling in many lines of goods, but there seems to be less of this at the present time. Country romances are coming forward fairly well, while city collections are quiet.

Toronto: General business conditions here, as in all Canada, continue exceedingly bright. The general activity is shown by the increased demand for money for mercantile purposes. Crop reports from all parts of Ontario are bright. Wholesale dry goods are active and values are generally firm. Hardware continues active and large shipments are going forward with the opening of navigation. The western demand is heavy. Pig iron is very firm. Grocers are doing a normal business. Sugars are easy and dried fruits and canned goods firm.

Winnipeg: There is continued improvement in the condition of general trade. The sorting dry goods trade is active, and an unusually heavy business has been done in millinery. Hardware is very active following an unprecedented demand for supplies for building and railroad construction. Farmers are busy seeding, and, although it is yet early to judge, reports say the crop area will show a substantial increase over that of last year. The marketing of grain is heavy, and this should make itself evident in an improvement in conditions.

Hamilton: Spring and summer trade is opening up well and the sorting movement in dry goods is active. Seeding operations are having some effect upon country trade, but collections are generally fair to good. The demand for hardware continues heavy. Local trade is brisk.

London: There is now a good movement in all lines of goods. Values are firm and prospects are for continued activity all along the line.

Ottawa: The movement in wholesale lines shows rather more activity. Local retail trade is brisk.

Throat

A tickling in the throat, hoarseness at the start, breath irritates it; these are features of a tickling cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor.

Send for free sample SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto, Ont. Gen. and \$1.00. All druggists.

BAMBAATA RETREATS.

CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

White Settlers of Zululand Leaving Their Homes and Crowding to the Larger Towns for Protection. Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, April 25.—The rebellious Zulu chieftain, Bambata, with about two thousand of his followers, is in full retreat toward the fastnesses of Zululand, closely pursued by the detachments of South African police and a battalion of infantry that was sent out to capture or kill the rebels.

Word of a sanguinary encounter between the rebels and the soldiers is hourly expected. Grave apprehension exists over the admitted fact that the pursuing force is short of rations and ammunition. The rebels have plenty of both, and are ready to fight desperately if cornered.

It is admitted that should Bambata gain the slightest advantage over his pursuers he will receive strong reinforcements at once, as many of the tribesmen are dissatisfied and would rise against the Government at once, were they assured that they had any chance of success. Orders have been sent to the several garrisons to send such reinforcements to the punitive expedition at once as can be spared.

The white settlers of Zululand are leaving their homes and crowding into the larger towns for protection.

BRIGADES FOR AFRICA.

ALLEGED DESTINATION OF FIRST ALDERSHOT DIVISION.

Sultan is Making Trouble—Estimated That Mobilization May Be Due to His Aggression in Egypt.

London, England, April 30.—The Tribune says the First Division of the Aldershot Army Corps has been ordered to prepare for mobilization in view of serious developments in South Africa in connection with the native rising there. The Tribune which alone gives the report, adds that, although troops will go to South Africa if necessary, if no more, likely that the precautions are being made because of the active and aggressive attitude of Turkey regarding the British claim that Tabah is Egyptian territory, which Turkey refuses to concede.

The Sultan is determined to push his claims in reference to the Egyptian frontier, supporting them with military force. The division, which, according to the Tribune is to be mobilized, consists of two brigades, including four battalions of foot guards, four battalions of infantry of the line, two artillery brigades, a field company, engineers and three regiments of cavalry.

BAGGAGE DELIVERY.

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton Baggage Will Be Delivered at the Passenger's Address on Payment of Twenty-five Cents for Each Piece.

Moncton, N. B., April 30.—Commencing May 1st, the system of checking passengers' baggage from Intercolonial stations direct to residences, hotels, depots and steamship wharves in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton will be inaugurated. Railway baggage agents are to be furnished with a supply of special delivery checks, which will be used exclusively for this purpose. Passengers desirous of having their baggage sent direct to residences, hotels, etc., in the above mentioned cities are to be advised that upon payment of twenty-five cents for each piece to cover the transfer company's charge for delivery, baggage can be checked direct. Commercial sample trunks are not to be forwarded under the special delivery checks. It is not proposed that special delivery baggage be sent forward C. O. D. All charges must be paid in advance. The baggage department is at present issuing special checks to agents, and circulars with announcements of the new system will be issued in a few days.

A great scandal has been caused by the premature publication of the draft of the new "fundamental law" or "constitution" of Russia. The Emperor has ordered an investigation to determine how the news leaked out.