Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III. JULY 17, 1904.

Asa's Good Reign—2 Chron. 14: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Reformation under Asa (vs. 1-5). 1. City of David—Jerusalem. Asa his son—Abijah had many sons (chap. xiii. 21). Reigned—Asa reigned 41 years. Was quiet—That is, they had no wars. Ten years—This was probably the result, largely, of Abijah's great victory over Jeroboam. "These 10 years of rest are naturally to be assigned to the beginning of Asa's reign; later on there was a rest of 20 years" (compare chap. xv. 10 with xv. 19). 2. Good and right—After the division of hte kingdom not one of the 19 kings that ruled over Judah were good. Asa was the first good king of Judah. He followed the commandments of God with his whole heart, and in that respect was like David. In the eyes of....God—1. He aimed at pleasing God. 2. He saw God's eye always upon him. 3. God approved of what he did.—Henry.

3. He took away—This statement, which is again repeated in verse 5, seems to be contradicted in chap. xv. 17, where it is said "the high places were not taken away out of Israel." There are different ways of explaining this apparent discrepancy. "Perhaps the best explanation is that Asa made a great effort to remove them from his kingdom and was largely successful, but that notwithstanding all his efforts he failed of complete success. The writer does not say that he took away 'all' the high places."—Terry. High places—It was the practice of the heathen to erect altars for their idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or mountains, supposing they were nearer to God and Heaven. From the time of the judges God's people had often sacrificed to Jehovah in high places I Kings iii. 2, etc.); but in so doing there was great danger that their worship would degenerate into heathenish idolatry, as it often did. Images—"Pillars."—R. V. The pillar or obelisk was a monolith standing by an altar as a symbol of the god worshipped at the altar. In later days an image took the place of the pillar, that is, the mere symbol was succeeded by the likeness of the god.—Smith. Groves—"Asherim."—R. V. This word is the proper name for a heathen goddess, Asherah (plural Asherim and Asheroth), and is another form for Ashoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians. Asherah was their female, as Baal was their male divinity. In the plural it is often used in the more general sense of idols.—Whedon's Com.

4. To seek the Lord—Compare chap. xv. 12, 13. Asa commanded the people to observe all the divine institutions which they had been utterly neglecting. After destroying idolatry Asa revived religious worship: 1, by his personal example, and 2, by tne use of his authority. 5. Images—"Sun images."—R. V. The original word is different from the one used in verse 3. "The Hebrew word is of uncertain meaning, and it is possible that no kind of image is meant, but rather the hearth on which the sacred fire was kept. The Hebrew root means to be hot."—Cam. Bib. Was quiet— The people obeyed the commands of Asa and sought the Lord (chap. xv).

II. Asa's military defences (vs. 6-8). 6. Built fenced cities—He probably restored the fortresses which Shishak, the King of Egypt, had taken and dismantled (chap. xii. 24). The kingdom of Judah had probably been tributary to Egypt since the time of Shishak's invasion (chap. xii. 8),but now Asa discerned a favorable time to throw off this foreign yoke, and while the land was unguarded by the Egyptians he fortified his kingdam.—Terry. Lord had given—Asa had not gained rest and success by his own valor, but God had given it. 7. Land... before us—That is, while the land was unoccupied and unguarded by their enemies and they were free to go at their own pleasure. Sought the Lord—It is always good to seek the Lord. Those who pursue the world meet with vexation of spirit, but God gives peace and prosperity, and real prosperity can only come from God. 8. Targets and spears—See R. V. "The Hebrew word here rendered target means a large shield."—W. E. Barnes. Out of Judah—Asa's army is divided into heavy armed soldiers, carrying spears, belonging to Judah, and light-armed bowmen belonging to Benjamin. All these.—This does not mean that Asa had an army of 580,000 professional soldiers, such as compose European armies or our standing army; but there were in Judah and Benjamin this number of men capable of bearing arms and liable to be called into service.

III. Asa defeats the Ethiopians (vs. 9-15). 9. Zerah the Ethiopian—He probably belonged to the same dynasty as Shishak (chap. xii. 2-4), for his army was composed of the same nations. This proves him to have been an Egyptian and not, as some have thought, an Arabian or Asiatic king. A thousand thousand—This is the largest collected army of which we hear in the Scripturse. But some think that the number is not to be taken literally, and that a thousand thousand signifies that there was a great host too great to number. Three hundred chariots—"The chariots, though comparatively few, are mentioned because Asa himself had none at all." Mareshah—One of the cities which had been fortified by Rehoboam (chap. xi. 8). It was probably near the western border of Judah, about 25 miles southwest of Jerusalem.

11. Cried unto the Lord—Asa saw that his hope of success was not in any effort he might be able to make, but in God. His faith and courage mounted high, and with boldness he pressed his case. Nothing with thee—See R. V. It is alike to thee to help the powerful or the weak, thou canst as easily help the weak as the strong.—Speak. Com. In thy name—That is, by thy commission, in confidence of thy assistance, and for the maintenance of thy honor and service and people.—Benson. We go—Although relying on God for victory, yet Asa made the best preparations possible, and went out to meet the enemy. Against thee—Asa thus made the battle the Lord's and called upon him to maintain his own honor. 12. The Lord smote—But not without the help of Asa and his Jewish and Benjamite forces. Fled—Filled with terro, the vast Ethiopian hordes fled to the south,

Practical Survey.

The circumstances under which Asa came to the throne were not favorable to the spirit of reform. The idolatry encouraged in Solomon's later years was further fostered by Rehoboam. Abijah, the father of Asa, "walked in the sins of his father," Rehoboam, in whose reign it is said, "Judah did according to all the abominations of the nations which the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel" (I. Kings xv. 3; xiv. 22-24). Asa had doubtless seen the debasing effects of idolatry and had resolved that on coming to the kingdom he would seek to bring about a reformation. Our lesson tells how thoroughly he carried out his purpose and the happy results.

A genuine reformation—Idolatry abolished. It is probable that Solomon, as well as Rehoboam, reputed before his death of his own sin and idolatry, but neither made any effort to bring about a reformation. Idol and idol worship remained. Abijah had simply fallen in with the prevailing conditions. Immediately upon his ascension, Asa set about the work of reformation. He had not only abolished the worship of idols, but he destroyed the signs of idolatry in the land. While these remained they were a continual source of temptation to the people to return to idolatry.

The worship of Jehovah restored. He was the God of Israel, their rightful Sovereign and Lord (Exod. iii. 6, 13-18). No reformation could be complete which did not fully recognize Him and restore His worship. All thorough reformation, whether of the individual or the people, begins by putting away sin, and, as far as possible, putting away the occasions of sin, and ends in the exalting of God to the supreme place in the heart and life. All other reformation is spurious and a failure.

A prudent king (vs. 6, 7). "In time of peace prepare for war." Asa did not settle down at ease because there was peace. He knew that Pudah had enemies who might at any time rise up against them. His counsel to Judah was, "The Lord hath given us rest on every side, therefore let us build" (v. 7). "Let us now prepare for the test when it comes." Later events justified his precaution. Though God may have done much for us we must not be "at ease in Zion." "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We too have enemies (Eph. vi. 12). They may attack us at any time (I. Peter v. 8). We need to be constantly on the watch, armed and equipped for the fight (Eph. vi. 10-18).

Victory through faith. (vs. 11, 12). Asa had done all that wisdom and prudence dictated to be ready for just such an emergency, but, as he saw a force outnumbering his own two to one and with vastly superior equipment, he felt that only God could give the victory. He prepared as though he must fight alone, when the test came he depended wholly upon God for victory. God honored his faith and gave him a signal triumph over his foes. If we fail to make use of every means of strength which God has placed within our reach we will find ourselves weak, helpless and defeated in the test.

Some lessons: 1. Faith in God rises superior to all other opposing influences. 2. In the conflict, while not casting away its ow resources, it nevertheless expects victory from God. 3. The cause of God's people is the cause of God. 4. True faith sees God's word and God's honor involved in the conflict, and, losing sight of self, cries for God to vindicate Himself.—John S. McGeary.

HELD TRAIN BY FORCE.

Malone National Guards Threatened the Conductor and Stopped the Train.

Ottawa, Ont., report: An incident which occurred in connection with the visit to Ottawa on Dominion Day of the Malone Company of the National Guard of New York may lead to the issue of an order forbidding the visit of Canadian militia to the United States and of American soldiers to Canada. Among the visitors from Malone on Dominion Day were the members of the Ladies' Military Corps of that town. Two trains were scheduled to leave Ottawa within a few minutes of each other in the evening. The first was to run through to Malone without stop, and the second was for Cornwall. The first tram on which the National Guard and the Ladies' Company were traveling, pulled out sharp at 10.30. It had only left the station a few minutes when it was discovered that five of the young ladies from Malone had been left behind.

The officers of the National Guard, without consulting the conductor, stopped the train. The five missing girls had, in the meantime, been put aboard the Cornwall train, and orders telegraphed ahead to Cornwall to hold the Malone train there so that they might be transferred. The conductor of the first train, knowing that the second one was close behind, and fearing disaster, ordered the engineer to proceed, and again the Malone men stopped the train by applying the emergency brakes,their men were placed on guard, and the officers threatened to throw the train crew into the Rideau River unless the five missing girls were put on board. Fortunately the second train was running slowly, otherwise a rear-end collision would have taken place. It was stopped in time and the quintette changed cars.

The action of the Malone soldiers in forcibly taking possession of the train has given a great deal of offence, and it is said that representations will be made to Washington upon the subject. Mr. Gays, general manager of the Ottawa and New York Railway, admits the accuracy of the statement that the first train was held by the Malone soldiers.

U. S. Version of the Story.

A special despatch from Malone gives the U. S. version of the story. It says:

"The arrangement with Capt. A. J. Miller, of Company E, was that the train should not be started earlier than 10.30 that night, and not then if any of the girls of the ladies' company were missing. The train was started before the time agreed upon, and without Captain Miller being notified. He stopped the train twice before the conductor came to see what the trouble was. Capt. Miller explained matters, but the conductor again started the train. This time the emergency brakes were applied, resulting in the breaking of a coupling and the abrupt stopping of the train. By the time the damage was repaired, another train, on which the missing members of the ladies' military company were found, came up, and the girls were then transferred. The officers were justly indignant over the treatment given them by the railroad officials, as represented by the conductor of the train. It was only after threatening to place the conductor under military arrest that he consented to hold the train."

GREAT RAINS IN MISSOURI.

Cause Overflow of the Kaw River and Flood Armourdale.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—One-half of Armourdale, the packing house town in the suburbs, on the Kansas side, is under water on account of the overflow of the Kaw River. The water is still rising at a rapid rate, and conditions approaching the great flood of 1903 are feared. The river is higher than at any time since then. Other suburbs also are flooded, and hundreds of laboring people have left their homes.

West of Kansas City, along the Kaw, that stream is bank full, and is doing great damage at North Topeka, Lawrence, and at other points, and its tributaries are rising. There has been almost incessant rain in this part of the southwest for five days. This great volume of water is coming this way, doing great damage in its course.

All last night a steady downpour of rain fell here, and in many parts of Kansas, and to-day it continued. Morning found the water still on the rise at Armourdale, and gradually spreading over the town until one-half of the place was under from one to five feet of water. To-day the water has reached the live stock exchange, and drove the occupants from the basement floor. Forecaster O'Connor, however, said that there hardly would be a repetition of last year's disastrous flood. Railway traffic west of here is badly demoralized.

GYANZTSE JONG CAPTURED.

An Entire Day's Fighting of Most Brilliant Character in Thibet.

London, July 11.—(Toronto Globe.)—The correspondent of the Times with the British force at Gyangtse, in Thibet, says: The breach in the walls of the Gyangtse jong was made, and they were scaled this afteronon, after an entire day's fighting of the most brilliant character, and in accordance with the plan of which I telegraphed an outline last night. Three asaulting columns moved in the darkness this morning and marched steadily toward their objective. There was a series of explosions at 4 this morning, proving the success of the operations. After establishing their positions the columns proceeded from house to house, fihting and meeting stubborn opposition, but losing few men, though, to the sincere regret of the whole force, Lieut. Gurdon, 32nd Pioneers, was killed in the dangerous but all-important work of leading one of the storming parties.

After thoroughly establishing themselves in possession along the southern fringe of houses under the jong the Gurkas made a gallant attempt to carry the main gate of the jong, but found it too strongly defended, in spite of well-directed support from the guns. The climax of the day occurred late in the afternoon. General Macdonald chose a spot in the defences on the extreme east of the jong and directed a heavy fire upon it. At last the concentration of fire attained its end, and as the wall fell the Thibetans, who had attempted a gallant defense, were driven to abandon their position. A party of Gurkas, with reinforcements from the Royal Fusiliers, climbed an almost precipitous ascent to the breach, scaling the rocks under magnificent covering work by the guns, which continued till the last possible moment over the head of the troops. When the first figure appeared on the summit there was a prolonged cheer, and then various companies scaled the rock and slowly forced their way over the broken wall. The task would have been of great difficulty even had the occupation been peaceful.

The casualties on our side were not fully reported, but certainly were small and, considering the magnificent character of the task, insignificant. The conduct of the troops cannot fail to impress the Thibetans. In general, all concerned in the day's operations deserve the fullest credit for carrying through a carefully-considered and beautifully-executed scheme against one of the strongest fortified places in Central Asia at a time when a successful and rapid operation was essential for the work still before the mission. A noticeable feature was that the Thibetans developed a counter-attack against our right flank, keeping up a heavy bombardment for ninety minutes. The clearing of the jong, a necessary and difficult operation, is being continued by the storming party, and it may be long before the last building is fully cleared. Altogether it has been a good and it is hoped a finally effective day's work.

It is worth 10 cents to clear your house of flies, and one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will do it.

PUT DIGNITY ASIDE,

And Go Fishing for Souls, Says Dr. Dixon.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.— The fourteenth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened this evening in the Light Guard Armory by an evangelistic service conducted by Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston. This movement was organized in Chicago in 1891, and in the following year the meeting was held in this city, the keyword then being "inspiration." **This Year's Keyword is Enlargement.**

The arrangements are perfect and promise the greatest success, to-night's audience numbering four thousand.

Among the Canadian speakers on the programme are Rev. Dr. Perry, pastor of Jarvis Street Church, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Trotter, of Acadia University, and Rev. John McNeill, pastor of First Baptist Church, and an ex-Canadian, who has a prominent place, is Rev. C. A. Cooke, formerly pastor of Parliament Street Baptist Church, Toronto. The chorus comprises five hundred singers uniformly dressed in white, led by Mr. George A. Robinson.

The special C. P. R. train, which left Toronto at noon and took on delegates at various points en route, arrived on time and the Canadians attended the evening meeting. Rev. Dr. Dixon's address was a powerful exposition of the text, "He that winneth souls is wise." His experience was that the open-air audiences comprise 50 per cent. of the unconverted, whereas only 10 per cent. go in to the churches. The devil had made a master stroke when he suggested to preachers that it was undignified to preach outside a consecrated building. Dr. Dixon's deacons in Boston when he suggested open-air preaching had objected on the score of dignity. This led him to investigate the question of dignity, and he found that the only time in which it was mentioned, with awful emphasis, is where Solomon says: "Great folly is set in dignity," and Solomon strictly meant to say that any fool can be dignified. Christians should put dignity aside and go a fishing for souls.

At the close of the meeting a large number stood for prayer and confession. Two thousand people remained for an after meeting, and after they had gone at 11 o'clock a second after meeting was held for those who had asked for prayers.

RETAIL MERCHANTS

Elect Officers and Pass Many Resolutions.

Toronto report: The Dominion Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada closed their convention yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Geen, Belleville; First Vice-President, Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, London; Second Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Ellis, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Rogers, Toronto re-elected; Secretary, Mr. E. M. Trowern, Toronto, re-elected.

At the morning session Mr. A. L. Calbraith, Toronto, complained of an injustice suffered by the photographers under the Government regulations requiring photographs to carry th words "Entered according to the Act of Parliament in the Department of Agriculture."

The following resolutions, under the head of "Legislation," were introduced by Mr. M. Moyer, of Toronto, and unanimously carried. The Comittee on Legislation to take action, viz.:

"That it is advisable to obtain an expression of opinion from this meeting, as to whether the rate applied to department stores should be increased to $1 instead of 50 cents, and also that the rate applied to coal and wood dealers be reduced to the same amount as other retail dealers.

"That, whereas, a large number of petitions have been signed by the members of our branches requesting the Dominion Government to abolish the fees for examining the weights and measures of the retail merchants, that this meeting consider the same, and take some action in the matter.

"That we memorialize the Dominion Government not to put the Metric system into operation until such times as they have provided experimental stations at various points, so as to educate the merchants to its use.

"That there has grown up in the city of Hamilton, and now commencing in other cities, a system called 'Merchants' Exchange Tickets,' and companies with other similar names, and a large number of our merchants consider the system an injurious one, and similar to the Trading Stamp system, that this meeting consider the subject, and if possible devise some means to abolish it."

The best method to deal with "transient traders and pedlars" furnished an important subject for discussion.

A resolution by Mr. M. Moyer, of Toronto, for a more simplified form of collecting small debts to overcome the cumbersome methods of the Division Court was a keen point of discussion, and occupied the attention of the meeting at considerable length.

Cartage and freight rates proved to be a most animated subject of discussion, and brought out a number of indignant protests from the merchants present at the high-handed methods of the railway companies imposing carters' charges at both ends at certain towns and villages along the lines of railway.

The Price Contract plan of handling goods was strongly advanced by the members, who unanimously agreed to suport the association in pressing the matter before the retailers, in all ines of trade.

Mr. H. C. Ellis, of Ottawa, made a strong bid for the next meeting of the association, to be held at Ottawa. It was finally disposed of by the association referring the matter to the Executive for decision later.

It pays to buy the best, and Wilson's Fly pads are the best fly killers made.

BAD FIRE IN BOSTON.

Three Lives and $1,000,000 Were Lost.—Allan Line Boat Damaged.

Boston, Mass., July 11.—Three lives are said to have been lost to-night during a fire which has destroyed a grain elevator and three freight houses of the Boston & Maine R. R. Company on Mystic wharf, Charlestown.

The Allan Line steamer Austrian was tied at the wharf when the fire broke out, and caught fire, and much of her upper works was burned. She was towed away from the wharf by tugs while still ablaze, and a panic followed among the crew. A dozen of the crew jumped overboard and three are said to have been drowned. Others are missing.

The loss will reach a million dollars. At 8.30 o'clock the fire was under control.

A CURIOSITY, DEAD OR ALIVE.

St. Louis, July 6.—Alm Bernard, of Winnipeg, who was exhibiting Beaupre, the Canadian giant at the St. Louis Fair, has wired the father of the dead giant to meet him at St. Louis, and will endeavor to secure his permission to have the body embalmed or prepared in such a manner that it can be put on exhibition to complete the engagement at the fair.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain on the street to-day were small, the wet morning having something to do with it. Wheat unchanged, 100 bushels of red winter seling at 92c, and 200 bushels of goose at 75c to 77c.

Hay dull, and prices easy; 20 loads sold at $9 a ton for timothy, and at $7 to $8 for mixed. Three loads of straw sold at $9 to $10 a ton.

Dressed hogs in limited supply, with prices firm. Light sold at $7.25 to $7.50, and heavy at $6.75 to $7.

Wheat, white, bush., 92c; red, bush, 92c; spring, 90c; goose, bush., 75 to to 77c; oats, bush., 36 1-2 to 37 1-2c; peas, 65 to 66c; barley, 41 to 42 1-2c; hay, timothy, per ton $9 to $10; do., clover, $7 to $8; straw, per ton, $9 to $10; dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7.50; eggs, per dozen, 17 to 20c; butter, dairy, 16 to 18c; creamery, 18c to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb., 16 to 18c; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15c; potatoes, per bag, $1 to $1.15; cabbages, per dozen, $1 to $1.50; beef, hindquarters, at $9.00 to $10.50; forequarters, $4.50 to $5; choice, carcass, $7.50 to $8.25; medium, carcass, $6.75 to $7.50; mutton, per cwt., $7 to $8.50;; veal, per cwt., $7.50 to $8.50; lamb spring, lb., 12 1-2c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	July.	Sept.
New York	93	87 1-8
St. Louis	86 3-8	83 7-8
Duluth	94 7-8	84 7-8
Toledo	91	88 1-4
Detroit	93	88 3-4

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Trade was good for the best grades, which sold readily.

Exporters—The demand for good export cattle was greater than the supply. The best on the market today sold at $5.80 per cwt, by Crawford & Hunnisett.

Butchers' cattle—There was not enough of choice butchers' cattle to supply the demand. The best picked lots sold at about $5 per cwt., and $5.25 would have been paid had there been the quality to command that price.

Feeders and stockers—There was a fair trade, especially for stockers, at unchanged quotations.

Milch cows—The trade in milch cows and springers remains about steady as regards prices, which ranged from $30 to $50 each.

Veal calves—Prices for veal calves are holding up well in sympathy with the beef market. Prices for calves ranged from $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt., with a little more for something extra choice.

Sheep and Lambs—The deliveries of sheep and lambs were fairly large, about 2,000. Export sheep sold at $3.90 to $4.15 for ewes, and bucks and $3.25 per cwt. Spring lambs sold at $3.50 to $4.50 each, or $6 per cwt. Dealers are desirous of buying them by weight, and many lots were disposed of in this way, and drovers will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

Hogs—The deliveries on the market were large, about 4,000 being bought by Mr. Harris at unchanged quotations, $5.10 for selects and $4.85 for lights and fats.

Exporters—Choice, well finished, heavy exporters are worth $5.50 to $5.75 per cwt.; medium at $5.25 to $5.40.

Export bulls— Choice export bulls sold at $4.25 to $4.50; medium at $3.75 to $4.

Export cows—Prices ranged from $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at $4.75 to $5; loads of good at $4.50 to $4.75; medium at $4.25 to $4.50; common at $3.50 to $4; rough and inferior at $2.75 to $3.25 per cwt.

Feeders—Short keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, sold at $4.60 to $4.80. Those weighing from 950 to 1,050 of good quality, sold at $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

Stockers — Choice yearling calves sold at $3.75 to $4.10; poorer grades and off-colors sold at $2.75 to $3.50, according to quality.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold at from $30 to $50 each.

Sheep—Export ewes sold at $3.85 to $4.15; export bucks at $3 to $3.25.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from $3.50 to $4.50 each.

Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were $5.10 per cwt., and $4.85 for lights and fats.

Veal calves—Prices ranged from $2 to $10 each, and $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Failures in Canada.

Statistics of insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada for six months were very unsatisfactory when compared with last year, and the amount of liabilities exceeds any year of the preceding six, although the number of failures is less than in any year except 1903. This is of course due to a few suspensions of unusual magnitude. In total number 583 compare with 492 last year, while liabilities of $5,060,723 largely surpassed the $3,395,637 reported in the first half of 1903. Manufacturing failures numbered 149, with liabilities of $2,354,498, against 107 failures and an indebtedness of $1,045,843 a year ago. Trading failures were 420 in number and $3,454,968 in amount, against 375 for $2,227,691 in 1903. Other commercial failures numbered 14, and involved $251,267, compared with 10 for $122,103. In banking failures alone was there any improvement over 1903, two small suspensions for $30,479 comparing most favorably with four defaults and $2,139,225 liabilities in the preceding year. As to location, the chief increase occurred in Ontario and Quebec, but every Province showed more or less rise except New Brunswick.—Dun's Review.

Principal Caven's Hope.

London, July 11.-Seven hundred delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference, and their wives, were entertained by the local committee at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. The Lord Mayor was present. Rev. Principal Caven, voicing the thanks of the delegates for the hospitality shown them, said that if the kindly feeling evinced in Liverpool, in any sense symbolized the higher spiritual unity he loved to think of, then the Liverpool conference had not been in vain.

A BOAT ADRIFT FOR SIX DAYS.

Another Boat Load of Norge Survivors Picked Up.

Wives of Two Emigrants Attempted Suicide.

Danes Sent a Steamer in Search of Survivors.

Aberdeen, Scotland, July 11.—Another boat load containing seventeen survivors of the ill-fated Danish steamer Norge, which foundered off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, on June 28, were landed at Aberdeen to-night by the steam trawler Largo Bay. Six hundred and twenty-seven souls are still missing. The contingent now being cared for at Aberdeen consists of 160 pasengers, the third mate of the Norge, the quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer and one of the crew.

They drifted at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. When both water and food were gone and when the occupants were almost too exhausted even to hope, the trawler hove in sight. This was on July 4, and when the boat was about 30 miles off St. Kilda. Those rescued had eked out an existence on two biscuits per day.

When they started from the ill-fated ship there was only one small cask of fresh water in the boat. Before the Largo Bay fell in with them the biscuits had been finished and the pangs of thirst and hunger had set in. They weather a gale and nved as best they might, and strived to reach the coast of Scotland. From strips of life belts they constructed a crude sail. The men had scarcely strength enough to hold the oars.

When the survivors were dragged on board the trawler, the fishermen were obliged to forcibly prevent them from eating and drinking too much. Many of the survivors have severe wounds sustained in jumping from the decks of the sinking ship. The legs and arms of others were swollen from exposure and from the salt water. On their arrival at Aberdeen the survivors were taken to the Sailors' Home.

The third mate states that three other boats started with that rescued by the Largo Bay. One of these contained 32 persons, including several women and children. Another boat had fifteen men, with the second mate in charge. The third boat had ten men on board. The survivors parted company with the three boats on July 3.

For these boats the British gunboat Leda, the government fishing cutter Jackal, a steamer chartered by the Danish consul at Glasgow, and several other vessels are diligently searching.

Stornoway, Scotland, July 5. —The Danish authorities have chartered a steamer to search the Rockall, St. Kilda and Flannon Islands for survivors of the wrecked steamer Norge. Two children who were among the rescued passengrs of the Norge, died in the hospital here as a result of exposure.

Copenhagen, July 5.—Touching scenes were witnessed again to-day in the office of the United Steamship Company. The wives of two of the emigrants lost on the Norge attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but they were saved at the last moment. According to an order issued by the company small steamers have begun a search of the islands and waters in the neighborhood of Rockall for survivors. Crown Prince Frederick, who is regent in the absence of King Christian, has received condolence from several Sovereigns.

U. S. INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Hay Has Something To Say About Thibet.

London, July 6.—The Associated Press learns from a high British source that exchanges of views are taking place between America and Great Britain with respect to Thibet.

Being a dependency of China, the fate of Thibet is of considerable importance, especially to America, not because Americans have any interests of value in that country, but because its acquisition by any power would mean a violation of the principle of the integrity of China, which is the keynote of United States Secretary of State Hay's far eastern policy' to which Great Britain has given adherence. Mr. Hay, therefore, has watched with the closest attention the British treatment of the Thibetan question, and it is believed through Ambassador Choate has delicately presented the possible bearing of the British military procedure on Chinese integrity.

It is understood that the British Government frankly disavowed any ulterior purpose regarding Thibetan territory, reiterating that it has no intention to permanently occupy Thibet and that Great Britain's motives are those already proclaimed to the whole world. In view of this declaration the British Government announced that the Brigadier-General MacDonald's expedition is expected to retire so soon as the purposes for which it was organized have been achieved.

CRISIS ON FRENCH SHORE.

Friction Between French and Native Fishermen.

St. John's, Nfld., July 11.—The cruiser Lavoisier, flagship of the French squadron, arived here to-day. Her commander conferred with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, on the flagship Ariadne, of the British squadron, regarding the revival of serious friction along the French shore owing to misunderstandings between French and Newfoundland fishermen respecting their altered status under the new French shore treaty, which has not yet been ratified.

The authorities of both countries regard the situation as very serious.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO