E NO 35. 1900.

Veak
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rfectly healthy you
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of consumption. They
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this way you can prevent
n. And you can cure it
haven't had it too long.
g it until your lungs are
your weight restored.
ggists; 50c. and $1.00.
OWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

EAVIEST BRAIN.

essed by an Epileptic
of Germany.

n psychological journal
Walsem gives a short
the heaviest brain on
possessor of this pond
was an epileptic idiot,
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gan to walk at four
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OTICE
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ED Heave Powder
Prairie Weed "which has
al in curing Heaves,"
valuable remedial agents
ctual remedy for Heaves
and Cattle.
at all Druggists, or mai
ist, Port Elgin, Ont.

M FOR SALE.
e Niagara Peninsula, at
Hamilton, on two rail-
which is in fruit, mostly
of fruit, mostly peaches,
will be sold in lots to suit
argain. Address
CARPENTER,
Box 493, Winona, Ont.

TED.
a small family. Good
Address 125 Victo-
ron, Ont.

OOD BUSINESS EDU-
money, write Brock-
Brockville, Ont.

LY CURED BY DR.
Nerve Restorer. No
ness after first day's
301 Arch street, Phila-
and free $2 trial bottle
780 Notre Dame street

ing Syrup should al-
m Teething. It soothes
ums, cures wind colic
r Diarrhoea. Twenty-

TALMAGIAN LESSONS FROM CITY TEMPTATIONS

Very Hard For a Man to Keep His Heart Right and Get to Heaven---City No Worse Than the Country.

Washington report says: From St. Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor and empress and the empress dowager, Mr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by their allurements to the unsuspecting and the unguarded. The text is Zachariah i., 17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the rural districts [illegible]use there are more to be bad if t[illegible] wish to be. The merchant is a[illegible] as the farmer. There is no [illegible] than out of [illegible]ing; it is [illegible] The countrym[illegible] tates about th[illegible] he sells, abou[illegible] with which h[illegible] about the pe[illegible] the basket as [illegible] at the top, ab[illegible] as being ter[illegible] and to so bad[illegible] zen, the merc[illegible] calicoes or silk[illegible]

And as to villa[illegible] some respects [illegible] the cities, bec[illegible] of the cities [illegible] and as to g[illegible] country villa[illegible] everybody's bu[illegible] knows it him[illegible] or the blacks[illegible] night is the gr[illegible] tittle tattle, a[illegible] the village a[illegible] have their su[illegible] so that at the [illegible] news they can [illegible] over the town [illegible] be too hard i[illegible] citizen, nor m[illegible] sharply agains[illegible]

Cain was the [illegible] and I suppose [illegible] morals. It tak[illegible] escape from th[illegible] Where the fou[illegible] inal exiles, th[illegible] ons, are the sl[illegible] It will take [illegible] to get over t[illegible] plous founders [illegible] ers whose pr[illegible] streets where [illegible] brokers bargai[illegible] dividends and [illegible] house lies, an[illegible] wheels and th[illegible] eer's mallet a[illegible] "We worship [illegible] lar!"

Cities are [illegible] some have ar[illegible] the birthplace [illegible] popular liberty [illegible] Witness Genoa [illegible] After the deat[illegible] among his pa[illegible] plans of cities [illegible] rope, some to[illegible] cities in Europ[illegible] Asiatics; the [illegible] occupied, acc[illegible] Europeans, a[illegible] commingling [illegible] kindness and [illegible] continents and [illegible] there always [illegible] est thing in [illegible] there should [illegible] ries among ou[illegible] York must st[illegible] phia, and Phil[illegible] ing at New Yo[illegible] tinent is large [illegible] Minneapolis. [illegible] is good for all [illegible] great highway [illegible] ity. On that h[illegible] perity walk th[illegible]

But while th[illegible] in some respe[illegible] that all cities [illegible] ought to impr[illegible] four very imp[illegible] them agreeing [illegible] does not make [illegible] part of the [illegible] streets of a g[illegible] lesson I think w[illegible] every intelligent [illegible] that is that the [illegible] toil and struggle [illegible] you find a man [illegible] his arms folded [illegible] have no particul[illegible] will stand at the [illegible] and watch the co[illegible] who go by you [illegible] stances there i[illegible] they are on an[illegible] executed at the [illegible] sible, so you a[illegible] thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a roll of bills, digging a cellar, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms, goes on singing its song, "Work, work, work!" while the drums of the mill beat it and the steam whistles fife it. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is never lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose iron coast tosses the tangled foam, sprinkling the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming, raving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of business and coming home again I charge you look about: see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you go through the streets and come back through the streets gather up in the arms of your prayer all the sorrow, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass and present them in prayer before an all sympathetic God. In the last day of eternity there will be thousands of persons with whom you in this world never exchanged one word will rise up and call you blessed; and there will be a thousand fingers pointed at you in heaven, saying: "That is the man, that is the woman who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and lost and heartbroken. That is the man, that is the woman;" and the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: "I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to those poor waifs of the street ye did it unto me."

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must commingle. We sometimes cultivate a wicked exclusiveness. In[illegible] ignor-[illegible] off!"

Christian laymen, go out on this work. If you are not willing to go forth yourself, then give of your means, and if you are too lazy to go and if you are too stingy to help, then get out of the way.

In all cities, east, west, north, south, I notice great temptations to commercial fraud. Here is a man who starts in business. He says, "I'm going to be honest," but on the same street, on the same block, in the same business are Shylocks. Those men to get the patronage of anyone will break all understandings with other merchants and will sell at ruinous cost, putting their neighbors at great disadvantage, expecting to make up the deficit in something else. If an honest principle could creep into that man's soul it would die of sheer loneliness. The man twists about, trying to escape the penalty of the law and despises God, while he is just a little anxious about the sheriff. The honest man looks about him and says: "Well, this rivalry is awful. Perhaps I am more scrupulous than I need be. This little bargain I am about to enter is a little doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest."

One of the mightiest temptations in commercial life in all cities to-day is in the fact that many professed Christian men are not square in their bargains. Such men are in Baptist and Methodist and Congregational churches and our own denomination is as largely represented as any of them. Our good merchants are foremost in Christian enterprises; they are patronisers of art philanthropic and patriotic. God will attend to them in the day of his coronation. I am not speaking of them, but of those in commercial life who are setting a ruinous example to our young merchants. Go through all the stores and offices in our cities and tell me in how many of those stores and offices are the principles of Christ's religion dominant. In three-fourths of them? No In half of them? No. In one-tenth of them? No. Decide for yourself. The impression is abroad somehow that charity can consecrate iniquitous gains and that if a man give to God a portion of an unrighteous bargain then the Lord will forgive him the rest. The secretary of a benevolent society came to me and said, "Mr. So-and-So has given a large amount of money to the missionary cause," mentioning the sum. "I said, "I can't believe it." He said, "It is so." Well, I went home, staggered and confounded. I never knew the man to give anything. But after awhile I found out that he had been engaged in the most infamous kind of a swindle, and then he promised to compromise the matter with the Lord, saying: "Now, here is so much for th[illegible] Please le[illegible]

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. SEPTEMBER 2, 1900.

The Seventy Sent Forth.—Luke 10: 1-11; 17-20.

Commentary — Connecting Links. There is great difference of opinion as to the time of the sending of the Seventy. The very fact that the best authorities are about evenly divided between November, A. D. 29, and January, A. D. 30, shows that we cannot know definitely. We have held to the former date because it seems to us the most natural. Several authorities, among them Geikie and Lange, think the event occurred as early as October, before the Feast of Tabernacles.

1. The Lord appointed—This appointment was temporary, and not permanent like the appointment of the twelve apostles. Seventy others (R. V.)—The twelve apostles had been commissioned and sent out about a year before this. Two and two—The same manner in which he sent out the apostles. This was done, "1. To teach them the necessity of concord among the ministers of righteousness. 2. That in the mouth of two witnesses everything might be established. 3. That they might comfort and support each other in their difficult labor."—Clarke. Before His face—They were to visit the cities and places that he intended to visit. J[illegible] important [illegible]

indispensable condition of success. But let not the messenger think that his greeting will always meet with a hearty reception.

Their work. They were endued with the power of miraculous healing, and were charged to deliver a rousing message. We may not all be able to heal the sick but we can discourage all which hurts the bodily health of man. Theirs was a message of peace. We are to bring peice into homes by bringing peace into hearts.

The fearful responsibilities incurred by those who rejected their message. The solemn command to leave the rejecting city with a last repeated testimony closes the charge. Wiping off the dust of the city was meant to symbolize the rupture of all connection with it; but even after that the message was to be repeated, if, perchance some might hear at that last moment. How the yearning of the divine love speaks in that command. Unbelief makes no diffference to the fact. The kingdom will come all the same, but the aspect of its coming changes. To hear the gospel preached is both a gracious privilege and a tremendous responsibility. They who despise the faithful ministers of Christ, who, though they do not openly hate and prosecute them, yet treat them meanly and forsake their ministry, will assuredly be reckoned with as despisers of God and Christ.—A. Sims.

TO FIRE KISSING PASTOR.

Camden Christian Scientists Say He Must Go.

WILL APPEAL TO MRS. EDDY.

Philadelphia report: The breach in the flock of Camden Christian Scientists, which had its inception in the legal proceedings recently taken by Miss Kate McCulloch, one of the fold, to recover some $4,000, which she alleges was wrongfully obtained from her by Dr. Tomkins, the spiritual and business head of the association, whose kissing exploits were recently the subject of gossip, is widening and deepening. There was a stormy scene on Wednesday night in Taylor Hall, Market street, where the meetings of the congregation are held. Dr. Tomkins and his faithful adherents to the number of five were the first to reach the room, and they at once proceeded to bar the door against the disaffected party, which numbers about twenty. Later on, however, it was decided to throw open the entrance, and no sooner was this done than in marched the whole party of malcontents.

Dr. Tomkins was just giving out the opening hymn when he was handed a written demand or request for his resignation, the paper bearing twenty signatures. The doctor merely glanced at the document, then laid it upon the table, both technically and literally, and proceeded with the services.

The doctor's adversaries do not propose to be thus breezily disposed of. "He has got to get out," said a leader among them yesterday, "and if he doesn't do so he will be likely to be thrown out next Monday evening. We sent a committee to Boston, and found that Dr. Tomkins had been ordered by the Methodist Church to make restitution to Miss McCulloch, but he has not done so."

Dr. Tomkins says he will not get out. He says the members of the society have no authority to depose him, and that the power to do that is vested alone in Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Mother Church in Boston. He further says that he had thought of voluntarily resigning, but that for certain reasons the Mother Church had persuaded him to remain. "This whole agitation," declared the doctor, "has been gotten up by interested parties for the purpose of affecting certain matters that are in litigation."

FRAUDULENT WANT ADS.

A Man Who Advertised for Employees Arrested in New York.

A few days ago the New York police arrested a man who described himself as John B. Andrews, 35 years old, who, according to a letter-head paper found in his possession, is superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works of New York and Pittsburg. The detectives told Magistrate Hogan that there is no such concern.

For some time past, according to the detectives, Andrews made it a specialty to advertise in one or more of the morning newspapers for a domestic and housekeeper to take charge of his home, which was described as being near to New York. They were to be paid at the rate of $20 a month each. Apart from this he had another advertisement to attract the attention of unemployed clerks and stenographers who were to be paid at the rate of $20 and $15 a week, respectively. A typewritten circular, over Andrews' signature and dated July 21, fell into the hands of the detectives and a decoy letter was sent him asking him to come to New York. The room clerk of the Hoffman House received a letter from Paterson, N. J., written by Andrews who asked to be accommodated with a suite of rooms, as he desired staying in the hotel for some time. He arrived at the Hoffman House and after registering was shown a suite of rooms on the second floor. His next move was to order that his mail, of which there were about fifty letters awaiting him, be sent to his room. The bell-boy was intercepted by the detectives who were in waiting, and who, on getting possession of the letters, went to Andrews' quarters. On seeing them he jumped through an open window to the roof of an extension ten feet below, from which he was removed by two porters, who handed him over to the detectives. The letters, many of which were said to contain money, were turned over to the postoffice authorities. The prisoner was then taken to the police headquarters and subsequently to the Centre street court, where a technical charge of larceny was made out against him.—The Commercial Union.

Thirty planing mills, including practically all the sash, door and blind concerns in Chicago, will pass into a combination this week, with a capital of $4,000,000.

Money for the purchase of new rifles, provided in the estimates of last season, will not more than supply the needs of the militia. No policy will, therefore, be announced as to supplying rifle clubs.

MARKET REPORTS —OF— The Week,

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:

Chicago ... ... $	—	$0 73 3-4
New York	—	0 78 1-2
Milwaukee	0 75 1-2	—
St. Louis	0 69 1-8	0 69 3-4
Toledo	0 76 1-4	0 76 3-8
Detroit, red	0 76 3-4	0 77 1-4
Detroit, white ...	0 75 1-4	—
Duluth, No. 1 Northern	0 76 1-8	0 75 7-8
Duluth, No. 1 hard	0 78 5-8	—
Minneapolis, No. 1 Northern	0 74 1-8	0 73 3-8
Minneapolis, No. 1 hard	0 76 1-8	—

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Receipts of grain on the street market here to-day, 400 bushels.

Wheat—One hundred bushels each of red and white fall wheat sold today at 70c to 71c.

Oats—Two hundred bushels of old oats sold 1-2c to 1c higher at 32 1-2c to 33 1-2c.

Hay and Straw—Twenty-five loads of hay sold at $12 to $13.75 a ton. No straw offered.

Practically no trade on the general market. Prices are quoted nominally unchanged.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Trade in Montreal is only fair. Trade in dry goods is as brisk as usual for this time of the year. There is a good deal of complaint about payments. A good many fall goods have already been shipped. Butter is easier. Cheese is steady. Cheese exports are heavy.

Business circles at Toronto have been moderately active this week for the holidays. Orders from travellers and by mail have been up to the average. A good deal of dry goods paper matured this week. Values for all domestic and imported dry goods are firm and in other departments of trade prices are keeping steady.

Business at Hamilton this week has been of a fair average for this season. A good many merchants through the country are holidaying. Considerable shipments are being made by jobbers. The outlook for business is good. Payments have been very fair.

Trade at the coast cities has been disturbed somewhat by the strike in the fishery industry. There is a slackening off in building operations in Vancouver. The coal trade is very active. There is also marked activity in the lumber industry. The dry weather has enabled the farmers to make good progress with the harvest.

In London the prospects for the fall and winter are very bright. Retailers are pleased with the outlook for business for the fall. Values are firm in almost all staple lines. Payments this week have been fair.

Trade has been a little quiet since the close of the exhibition in Winnipeg. Merchants have been buying cautiously owing to the small wheat production. Large shipments of cattle are being made.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

Estimates for 1900 From Appearances on Aug. 4 Last.

The following are the crop estimates for 1900, as judged from appearances on Aug. 4th. The acreages are final, but the yields (except in the case of hay) will be revised from actual threshing results in November.

Fall wheat shows an area of 1,068,640 acres harvested, the estimated yield being 22,812,293, bushels, or 21.3 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield from 1,049,691 acres was 14,439,827 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre. The average annual yield for 18 years was 18,220,140 bushels, or 20.1 per acre.

Spring wheat has an area of 376,905 acres, yielding 6,728,927 bush., or 17.9 bushels per acre. In 1899 the yield was 7,041,317 bushels from 398,726 acres, or 17.7 bushels per acre. The average of 18 years is 15.4 bushels.

Barley—The area in 1900 is 577,810 acres, with an estimated yield of 16,296,332 bushels, or an average of 28.2 bushels per acre. Last year an average of 30.2 bushels produced a crop of 14,830,891 bushels. The annual average has been 16,157,273 bushels, or 26.0 bushels per acre.

Oats yield 88,305,160 bushels from 2,308,834 acres, this average being 36.8 bushels per acre. This is a small variation from 1899, but the annual average of 18 years was 67,131,824 bushels, or 34.8 per acre.

Rye—An acreage of 142,213 yields 2,373,355 bushels, or 16.7 bushels per acre.

Peas—The area again falls off, and goes below the average of 18 years. In 1900 there were 661,592 acres, producing 14,238,307 bushels, or 21.5 bushels per acre. In 1899 the area was 743,139 acres, and in 1898 it was 865,951 acres. The annual average is 19.6 bushels per acre.

Beans show an increased area, the 44,053 acres giving an estimated crop of 897,852 bushels, or 30.4 bushels per acre. The annual average is 17.3 bushels.

Hay and clover show a slight increase in area, but the yield is below the average. The yield is estimated at 3,133,045 tons, or 1.24 tons per acre, while the annual average is 1.39 tons.

Other crops—The following acreages have been determined for crops for which no estimated yield can be made at present: Corn for husking, 330,772; corn for silo, 179,798; buckwheat, 102,570; potatoes, 163,754; mangels, 54,543; carrots, 10,320; turnips, 156,583; rape, 35,711; flax, 5,790; hops, 1,096; tobacco, 2,477; orchard and garden, 339,411; vineyard, 10,687.

Apples give an estimated yield of 37,455,245 bushels, or 2.8 bushels per tree of bearing age.

Live stock on hand—Horses, 617,309; cattle, 2,429,330; sheep, 1,797,218; hogs, 1,771,611; poultry, 9,543,241.

The clip of wool was 5,805,928 pounds.

The number of colonies of bees on hand was 217,425.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte arrived at Rimouski on the steamship Lake Superior.

Supplement to Durham REVIEW

Vol. XXII, Nos. 34 & 35. Durham, August 23 & 30, 1900

EGREMONT COUNCIL.

Council met Aug 10th Minutes approved. A communication was read from A McCaw claiming damages for injury to his horse breaking through a bridge.

McIntyre—Hastie—That the reeve is hereby instructed to give the facts of the case to our Tp. Solicitor and get his advice, and report at next meeting. Car.

Com Hastie reported on road improvements, To Jas F Durrant gravelling at lot 19 con 15-16, 21 rds. 5 ft wide, 8 in deep, also removing rough logs in crossway for $15; Alex Henderson, rep bridge at lot 12, con 15-16 cost $2; Herman Haw rep culvert at 20th sideroad con 18-19 cost $2.50; John Adams rep bridge at lot 7, con 18-19 cost $1; payment received.

McQueen—McIntyre—That Com. Hastie's report be adopted, and orders granted Com'rs fees $2. Carried.

Com McQueen reported a new culvert at lot 27 con 5-6, 2ft by 4ft clear, 16ft long to Geo Belton cost $9; also cleaning out watercourse same place $2; rep culvert at lot 25, con 5-6 cost $1; two new hemlock beams in Drewrey's bridge $12.75. To Jas Cook, a new stringer 55 ft long in Drewrey's bridge cost $25; To Jno Drewrey, work on Davidson's bridge base line $8; To Eugnus Murphy elm plank for covering Davidson's bridge $9.71, payment recommended.

McIntyre—Hastie—That foregoing report be adopted, orders granted and Com. receive $3 fees. Carried.

Com McIntyre reported a new log in bridge at lot 11, con 21, by W Ramage cost 75c; Jas Baird filling sink holes on hills on townline at lots 1 2, con 3, cost $14, Egremont's share $7. Jas Matthews rep. broken bridge at lot 1, con 2, cost $7.50, Egremont's share $3.75; Jos Campbell gravelling 25 rds 5 ft wide, 8 in. deep at 55c a rod, cost $3.75; building two culverts at lots 25, 26, con 22, cost $10.25; rep. road on townline $12, Eg'ts share $6, payment rec'd.

Robb—McQueen—That foregoing report be adopted, orders granted and Com's receive $4 fees. Carried.

Com. Robb reported rep. culvert at Leban Gray's O. S. R. by Chas. Hunt, cost $4.75, Eg'ts share $2.37; To A. Peckham filling in land slide at 10th sideroad and 1 team gravelling at $2 per day, Jno Hunter putting 3 planks in Rawn's bridge cost $1.50; R McEachern a culvert, lot 13, con 10, cost $6.50, payment rec'd.

Hastie—McIntyre—That foregoing report be adopted and orders granted, and Com receive $2 fees. Carried.

The reeve reported rep. culvert on sideroad by A. Hamilton cost $1.25; rep. Holstein bridge by Geo Klempp, cost 50c. Payment received.

McIntyre—Robb—That the Reeve's report be adopted and orders granted. Car.

Hastie—Robb—That the clerk communicate with Proton Council again calling their attention as to furnishing a proper outlet for water at townline Proton and Egremont, con 5, also as to action of pathmaster in filling ditch on townline con 7 and advise this council as speedily as possible as to what action they propose to take regarding these matters. Carried.

Hastie—McIntyre—That Messrs Dickson and Robb be paid the sum of $1 each for consulting with Coun. McQueen re Drewrey's bridge. Carried.

Resolved that no action be taken in Joseph Campbell and D Ferguson's case. Carried.

Com. McIntyre reported that having interviewed the Com's of Glenelg regarding the road at Grasby's pond recommended that no action be taken at present.

Hastie—McQueen—That Com. McIntyre's report re Grasby's pond be adopted and he receive 75c fees. Carried

McQueen—Hastie—That before passing by-law re Pinder's cattlepass, the clerk prepare an agreement and have it signed and registered against his land as security to this Municipality. Carried.

Geo. Klempp road Com. Holstein, gave a detailed statement of expenditure upon sidewalks amounting to $28.78.

Hastie—McIntyre—That report of Com., Holstein, be adopted, and an order be granted for said amount. Carried.

The reeve paid $2 into Treasury on behalf of Jacob Hoeflin for damages for breaking bridge by traction engine.

Resolved that the following accts be paid:—C Ramage, printing, $1; gravel, R Bye, $2.13; Mrs J J Morrison $2.76; McLachlan estate $7.56; E Mapletoft $3.33; J Rice $1.53; F Dillon $2.90; W Patterson $4.40; Thos Hattle 50c; H Donald $9.06; R Mickleboro $2.26; Jno Hamilton $2.13; W Cowan $1; John Garvey $2.36; Geo Spence $3.96; J Kerr $1.96; Jas Eccles $2.26; R Irwin $3.93; J McDonald $2.50; Shiels $2.16; Mrs J Morrison $2; Q Pettigrew $2.28; Frank Jordan $5.33; Arch Baird $1; T H Reid 90c; And Sim $2.86; Alex McGillivray $3.46; P Lothian, Com tax $1.50; Mrs Taylor timber $1; J M Findlay spikes 25c; John Wilson lumber $5.92; Clerk's registration on Voters' Lists $2.

McQueen—Hastie—That we now adjourn to meet on Friday, Sept 14th, to levy the rates, appoint collectors, applicants to state salary and general business.

All School Trustees' estimates must be in before that date.

D. ALLAN, Clerk.

Edge Hill

Misses Dora Banks of North Bay and Ethel Limin of Durham were the guests of Reeve Staples a few days last week.

Mr Wm Kenny, missing one of his cows, thought it strange and went to look for her finding her in the river. Next day he found another with her leg broken and went for help. When he came back he found her in the river in the same place as the first one was found

Misses Katie and Annie Staples who have been visiting their home for some time returned to Toronto last week.

Miss Minnie Vessie, who has spent the summer months at home returned to Toronto this week. She gave a farewell party to her friends last week,

Mr John Ritchie and daughter, Annie, who have spent the summer months visiting his mother and other friends here returned to Port Arthur last week.

Mr P G Morrison who has been in Toronto taking a course in optics is home and has got his diploma.

We are pleased to hear that Thos Firth was successful in his examinations at Owen Sound.

Messrs Hugh Firth and J Gillespie visited the McFadden's on the Ave last week.

Mr J Ritchie preached last Sabbath at Burns' Church, Rocky Saugeen, to a large congregation.

Miss Maud Banks returned to her school in Sudbury last week and Miss Alice to Dufferin.

Scotch Town.

All are busy, harvesting is about over. weather somewhat cooler.

The bridge gang are going back to Traverston this week.

Miss Jessie A Beaton returned from Flesherton last week.

Mrs M Hendrick and two children, Murt and May from the Queen City are at present on a visit to the old homestead, Arch McMillen's and other friends of the burg.

Mr Walter McDonald visited at Mr. Hone Beaton's on the 19th inst.

Miss May Martin spent last week with her cousins of the burg.

Mr Henry Beaton is home from Pomona with a jingle in his pocket.

Mr A F Black from the 4th was a caller in the town on Sunday.

Morice and Frank were cutting dashes in the old town on Sabbath evening.

Miss Sadie McArthur of Bunessan is employed with Mrs McCormick.

Messrs Dan Litich and Jas McClocklin of Flesherton, passed through our burg quite business like one day last week. Dan is a hustler.

Miss M A McCormick from the Middaugh House spent Sunday with her mother and numerous friends, and returned in good company. Hello there.

John Welsh and neighbor Frank [illegible] hanging up their caps [illegible] average One load a day[illegible] during the [illegible]

Stratford Beacon: The proposed retirement of Dr. Lauderkin, M. P., who has represented South Grey for nearly thirty years, would be a distinct loss to the House. When Joe Rymal retired, his mantle as humorist fell on the doctor and he has worthily worn it. The doctor's witticisms have been sometimes caustic and nearly always partisan, yet notwithstanding he has not an enemy in Parliament. He is one of the few men who can say cutting things without leaving a sting for any length of time But, apart from his humor, which did a good service in allaying the bitterness of political life, Dr. Lauderkin has been a useful legislator. We trust that the Liberals of South Grey will insist on his again being their candidate.

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PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Their outfit. They are to travel light and trust. This provision was expressly declared by Christ to apply only to the present case (chap. xxii. 35); but the principle underlying it is of perpetual validity. They who would do Christ's work must be unencumbered, and should be free from anxiety. These messengers were (1) to have no fears concerning their own personal safety; (2) no anxiety with regard to their material necessities; (3) the ground of their confidence was to be their trust in Him who had sent them forth. "I" in the third verse is emphatic.

Their conduct by the way. Eastern salutations were elaborate and very ceremonious. Burder says, "Serious and taciturn as the natives of the East usually are, they grow talkative when they meet an acquaintance and salute him. A modern traveler relates the reciprocal salutations with those who return in the caravans.

Their lodgings and entertainment. Christ's ambassador is not to pick out the best looking house in the village, but take the first he comes to. A courteous greeting is in place there, and prepares the way for his message. An evident desire for the welfare of those to whom we carry the tidings of salvation is an indispensable condition of success. But let not the messenger think that his greeting will always meet with a hearty reception.

Their work. They were endued with the power of miraculous healing, and were charged to deliver a rousing message. We may not all be able to heal the sick but we can discourage all which hurts the bodily health of man. Theirs was a message of peace. We are to bring peice into homes by bringing peace into hearts.

The fearful responsibilities incurred by those who rejected their message. The solemn command to leave the rejecting city with a last repeated testimony closes the charge. Wiping off the dust of the city was meant to symbolize the rupture of all connection with it; but even after that the message was to be repeated, if, perchance some might hear at that last moment. How the yearning of the divine love speaks in that command. Unbelief makes no diffference to the fact. The kingdom will come all the same, but the aspect of its coming changes. To hear the gospel preached is both a gracious privilege and a tremendous responsibility. They who despise the faithful ministers of Christ, who, though they do not openly hate and prosecute them, yet treat them meanly and forsake their ministry, will assuredly be reckoned with as despisers of God and Christ.—A. Sims.

Because George Riley winked at A. S. Brown's wife Brown pulled a revolver on Riley yesterday while walking on Main street, Winnipeg. The pistol failed to go off, and Brown was arrested. The trouble arose over alleged flirtations by Riley with Brown's wife. The couple were out yesterday, when the suspicious husband caught Riley winking as they passed him, and the attempted shooting followed.

the ocean of the lost world that comes billowing up there be one wave more fierce than another, it will dash over them. But there is hope for all who will turn.

Young men, while you have time to reflect upon these things and before the duties of the office and the store and the shop come upon you again, look over this whole subject, and after the day has passed and you hear in the nightfall the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can hear distinctly your watch under your pillow going "tick, tick," then open your eyes and look out upon the darkness and see two pillars of light, one horizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until they come together, and your enraptured vision beholds it—the cross.

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