JAPAN STAYS HER HAND.

An Armistice With China Proclaimed During Peace Negotiations.

THE WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

Throughout the Conferences at Shimonosekl All Movements of War Will Be Suspended --- The Wound Received by Li Hung Chang the Cause of the Temporary Ending of Hostilities.

A cable dispatch from Yokohoma says that the Japanese Government will suspend all war movements as long as the peace negotiations last. Admiral Ito has been recalled from Formosa to Japan.



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

In consequence of the armistice voluntarily granted by the Japanese Government. all aggressive operations will be abandoned during the whole term of the peace confer-

The declaration of an armistice is believed to be entirely the result of the attack on Li Hung Chang.

A special despatch from Shimonoseki says the three weeks' armistice agreed to between Japan and China applies only to the locali-ties of Moukden, the Gulf of Pechill and the Shantung Peninsula.

A despatch from Bong Kong says the Japan-ese bombarded the city of Tai-Wau-Foo, the

capital of Formosa.

The State Department at Washington heard from its own representative concerning the armistice just proclaimed by the Emperor of Japan. A brief cablegram received from Minister Dunn at Tokio confirms without giving particulars the advices received by Minister Kurino and transmitted to the State

The armistice now being an established The armistice now being an established fact, the chief interest hinges for the time being on the condition of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace commissioner, who was wounded by a Japanese fanatic in Shimonoseki. At the Japanese Legation it is assumed that the peace negotiations cannot be resumed until Li Hung Chang has recovered or his condition becomes such as to make it necessary for China to appoint a new envoy. As far as can be learned, nothing has been received at either the Japanese or Chinese legations or the State Department concerning his condition.



EMPEROR OF CHINA.

It continues to be the general opinion among Administration officials and diplomats that the declaration of an armistice practically means an ending of the war. This is based not so much on the theory that Japan will be likely to grant concessions, which she would not have done had it not been for the assault upon the Chinese Envoy, as the belief that China is now sincere in her desire to bring an end to hostilities upon almost any terms. It is thought not unlikely that European powers will take advantage of the present suspension of nego-tiations to shape matters in such a way as to practically force an agreement when the negotiations are resumed.

According to the terms of the armistice the movement of troops and the transportation of articles contraband of war by sea is forbidden. New distribution of troops not in-tended to augment the armies in the field is

Koyama Rokunosuki, the young Japanes who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang, has been sentenced to penal servitude

Killed in a Trolley Runaway.

A trolley car on the mountain tracks of the Lehigh Traction Company, at Jeanesville, Penn., ran away down the incline, and three persons were killed outright, two were persons were killed outright, two were mortally injured, and several others were seriously hurt. Mrs. John Early, of Beaver Meadow; her son Edward, aged eight years, and Mr. Watkin T. Williams, of Hazelton, were killed. Mrs. Joseph Evans and Mrs. John Wier, both of Coloraine, were mortally hurt. Eight Hundred Per Cent. in Five Years.

The Wassermann-Sloss suit being tried at

Ban Francisco, Cal., for the return of stock in the sealskin syndicate has revealed the fact that dividends amounting to \$800, on svery \$100 per stock of the Alaska Commersial Company, has been paid in the last five

TELEPHONES AT A DOLLAR A YEAR.

The Supreme Court Decision Gives an Impetus to the Business.

The recent United States Supreme Court decision that set freathe telephone patents, among other things, has given an impetus to the telephone industry throughout the country. In the West the competition is es-

One small town has opened an exchange in opposition to the Bell Telephone Com-pany, and offers its facilities to subscribers at he ridiculous rate of \$1 a year.

TEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Disaster Overtook the River Steamer City of Haverhill Off Barnegat.

The stern-wheel river steamboat City of Haverhill, which sailed from South Brookyn. N. Y., for Key West, Fla., has been lost with all hands off Barnegat. The news of with all hands off Barnegat. The news of the disaster was brought to New York by a pilot of the pilot-boat James Gordon Bennett, which picked up the body of the Haverhill's skipper, Captain Warren P. Watrous, of Key West, about twenty-four miles off Barnegat. The Captain's body was encircled by a corkife buoy, bearing the name of the steamboat. The impression of the skipper of the smack is that there was an explosion aboard the Haverhill, which rendered her unseaworthy and lorced her officers and crew to trust to the orced her officers and crew to trust to the ife belts. The fact that the smack picked ap the metallic lifeboat intact indicates that the Haverhill men did not have time to hunch it or that it was blown from the

There were aboard the Haverhill, besides There were aboard the Haverhill, besides the skipper, Pilot William D. Van Wycke, Chief Engineer Sam Brown, Assistant Engineer J. Fred Luckenbach, a nephew of the ocean tug owner; Steward Fred Probst; W. R. Watrous, son of the Captain, a college student; Deckhand W. Lawson, and Fireman Records. Dayle, All. were lost. The George Davis. All were lost. The Haverhill was bought by the Key West Steamship Company in New Haven, brought to Brooklyn, and there refitted. It was inlended to take her to Key West for service in the waters thereabouts. The vessel was inwest for \$10.000. ured for \$10,000.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Sovernment Report on the Conditions for March.

The Weather Bureau has resumed the isme of the weather crop bulletin. Following s a synopsis of the reports for some of the States, covering the crop conditions for

New England-No injury to grass and New England—No injury to grass and grain roots or to fruit buds and small fruits, except to roots along the immediate coast, where freezing and thawing have done little lamage; Massachusetts reports slight injury to grass and grains seem to have the work well, atom seem to have the coast and grains seem to have the coast with the coast and grains seem to have the coast well at the coast and grains seem to have the coast well at the coast and grains seem to have the coast and grains are coast and grains seem to

wintered well; show gone, except along lences and in woods. lences and in woods.

New Jersey-Winter cereals, early sown, are in good condition, but late sown are very backward, owing to continued cold; the fruit buds are not only in splendid condition, but are very abundant, with all indications avorable; the San Jose scale has appeared in several orchards in Burlington County; weall further except strawberries, have been

in several orchards in Burlington County; mall fruits, except strawberries, have been badly winter-killed, especially blackberries. Pennsylvania—The season is somewhat backward, with few evidences of growth; wheat appears in good condition; maple sugar making in progress.

Maryland—Fruit buds have for the most part been kept from early development; wheat is said to be in fair condition; very good reports of the wheat crop have also been received from eastern portion, but less

been received from eastern portion, but less lavorable reports come from northern, cerral and southern portions; the outlook for arge yields of peaches and other fruits is ex-

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Over \$1,800,000 Added During the Month of March.

The monthly United States Treasury statenent of the public debt shows that on March 10, 1895, the public debt, less cash in the Freasury, amounted to \$908,730,040, an increase for the month of \$18,317,105. The amount of the new 4 per cent. Sonds issued during the month was \$28,807,900. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, \$713,851,960; increase during the month, \$28,808,100; debt on which interest has coused since maturity; \$1,770,250; decrease during the month, \$1050 lebt bearing no interest, \$381,787,366; de sebt bearing no interest, \$381,787,359; decrease during the month, \$762,270; total debt, \$1,664,591,749, of which \$57,944,442 are certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The Treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, \$149,486,496; silver, \$510,259,879; paper. \$131,267,047. General account, disbursing officers' balance, etc., \$16,224,166; total, \$797,237,589, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$609,320,328, leaving a cash balance of \$187,-917,261, of which \$90,643,507 is gold reserve.

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Boilers of a Leather Factory in Woburn, Mass., Burst With Fatal Results.

The residents of Woburn Highlands, Mass. were startled by an explosion in Loring & Jones's leather factory. The men in the factory were preparing for work when the boilers in the engine room at the northeast corner of the building exploded, tearing out the end of the building and burying in the ruins at least a dozen men. The chimney, which was over eighty feet high, came down with a crash.

The force of the explosion was such that one of the boilers was thrown clear through a heavy partition into the main part of the building These men were killed: Austin Clements,

foreman; Patrick Lally, Patrick McGonigle, Frank McMahon, — Patterson.

The injured are Patrick Kelley, John Kenney, John Tracey, Patrick O'Keefe and Octavio Saunders (colored).

The ruins did not take fire. The big

timbers of the structure were piled on top of the unfortunatemen. About fifty men were employed in the building. There were four boilers in the building, two of which were

New York's Huge Debt.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, sent a message to the Board of Aldermen in regard to the financial methods of the city governto the financial methods of the city government under Tammany Hall. He said that the people were led to believe by the reports from the Comptroller's office that the debt of New York City was \$105,777,854, while in reality to that amount should be added \$7,020,616, for which amount bonds were prepared and not issued, and also \$19,879,660 for improvements which the city is pledged to undertake, thus which the city is piedged to undertake, thus making the actual total debt not \$105,777,-

854, but \$132,678,130.

Bred Wolves for Bounty. The bounty of \$10 a piece on wolves, in force for twenty years in Burea County, Illinois, has been repealed. It has been learned that many persons have been breeding the animals for the sake of the bounties, which at times have exceeded \$1100 a year.

The Cotton King Dead. William Steenstrand, of Liverpool, England, the Cotton King, who exploited the great corner in cotton of 1890, which caused such a sensation and which resulted in his losing \$5,000,000, is dead.

The March Treasury Statement.

The official Treasury statement just issued shows that in the month of March the excess of expenditures over receipts was \$246,382. The receipts were \$637,777 greater than in March, 1894, and the expenditures \$5,420,603 less than in last March.

A Woman Voter Dies at the Polis. While Mrs. Thomas Jones was preparing her ballot at a polling-place Ct Newcastle, Col., she fainted and fell, striking her head heavily against the floor. She died in a short time, having ruptured a blood vessel.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1	14 MILK AND CREAM	1.		
	Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,340,499 12,820 24,679		
	Creamery—Fresh, extras. ? Firsts. Thirds to seconds. State—Fancy Seconds to firsts. Western Im. Creamery Western Dairy Factory, fresh.	183 12 13 9 7 7		20 17 1914 18 15 9 9
	State—Fullcream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory—Part skims, large.		(@ (@)	11 10)4
	Part skims, small Full skims	4 11	@ %@	8
	State & Penn—Fresh Jersey—Fancy Western—Prime to choice Duck eggs Goose eggs	135 - 27 60	98888	1834 14 185 30 65
	BEANS AND PEAS.			
	Beans-Marrow, 1894, choice. Medium, 1894, choice	_	(n)	2 85 2 15 2 20

Medium, 1894, choice	Mean	(n)	2 13
Pea, 1894, choice	anne	(a)	2 20
Red kidney, 1894, choice.	2 10	(0)	2 20
White kidney, 1894, choice.	2 35	(6)	2 40
Black turtle sonp, 1894	1 80	(ii)	1.85
Lima, Cal., 1894, 7 60 lbs .	3 00	(w)	6 10
Green peas, bbls	- December -	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES-	FRES	er.	
Oranges, Cal., P box	2 75	@	3 47
Cramberries, Cape Cod, 7 bbl.	month	(0)	100
Jersey, 2 crate	2 50	(a)	3 00
Apples, greenings, & bbl	4 50	(a)	5 00
Baldwin	marks.	(0)	5 00
Russet	2 00	(a)	200
Grapes, Del., P basket	Section	(0)	acost
Catawba	message.	(0)	
Strawberries, Fla., & qt	20	(0)	25
HOPS.			
State-1894, choice, & b	-	(a)	10
1894, common to fair	43	600	. 7

8	(0)	9
2	(0)	3
MARKET .	(0)	75
55	(0)	60
40	(11)	60
35	@	45
9	60	10
93	(10)	10
53	400	6
10	(0)	12
50	(a)	9.3
00	(a)	1 37
35	@	40
200	.3	· 3 (@)

DESSED POULTE	美 华 (1)		
Tarkeys, 7 th	1.0	(a)	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, & lb.	30	(0)	40
Capons, Phila	20	(0)	26
Western	18	60	24
Fowls, 2 tb	9	(a)	10
Ducks ? th	14	100	16
Geese, & tb	. 8	(6)	10
Squabs, P doz	2 00	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, # bbl	2 50	@	2 75
State, 2 bbl	2 00	(D)	2 25
Sweet, P bbl	2 59	@	8 50
Cabbage, @ 100	3 00	(4)	6.00
Onions-Yellow, & bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Red, 7 bbl	2 00	(a)	3 00
Squash, marrow, & bbl	and the	60	1 50
Hubbard	tenedal	(6)	1158
Turnips, ? bbl	75	(a)	1 00
Kale	1.00	(0)	1 50
Celery, 3 100 roots	5 00	@1	0 00

4	Parsnips	and the	@ 1	00
1	Peas, Florida, ? crate	4 00	60 !	6 00
3	Tomatoes, Southern, B crate.	2 00	(ec) 2	1 50
1	Spinach	1 00	@ 1	75
1		50		1 00
4	Carrots			
1	GRAIN, ETC.			
3	Flour-City Patents	4 00	伤	I In
4	Spring Patents	3 50	60 1	3 85
ă	Wheat, No. 2 Red	percol	600	603/
9	May	and the last	(60)	60%
	Corn-No. 2	MARKET	60	No. or all
	Oats-No. 2 White	and the same of	(4)	873
	Track, White	37	6	41
	Malt-Western	70	60	74
	The law Thomas and Western	63	(a)	66
	Barley-Ungraded Western.			3 75
	Seeds-Timothy, ₹ 100	6 10		
	Clover	8 50	601	
	Lard—City steam	Marie	(a)	65)
	LIVE STOCK.			
	Beeves, city dressed	81	(B)	10
	Milch cows, com. to good		(0)	2000
	Calvan alty drawned		-	10

Beeves, city dressed	854.50	111
Milch cows, com. to good	· (a)	
Calves, city dressed	6 @	10
Country dressed	434@	81
Sheep, # 100 lbs	4 50 @	
Lambs, \$ 100 ths	200 @	6 25
Hogs-Live, @ 100 lbs		
Dressed		
Commence of the Commence of th		
WILSON IS POSTMASTER	R-GENER	IAL

Sworn in to Succeed Bissell by Chief Jus-

tice Fuller. The Hon, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was sworn in at Washington as Postmaster-General by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, and immediately assumed the duties of the office, The ceremony was performed in the private office of the Postmaster-General, the only witness being Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and Miss Bessie Wilson, the young daughter of the new Postmaster-General. In the anteroom, however, there were a number of persons, employed in the adjoining room, who obtained glimpses of the scene through the slat doors. Then followed a reception to the new official, and expressions of regret were tendered Mr. Bissell at his departure. The business of the various divisions was sus-pended for a time while the officials and the

clerks, 712 in number, shook hands with both Prior to this Postmaster Dayton, of New York City, called upon Mr. Bissell and in-troduced J. N. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, who pre-sented resolutions of regret from the car-riers of New York City at the severance of official relations with Mr. Bissell. A messenger from the State Department car-ried to Mr. Bissell a cane, the wood of which was cut by Secretary Gresham from the President's summer home at Woodley, and which had been carved and varnished by the Secre-

had been carved and varnished by the Secretary's own hands.

Mr. Bissell left Washington immediately for his home in Buffalo. He received resolutions of regret from various postal organizations throughout the country, and received many telegrams regarding his retirement from friends at a distance.

Prominent l'eople.

Kaiser Wilhelm's latest fad is agriculture Twenty lives lie between the Emperor of Germany and the British throne.

Li Hung Chang's name is really just Li. All the rest of it is a title of honor. Krupp, the German gun manufacturer, has a fortune estimated at \$2,900,000.

Queen Victoria is suffering greatly from rheumatism, which renders her almost help-Secretary Gresham is the oldest member of

the cabinet. He was sixty-three on St. Patrick's day. The Marquis of Downshire is the wealthiest

Irish peer. His estate in that country total 114,621 acres, with a revenue of \$460,000. His English estates add \$25,000 to this amount. Justin McCarthy, the Irish Parliamentarian whose novels have been so widely read in this country, is in his sixty-second year; but even at this age, it is no unusual thing for him to sit up all night over his typewriter.

Maturin M. Ballou, who published Ballou's Magazine, the first illustrated weekly, and was an original proprietor of the Boston Globe, died, a few days ago, at Cairo, Egypt,



MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

Give the boy or girl something in which to take an interest on the farm. Remove the young stock off the farm and much of the pleasure of stockraising will be gone. A few bantam chicks will create an interest on the part of a child that owns them, and the stepping-stone to a more active interest in all classes of animals in the future will be laid. Boys and girls will stay on the farm without invitation if their early days are made pleasant and farm life attractive .-American Farmer.

GREEN TOMATOES. Among the many plans that have been proposed for saving the tomatoes which remain unripe at the coming of frost, we have found the following the most satisfactory, says a recent bulletin of the North Carolina Station. When sharp frost is imminent gather all the green tomatoes. Wrap each separate in paper-old newspapers will do. Now pack them in boxes and store in a cool place, just warm enough to be secure from frost, but not warm, the object being to keep, not to ripen them. Bring out a few at a time as they are wanted, and place in a warm place to ripen a few days in advance. In this way we have for several years had sliced tomatoes on our table up to the middle of January.

THE LAW OF DIFFUSION.

In the application of manure to the soil, one thing is to be fully considered. This is the extreme diffusibility of all soluble substances in the soil, when it is in a fine condition of divis-

Necessarily, this diffusion is effected by the action of the water in the soil, by which the plant food is table. dissolved. It is this solution by which the original diffusion is effected, and almost immediately diffused through the liquid, and this is distributed among the particles of soil by capilwith the roots of plants and absorbed. And as the water of the soil is thus are as easily grown as a turnip. absorbed, the place of that which is taken in by the roots is instantly filled by a new supply. Thus the more soluble the plant food is, and the finer

CASTOR BEANS A REMEDY FOR PEST,

were planted, although they had pre- cellent salad material. moles had runs here and there, and I table. at once dropped a bean in their path. vines have overshadowed the bushes culturist. this tiny pest has also absented itself. therefore I believe it detests the castor beans as all the animal world seems to do. A noted horticulturist writes: "There is hardly an instance in natural history of a plant so universally detested by the animal world as the castor-oil plant. No sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch it. It seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world. Even a goat will starve before biting a leaf, and a horse will sniff at it and turn up his under lip, s though it had the most detestable odor on the face of the earth. Army the soil in winter is that the cutworms worms and the locusts will pass it by, though they may eat every other green thing in sight. Even the tobacco worm will refuse to be fed on its leaves." As an exterminator of moles and gophers, I never saw their equal. I never had healthier or better-looking plants with so little trouble as

since I discovered the virtues of the castor bean. Castor beans form beautiful and stately plants. They thrive in sunshine or shade, and in any kind of soil, but like all plants respond quickly to good treatment. Some varieties attain a height of fifteen fect; others are very decorative and rapid-growing plants, with their large palmate leaves, gorgeous-hued seed pods. They are rowing. extra fine for sub-tropical effects and leives and seed pods, the stems almost | duced. blick. R macrocarpus has almost

VIGETABLES NOT COMMONLY GROWN. all very fond of vegetables fresh from natural home.

properties.

the garden, says E. G. Fowler. With this pronounced taste, one may safely and correctly assume that our table is very well supplied, all the season through, with almost all the vegetables that can be grown in our latitude -Southern New York. Of course, we cultivate all the standard vegetables in great variety and we manage to have a succession of them, as long as the season will permit. We write this brief article, not to talk of the ordinary garden, but to call attention to a few products that are not generally

The first of these is okra. In the gardens of the South it is as common as any other growth and our Southern friends have well learned its worth. But in Northern gardens it is seldom seen. It is as easy to grow as a hill of corn, and it will grow wherever corn grows. The edible pods are the part used. They are valuable for stews, for soups, for pickles, ragouts, etc. They are very delicate in flavor, readily assimilating themselves to any more highly flavored product, and are quite mucilaginous in character. So long as the pods are kept cut off, others will come and a half dozen plants will bear all through the season, sufficient for an average family.

Brussels sprouts is a vegetable rarely seen in our farm gardens. They are as easily grown as a head of cabbage -their cultivation is the same. They, like the cabbage, are troubled in some sections with insect pests, but they are so delicate, to our taste fully equaling cauliflower, that we should be loath to leave it out of our garden. One advantage this vegetable possesses is that it can be kept late in the winter and thus prolong the season while adding to the variety for the

In the list of material for salads, those appetizing and graceful adjuncts as the matters dissolved in water are to a meal, we should not be content with lettuce, either the cabbage or cos type, but should add fetticus, vetticost or corn saiad, as it is variously lary and molecular attraction, it is called, and endhive or chicory. Both very quickly brought into contact of these, when blanched white, are admirable constituents in a salad and

Spinach has of late years become quite generally grown and is a most desirable article for "greens"-that good old word which means so much the particles of the soil are made by and recalls so many pleasant memogood cultivation, the better the crops ries. We have found dandelion a most are supplied with food. -American wholesome and palatable addition to the list of greens. It must be planted in the spring and cultivated through the season. Early the next spring you Moles dislike castor beans, as do can have a rank growth of leaves for garden a wide berth since caspor beans and blanch them, making of them ex-

viously destroyed many valuable Kohl-rabi, to our taste, is the best bulbs and plants, writes E. M. Lucas for the family. The hardest thing to in the New England Homestead. In find in our market is a really good 1893 moles were unusually trouble- turnip, and they are really not an some. A few beans were tucked in easy thing to grow. But the kohlmy bulb bed, a favorite haunt for rabi, which is much the same in moles, others in the rose border, some flavor, is easy to grow and is invarianear the violet bed and wherever the bly delicate and sweet. With us it has pests were most troublesome. A few almost supplanted the turnip at our

Sorrel we used for the first time last Last year I planted only a few beans season, and we think highly of it. to keep them at bay, and not a mole both as a soup constituent or when has been seen. My moss roses were cooked and served like spinach. It is being laid in a state of devastation by very popular in France and is growing the red spider, but since the castor in popularity here .- American Agri-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Cut off all masked, broken and bruised roots and ragged ends when transplanting a tree.

All through winter especially the heaviest feed of every kind of farm stock should be at night.

If your hens are not 'laying now, there must be something radically wrong in the condition of things. They are probably too fat. One point in favor of turning up

are brought to the surface and exposed, which destroys them. Leave a slight basin around the new

tree and mulch with any coarse dead vegetation available to retain moisture. In dry spells water freely.

If your hens lay soft or thin shelled eggs, they need lime in some form. They must, like other workmen, have material to work with, in order to turn out first class goods.

There are always a few warm days when the frost comes out of the ground, and on some lands plowing can be done. If land is plowed, and the frost grow three and four feet tall. They penetrates, the lumps and clods will be broken, and, if preferred, the land may be cross plowed in the spring, beautifully veined and colored, and which will permit of thorough har-

Cut off all large limbs and head back will transform any dim corner into a of the body of a transplanted tree to bower of beauty. Four varieties are the height at which it is desired to especially handsome, and when grouped | branch. If there are small twigs near together are very effective. Ricinus the top after heading back, leave them sanguineus has fresh green foliage, to furnish early leaves. These will aid valued with dark red stalks and stems | the vegetating functions of the tree and very brilliant red seed pods. R and especially promote root formation, cambogiensis has dark bronze-like while advetitious buds are being pro-

The holes in which trees are set out white leaves, with dark stalks and should be dug large enough to admit pols. R gibsoni is of dwarf habit, the roots in their natural position and has very dark, purplish-red stalks and deep enough to admit of one foot of leases. These plants are worthy of a rich top soil mixed with thoroughly place in any garden, not only for rotted manure below the roots. Sift beatty but for their great beneficial fine soil amongst the roots, press it firmly to them, pour a pail-full of water in to settle the soil naturally around the roots, and fill only as high The family to which we belong are as the soil stood around the tree in its

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 14.

Lesson Text: "The Wicked Husband man," Mark xii., 1-12-Golden Text: Mark xii., 6 -Commentary.

3. "For I delivered unto you, first of all, that which I also received—how that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures." Various sections of this epistle are easily recognized by the words "now concerning" or "now as touching" (chapters vii., 1; viii., 1; xii., 1; xvi., 1). The section in which we find our lesson begins with xii., 1, and concerns the diversities of gifts which exist in the one hody of Christ, the church. exist in the one body of Christ, the church, showing the supremacy of love and exhort-ing to be "always abounding in the work of the Lord" (xv., 58).

of the Lord" (xv.,58).

4. "And that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures." The death and burial and ressurrection of Christ, which constitute the consummation of His finished work and may be summarized by the phrase "His blood," were plainly foretold and may be readily seen by anointed eyes in Ps. xvi. and xxiii., Isa. lviii. and elsewhere.

5. "And that He was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve." On resurrection day He was seen on five different occasions—first by Mary Magdalene, then by the other wo-

was seen on five different occasions—first by Mary Magdalene, then by the other women, after that by the two who walked to Emmaus, also by Peter, and in the evening by the twelve, as they were called, but that evening Thomas was not present, and Judas Iscariot had gone to his own place. See Luke xxiv., 33, 34; John xx., 24. That He should honor Peter with a special appearance, and also with a special message (Mark xvi., 7), should be a matter of special interest to anyone who may have, through interest to anyone who may have, through temptation, wandered away.

temptation, wandered away.

6. "After that He was seen of above 500 brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep." This must have been the largest number to which He appeared at one time and may have been in Galilee or on the mount of the ascention, probably the former. mount of the ascention, probably the former.

If two or three witnesses could establish a matter, such a company ought to make it very sure. We have no record of His ever appearing after the resurrection and before the ascension to any but brethren—that is, believers—and when He comes again, as believers only saw Him ascend. so only beievers will meet Him on His way (I Thess.

"After that He was seen of James, then

iv., 16, 17).

7. "After that He was seen of James, then of all the apostles." We would not have known of this special appearance to James if Paul had not told us, and it may be that both Peter and James talked with Paul of these special appearings when he saw them during his visit to Jerusalem (Gal. i., 18, 19). There were at least ten or eleven appearances, including the one at the ascension; then after the ascension He was seen by Stephen and Paul and John. That He rose from the dead and is now at the right hand of the Pather is a fact well established.

8. "And, last of all, He was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." This was the last appearance up to Paul's time, for the appearance to John in Patmos was full thirty years later. I wonder why Paul did not mention the appearance to Stephen. Perhaps it was too sore a recollection. Paul speaks of his conversion when the Lord appeared to him as a birth before the time, and also a pattern of those who should hereafter believe (I Tim. i., 16), for the conversion of the nation of Israel will be when they look upon Him at His coming in glory. We are now saved by looking to Him, not upon Him. Compare Isa. xlv., 22, and Zech. xii., 10.

9. "For I am the least of the aposties that

xii., 10. 9. "For I am the least of the apostles that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God." Pau's growth in his own estimation was true growth in grace. It was very lowly to call himself "least of the apostles." It was more lowly, at a later period, to event of hi "less than the least of all saints" (Eph. iii., 8), but it was lowest of all, at a still later period, to call himself "the chief of sinners" (I Tim. i., 15). This is the work of the Spiritto magnify the Lord in all His loveliness and to increasingly expose the hideons-ness of the natural man. May we all grow

10. "But by the grace of God I am what I am, and His grace, which was bestowed upon me, was not in vain, but I labored more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God, which was with me." Paul was forever magnifying the grace of God, by which we are saved, in which we stand, which is yet to be more fully revealed, and which Paul felt was in his case "exceedingly abundant" (Eph. ii., 8; Rom. v., 2; I Pet. i., 13; I Tim. i., 14). This abundant grace con-strained him to abundant labors, but he wholly renounces all thoughts of his doing anything, and, as in Gal. ii., 20, emphasizes his "not I, but Christ," "not I, but the grace

of God."
11. "Therefore, whether it were I or they, 11. "Therefore, whether it were I or they, so we preach and so ye believe." Whether it was Paul or Apollos or Cephas, they were only ministers by whom the Lord wrought (I Cor. iii., 5-7), so that the members cannot and must not giory, only in the Lord, for no flesh shall glory in His presence. Let us glory only in the Lord.

12. "Now, if Christ be preached that He rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the

you that there is no resurrection of the dead?" The Sadducees did not believe in any resurrection (Luke xx., 27). Some gentiles mocked at the idea (Acts xvii., 32); but, worse still, some professing Christians of our time say that at death we get our resurour time say that at death we get our resur-rection body, and they have no further use for the body that is laid in the grave. Yet it is plainly written that all that are in their graves shall come forth. They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, and when Jesus rose from the dead many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of the graves and went into the holy city and ap-peared unto many (John v. 28, 29. Dan vii peared unto many (John v., 28, 29; Dan. xii.

13. "But if there be no resurrection of the dead then is Christ not risen." This verse, I 13. "But if there be no resurrection of the dead then is Christ not risen." This verse, I think, gives the key to verse 29, which perplexes many. The question which Paul is arguing is, Has Christ risen? Now, all believers were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, but if He is a dead Christ, and not risen, why baptize for the dead? Why baptize any one in the name of a dead Christ?

14. "And if Christ he not risen then is our

14. "And if Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He goes on to add that if Christ be not risen all preachers are false witnesses, and all living believers are still in their sins, and all dead believers have perished. The great fact of the resurrection of Christ is not a truth merely for Easter, but for every Lord's day. His life and death would be of no avail to us had He not risen again, but He is risen (verse 20), and thus with power declared to be the Son of God (Rom. i., 4).—Lesson

PIERCED BABY'S BRAIN.

A Flying Piece of a Sewing Machine Needle Killed Her Where She Sat.

Mrs. James Vaughan was sewing on her machine at Vinita, Indian Territory, when a needle snapped and a part of it stuck in the table. She put in a new needle and continued her work. About ten minutes later she noticed that her two-year-old daughter sat rather quietly on the floor and called to her, but received no answer.

She picked the child up and found to her horror that it was dead. A physician found that the cause of death was a small part of the needle, which had struck the eve and

the needle, which had struck the eye and penetrated the brain.

Killed by a Cure.

At Grove City, Penn., Miss Mary Pearsol died in agony, the result of using a solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol to remove freekles.