

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV.
JULY 24, 1904.

Jehoshaphat's Reform—2 Chron. 19:1-11.

Commentary.—I. A severe reproof, (vs. 1-3). This chapter is entirely additional Kings, and is of great interest. It deals with these matters only; the rebuke addressed to Jehoshaphat by the prophet Jehu (vs. 1-3) the personal efforts of Jehoshaphat to effect a religious reformation (vs. 4); and his reform of the judicial system (vs. 5-11).—Speak, Com. 1. Returned—From the battle against Benhadad in which Ahab was slain. In peace—Without the capture of persons being miraculously delivered from imminent danger.

2. Jehu, etc.—The Hanaan who is here mentioned, was probably the same who helped Jehu for seeking help from the king of Syria, (chap. xvi. 7). His son Jehu was early called to the same divine work which distinguished his father—Terry. More than thirty years before this Jehu had contended the doom of Baal-sha, king of Israel (Kings xvi. 1). To meet him—He went at the earliest possible moment. God had sent him for this purpose, and the old prophet did not hesitate. But Jehu received the treatment from Jehoshaphat that his father Hanaan had received from Aha, chap. xvi. 7-10. Shouldst thou—What a forcible, piercing question; Jehoshaphat's conscience would cause him to quickly answer it negatively. Help the ungodly—"Such was the idol, from Ahab, whose kingdom was so largely given over to the worship of Baal and Ash-toreth." A great principle is here laid down. God's people should not give the land of fellowship to the wicked or assist them in any of their ungodly doings, and love them, etc.—James says, "Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (chap. iv. 4). What would we ourselves do if those whom we supposed to be our friends should join themselves to our enemies and show a fondness for those who were bent on our downfall. John says, "Love not the world," etc. (1 John ii. 15, 16). Therefore is wrath—The prophet does not touch on minor matters. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." Upon this—He was plainly told that the consequences of his sin would fall upon him and his people with crushing force. "And is not the wrath of God upon all those alliances which His people form with the ungodly, whether they be social, matrimonial, commercial or political."—Clarke.

3. Nevertheless—"The seer has for Jehoshaphat words of encouragement as well as words of blame, and reminds the king that in taking away the groves he had shown the true theoretical spirit, which would not fail to be recognized as a blessed of God. And this oracle of blame and praise inspired the king, to attempt further reforms"—Terry. Groves—The heathen images.

II. Judges appointed.—vs. 4-7. 4. Again, this refers to his previous reforms described in chapter 17. Beersheba. This was the southern extremity of Judah. Mount Ephraim. The Kingdom of Judah was bounded on the north by the mountains of Ephraim. Jehoshaphat made the whole length of his kingdom and examined everything himself "to see that judgment and justice were properly administered among the people." Brought them back—Many probably had gone into idolatry when they saw their king to intimate with idolaters, therefore he put forth every effort possible to rescue them and bring them back to the true religion. Those who truly revere of sin do all in their power to repair the damage they may have done to others. 5. Set judges. The king appointed local magistrates in all the principal cities according to the directions of the law (Deut. xvi. 18-20), so that justice might be administered with ease and convenience. 6. Take heed. A very solemn and necessary caution. The case seems hopeless when the judge is corrupt. Is with you. See R. V. "The judges in deciding cases against the rich and powerful were to strengthen themselves with the thought 'God is with me.'" E. Barnes. 7. Wherefore now. "Probably Jehoshaphat discovered irregularities and wrongs in the administration of justice, such as showing respect of persons and the taking of bribes, and he according undertook an extensive reform in the matter. His work no doubt consisted largely in removing judges and confirming the good in the officers."—Terry.

III. A supreme court established.—vs. 8-11. 8. In Jerusalem. Jehoshaphat's second reform measure was to establish a court of appeal in Jerusalem in accordance with Deut. xvii. 2. "This measure was probably altogether new. David and Solomon had kept judgment in their own hands. The prominent position assigned to the priests as judges was in accordance with Deut. xvii. 9, xix. 17."—Cam. Bib. of the Levites, etc. A certain number of each of these three classes constituted a supreme court, judgment of the Lord. All matters pertaining to religion about which some decision could be found in the Mosaic law. Controversies, civic disputes, called in verse 11. "All the king's matters." They returned to him, "And they dwell in Jerusalem"; that is, the judges appointed by Jehoshaphat. The most difficult cases could always be decided in Jerusalem, because the judges were always there.—Cam. Bib. 9. Perfect heart. That is, a heart undivided in its allegiance. The judges could not serve God and take bribes at the same time. 10. Blood and blood. Between manslaughter and murder, or "the settlement of inheritance and family claims, etc." Law and commandment. To decide which particular ordinance applies to a particular case.—Barnes. This refers to "cases where the matter concerns the interpretation and application of the law and its individual commands, statutes and judgments to particular crimes." 11. The king appointed Amariah supreme judge in the ecclesiastical court and Zebadiah in the civil court. The Levites were to be counselors and officers to assist.

PRactical Survey.
Jehoshaphat's greatness. From

the days of Solomon the kingdom had not enjoyed greater prosperity than during Jehoshaphat's reign. "The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against him. Even the Philistines and the Arabians brought tribute and presents to him." And Jehoshaphat was great exceeding. "And his heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord." He had been gun right by following the Lord and walking "in the first ways of his father David." In his father Asa he had both an example and an object lesson. For the greater part Asa had followed the Lord, but the time came that he had enjoyed, and he joined with the Syrians against Baasha, and the Lord strongly rebuked him by the mouth of the prophet Hanani. The King repented. Evil example a powerful inducement to wrong doing, especially when there is a disposition in that direction. Jehoshaphat made an alliance with the wicked Alab against the Syrians, as his father had joined with the Syrians against Israel. Christians may well be careful how they join with the ungodly in association. In business and in domestic relations. Many a man has been ruined spiritually by joining societies, the tendencies of which are worldly and even anti-Christian. It is a dangerous thing to disobey the injunction of the apostle, "Do ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

Destroying idolatry. Jehoshaphat appears to have received the reproof of the prophet in a very different manner from that which his father Asa had received. Hanaan's message to him, for we discover from the account no ill treatment of Jehu, but we notice that the king went at once to the work of improving the condition of his people, and he highly esteemed and adored friends, wealth, pleasure, fame and self, bring to themselves spiritual death. They removed idolatry from Judah so we must tear the idols from our hearts and worship God alone.

A true revival. The king had prepared his heart to seek God, which was an excellent beginning in a great work that lay before him. It was a heart religion, for he did not accomplish such for God unless their hearts are in the work, and unless their hearts are right with God. He went, as the record indicates, throughout his whole kingdom, probably with the aid of teachers, "and brought" his people "back to the Lord God of their fathers." This was far more than a mere political reform. It was moral and spiritual. What a sight it would be to see the President of the United States or King of England making journeys throughout their country bringing the people back to God!

Inferior courts established. In order that justice might prevail the fenced cities. These were within easy reach of all, and what could not be secured under the former arrangement could be enjoyed now.

Appellate Courts. At Jerusalem two courts appear to have been established; one for the settlement of questions pertaining to ecclesiastical matters, and the other pertaining to civil and criminal cases.—David S. Warner.

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER.
Father and Son Separated at Johnston, Met at Atlantic City.
Atlantic City, N.J., July 18.—After a fifteen years' separation, believing each other dead, Richard Paget and his son, Herbert, met in this city last night under dramatic circumstances. They were separated in the Johnston flood, and both were severely injured.

Unable to find his boy the father decided to return to his old home in Scotland.

When Herbert Paget was permitted to leave the Altoona Hospital, he went at once to Johnston, where he tried to get some trace of his father. He was unable to do so. Being left to his own resources, he went to Denver, where he worked for several years. The last four years he had been employed by a mining concern of Battle Creek, Mich. Last April they sent young Paget to Bolivia, South America, to superintend the installation of engines and look after their mining interests there. The great flood, after the effects of the away, resumed business. Edinburgh was successful and is now wealthy. A feeling kept urging him to return again to this country for a visit, and he came to Atlantic City. He was accompanied to this country by Mr. and Mrs. John MacLermont, of Edinburgh.

Young Paget returned to the United States, from South America, met a party of friends in New York, and arrived in the city last Friday. Unknown to each other, father and son were passing Young's pier, when their attention was attracted by a man announcing a "thrilling and spectacular" reproduction of the Johnston flood, and both went into the hall where the performance was given.

The performance was too much for the elder man, who created considerable excitement by weeping aloud and begging to be taken from the theatre. The performance was stopped, the lights turned on, and the old man was being assisted from the house he passed his son in the aisle. "Father, oh, father, is it you" cried his son.

"My son, my son," feebly cried the old man, and then fainted in his boy's arms.

Mr. Paget was taken to a private office, and was soon restored to consciousness.

"We would rather you wouldn't say much about this meeting," said Herbert Paget. "Father and I would enjoy our new found happiness by ourselves. I cannot tell you how I feel about it, we only ask to be left alone. Father, Mr. and Mrs. MacLermont and I intend to go straight to St. Louis. What our plans in the future shall be have not as yet materialized. We haven't thought of that. Why should we?"

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Diversity of Opinion Regarding King Edward's Latest Deal With the Emperor of Germany.

Eighty Thousand Men Involved in the Strike and Many Branch Industries Affected.

Unless the Dispute is Settled by Arbitration, a Prolonged Labor War May Result.

London, July 18.—The announcement that an arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain was signed yesterday by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Count Wolf-Meterich, the German Ambassador, comes as a complete and not altogether pleasant surprise to the English press and public. It was against just such an agreement that the Spectator and other powerful organs urged the Government prior to King Edward's visit to Emperor William at Kiel. By the papers which echoed that warning the strike is swallowed either with palpable dislike or with ill-concealed disappointment.

The only whole-souled appreciation comes, curiously enough, from Opposition papers.

The Daily News, the Government's most bitter opponent, warmly congratulates the Government on its latest achievement. The Liberal Daily Chronicle and the Morning Leader follows suit, while such a staunch mouthpiece of the Government as the Daily Telegraph devotes half of its editorial on this subject to expressing the belief that the Anglo-German treaty cannot compare in importance with the convention concluded with France. These expressions are used with much effect in the editorials of the Government organs, in order to offset the fear, not expressed by the Morning Post, that the French public may entertain in view of the present development, grave doubts of British sincerity in the recent Cambon-Lansdowne treaty.

The Daily Telegraph, undoubtedly voicing official opinion here, says Bismarck's principle of "sine qua non" will still remain a necessary motto at the helm, but it must remain the vital idea under all circumstances of our own admiralty.

Times, somewhat strangely, makes no comment on the Anglo-German treaty.

Scope of Treaty.
Berlin, July 18.—The Anglo-German agreement signed in London yesterday does not apply to the larger political differences that may arise, but is confined to legal questions, like the interpretation of treaties. It is substantially identical with the arbitration arrangements which Great Britain has made with other countries. The present agreement has not the outgrowth of political festivities.

Negotiations on the subject have been in progress for some time.

The Chicago Strike.
Chicago, July 18.—With no sign of weakening on either side, the only ray of hope in the butchers' strike situation today was the possibility that arbitration may intervene to prevent a labor war on strike, and heavy losses to the strikers and heavy loss to the packers. Nor is the effect of the strike confined to the employees and packers, nor to the nine cities where the fight will be contested. The consuming public will be affected. Reports already have come from various cities that the price of the product have been raised. This advance was said to be but a forerunner of others if the conflict continued long. In addition to the 50,000 employees already on strike, upwards of 20,000 more are involved indirectly, and most of them probably will be made idle before the end of the week.

In addition to the tying up of all the slaughtering departments of all the plants, the strike affects branch industries, in which such articles as butter, soap, buttons, combs, are manufactured. The canning departments, where beans, soups, and all kinds of meats are put up, are also hit hard. The union employees having gone out in a body.

Forty thousand persons, approximately, find employment in the big packing houses in Chicago, and this number already has been reduced one-half. The effect of the strike upon the mechanical and other departments, it is declared, will increase this army of unemployed in Chicago before the end of the week to nearly 35,000. Arbitration is looked upon as the only means to avert a prolonged strike. The strikers declare that they will be willing to consider any reasonable proposition submitted from the other side.

The detail of police at the stock yards has been increased in number, and all night the officers patrolled the strike district and the streets adjacent to the yards in pairs. There was considerable speculation as to whether the packing house teamsters would go out on a sympathetic strike. George Golden, business agent of the union, set all doubts at rest, at a meeting of the teamsters' joint committee, announcing that the teamsters would remain at work as long as there was work for them to do.

Trying to Arbitrate.
New York, July 18.—The leaders of officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union of America, five thousand of whose members went out on strike to-day, are in conference at table mountain headquarters. It is reported that a plan for the arbitration of the wage difference, which caused the strike, is under discussion. Requests for police protection from many of the meat packers were received about the hour for work to begin at the establishments. No trouble had threatened, but the requests were a precautionary measure. At one

packing house, reserves were sent upon the report that a crowd of men were gathering. A meat famine is possible here within a few days, if the widespread strike of the Butchers' Union continues. The strike has already caused an advance of one cent a pound in the wholesale price of beef here, while retailers generally have increased their demands.

Preparing for Scarcity.
Boston, July 18.—To meet an expected shortage of western beef, as a result of the strike of butchers and packers, Boston beef dealers are making arrangements to slaughter cattle in the city, to which cattle will be brought on the hoof from all parts of New England, New York and nearby States. Every effort will be made to offset the decrease from the west. The meat market was closed before the strike was called, according to the meat exporters, and wholesale prices already have advanced from \$2 to \$3 a hundredweight, according to grade. Retail prices were advanced one cent a pound to-day, and will be further advanced to-morrow and the next day, dealers say, unless the strike is settled.

One of the large packing houses in Chicago strike operates in the house in Eastern Maine, for the export trade, and it is understood that the output will be turned into the domestic market.

The Meat Situation.
Chicago, July 18.—The first step toward peace between the seven big packing companies and their 50,000 striking employees was taken to-day, when President Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union of North America, held a conference with representatives of the packing houses in which the strike was called. These are the men to be made for the settlement of the Chicago strike operates in the house in Eastern Maine, for the export trade, and it is understood that the output will be turned into the domestic market.

That this manner of settlement will be accepted by both sides appears probable. J. Ogden Armour for the employers and Michael Donnelly for the workers have united in declaring they favor arbitration. The head of the union, in council with President Samuel Goppers, of the American Federation of Labor, was advised to make terms at once if he could secure what he deemed fair consideration.

It is understood that in the conference today the union leaders will insist on all strikers be reinstated. Another point on which the labor men will lay great stress will be that a wage scale for each class of workers in the packing plants be agreed on. This brings up one of the original differences. The packers have maintained that any contract made should not include the unskilled workers.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Markets
The receipts of grain to-day showed some improvement, and were steady. Wheat firm, with sales of one load of white at 92c, 300 bushels of red winter at 92c, and 100 bushels of goods at 77c. Oats are firm, 400 bushels selling at 37c to 38c.

Hay in fair supply, with prices firm; 25 loads sold at \$10 to \$11 a ton, for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw at \$9.50 to \$10 a ton for two loads.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Light sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60, and heavy at \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Wheat, white, bush, 92c; red, bush, 92c; spring, bush, 87c; goose, 77 to 77c; oats, 37c to 38c; peas, 65 to 66c; barley, 41 to 42c; hay, timothy, per ton \$10 to \$11; clover, \$7 to \$9; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.60; eggs, per dozen, 18 to 20c; butter, dairy, 16 to 18c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb., 19 to 20c; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15c; potatoes, per bag, 80 to 90c; cabbage, per dozen, \$1 to \$1.50; beef, hindquarters, \$9 to \$10.25; forequarters, \$5 to \$6; choice, carcass, \$7.50 to \$8.25; medium, carcass, \$6.75 to \$7.50; mutton, per cwt., \$7 to \$8.25; veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.50; lamb, spring, lb., 11 to 12c.

Leading Wheat Markets.
New York July 18, Sept. 90-98
St. Louis 96 3-4 80
Duluth 101 3-4 88
Chicago 98 1-2 91 3-4
Detroit 100 92 1-4

Toronto Live Stock.
Receipts at the City Cattle Market were 18 carloads, consisting of 157 calves, 174 hogs, 302 sheep and lambs, 27 calves and 441 hogs to Park-Blackwell. The best exporters would not have sold for more than \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt., and to bring the latter price would have to be stalled.

All offerings of sheep, lambs and calves were readily bought up at quotations given below.

Deliveries of hogs were not large, and prices were unchanged at \$5.15 for select, \$4.80 for lights and fats, \$5.50 to \$3.75 for sows and \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. for pigs.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt., and medium, \$5 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium \$4.75 to \$4.85.

Export cows—Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Butchers—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs each, sold at \$4.75 to \$5; 1,000 lbs each 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—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs, of good quality, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Stockers—Choice yearling calves sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50; poorer grades and off-colors sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25, according to quality.

Milk Cows—Milk cows and springers sold at from \$28 to \$50.

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 are straight loads, fed and watered, were \$5.15 per cwt., and \$4.75 for lights and fats.

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

Bradstreet on Trade.
In Montreal wholesale trade has been a trifle quiet this week, but the volume of fair trade is comparing favorably with last year. Sales for the west continue to expand, and the buying being stimulated by the fine crop prospects and the continued low price for the fall business is promising. Prices of staple manufacturers are steady. Jobbers are inclined to look for easier prices in cotton goods.

Trade in Jobbing circles at Toronto has been quiet for goods for hot weather use, but the weather here favored retail sales of dry goods. A ware, the fall business being booked is quite large, and the general prospects for trade are somewhat better. Prices are steady to firm, cotton goods, however, are unsteady. The larger prices of raw material. City trade is not as active as in past seasons, and few tourists have begun to arrive.

At Victoria and Vancouver the con- ditions of wholesale trade are sound and a fair reasonable movement is reported from distributing points to provincial trade centres. There is less demand from the Yukon owing to glut of goods at Dawson.

In Winnipeg there has been good buying in Jobbing trade circles, for the fall in the expectation of a large increase in the season's turnover. The weather has been favorable for the crops and that has been a stimulating factor in fall business. Real estate speculation is still active.

In spite of weather which has not been altogether favorable, wholesale trade at Hamilton has been of fair proportions for the fall is good. The inquiry for the fall is good. Prices are generally well maintained. The outlook is for a steadily increasing demand for fall and winter goods.

In London, as reported to Bradstreet's, the movement in Jobbing trade circles is a trifle on the quiet side, as is usual at this season. Ottawa wholesale trade is moderately good for this time of the year.

CAPE CLOUD-BURST.
Streets Transformed into Rushing Rivers and Much Damage Done.
Cape Town, July 18.—A cloud-burst on Table Mountain has done immense damage in Cape Town.

The streets of the city were suddenly transformed into rushing rivers, and the apices into deep lakes.

For a time the railway station was under water, and the traffic had to be suspended. Business was at a standstill owing to the deluge.

In the lower part of the town hundreds of the houses occupied by Cape natives and natives were destroyed. Many thousands of pounds' worth of damage has been done to private property.

MURDERER AT LARGE.
A Farm Hand Murdered at Batavia.
Batavia, July 18.—A shooting affair occurred here on the old circus grounds last night, when the body of a man on West Main street, where the Pelham Company is playing the "Galley Slave," was found. The man, a farmhand, employed by James Bratt, of the Oakfield road, was shot by R. B. Adkins, an employee.

Immediately after the shooting, Adkins went to a telephone and said he had shot a man and called a physician and then disappeared.

He has not yet been apprehended, but Sheriff Clark is on his trail and followed him to Oakfield, where he took the West Shore train to Akron, and then went North. A telegram from the sheriff says Adkins is making for Canada.

Adkins is about five feet six inches tall, with light blue eyes, light hair, sandy complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. A woman's picture and the word "love" is tattooed on his arm.

No reason is given for the shooting, except it is intimated the men quarreled over a girl.

Scheer was taken to a hospital, where he died. District Attorney Stedman has secured an ante-mortem statement.

O. A. short time ago, Scheer was about 32 years old and was born at Perry, N. Y., where his wife and three children live.

The steamer Edna was burned at Parry Sound.

None Left To You After Using Wilson's Fly Pads.
Sold Everywhere. 10 cents

LIBERAL UNION CONGRESS.
Part Played by Lords Lansdowne and Selborne Questioned.
London, July 18.—Albert Hall tonight will be the scene of the greatest Liberal Union Congress in the history of the party. Eleven thousand persons will be present, and 1,700 delegates will take part. At the council meeting in Westminster this morning Mr. Chamberlain was chairman, and 45 branches of the association forwarded resolutions, all of a tariff reform complexion, the majority frankly adopting the whole Birmingham policy.

The Standard says that the part to be played by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne, who will inaugurate the body, is of grave constitutional importance. It calls upon Mr. Balfour to explain how the presence of two of his most influential colleagues in a tariff reform council can be reconciled with the preference principle in a tariff reform notice in the House of Commons will be called to the anomalous position of the Ministers.

9,840 KILLED ON RAILROADS.
Statistics Show Last Year to Have Been a Carnival of Blood.
Washington, July 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced its statistics of railroads in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. They show that the par value of the railway capital then outstanding was \$12,999,999,258, which represents a capitalization of \$2,189 per mile.

The number of passengers carried was 624,891,533, an increase of 45,013,029 over the previous year; freight carried, 1,304,294,323 tons, an increase of 104,078,536 tons.

The total casualties were 86,292, of which 9,840 represented the number of persons killed, and 76,552 those injured. The aggregate number of locomotives in service was 43,871, an increase of 2,646; cars in service 1,753,389, an increase of over 115,000 during the year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Government is contemplating changes in the inland revenue act to defeat the ends of the tobacco monopoly.

The Yorkshire Post urged British military officers not to copy Lord Dundonald by appealing from Cabinets to electors.

Miss Irene Broadwell and Miss Ethel Boyd, of Cleveland were fatally injured by falling out of a loop-hole at Celeron, N. Y.

Lord Strathearn has purchased Deben Hall, Essex, Eng. The hall belonged to Ralph Peverell during the reign of William the Norman.

Charles Weeks, jun., seven years old, died at Canajoharie, N. Y., of tetanus. He injured one hand on July 4th while firing a toy pistol.

The Bishop of Calgary is very pleased with the result of his English visit. He has secured several good men, and money is coming as well.

Four subscribers, Miss K. M. Holmes, Mrs. Barbara Mould, Miss Ida Selwail, and Rev. J. K. McCormack, expect to leave Toronto in the autumn to enter upon work in India.

Andrew Cuneo, of the firm of Cuneo Brothers, wholesale fruit dealers, Chicago, was fatally shot in the street in front of his establishment yesterday by a man giving the name of Crescio.

Sheldon C. Weaver, a lawyer of Vernon, who lost his right arm by falling in front of a mowing machine dragged by a team of runaway horses, is dead.

The wife of Dr. J. Spaulding, of Kenosha, Wis., was granted a divorce, because her husband forced her to cook a cat he killed, declaring it to be a rabbit.

A number of friends of the Rev. Dr. Teedy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto, have presented him with a pair of gold on the eve of his trip abroad for the benefit of his health.

The Ontario Government has appointed Mr. J. B. McKillop, of London County Crown Attorney, of Middlesex, in place of Mr. Magee, who retired on being appointed to the Bench.

Because his four months old brother would not stop crying, Howard Dobell, the five year old son of Joseph Q. Dobell, of Cincinnati, killed the infant by beating him on the head with a hatchet.

The divorce obtained by Lillian Nordeca, the singer, from Zoltan Deeme, was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which finds that the matrimonial decree was not obtained by fraud and collusion, as was charged by Mr. Deeme.

A week ago William Symington was convicted of turning in false alarms to the Brantford fire department, and yesterday Bert White and William Roberts pleaded guilty on separate charges. They were all fined.

If the millers and the grain trade of the United States can compass it, a bill permitting the payment of drawback on Canadian wheat exported in the form of flour will be passed early in the next session of Congress.

Unless the packers recede from their position in the wage scale controversy it is expected that the 12,000 men and women employed in the Kansas City packing plants, and who owe allegiance to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workers' Union, will go on strike.

Mr. Wm. Starbuck of Gree school, Ind., died from the effects of injuries received at the striking of a tree by bloodhounds. She and the dead body of her child were found at the bottom of an abandoned well near her home.

The waterworks by-law, to raise \$55,000 to establish an independent water system, was carried at East Toronto yesterday by a vote of 137 to 113. The by-law granting \$2,000 to the Y.M.C.A. was also carried, the vote being 155 to 81. The G.T.R. is giving a new site and making a very substantial grant.

After some months Lady Chevenix and her husband's removal was time by the sudden Haye. Then Mrs. Limes and went to London before six months names of Chevenix no longer to be found.

Great had been the whole neighborhood was a change should be made. But Lord Arlington Hill said that the best thing Lord do. She would go to Hall—she would go new life in an infant.

The new occupant of the Marquis of Bute's mansion sisters household satisfaction to the general than the best done. It was an effort for the Londoners, industry in the rapidly expanding was growing old, so often to the off-anything was a happy wife and her own seemed to be destruction. Kate's leading ladies in London she enjoyed time had a good time while her husband was full and spirited.

Felix worked on a made his home with Kate, in speaking with tears in her day Providence was for his goodness to be would find a wife his partner for life. He went to see had an hour to spend the best of friends, out over-coming to had influenced him seeming to use her when he began the political life she was and prophesied that through of Oldman and through the Arlington, Felix had it was no surprise had prophesied. God will make it way to it is allied with the industry; gonias alone "M. P. for Oldstone" date was pleased—his result. He had now a four-horse made a man men worthy of an ambitious and it that his ambition was On the evening of election it was some to escape from the