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Sunday School.

LESSON XI.—MARCH 13, 1910.

Two Mighty Works.—Matt. 8: 23-34.

Commentary.—I. Calming the tempest (vs. 23-27). 23. Entered into a ship — The "ship" was a fishing boat. At the close of a busy day of teaching by the seaside, Jesus suggested to his disciples that they go to the other side of the Sea of Galilee (Mark 4. 35). His disciples—Probably the twelve. Others may have followed in other boats. See Mark 4. 36. 24. There arose a great tempest—It was one of those sudden and violent squalls to which the Lake of Gennesaret was notoriously exposed, lying as it does 600 feet lower than the sea and surrounded by mountain gorges, which act like gigantic funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains. These winds are not only violent, but they come down suddenly, and often when the sky is perfectly clear.—Cam. Bib. Covered with the waves—The waves ran high so that they dashed over the boat, which was beginning to be filled with water. He was asleep —Mark says more particularly, "He was in the hinder part of the ship. Asleep on a pillow." The stern in the ancient ships was high and afforded a safe and comfortable place to sleep. His human nature was wearied, and demanded rest. "He slept, it may be, for a purpose, that is, to show the apostles that where He was there was no real danger, and to teach Christian souls calmly and faithfully to repose on Him, while all outward things seem most distressing."—Scott. He slept not so much with a desire to be refreshed, as with a design to be awakened.—Henry.

25. Awoke Him.—He was really asleep not seeming to be asleep, as some assert. It was the time of peril with the disciples and they appealed to their Master. Lord—Mark and Luke use the term "Master." The tweive disciples recognized His authority. 26. Ye of little faith—They had some faith, but not enough to remove their fears. They felt that, unless Jesus should undertake for them, they were lost, yet they did not seem to grasp the idea that, with Christ on board there was no danger. They had faith but it was "little faith." He arose—He could have lain still and calmed the tempest but He relieved the disciples' fears by arising. Rebuked the winds and the sea—This seems to have been almost, so to say, our Lord's formula in working miracles. The fever (Luke 4. 39), the frenzy of the demoniacs (Mark 9. 25), the tempest, are all treated as if they were hostile and rebel forces that needed to be restrained. Mark, with his usual vividness, gives the very words of the rebuke: "Peace, be still,"—literally, "be dumb, be muzzled," as though the howling wind was a maniac to be gagged and bound. —Ellicott. There was a great calm—As a rule, after a storm the waves continue to heave and swell for hours, but here at the word of the Lord of nature there was a great calm. "The calm was great from the contrast with the previous storm, and great as a product of a wonderful power. And with it the terrors of their hearts, the winds and waves of the soul, were composed. So when the fearful sinner resorts to Christ His word of forgiveness allays the storm and there is a great calm." —Whedon. 27. Marvelled—They were greatly astonished; filled with amazement. They were overwhelmed with the majesty and ease with which he issued His orders to the elements, and at the submission with which they, like living intelligences, are hushed by His word.

II. Healing the demoniacs (vs. 28-34). 28. To the other side—The east side of the lake. Country of the Gergesenes—In Matthew and Luke it is called "Gadarenes." The region was called Gadara, but there was a place close to the shore called Gergésa, answering all the particulars of the narrative. There met him two possessed with devils—Mark and Luke mention but one demoniac, probably the more prominent of the two. Demon-possession is a subject at once interesting and mysterious. In the New Testament it is frequently associated with physical disease or imperfection, but Jesus distinguished between demon-possession and mere disease. See Matt. 4: 24, and Luke 13: 32. The demoniac seemed to have a double personality. The demon in him spoke, and cried out in rage as he left him, and Jesus spoke directly to the demon and received replies. There might be more than one evil spirit holding possession of the person, as in the case of Mary Magdalene and the demoniacs of this lesson. It is possible that demon-possession may have caused insanity, but the New Testament makes such a clear distinction between the two maladies that we conclude they were not necessarily connected. There is no doubt that a course of sinful indulgence often resulted in demon-possession, since the man's wickedness would open the way for the demon to enter. "God's obedient children are absolutely safe." It is a modern fashion to scoff at the reality of demoniacal possession, but the difficulties that attend the denial of it in the recorded cases seem to be quite as great as those that are involved in accepting it.—Am. Com. To deny them is to charge the evangelists with misrepresentation. "The objection is frequently urged, How comes it that this malady is not now among us? But we cannot tell in how many cases of insanity that malady may even now be traced to direct demoniacal possession."—Alford. Dr. Nevins, a missionary of intelligence and experience, declares that there are many cases among the Chinese that are exactly like those described in the New Testament. See also Lesson 10, v. 16. Tombs—Here the demoniacs had their 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 pity for the unfortunate are among the gifts of Christ; antiquity knew nothing of them, or the spirit that would produce them." The morbid condition of the demoniacs may have led them to seek such an abode. Exceeding fierce—Mark says, "No man could bind him." and "neither could any man tame him." His presence was a menace to the community.

29. They cried out—They recognized the Son of God, hence they were not simply insane men nor were they merely physically diseased. The evil spirits that possessed them knew Jesus, and cried out in terror. To do with thee—What have we in common? Why do you interfere with us? Thou Son of God—Evil spirits acknowledge the truth that Jesus is the Son of God. To torment us before the time—There is apparently a desire on the part of these unhappy spirits to come into such possession and into communion with the human scene of things, as if they were thus less miserable than when without. These infernal beings dread to be driven back to their own infernal abode. They are there to be chained down in darkness, and in dread of the day of judgment yet to come (Jude 6; 2 Peter 2: 4). Hence they fear that Jesus will anticipate that day, and "torment them before the time."—Whedon.

30. Herd of many swine—Swine were unclean animals to the Jews. They were forbidden to eat them and it was unlawful for them to keep swine even for the purposes of trade. Mark says there were 2,000 in the herd. They were probably owned by Gentile inhabitants of Gadara. 31. The devils besought—Made an earnest request. If thou cast us out—The demons recognized Christ's power as superior to theirs, and that he would be likely to drive them out of their poor victims. Suffer us—Here is the attitude of entreaty. Into the herd of swine—They did not wish to be sent "into the deep," that is, into the bottomless pit. "Send us anywhere, anywhere but to perdition. Send us to the most shattered man; send us to the lowest creature, into man or beast, bird or reptile; anywhere but into hell"—Parker.

32. Said unto them, Go—Jesus had already commanded them to come out of the men (Mark 5: 8), and now grants their request to go into the swine. Swine ran violently—The men who had been demon-possessed had an opportunity to see the workings of demon-possession on beings less capable of self-control than themselves. Perished—Cavilers have charged our Lord with wrong-doing in "sending" the demons into the swine and 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. & B.

33. Fled—They were filled with fear (1) because of the remarkable scene they had witnessed, and (2) because of the great loss to the owners of the swine for which they might be held responsible. 34. The whole city—They beheld a marvelous thing, the demoniacs, the recent terror of the community, clothed and peaceable. Besought him that he would depart—They saw rather the destruction of the swine, than the healing of the demoniacs. Jesus left witnesses there of his power in the persons of the delivered men, who became missionaries.

Questions.—On what body of water were Jesus and his disciples sailing? What occurred during the voyage? What proof have we here that Jesus was human as well as divine? How was the sea made calm? What did Jesus say to his disciples about faith? Who met Jesus as soon as he had landed in the country of the Gergesenes? Describe them. What did the demons say to Jesus? What request did the demons make? What was the result? How did the people of the city feel toward Jesus? Why?

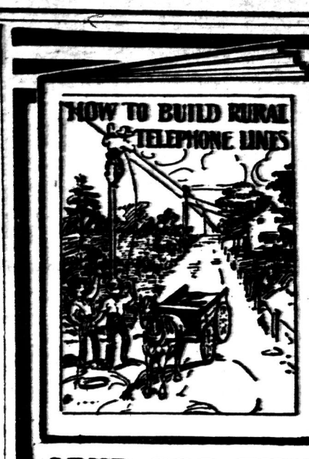
PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Stilling the Tempest.

"Even as he was" (Mark 4:36). This is one of the little sentences that show the human nature of our blessel Lord. It reveals the human weariness of the Master. Days of incessant service such as he had just passed through drained him, and whole nights of prayer told upon him. He did not avail himself of divine power to rest him, but bore the fatigue as part of his substitutionary work (Heb. 4:15).

"The ship" (v. 23). Comparing your life to a voyage and yourself to a ship, as Talmage suggests, see that, 1. Your craft is made of the timbers of truth. 2. Love is the helm. Pride, ambition or avarice will strand any ship. 3. Christian perseverance is the prow, cut so as to override the billows. With courage in front and fear aft, no broadside of trouble can sweep the deck or fill the hatches. 4. Sails made of faith will waft any ship harborward. 5. The running rigging must be prayer. Pulling on the promises you will hoist the sails of faith and move steadily onward. 6. For a compass use the word of God. Study it daily. Sail by it constantly. Its needle always points to the Star of Bethlehem. 7. Have hope for the anchor. 8. Look out for icebergs. Have no fellowship with cold, worldly professors of religion (Eph. 5:11; 2 Tim. 3:5). 9. Keep a log book. "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith" (2 Cor. 13:5). 10. Keep your colors at the masthead. Write "Holiness to the Lord" on your banners (Exod. 39:30). Then the pirates of temptation can never overcome you. 11. Acknowledge Christ as the Captain of your ship (Heb. 2:10), and trust in every time of storm (Psa. 107:29; 62:8). "When the Master had said, 'Let us pass over unto the other side,' the disciples indeed might have known that to the other side they would come if they had to foot it at the bottom of the sea. That is the faith we ought to have in him, the faith that ventures everything on his will, and then rests in him in perfect peace. Calm water is not always the sign of the highest state of grace. Far better to weather a storm in perfect confidence in him than to enter a calm he creates, if the price of it is a rebuke from his lips for lack of faith. The better way would be to sing in faith even in the midst of the storm, 'With Christ in the vessel I smile at the storm.'" 12. Receive the Holy Spirit and depend on him to be your pilot (John 16:13).

"There was a great calm." A writer beautifully says, "We shall not understand Christ's mission into our world as we ought till we discover that our position is such as to make us safe when the interests of our Savior are safe, and that we are in danger when they are in danger. We are in the boat with Christ. All the storms that beat in upon him fall upon us, and all the storms that smite us strike him—we are together. This assures our safety. To make life's voyage with Christ is to be sure of safely landing on the other shore with Christ. No storm can prevent this. In the ship with Christ ought to assure the intensest interest in the affairs of Christ. That which moves his heart should deeply move ours. Our interests are one. Those scenes which moved him to tears as he looked upon the great and wicked city should so touch our hearts as to work a transformation in them. That in the soul of the lowest which moved him to give his life to save them should move us to so lovingly present this divine message as to win them to him." The word of Jesus was all that was necessary to calm the wind on the Sea of Galilee, and his word can calm the tempest in the human soul. The peace that he gives abides.—A. C. M.



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SPRING SKIN TROUBLES.

Pimples, Eruptions and "Spotty Complexions."

At this season, scores of people—girls and young women especially—find their faces disfigured by pimples, dark spots, eruptions, etc. The skin needs attention—needs renovating after the trying time it has passed through during the winter.

Just think what it has gone through! You have been out in rain and sleet and snow. You have been at one moment perspiring from skating, or some other exertion. Then you have stood to "cool off." You have spent hours of the day indoors at a temperature equal to summer heat. Then you have covered up your skin—except your face—and gone out into a temperature away below zero! No wonder that, with all these changes, the skin of the face and neck shows signs of needing attention.

Don't forget that the skin has to do work just as any other organ of the body, and if you overwork it, it gives out. Zam-Buk is the remedy. Smear it lightly over the spots, the eruptions, the sallow patches, at night, and notice how quickly your appearance improves. As the rich, refined, herbal essences sink deep into the tissue, the hard, scruffy-like patches are removed. Better color results. The cells of the skin become transparent. The blood beneath is able to impart its proper coloring to the tissue, and the delicate bloom of health replaces the sallowness and pallor of disease.

Zam-Buk is also of great use for skin injuries and diseases. Eczema, ulcers, chaps, ringworm, acne, yield to its use. For cuts, burns, bruises, children's rashes, etc., it is unequalled, and it is a sure cure for piles. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

GOT INCREASE.

Employees of Canada Foundry Co. Receive 5 Per Cent. Raise.

Toronto despatch —"I have been authorized to announce that, dating from March 1, 1910, a general increase in wages of five per cent. will be made to all the works' employees of the Canada Foundry Co., Limited, who are on an hourly basis.

"The management recognize the harmony that has existed between themselves and the employees during the dull times, and take the earliest opportunity afforded by improved prospects of showing their appreciation in a practical manner."

This is the notice which the 1,000 employees of the Canada Foundry Co., Limited, saw posted in the works yesterday morning. The total amount of wages affected upon which five per cent. increase will accrue will be between $12,000 and $13,000 weekly. The increase means, therefore, $600 or $650 a week.

The mineral production of Canada last year was a little over $90,000,000 in value. Cobalt mines are credited with $13,000,000.

COLDS
Quickly Cured

Everybody has a cold. Some resort to tablets and powders that contain dangerous drugs, and death from heart-depressing remedies is not infrequent. It's poor policy to neglect a cold—especially when it can be cured so quickly without medicine.

You can send the soothing vapor of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essences, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhozone.

Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus in two seconds.

Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhozone works in bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its oily, fragrant vapor, and every trace of congestion and disease flees as before fire.

Catarrhozone

No trace of the disease remains after Catarrhozone is used—no more matter to clog up the nose and cause you to cough and spit—no more headache and buzzing ears.

Cure is absolute.

Because Catarrhozone contains such healing balsams and soothing antiseptics it can't help curing every kind of catarrh, throat, lung and bronchial trouble.

Don't experiment longer—Catarrhozone means sure cure. Two months' treatment (guaranteed), price $1.00; smaller size, 50c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

APPLE MEN.

How Norfolk County Increased Its Apple Crop.

Simcoe despatch — The enormous strides which Norfolk county has made in the cultivation of the apple crop during the past three years was made the subject of warm congratluations at the first annual banquet of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association held in Simcoe last night. Not congratulation merely, for the speakers all urged a wider application of modern methods of apple culture, that Norfolk county may lead the world in the quality and value of her crop. This was especially urged from the national standpoint by Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who pointed out that the present high prices of food in the cities and towns of Canada would have a retarding effect on the national welfare unless the farmers of Ontario greatly increased their crops and saved the situation, while at the same time increasing their own wealth.

The history of the apple industry in Norfolk county is an interesting one. Though favorably situated climatically for fruit-growing, and with a light, free soil, the county until four years ago made no pretensions to be a fruit-raising district. At this time Mr. James E. Johnson, an old Norfolk boy, who had spent some years of his life in the fruit commission business in Chicago, returned to his native county. Impressed by the possibilities of the district, and realizing that the farmers were unable to obtain a distinctive place in the market, he organized the Norfolk County Fruit Growers' Association, and made a contract to sell all the high-grade fruit they could produce. Twenty members only were in the first association. They signed contracts to cultivate, spray, prune, and thin their orchards, and select and pack their fruit under Mr. Johnson's instructions. So gratifying was the result that now two hundred farmers have joined the association. In three years the crop has jumped in value from $75,000 to $150,000, and many thousands of trees have been planted for future bearing. Last year 20,000 barrels of No. 1 grade apples were shipped to the west at $1.10 per bushel, choice table fruit, which brought more per bushel than the wheat, while over 50,000 bushels of inferior grades were sent to the canners. With the great fillip thus given to the apple industry in Norfolk it is expected that the apple crop will be valued at $1,000,000 within a few years.

Two hundred members were present at the banquet, at which Henry H. Groff presided. Mr. Groff is widely known as one of the leading experts in the hybridization of flowers, and has given his name to several new varieties of gladioli. Owing to his interest in the association he has been elected an honorary member. The speakers included Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. A. C. McCall, M. P., Mr. A. C. Pratt, M. P. P., Messrs. P. W. Hodgetts, H. Jones, H. B. Donly, and F. C. H. Pattison.

WIFE AND CHILD LOST

E. H. Dingman's House at Entwhistle Burned.

Entwistle, Alta., March 7.—The little dwelling of E. H. Dingman was burned last Friday night, and his wife and little child perished. The fire broke out about midnight, during the absence of Mr. Dingman from the village, and when the unfortunate woman awoke she found her escape, except by a window, cut off. She grasped her infant and endeavored to reach the window, but became hysterical and let it fall into the flames. She was rescued through the window, but was unconscious when found, and was so terribly burned that she died the following evening.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were again nil, and prices nominal. Hay dull and firmer. There were only four loads received, and they sold at $18 to $12 a ton. Straw is nominal at $14 to $15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firm, with quotations ruling at $12 to $12.35.

Wheat, white, new	$ 1 10	$ 0 00
Do., red, new	1 10	0 00
Do., goose	1 05	0 00
Oats, bush.	0 44	0 45
Peas, bush	0 82	0 85
Barley, bush.	0 60	0 61
Rye, bush.	0 68	0 70
Hay, timothy, ton	17 00	21 00
Do., mixed, ton	9 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Dressed hogs	12 00	12 25
Butter dairy	0 25	0 30
Do., inferior	0 22	0 24
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 35	0 37
Do., fresh	0 28	0 30
Chickens, lb.	0 16	0 18
Ducks, lb.	0 15	0 17
Turkeys, lb.	0 19	0 21
Geeese, lb.	0 15	0 16
Fowl, lb.	0 12	0 13
Apples, bbl.	2 00	3 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 55	0 60
Onions, bag	1 00	1 15
Celery, per doenz	0 20	0 40
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	1 25
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 75
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 50	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	10 00	11 00
Yearling, lamb, lb.	0 13	0 15

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: granulated: No. 1 golden, $4.80 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.90 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of fat cattle was the same as we described in our two last reports, a few good to choice, with many half finished common and medium.

There was a good trade for finished cattle, of which there were few on sale, but common to medium were slow sale at 15c to 20c per cwt. lower than Tuesday's quotations on this market.

Exporters—A. McIntosh bought 1 carload of export bulls at $4.75 to $5 per cwt. And there were two or three extra quality bulls reported at a little more money one as high as $5.50 sold by McDonald & Halligan.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree, who bought 500 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., reports as follows: Steers and heifers, at $4.70 to $5.75; cows, $3.50 to $4.70; bulls at $4.25 to $5 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—H. Murby reports very little doing in these classes. Mr. Murby bought one load of stockers, 609 to 700 lbs. each, at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; 2 loads of butchers, 700 to 900 lbs. each, at $4 to $4.90.

Milkers and Springers—There must have been over 300 cows on sale during the past week as two of the largest dealers, as will be seen below, report having handled one 160 and the other 110, which would make 270. Prices ranged from $35 to $80, but only one cow reached that price.

Veal Calves—Receipts were light and prices firm, selling from $3 to $7.50 for the general run, but there were a few sold at $8, $9, and one at $10 per cwt.; these, however, were new milk fed, and few of this class ever see this market. The one at $10 was sold by McDonald & Halligan and weighed 270 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light and prices firmer as follows; yearling lambs sold at $7.25 to $7.85 for the bulk, but selected ewes and wethers went as high as $8 to $8.25; sheep, $5 to $5.50 for ewes, and a few selected ewes at $6; culls and rams, $4 to $4.50. Rough common lambs, $6 to $6.50.

Hogs—Prices for hogs have been steadily advancing all week until to-day they reached the highest on the Toronto market for about forty years. Selects fed and watered at the market reached in one or two, and perhaps more, instances $9.25 per cwt.; several lots sold at $9.20, but the $9.25 was paid. For hogs, f.o.b. cars at conutry points, $9 was reached to-day in a ew instances to make up car lots.

OTHER MARKETS

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—About 550 head of butchers' cattle, 75 milch cows and springers, 450 calves, 70 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs were offered for sale at the east-end Abattoir to-day. Trade was fair, with no material changes in the prices, excepting hogs, which are higher. Prime beeves sold at 5¾ to 6¼c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4½ to 5½c; common stock, 3 to 4¼c per lb. There were some superior milch cows, which sold at $60 to $65 each; other cows and springers sold at $30 to $55 each. Calves sold at from $4 to $15 each, or 5c to 7c per lb. Sheep sold at about 5c per lb; lambs at 6½c to 7c per lb; lambs were sold for $20, or a little over 20c per lb., live weight. Hogs sold at 9½ to 9¾ per lb.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw firm; Muscavado, 89 test, $3.92; centrifugal, 96 test, $4.42; molasses sugar, 89 test, $3.67; refined sugar, steady; cutloaf, $6.05; crushed, $5.95; mould A, $5.60; cubes, $5.50; XXXX powdered, $5.40; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25; diamond A, $5.25; confectioners A, $5.01; No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4.95; No. 3, $4.85; No. 4, $4.85; No. 5, $4.80; No. 6, $4.75; No. 7, $4.70; No. 8, $4.65; No. 9, $4.60; No. 10, $4.55; No. 11, $4.50; No. 12, $4.45; No. 13, $4.40; No. 14, $4.40.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American) steady, at 12½ to 14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm, at 10 to 10¼c per lb.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—March $1.02 1-4, May $1.05 3-8, July $1.06 1-2.

Oats—May 37 1-4c, July 38 1-4c.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the general situation there has seen little change during the past week. There is a general clearing up of winter lines of dry goods and spring goods are now being shown. A fair number of sorting orders are still coming in. Wholesalers are mostly busy sending out spring goods and the demand for cottons, prints, etc., continues very active. Preparations are under way for the millinery openings which will take place at the end of the month.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good steady tone is noted to all lines of trade there. The sorting business in dry goods has kept up to a considerable extent and large shipments of spring lines are being rushed forward. The outlook continues to favor an excellent trade in all lines. Local factories of all kinds of clothing are exceedingly busy and there is a large demand for operatives. Dry goods prices continue to show firmness and as yet quotations on fall lines have not been announced.

Winnipeg reports say a brisk trade is noted in all lines of business there. During last week great numbers of merchants were in the city attending the "Bonspiel" and wholesalers were kept busy receiving the callers.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade is opening out nicely and the indications are that spring business will show a very considerable increase over that of last year.

Quebec—Reports to Bradstreet's continue fairly satisfactory. Orders for summer goods are coming forward.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say the outlook for future trade continues excellent.

London reports say a steady tone is reported to general trade there.

Ottawa reports say the volume of business has shown some increase during the last week.

SHORT WORKDAY.

Mr. John Armstrong Gives Evidence Before Commons Committee.

Ottawa despatch— Mr. John Armstrong, Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, gave evidence to-day in support of Mr. Verville's bill providing for an eight-hour day on Government works before the special Commons committee which has the bil for consideration. Mr. Armstrong thought that the bill was a practicable one, and would be in the interests of laboring men in general. He believed that a universal seven-hour day of all kinds of work would be sufficient to supply all the needs of humanity. He said that he had never heard any of the working classes raise a complaint against the eight-hour bill, and he believed that as a whole they would favor a reduction in the hours of labor in preference to an increase of wages. He knew of cases where workingmen would give up a part of their earnings to secure an eight-hour day. He believed that any legislation to shorten the hours of labor should be a Federal rather than a Provincial enactment.

PRIEST'S MISTAKE.

Woman Dies From Burns as Result of His Treatment.

New York, March 7.—The Rev. Innocerze Montcerri, of the Church of Mary, Help of Christians, in East 12th street, was paroled in the custody of the coroner to-day for further examination on a technical charge of homicide.

Mrs. Maria Mata Iogudice, a young Italian woman, died on February 24, and Father Montcerri admitted to the coroner's jury that he had applied a heated aluminum button to her body when he called upon her to render spiritual comfort.

He burned her body, he said, to relieve pain of which the woman complained, having been convinced of the efficacy of such treatment by trying it on himself.

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