

FOR THE SAKE OF GOOD HEALTH  
DRINK

**"SALADA"**

Ceylon GREEN Tea. It is pure, delicious and healthful. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SALADA" Black is ahead of all other black teas. In lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

**Sunday School.**

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV  
APRIL 20, 1903

**Paul's Journey to Jerusalem.**—Acts 21: 1-31  
**COMMENTARY.**—1. From Miletus to Tyro (vs. 1-3). "From Miletus Paul and his company sailed straight southward before the wind to the island of Cos, thence Rhodus, thence continued on to the larger island of Rhodes, opposite the southwest corner of Asia Minor. This island has always held an illustrious place among the islands of the Mediterranean, and its capital was famous for its colossal bronze statue, 105 feet high, the chief of the seven world wonders."

2. Landed at Tyre.—"At Patara Paul found in a vessel bound over the open sea to Phenicia, a favoring providence by which his course to Syria was hastened. The 340 miles to Tyre was run in about two days."

3. A cordial reception (vs. 4-6).  
4. Finding disciples—Here Paul found a small company of Christian disciples, with whom he remained in happy, helpful fellowship, ministering to them. When in strange cities it is always well to look for and associate with the people of God. Should not go—"That is, if he any regard to his own safety or personal welfare, or to their affectionate solicitude on his account."

5. Brought us—"Here is a beautiful and impressive picture of the harmony of Christian communion and the strength of Christian affection." And pray for them, as you were, they pray before they separate. The meeting and parting of Christians should be seasons of prayer and praise. Taken our leave—"While farewells are sorrowful occasions, yet among Christians they are illuminated with a glorious hope."

6. The Journey to Caesarea (vs. 7-16). Paul's journey to Caesarea was made in a vessel that sailed southward thirty miles to Ptolemais, the modern Acre. Here the voyage ended. At Ptolemais Paul remained one day with the brethren, and the next day travelled by land the remaining 56 miles to Caesarea.

7. Philip—"After a silence of twenty years, following upon Philip's ministry in Samaria and to the Ethiopian treasurer (Acts VIII. 26-40), we meet him at Caesarea, which had ever since been his home. This seaport, built by Herod the Great, and named in honor of Augustus Caesar, was fifty miles northwest from Jerusalem, and was the residence of the Roman governors of the province of Judaea.—Batter. One of the seven—One of the seven deacons appointed at the same time with Stephen (chap. VI. 6). He should be distinguished from Philip the apostle."

8. Events at Caesarea (vs. 17-20). The house of the evangelist Philip became, in consequence of the fulfillment of the prophecy in Joel II. 28, the honor central point of the Christian congregation of Caesarea. His four daughters, who had received the gift of prophecy and interpretation, furnish real and clear evidence that all believers alike enjoy the privileges of Christianity; and



**Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.**  
"I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well. I did."—Miss GUILA GANNON, 259 Jones St., Detroit. Corresponding Sec'y Mich. Amateur Art Association.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced."

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of hundreds which we receive, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

even the earlier instances of the prophetess Miriam, Deborah, etc. prove that there is no difference in the kingdom of grace between male and female."  
10. Many days—The Greek word for many means some or several. They remained longer than they at first intended. Paul's desire was to reach Jerusalem in time for the feast of the Pentecost, but he had arrived at Caesarea earlier than he expected and now had more than a week to spare, which time he spent at Caesarea. Agabus—This prophet we have met before (xl. 27-50) as the foreteller of famine in the reign of Claudius. He comes now, from the interior of the country, to warn Paul of assault and arrest at Jerusalem.

11. Girdle—The loose, flowing robes worn in eastern countries are bound about the waist with a sash or girdle—Schaff. Girdles were quite large and made of linen or leather. So shall the Jews, etc.—This prophecy was not fulfilled in the letter, but while the Romans actually put the apostle in chains, they did it at the instigation of the Jews. Shall deliver him, etc.—This prophecy was strictly fulfilled in every particular. At Jerusalem Paul was delivered into the hands of the Roman soldiers and was sent back to Caesarea a prisoner. He remained in prison at Caesarea about two years and was then taken to Rome where he was kept two years longer.

12. Brought him—The correctness of the previous prophecy of Agabus, and the vivid symbol whereby he now impressed this prediction, produced in the minds of the Christian disciples a deep conviction of the certainty of future evil to Paul at Jerusalem. Under this conviction they unitedly besought him not to go to the place of danger. They interpreted the mission and intimation of Agabus as a warning given to avoid, and so avert the peril. But Paul understood it better. Long years before he had learned from his Lord, what "great things he must suffer for His sake."

13-16. Paul's companions saw the danger, they saw his duty. Had they seen for themselves the same duty and the same cause, doubtless they too, like him, would have moved on to danger and death; for it is a company of rare spirits who are here clustered around this holy apostle.

Thoughts.—Men seek that which they love best; Paul always sought for disciples. We have here the earliest definite notice of children in the history of the church. These children as well as the parents took part in worship and in Christian fellowship. Children should always be recognized and taken where they may enjoy the means of grace. The voice of even the church may not always be in full accord with the leadings of the Holy Spirit.

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**  
Paul's days of freedom were nearing their end as he was making his last journey to the city of Jerusalem. The great apostle to the Gentiles had established many churches in their cities, and seen multitudes of souls saved under his self-sacrificing labors. He had entered this field of gospel service with the knowledge of the many things "he must suffer."

His journey to Jerusalem was divinely favored as well as divinely ordered. Whenever the Lord commissions an individual to do a work and sends him on a journey to a distant land, he sees that the way is opened for His servant. The means of travel and all contingencies are under God's control. Paul took ship at Miletus, and sailed to Patara, where he found another ship, and he "sailed into Syria and landed at Tyre." This "finding a ship sailing" at Patara, toward his destination, was not a mere matter of chance.

Paul's fellowship with the saints and their affection for him are strongly manifested in the incidents of this journey. Wherever he went he soon became associated with the disciples of the Lord. When he came to Miletus he sent to Ephesus and called the elders of the church; and gave them exhortations in reference to caring for and feeding "the church of God." After he had "prayed with them all," then came the affecting scene of parting as "they all went sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him." The great tests of godly affections come in those events where final separations take place. Paul's forewarning of danger by the Holy Spirit was not a new or surprising revelation. With him it had been a constant experience "that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city saying that bonds and afflictions abide me." At the time he spoke these words he had no definite knowledge of what would happen him at the end of his journey. He said, "I go bound in spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there."

Paul's resolution to go to Jerusalem was unshaken by the entreaties of his dearest friends. He was, however, deeply touched by the expressions of their tender love and solicitude. By God's weeping they were about to break his heart, but not to break his determination to continue in what he believed to be his path of duty. After they saw that he would not be persuaded they ceased their entreaties and submitted to the will of God.

**The Queen and the Two-Spot.**  
Cornel Widow.  
When all made up  
No doubt she'd seem  
To those who passed  
A stately queen.  
But this was all  
A clever snip.  
For when herself  
She looked the deuce.

**SIR OLIVER PASSE AWAY ON SUNDAY.**



**Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.**

Born in Kingston, July 22, 1820.  
Married in 1846.  
Called to the bar in 1841. Made a Q. C. in 1856.  
Represented South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 to 1864.  
Member of Quebec Conference in 1864.  
Was Provincial Secretary in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration and in the Coalition Government.  
Appointed Vice-Chancellor of U. C. in 1864.  
Became Premier of Ontario on Oct. 31, 1872; held office till 1896—24 years.  
Was created a K. C. M. G. on May 24, 1892.  
Appointed Minister of Justice in Laurier Cabinet on July 13, 1896.  
Called to the Senate on July 15, 1896.  
Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on Nov. 18, 1897.  
Died Sunday, April 19th.

**VOICE FROM THE PRAIRIES**

**Tells of the Great Work Done by Dodd's Kidney Pills**

**Thos. L. Hubbs tells how his Kidney Strain Vanished when he used the great Kidney Remedy.**  
Kenis, N. W. T., April 13.—(Special).—In this new country, where medical attendance is often hard to get, the action of special preparations is carefully watched and the results are carefully noted. Consequently, conclusions are arrived at that are of value to the public. And the almost unanimous conclusion is that as a family medicine there is nothing to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills. As a tonic it has made a name for itself, while its cure of all stages of Kidney Disease from Bright's Disease to Backache might be considered miraculous if their frequency did not make them almost common.

The following story told by Thos. L. Hubbs, a farmer in Indian Head municipality, is one of the many that have given Dodd's Kidney Pills their reputation.  
"About one year ago," says Mr. Hubbs, "I was thrown from a wagon, causing some strain on my Kidneys. I tried several medicines, but could get no relief till I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.  
"Dodd's Kidney Pills relieved me almost from the start, and by the time I had finished one box my pains were gone. They have not come back either."  
Relief to Her.  
Bargen—Yes, my wife's quite happy morning.  
Ascum—I heard she was suffering from the grip.  
Bargen—She has it, but she is not suffering. She bought a 50-cent bottle of medicine for 25 cents but some time ago, and she was beginning to fear she'd never have a chance to use it.

**Scotland's Navy.**

Some few facts about Scotland's old man-of-war, the Great Michael, appear for the first time in the fourth volume of "The Account of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland," which was issued about two months ago. The Great Michael was built at "the New Haven" near Leith. She sailed to Ireland under the command of Arran, and rickforger at some time afterwards she was commanded by Sir Andrew Wood, but on 2nd April the Great Michael, the Margaret and XII, a brother-in-law of King James, and taken to Buchan France, and, according to Buchanan, the Great Michael lay in the harbor of Brest until she rotted away. Wood, the greatest Scottish sea captain of his age, gained two great victories over the "aid enemies," finding the sea infested with pirate vessels, the Yellow Carvel and the Flower, he fought five of these, and brought them into his harbor of Leith. The English upon their naval reports, sent Stephen Bull, a renowned commander, was sent with a naval force to capture Wood, Sir Andrew engaged the enemy, and after a running fight from the Forth to the mouth of the Tay he claimed victory and sailed the English vessels in triumph to Dundee. No account of these victories appears in English documents.

**Another Licking Due.**

Willie—I licked him because he insulted me.  
Father—You did, did you? What did he say?  
Willie—He said I looked like my father!  
Mothers should know that scold heat and other obstinate skin diseases which attack children may be cured by Waver or Lard.  
Every young man should cultivate the habit of listening. It will come in handy after marriage.

**A Wireless Message**  
On How to Save 40 p. c. of cost on your Fencing.

Will be sent you on receipt of your name and address.

Box 86 SELKIRK FENCE CO., Welland, Ont.

**The Markets.**

**Toronto Farmers' Market.**  
April 20.—General business around the St. Lawrence market was active to-day, with fair supplies of dairy produce and vegetables.  
Grain in moderate receipt. Wheat is firm, 200 bushels of white selling at 81-2 to 76; 200 bushels of red winter at 71 to 71-1-2; and 300 bushels of goose at 61-2 to 69.  
Barley sold at 45c a bushel for one load. Oats are firmer, 200 bushels selling at 36-1-2 to 37-1-2.  
Eggs sold at 12-1-2 to 14c per dozen retail, and the best pound roll butter at 23 to 25c.  
Hay in fair supply, with sales of 90 loads at \$12 to \$16 a ton for timothy, and at \$9 to \$9 for mixed. Straw sold at \$8 to \$9 a ton.  
Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$3.50 to \$5.  
Following is the range of quotations:  
Wheat, white, bush, 71 1-2 to 76; wheat, red, 71c to 71 1-2c; wheat, goose, 61-2 to 66; oats, bush, 36 1-2c to 37 1-2c; barley, bush, 45c to 45c; peas, bush, 75 to 78c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$14; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$8 to \$9; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$1.75; dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6; eggs, new laid, 13 to 14c; butter, dairy, 20c to 25c; tallow, 22c to 23c; chickens, per lb., 10c to 12c; turkeys, per lb., 15 to 21c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.20.

**Leading Wheat Markets.**  
New York ... .. April, May  
Chicago ... .. 81-1-2 76 7-8  
Toledo ... .. 77 3-4 72 3-8  
Duluth, No. 1 ... .. 70 3-4 72 1-8  
Northern ... .. 77 3-8 76 5-8

**British Live Stock Markets.**  
London, April 18.—Live cattle, steady, at 12 to 12 1/2c per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11 to 12c per lb. refrigerator beef, 9 1/2 to 10c per lb. Sheep, 11 to 15c.

**The Cheese Markets.**  
Cornwall, Ont., April 18.—The Cornwall Cheese Board held their annual meeting in the Music Hall to-day, and elected the following officers for the year: Pres., A. Denney; Vice-President, Daniel M. Groulx; Secretary, Treasurer, W. S. Eriksen; Auditors, G. S. Harkness, T. J. Fraid.

The Board held their first sale of the season, when 205 cheeses were brought, 181 white and 123 colored; all sold, white bringing 22 1/2c and colored, 12 1/2-8c. Lovett and Christmas got 150, Aver 78, Hodgson 225 and Alexander 44. Thirty factories, joined the board, which is the largest number since its formation.

**Toronto Live Stock.**

Export cattle, choice ewt.	\$ 4 70	to	5 00
do medium	4 25	to	4 70
do cows, per cwt.	3 20	to	4 00
Inferior cows	2 75	to	3 25
Butcher's pickings	2 25	to	2 50
do good to choice	3 90	to	4 20
do fair to medium	3 10	to	3 50
do do rough to common	2 75	to	3 10
Bulls, export heavy	3 50	to	4 25
do medium	3 00	to	3 50
do do rough to common	2 50	to	2 90
Fewlers, short-keep	1 00	to	1 40
do medium	3 40	to	3 70
do do light	2 25	to	2 50
Stocks, choice	3 50	to	3 90
do do medium	2 50	to	2 90
do do rough to common	2 25	to	2 50
Milk cows, each	33 00	to	40 00
Export ewes, ewt.	4 25	to	4 75
do do medium	3 50	to	4 00
do do rough to common	3 25	to	3 50
Spring lambs	6 00	to	6 50
Bay and black	2 50	to	3 00
Culls, each	2 00	to	2 50
do per lb.	0 01	to	0 05 1/2
Hogs, select, per cwt.	8 25	to	9 00
do fat, per cwt.	6 00	to	6 50
do light, per cwt.	6 00	to	6 50

**Bradstreet on Trade.**

Trade is displaying a little more activity at Montreal. The conditions of business in the country are steadily improving. At Toronto this week there has been a fair amount of activity in reasonable goods. At Quebec business has been fairly active and the wool, and sorting orders for early delivery are reported coming in freely. Vancouver-Victoria reports indicate a more healthy condition of trade at Pacific coast centres of trade generally. Business at Winnipeg continues to show activity. A good development in wholesale trade continues to be a feature of business at Hamilton. The demand for prompt shipment is being met by wholesalers as rapidly as possible, but in some lines they are still in a case in their wholesale trade centres, hampered by difficulty in getting the goods from the makers. On this account the values of staple lines are fairly held. There is no weakness displayed in any department. At London there is a steady demand for reasonable goods to sort stocks of country traders. Ottawa wholesale trade circles, as reported by Bradstreet, are displaying rather more than the usual activity experienced at this time in previous years.

**A MAMMOTH'S LEG ON VIEW.**

Relic of an Early American at the Museum of Natural History.  
A complete foreleg of a mammoth that alive was more than a foot taller than Jumbo has been set up in the American Museum of Natural History. It is a leg of an imperial mammoth, one of the largest species of fossil elephants. A skull of one of the same species, with tusks 13 feet 6 inches long, was placed in the museum several weeks ago.  
The height of the foreleg is 11 feet 3 inches. Jumbo's skeleton, mounted in the hall below, has a corresponding dimension of just 11 feet. When alive Jumbo stood 11 feet 4 inches at the shoulder. By the same proportion the imperial mammoth stood 12 feet 8 inches.  
The new specimen was found by Alban Stewart, of an American museum expedition in the Staked Plains of Northern Texas. Prof. Osborn, an expert on the subject of American fossil elephants, believes that the imperial mammoth is really distinguishable from both the Siberian or hair mammoth and the Columbian mammoth, which was the common species of the United States in prehistoric times.  
—N. Y. Sun.

**Children's Ailments.**



"Train mothers to intelligently look after the health of their families and the well-being of a nation is assured."  
—Munyon.  
It has assuredly been a labor of love for me to study the diseases of children with a view to their relief and cure. Many grow people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that are a relic of barbarism, but I hold that it is almost a crime to give such children at the risk of physical and mental degeneration. My remedies for every thoughtless mother should have a Munyon Family Medicine Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with Munyon's Cold Cure, Croup Cure, Whooping Cough Cure, Fever Cure, D. D. & C. Tablets, Group Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Eucalypti. This chest will prove an unfailing silent friend in the hour of need. A few doses of the proper remedy given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness, and save many doctors' fees.

**MUNYON'S REMEDIES.**  
Munyon's Medicine Cases, \$2.50, 50c and 25c.  
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours.  
Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

**He Found the Hotel.**

A Scottish tourist wandering about the streets of Paris, some distance from his hotel, found himself in a maze from which he could not escape, and to make things worse, he failed through ignorance of the language to get any light to guide him home.  
Then a happy thought struck him. By dint of signs he concluded to bargain with a fruit hawker for a basket of gooseberries, and then, to the amazement of every body, went about shouting: "Fine Scotch grossetts! A penny a pun!"  
This went on for a while, till a fellow-countryman rushed forward to him, and seizing him roughly by the shoulder, asked:  
"Man, dye think yere in the street of Gleson, that ye gang about like a madman, calling grossetts?"  
"Eeh!" he replied, with a sense of relief, "ye're jest the man I was lookin' for! ye ken the way to the Hotel?"—Tit-Bits.

**TALKS TO THE PHONOGRAPH**

**BY CYRUS NEWITT, FARMER.**  
"Tom Brown's got a good-sized apple orchard, just like his brother Bill's. They're both near each other on the same concession; the old man gave 'em to the boys when they got married. Guess there must be nigh on to 200 trees in each of 'em."  
"They both had dandy crops last fall. Tom didn't get any extra leaf to pick his apples. He and the youngerster did it between 'em. Consequently it took 'em so long that many of the apples were blown off and bruised."  
"Guess Tom lost nearly a hundred barrels that way."  
"Now Bill always was a cute 'un. He wasn't goin' to take any chances, but got in a couple of extra loads to give him a hand. Bill didn't lose many apples, and the help didn't cost him much."  
"Which was the wiser?"  
"Tom's kind of economy ain't economical, as old Pat O'Malley used to say."  
"Same way, many a valuable crop's been spoiled, just because the boys don't get enough machines to handle it."  
"This climate's too uncertain to trust to making several weeks of very, fine weather to get the stuff into the barn. Sometimes you do get it, but the time that you don't knocks all the cream off the milk."  
"There's many a farmer in the wheat belt that's got money lyin' idle in the bank while he's wanting binders to cut the wheat."  
"Savvy your money's all right, boys; there's nothing more helpful to a growing country, and I like to see the lads dur it. But it ain't always economy."  
"The interest you'd lose on the cost of an extra binder ain't worth a row of shucks in comparison to getting your entire crop safely garnered. It ain't a question of horses, for most of you've got plenty of 'em. And it needn't be a question of help, for I see by one of the papers that a couple of girls ran their father's Massey-Harris binders out in the west and cut his whole crop for him last year."  
"But you don't like to pay out the green stuff for a machine that's only going to be used a week or two."  
"Ain't I right? Why, of course, I am—dead right."  
"Think it over. I don't want you to do it, because I say so. But I'm right, just as sure as your Jersey needs milking twice a day."  
"Then, too, look at the worry you've got to put up with when you're shy of machines. Every night you're scared to go to bed for fear it'll rain, and you look at the sky and the stars until you begin to think you're a regular 'obscure'." And you get cranky, and that puts the women folks off their feed."  
"Funny thing, this here record, as they call it, on the phonograph, 'll only hold a certain amount of my talk. I'm gettin' to know when it's near out now. She's jest runnin' out! It's the end! Who'd there she goes. So long."  
"CYRUS NEWITT."

T H I S O R I G I N A L C O U N T Y P O R T R A I T I O N