

Sunday School.

LESSON XLII.—SEPT. 10, 1903.
Review.—Read I Cor. 13: 1-10.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The progress of missions. Places: From Antioch in Syria through Asia Minor to Philippi in Europe. Paul and Silas journeyed throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia; at Thessa a vision appeared to Paul in the night; in the vision Paul saw a man of Macedonia, who besought him, saying, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us." Paul and Silas went to Philippi, which was the chief city of that part of Macedonia; on the Sabbath they went out of the city to the river side, where prayer services were held; there they taught the word; Lydia, from Thyatira, gave heed to the things Paul spoke; she and her household were baptized; she urged the apostles to abide at her house.

II. Topic: The tumult at Philippi. Place: Philippi. Paul and Silas were followed by a fortune-teller, who cried after them; Paul was grieved and commanded the evil spirit to come out of him; when the girls' masters saw the top of their gain was gone, they were angry; they had Paul and Silas arrested; a mob rose up; the missionaries were beaten and cast into prison; at midnight they prayed and sang praises; suddenly there was a great earthquake; the prison doors were opened, and the prisoners' bands were loosed; the jailer drew his sword; Paul called to him; he was converted; Paul and Silas were cared for.

III. Topic: The power of envy. Place: From Thessalonica to Berea and Athens. Paul and his companions, except Luke, left Philippi and went to Thessalonica; Paul entered the synagogue and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures, proving that Jesus was the Christ; some of the Jews believed and joined themselves to the apostles; but of the Gentiles, "a great multitude" became Christians; the unbelieving Jews gathered a mob, set the city in an uproar and assaulted the house of Jason; Paul and Silas were sent to Berea by night and at once began to preach in the synagogue in the city; the Bereans searched the scriptures daily; the unbelieving Jews stirred up the people; Paul went to Athens.

IV. Topic: The gospel in Athens. Place: Athens. Paul addressed the philosophers on Mars' hill; commended them for being religious; called attention to an altar "To an Unknown God"; told them of the God of Heaven who created all things; formerly ignorance prevailed; now all men should repent; spoke of the judgment and resurrection; some mocked; a few believed, among whom were Dionysius and a woman named Damaris.

V. Topic: A rich harvest-field. Place: Corinth. Paul met Aquila and Priscilla, who had lately come from Italy; he abode with them as they worked at the same trade as himself; Paul reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath; Silas and Timothy came from Macedonia; Paul preached Christ to the Jews; they blasphemed and Paul turned to the Gentiles; Paul entered the house of Justus and taught; Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed, and many of the Corinthians; Paul was encouraged by a vision.

VI. Topic: Pastoral admonitions. Place: Written at Corinth. The letter to the Thessalonians was written A. D. 52. They had misunderstood Paul's teaching on the resurrection of Christ; Paul exhorted them to be sober, to encourage and support the weak; to always do good; to constantly rejoice, pray and give thanks; not to quench the Spirit or despise prophesying; to prove all things; to hold fast the good; to abstain from evil; they are called to entire sanctification.

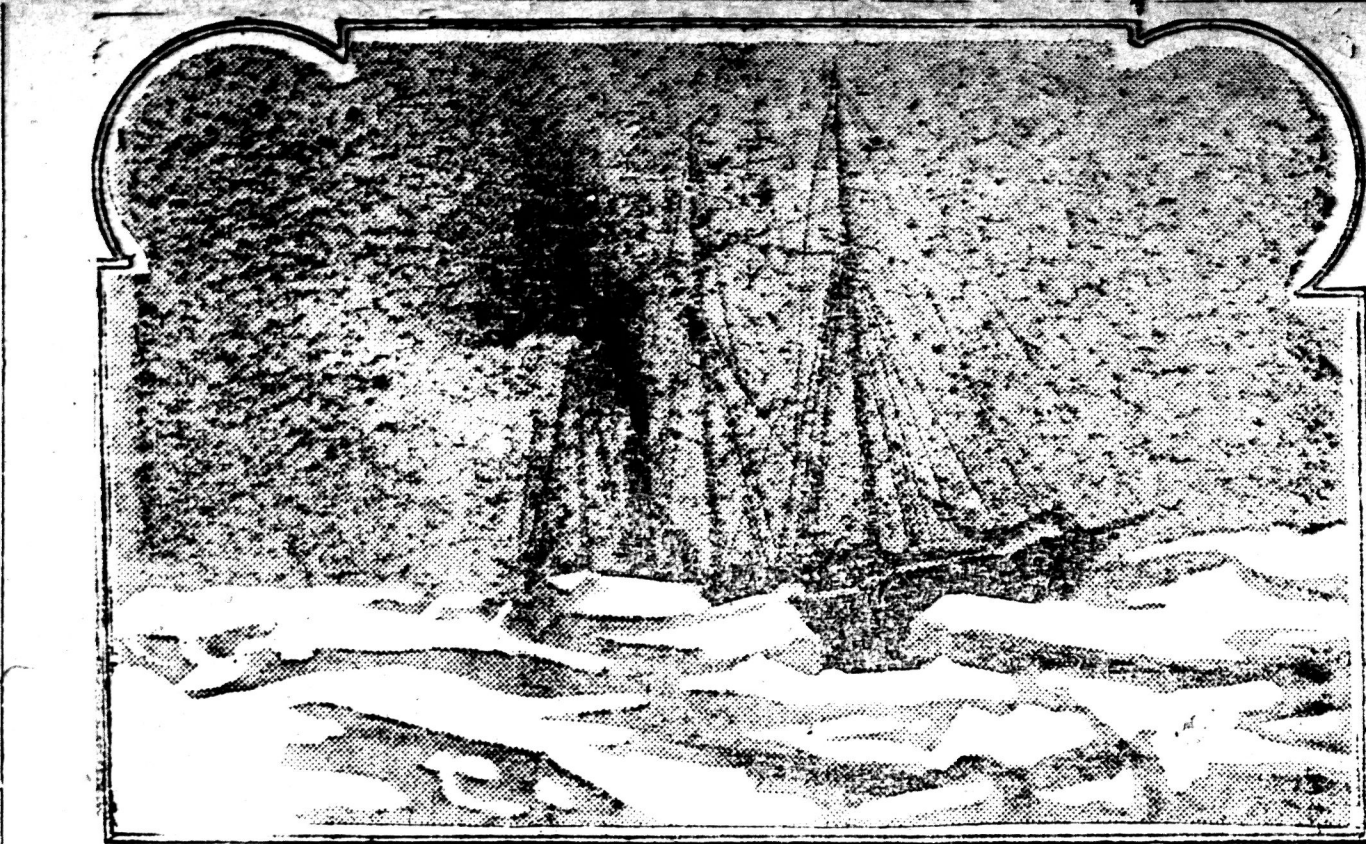
VII. Topic: The gospel in Ephesus. Place: Ephesus. Paul preached the gospel boldly in the synagogue for three months; the unbelieving Jews reviled Christianity publicly and Paul withdrew from the synagogue and preached in the school of Tyrannus; Paul wrought many miracles in Ephesus and many were healed of their diseases; certain vagabond Jews sought to imitate Paul and cast out evil spirits; the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them and wounded them; many who practised sleight of hand burned their books; the word of God grew mightily and prevailed.

VIII. Topic: The uproar at Ephesus. Place: Ephesus. Demetrius caused a tumult; he declared their business was in danger of being brought into disrepute because Paul and his companions had been preaching against Diana, the goddess of the Ephesians; Paul's companions were seized and might have been killed had not the town clerk intervened; the psalm of love, place: Ephesus. Love is declared to be superior to gifts; eloquence, knowledge, generosity, self-denial—these all amount to nothing without love; love is the principal thing; it suffereeth long; is kind; envieth not; vaunteth not; is not puffed up; behaves properly; is not selfish; is not provoked; does not think or meditate upon evil; rejoiceth in the truth; beareth, believeth, hopeth and endureth all things.

X. Topic: The record of a holy life. Place: Miletus. Paul sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church; he addressed them; he showed that his ministry had been one of faithful service; that he had taught publicly and from house to house; he had preached repentance toward God and faith toward Jesus Christ.

XI. Topic: Paul's shadowed pathway. Place: By ship from Miletus to Ptolemais; by land to Caesarea and Jerusalem. Paul and his company landed at Tyre; they found disciples and tarried there seven days; Paul was urged not to go to Jerusalem; Agabus prophesied that the Jews would bind Paul and deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.
I. The word studied. The Bereans were noted because they searched the scriptures. Prayerful study of the word of God brings the consciousness of the presence of God. A man who did not believe in the second coming of Christ and who had no real, conscious assurance of salvation was induced by his pastor to systematically and honestly investigate



PEARY'S POLAR SHIP, THE ROOSEVELT, FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH RABSON SOUND.

the subject by a personal study of the Bible. When next his pastor met him his face was aglow with light. He said, "The truth has made a new man of me. I have no doubt now of my acceptance with God nor of his coming again to reign."

II. Paul counseling. "Prove all things" (Thess. 5:21). "Every promise of God is built on four pillars: God's holiness, goodness, truth and power." In every hour of difficulty, need or longing, let us search out a promise of God and prove it; then shall we esteem these "words of his mouth more than our necessary food" (Job 23:12), and "rejoice in his testimonies as much as in all riches" (Psa. 119:14), and be able to say, "There failed not ought of any good thing the Lord had spoken" (Josh. 21:45).

III. Christian love. Every virtue is but the expression of the divine love flowing through us. "Love suffereth long." Love is patient; waits; never gives up; never gives out. "Is kind," benevolent, tender. Love serves (I Cor. 9:19-22). "Envieth not," is contented, generous. Love is a born heiress (I Cor. 3:21, 23), which finds happiness, not in getting and saving, but in giving and serving. "Not puffed up," love hides; cares more to be good than to be praised. Knowledge puffs up; love builds up, denies self and lives for others (I Cor. 8:13); does not stand out for her rights. One day I sent a little niece two satin badges; one for her and one for her cousin. She said to her mother: "The red is the prettier; I will give that to Roy, because he didn't have any right to his house." She waived a right; she gained a privilege. "Not provoked," sweet-tempered. Love restrains; bears and forbears; is never in a huff; never blue, nor dumpling, nor despondent. "Thinketh no evil," guileless (Zech. 1:10). Refuses to take evil on credit without positive proof. "Whatsoever things are lovely," we are bidden to "think on" (Prov. 4:8).

IV. Jesus magnified. "The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified" (Acts 19:17). The apostles loved the name of Jesus. They delighted to preach this name. Peter, knowing our Lord on earth, on the humble One exalted speaks of him as the third heaven as he called him who has been humbled, writes of him as Christ Jesus. His divine title of personal glory is Son of God; his human title of earthly glory is Son of man; his kingly title of Judea glory is Son of David. He is called Christ, because he was anointed to be prophet, priest and king; Lord, because God has exalted his name above every name; Jesus, because he shall save the people. The personal name, Jesus, is the dearest of all, occurring seven hundred times in the New Testament.

V. Paul comforted. "The whole city was in confusion" (Acts 19:29), but Paul was calm. At Corinth he had been dejected, discouraged and afraid, but the Lord came to him in a vision by night and comforted him and the comfort remained. Nothing can hurt God's children without his knowledge and his will. Our worst enemies can only "kill the body, but after that have nothing more that they can do" (Luke 12:4). And God will miraculously interpose to save our lives, if it be for our good and his glory.—A. C. M.

SPARE PENNIES.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Buying Montreal Real Estate.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., appears to be putting most of his spare pennies into Montreal real estate, paying particular attention to downtown properties. Some months ago he bought some improved property on St. James street, and to-day he bought the Ross estate on McGill street, which includes the Albion Hotel, for \$95,000.

GOT CALLS.

One by Another Church and One by Moral Reformers.

Belleville, Ont. despatch.—A special meeting of the Kingston Presbytery was held in this city at which the call of Rev. R. S. Laidlaw, of this city, to Brandon, St. Andrews, was tendered and accepted by the reverend gentleman. An induction takes place after the 19th inst. Rev. F. Robinson, of Stirling village, also resigned his position as pastor to become secretary to Rev. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, in the Moral and Social Reform movement. In neither case had calls been extended to any other person.

There is a chance of saving the steamer Laurentian, ashore off the coast of Newfoundland.



COMMANDER ROBT. E. PEARY.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The railways reported 121 car loads of live stock at the City Cattle Market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1463 cattle, 2435 hogs, 3264 sheep and lambs, 231 calves and 3 hores.

Trade was good in nearly every class of live stock, especially for the best class of cattle and hogs, the latter selling at the highest prices quoted for the season. As will be seen by the many quotations given for cattle, there were many of the common to medium classes on sale.

Exporters.—A few medium light weight exporters sold at \$5 to \$5.65; bulls, at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers.—Butchers' steers and heifers at \$4.20 to \$5.15; cows at \$1.50 to \$4.50 and export steers, at \$5 to \$5.65, and heifers, at \$2.25 to \$3.

Feeders and Stockers.—Mr. Murby bought 180 cattle at the following quotations: Best, 900-lb. steers, \$3.60 to \$3.90 per cwt.; best 800 to 900-lb. steers, \$3.40 to \$3.75; best 600 to 800-lb. steers, \$3 to \$3.50; fair to medium light stockers, \$2.75 to \$3; common light stockers, \$2 to \$2.40.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was good for choice quality of forward springers, better than for milkers. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$65 each, but the bulk of the cows offered sold around \$40 to \$50 each for medium to good. Choice cows sold as high as \$65.

Veal Calves.—There was a fair trade for the best vealers. Prices are quoted from \$3 to \$6.25 per cwt., but extra quality new milk fed calves will bring \$6.50 and sometimes a very choice calf will bring \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries of sheep and lambs on this market were heavy, which had a decided tendency to weaken prices. Export ewes were quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., or an average of about \$3.85 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs were quoted at \$5 to \$6 per cwt., or an average price of \$5.65 per cwt. Light weight lambs are cheap.

Hogs.—The railways report 2,435 hogs from all sources for the two days, which is a larger number than for several markets. The high prices no doubt have had the effect of bringing every available hog fit for sale to the market. Selects sold at \$8.50, fed and watered, at the market, and \$8.25 f.o.b. cars at country points. These are the quotations given by nearly all the dealers.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The grain receipts continued restricted. One load of white wheat sold at \$1.02, and one load of goose at 96¢ per bushel. Hay in limited offer, with prices firm. Sixteen loads sold at \$16 to \$20 a ton for new straw higher, a load of bundled selling at \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs steady, with sales at \$11.25 to \$11.50.

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| Wheat, white, new | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| Do., red, new | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Do., goose | 0.96 | 0.00 |
| Ons., new, bush | 0.43 | 0.00 |
| Barley, bush | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| Rye, bush | 0.68 | 0.70 |
| Hay, old, per ton | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| Do., new | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| Straw, per ton | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| Dressed hogs | 11.25 | 11.50 |
| Butter, dairy | 0.22 | 0.27 |
| Do., inferior | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0.26 | 0.28 |
| Chickens, lb. | 0.16 | 0.18 |
| Ducks, lb. | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| Turkeys, lb. | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| Fowl, lb. | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| Potatoes, new, bush | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| Celery, dozen | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| Onions, bag | 1.10 | 1.25 |
| Cabbage, barrel | 1.25 | 0.00 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Do., forequarters | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| Do., choice, carcass | 8.00 | 8.75 |
| Do., medium, carcass | 7.00 | 8.00 |

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|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Mutton, per cwt. | 8.00 | 9.50 |
| Veal, prime, per cwt. | 8.00 | 10.50 |
| Lamb, per cwt. | 11.00 | 13.00 |

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts were heavy and the demand good. Prices generally steady.

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|--------------------------|------|------|
| Blueberries, basket | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| Lavetons, quart | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| Grapes, Chass., sm. bkt. | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Oranges, Val., | 3.60 | 3.50 |
| Lemons, Verdeli | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| Peaches, Can., white | 0.35 | 0.50 |
| Do., St. John's | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| Do., Crawfords | 0.30 | 1.25 |
| Plums, Can., bkt. | 0.25 | 0.50 |
| Pears, Can., | 0.25 | 0.45 |
| Do., Bartlett's | 0.25 | 0.70 |
| Apples, bkt. | 0.20 | 0.45 |
| Watermelons | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| Tomatoes, Can., bkt. | 0.20 | 0.25 |
| Potatoes, Can., bush | 0.70 | 0.75 |
| Cantaloupes, sm. crate | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| Peppers, red, bkt. | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| Do., green, bkt. | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| Egg plant, bkt. | 0.40 | 0.50 |

SUGAR MARKET.
St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$7.85 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.45 per cwt., in barrels. Bakers, \$4.55 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5¢ less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5¢ less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 96¢, December 92 3/4¢ bid, May 97 3/8¢.

Oats—October 34 5/8¢, December 33¢ bid.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London calves for cattle are steady, at 12 3/4 to 14 1/4¢ per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11 1/2 to 12¢ per lb.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining 3.70¢; centrifugal, 9.00¢; molasses sugar, 3.45¢. Refined, steady.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 1,990 white, 170 colored, sales, \$35 at 11 3/8¢ and 260 at 11 5/16¢; balance refused 11 5/16¢.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 2,490 boxes were registered, 375 white, balance colored; 535 boxes sold on board at 11 3/8¢.

Kingston, Ont.—At Frontenac cheese board to-day there were boarded 304 boxes white and 637 boxes colored; 705 boxes sold at 11 3/8¢.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,201 white and 238 boxes colored cheese boarded to-day; prices offered for both colored and white, 11 1/4¢, and at this figure nearly all was sold on the board.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal—Fall trade is beginning to open out. Holidays are pretty well over and general business is showing signs of activity as has been predicted. Retail trade generally has a better tone and travellers are again on their routes. They report excellent prospects for trade and are sending in good orders.

Toronto—Business is enjoying the usual impetus of the annual Exhibition week. Fall trade is opening out nicely and there is every indication that the season's business will be big.

Winnipeg—All branches of trade continue active.

Vancouver and Victoria—General trade situation along the Pacific Coast holds steady with a good normal business moving in all lines.

Quebec—Amongst the wholesale trade little change is noticeable over the preceding week.

Hamilton—Fall trade is beginning to open out nicely and indications are that the volume of business done will be large. Local retail trade shows a better tone and manufacturers are busy with plenty of orders for later delivery. Collections show some improvement following upon a better tone to country trade.

St. Lawrence—Trade generally is showing a tendency to improve.

London—Trade there holds a good steady tone and much is hoped for in the fall as a result of the harvest in the surrounding country which has turned out rather better than had been expected.

WELLAND CANAL.

Mr. Champ Vice-President of Navigation Association.

Toronto despatch: Fifteen representatives of the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Navigation and Improvement Association met in the City Hall this morning and organized. The municipalities represented at the meeting were Hamilton, Kingston, St. Catharines, Prescott, Thorold and Belleville. E. W. Richardson, of Kingston, was elected president. The vice-presidents elected were: H. C. Champ, Hamilton; Thomas Condon, Thorold; and Alderman T. L. Church, Toronto. Mr. Joseph E. Thompson, Toronto's commissioner of industries, was chosen secretary. It was decided to seek an interview with the Dominion Government for the purpose of urging the deepening of the Welland Canal. Circulars will be sent to all municipalities, Boards of trade, and other bodies interested in the project.



FARM AND GARDEN.

It is possible, says Mr. J. H. Grisale, by feeding roughage properly to make money out of steers and show a good balance on the right side at the end of the year. If you are going to feed steers you must feed them judiciously, and make the best use of every ounce of feed you give them, and the way to make the best use of the feed is to make it appetizing. No matter what class of animals you are feeding the prime consideration must always be to give the feed to them in a palatable form so that the animals eat it, not because they feel that they must, but because they like it, and they would like to have a little more. Until a man learns to feed in that way he is not a good feeder and he does not feed properly no matter what it is he is feeding, be it a boy or a big steer. He must learn to feed so that the animals like the feed. The first thing is to give them something juicy.

Turnips, mangels, sugar-beets, ensilage, are all good, but we have tried all and ensilage and roots, but we find that the different succulent feeds are best. A preparation of corn-silage, roots and straw will give you first-class results with a pound of meal a day to start with. A man who is going to make a success of steer feeding must start them well at the beginning; must shove them right ahead and keep them going; if he does not he is making a mistake. To give them the right kind of a beginning ration he must give them something extremely succulent, say ensilage or roots or rape. Rape will stand quite a bit of frost and so may be cut and fed quite late in the season. Roots improve with keeping. Ensilage does not materially change and may be fed even more advantageously later on, because roots lose in weight, although they improve in quality. Now get this succulent ration into them for the first month and unless you are catering for the Christmas market, give them no more the first month, just give this succulent ration and they will eat it freely, and you will be astonished at the gains they will make. I have seen steers make a hundred pounds in two weeks, incredible as that may seem. Quick gains and cheap gains are the gains that will make the money for you, because there is a certain maintenance ration that you have got to feed and what you can persuade them to eat over and above that is the feed that makes the gain.

Start off with a little meal. Do not start off with cornmeal or gluten or wheat or barley or peas. Start in with something light. Mix up equal parts of oats, bran and barley. The steer's digestive organs are not in a condition to fully utilize a heavy meal; therefore, I say, start in with something light to get them going and gradually increase it until at the end of a couple of months, or say three months, they should be getting three or four pounds a day. We fed No. 2 frozen wheat to one bunch and we found that we were not making any gains, not as good as they were on gluten and bran, and we had to increase the quantity to make up for the material. It does not seem to have the nutritive value that other grain has. It seems to be quite palatable, but not so valuable as a food. When we did increase it by a pound a day we got about as good results as we did from gluten and bran. A man who is feeding for about six months should never feed more than eight or nine pounds of meal a day, and that daily ration should be fed during the last month only. He should start in and gradually increase until he ends up the last month with that quantity of meal, and that should be largely cornmeal or gluten or oil meal, or if feeding barley and oats or peas and oats add a small amount of oil meal to the ration during the last month, and that will give you more satisfactory returns. There is nothing quite so good as a little bit of oil meal to put on the grain.

A good ration for a steer from the beginning to the end of the fattening period, is a half-pound of bran or a very little meal; the first week on meal, that is after he has been fed three or four weeks on the roughage ration alone. The second week increase to one pound and a half; fourth week, three pounds; fifth week, three pounds and a half, and then keep on increasing gradually, say half a pound more each week, until you find him shedding up a little in gain, when give him another boost of a couple of pounds a day so that at the end of the fourth month the steers should be getting seven pounds a day, and the last month I would give him from eight and one half to nine and one-half pounds a day, and the last pound of that would be oil meal.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

Dominion Dept. of Agriculture Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission.

In visiting members of cow testing associations, organized by the dairy division, Ottawa, the inspectors are sometimes met with this statement by those farmers who are inclined to drop weighing and sampling: "I haven't got the time."

In scarcely any instance can this be considered correct. Evidence from farmers the whole Dominion over shows cow testing to be one of the best time-saving organizations ever introduced. Why? Because it shows definitely that many men have wasted precious time on cows that do not produce enough milk and fat to pay the cost of feed. Thus, the very men who say they have "no time" to take up cow testing are the very men who unconsciously waste thousands of valuable hours. There is time, apparently, amongst the unthinking class of farmers for attending to thousands of profitless cows. With a herd of twenty unselected cows (out of which probably three are not making any profit) it would take the small total of twenty hours during the whole year, spread over three days each month, to keep

such simple records as would enable the owner to select with certainty the most economical producers. Why waste time year after year on cows that average about 14 lbs. of milk per day for seven months, when a few minutes per month, plus a little brain power, will materially assist in building up a profitable herd? C. F. W.

TESTED COWS.

Exhibition time will see some of the finest looking cows on the fair grounds that the admiring public could possibly wish to see. Sleek appearance, general thriftiness and show condition will be appraised, conformity to type will be judged, and point by point various characteristics will be valued. Excellent as they may be, these cows on exhibition must submit to a further examination before the ordinary patron is prepared to award them first place in his estimation. He will ask, and rightly so, can this cow give a large yield of milk and butterfat at a low cost? He cannot afford to accept just a two days' high record; he needs a cow that will attend strictly to business, the business of making money for him, three hundred days in the year. The one vital point for him to ascertain is, does it pay me to keep this cow, is her profit sufficiently large? To this end he keeps records of each individual cow in the herd; records of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced, so that no doubt may lurk in his mind as to each cow's capacity. Cow testing associations make this as easy as possible at a minimum expense. The dairy division, Ottawa, bears the cost of testing, and supplies blank forms free. Several hundred cows in July had over 850 lbs. milk and 28 lbs. fat to their credit. Many individual records total 5,000 lbs. milk this season, while a few choice specimens are already up to 7,000 and 8,000 lbs. milk, and 280 lbs. fat. C. F. W.

FARM SCHOOLS IN BAVARIA.

Travelling Teachers Who Form Clubs and Deliver Lectures.

"In order to promote agricultural interest, the kingdom of Bavaria has established agricultural schools in almost every town," said Franz J. Hofauer, of Munich, Germany.

"These schools are in charge of teachers who in addition to an academic education must be versed in botany, geology, chemistry, physics, zoology and natural history. At a time when nothing is doing in the fields, from November to March, these schools are open, and the peasants for a nominal fee can attend courses on cultivation and fertilization of the soil, the proper rotation of crops on the same land, the best resources for good seeds, irrigation and the raising of stock. They are made acquainted with improvements and new inventions in agricultural implements, the adoption of which can be recommended. They are taught the rudiments of bookkeeping and other commercial knowledge essential for the up to date farmer."

"In the spring after these farmers have returned to their work in the fields it becomes the duty of the teachers who instructed them during the winter to travel from county to county and to act as advisers to the farmers. Much good results from the travels of these teachers. By practical suggestion to the farmers they induce them to make valuable improvements in the cultivation of their farms."

"The wandering teacher helps to form cooperative clubs for the joint interests of a number of farmers in one district. From time to time the teacher has to lecture in these clubs on any subject which might prove of interest to the members. These visits and lectures to the different districts are entirely free to the people, since the States assume all expenses. There is probably no other country in the world in which so much is done by the State for its rural inhabitants as is the case in Bavaria. Other German States have these agricultural schools, but their teachers are not sent in such a practical way direct to the places where they can do the most good, as is done in Bavaria. The results of this comprehensive care have been very gratifying."

—From the Washington Herald.

IN A VAULT.

Terrible Experience of a Man in Sydenham Cemetery.

Kept Prisoner Among the Dead For Twenty-Four Hours.

Kingston, Ont., despatch: A funeral at Sydenham, north of here, came almost being the scene of a tragedy. Wm. Lawson, Justice of the Peace at Elginburg, being the possible victim. Mr. Lawson was examining the vault at the Sydenham cemetery. Another gentleman, who had been in the vault, came away out locked the door of the vault behind him, and it being a spring lock, Mr. Lawson was made prisoner. His shouts and cries for help were of no avail, as they could not penetrate the thick walls. Fortunately for the imprisoned man, there was a funeral next day. When the door of the vault was thrown open, Lawson rushed out, in a terrible condition of mind as a result of his experience. His liberator and those standing around were terrified at what appeared to be an apparition rushing from the vault. He was half-famished and suffering severely from shock. He had been locked up for over twenty-four hours.

Several Toronto individuals have offered books to replace those destroyed in the Parliament buildings fire.



THE OR.

"You are cruel!" he cried. "No," she replied, "I am just to you and to myself. Your wife lives. She has a claim, which her husband now does not absolve you asked her to be your wife. If you are an honor must, when the time comes opportunity to be the Countess. As for me, I am a husband yet lies unburied. There was something so noble in her words and the earl was silenced. I forgotten all the things she forgave me, Erna!"

"Only thing I know was that it is a madness. All the true; and yet I must ask of hope. When I have duties, may I then, if I am come to you, and be so find you heart-free?" She smiled sadly. "The future must take its course. I will not. She would have given them to have spoken from that made her heart. She held steadfast to her. She felt that the present snap every tie between them. At least say that you he pleaded. "I cannot say that; a of you to ask me," she said. "Have I been mistaken then, in anguish. 'Do you then, Oh, that is not possible could not have told me. Erna, can there be any just the three little words. 'There would be harm them. Yes.'"

"Dare you say that, y me?" he suddenly demanded. The color rushed to her face. He believed he had uttered a word herself up proudly. "I say nothing, Lord. I have no right to put you on my silence." "How magnificent she Never had she seemed so man's love. The reason could in her the resolution faithful to her ideal in pleading. "And must I, to please have bidden me?" he asked. "You must do it for a honor, my lord," she replied since it is that the honor needed a mentor. "Since my brain was your wretchedness," he replied. She shook her head. "A love that would could be no love at all. He looked at her a gaunt, a deity. "It shall be as you will follow your orders were to carry me to my prison. You are right, but that I believed I warn you that should come to me, I will seek shall keep us apart. A you to speak the word them on your heart's one! You shall be drawn it away, and cur He held it there a moment turned and left her, until he turned again her hand, as it to bid resumed her own way. The earl returned it was met by a servant, that Lord Moreham's library. He was rejoiced must be done at once. Ham was the person. His Lordship had just been imparted to in a state of great excitement he was so perturbed time his awe of his law.

"Aubrey, Aubrey!" is this Gertrude tells Aubrey became the other was excited. "If Lady Gertrude unfortunate woman I bet she has told you the truth," he answered, flippantly, but indistinctly. "It is an awful thing. Lord Moreham groans have guarded against it. 'It would have been Aubrey, rather, the only thing I could more sure than I was to kill her myself.' 'Of course,' said he, meant to reproach position! Everything

PLUMBAK PURE INSUL GOO HEAD