UE NO. 33 1904.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup should be used for Children Teething. It the child, softens the gums, cures wind is the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

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GOLDEN SALMON.

tish Fishermen Pay for the Pleasure they Seek.

ver did make a more calm, cent recreation than angling," k Walton some 300 years ago. hilosopher could come to life is twentieth century country d waters he would propably dd "expensive" to the list of

sman whose thoughts run to ms or salmon pools and an ety of "taking" flies will tell ngling" is still a "calm, quiet, reation," within the reach of an's purse, but "angling" m the patient individual who on any of the quiet reaches mes, sitting on a kitchen middle of a punt, with a bottle, a dog and a paper y watching a float.

the quiet looking men who by their fifties and sixties map boxes in the summer banks of the canals near hing each other's rods apnerless lying on the banks. poor man's "fishing comd there are many worse ding a holiday.

to the same sportsman hing infinitely more excitdifficult to obtain. A beat or Irish salmon river, or fish a small portion of a trout stream in the brief n—that kind of fishing is the monopoly of the rich. salmon is a misnomer. The h fish should be at once the "golden salmon," for takes a beat on a Scotch rs may be well excused "that fish cost me exactly ns" when he lands a 30-en a grilse.—London Ex-

MILLION ACRES
Lands for Homesteaders.
Nebraska near the Union ad in section lots of 640 almost nothing. The salse lands is something redistance from railroad is y miles. There will be a homesteaders. This is the n of free homes the Uniternment will ever make in rite for pamphlet telling can be acquired, when enmade, and other informaapplication to any Union

SNAKE ON SCAFFOLD.

ad had an encounter with ake last Friday morning remember for some time. had taken the contract n bridge which spans the ast south of Haydenville ed at his work when he reptile.

ng the under side of the swinging scaffold, and h filled with paint into the under beams rest s he received an introphidian which was not When his snakeship was kly darted his head with and darting tongue toer. Having no weapon knife, the painter gave short time the reptile's from its body. The five feet in length.—rnal-Gazette.

annot be Cured
ns as they cannot reach of the ear. There is only nfness, and that is by con-. Deafness is caused by on of the mucous lining of be. When this tube is inumbling sound or imperhen it is entirely closed, rt, and unless the inflamn out and this tube restorndition, hearing will be ine cases out of ten are which is nothing but an f the mucous surfaces. Hundred Dollars for any caused by catarrh) that Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send
NEY & CO., Toledo, O
75c.
Pills for Constipation.

EVENGE.

going the rounds in revenge wreaked by a whom she hated. It financial ruin, but it te as effective. She etim to a pretentious d a colored light so full upon her and tly. To add refineance she placed her admirers directly op-

Cures Garget in Cows.

NIA FIGURES.

ian places kleptof diseases under the itis." His records nt. of those afflicted at nine out of ten ealthy.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. AUGUST 14. 1904.

Obadiah and Elijah.—1 Kings 18: 1-16.

Commentary.—I. Elijah goes to meet Ahab (vs. 1, 2). 1. Many days— The waiting time must have seemed long to Elijah. The third year,—It is supposed that he dwelt by the Cherith about a year and at Zarephath two years and six months. It was now in the third year since he went to Zarephath. Ge—Elijah made no move only as he had directions from God. The time had come when the people were in a state of mind to receive the benefit God intended them to receive through the terrible calamity that had come upon them. Unto Ahab —The king had remained obdurate and unreformed. Another opportunity was to be given him of repentance, and Elijah was sent in order to declare to him the cause of the national judgment and to promise him, on condition of his removing it, the immediate blessing of rain.—J., F. & B.

2. Elijah went—A marvellous proof of the natural intrepidity of this prophet, of his moral courage and his unfaltering confidence in the protecting care of God, that he ventured to approach the presence of the raging lion. —Ibid. Sore famine—While it is clear, from chap. xvii. 12-14, that the famine extended beyond the kingdom of Israel, it is still probable that it was especially oppressive in Samaria, and the provinces immediately adjacent.—Whedon. "Corn must have been obtained or the people from Egypt or the adjoining countries, else life could not have been sustained so long."

II. Ahab and Obediah searching for food (vs. 3-6). Obadiah—There are no less than twelve men by this name referred to in the Old Testament. The most conspicuous among them was Obadiah, the prophet. Governor—He was an officer of high rank and great influence in Ahab's court. Feared the Lord —It is indeed very remarkable that Obadiah, a devout worshipper of Jehovah, was allowed to retain his position when Jezebel was putting forth every effort to rid the country of God's true followers. No doubt it was because Obadiah could be trusted. He was a man of integrity and industry—just the sort of man that Ahab would wish to appoint over his household. It is not uncommon to find wicked men and haters of Christianity employing Christians preferably to others, simply because it is to their interest to do so.

4. Cut off the prophets—The story of Jezebel's slaughter of the prophets is not given us, but it is referred to in this lesson and in chap. xix, 10, 14. Not satisfied in establishing the worship of Baal, this wicked woman undertook to exterminate the prophets of the Lord. "This persecution she had probably ordered in vengeance because Elijah could not be found, and on suspicion that they were privy to his concealment." By fifty—That is, he hid them in two caves, fifty in each. "These were they of whom the world was not worthy, mentioned in Heb. xi. 38, as noble exemplars of faith." Fed them—This was done secretly, at his own expense, and at the risk of losing his position and his life, and would, therefore, be a strong proof that he was a true worshipper of Jehovah. 5. Go through the land (R.V.)—"It is said to be a custom in the East when a public calamity reaches its highest point, for the king himself and his chief minister to go forth and seek relief. This shows further how high was the position of Obadiah in the service and confidence of the king."—Terry.

III. Elijah meets Obadiah (vs. 7-16). 7. Met him—"Deeming it imprudent to rush without previous intimation into the presence of Ahab, the prophet solicited Obadiah to announce his return to the king." Knew him—The prophet's garb would make him easy to recognize and he must have been seen more than once in Samaria.—Lumby. On his face —To Obadiah, Elijah was God's true representative. By his actions Obadiah showed his profound respect and love for the prophet. Is it thou (R. V.)—His language and actions are full of emotion and surprise. Is it thou, to find whom every royal device has been exhausted! Thou Elijah, in broad daylight, right here near the gates of Samaria!—Whedon. 8. Tell thy Lord—It would be news of great interest to the king.

9. Wherein have I sinned (R. V.)—Obadiah's fear is very natural. He is asked to carry a message to Ahab, which another disappearance of Elijah may seem to make untrue, in which case the wrath of the king would fall upon him. To slay him—Thus we see how Obadiah distrusted Ahab. 10—No nation, etc., —Of course Obadiah's words only apply to those countries immediately around Israel into which Elijah could be supposed to have fled for refuge. But he employs the language of Oriental hyperbole, so frequently found in the Old Testament.—Cam. Bib. Took an oath—He caused each nation to solemnly and formally affirm and swear that the prophet was not in their territory. This shows the influence Ahab must have had over the surrounding nations. "It was then, doubtless, as it still is, the belief in eastern countries, that seers have the power of withholding or giving rain. In the convent of Mount Sinai the Arabs believe that there is a book, by the opening or shutting of which the monks can disperse or retain the rain of the peninsula."—Stanley.

12. The Spirit....shall carry thee—This may be an allusion to the sudden disappearance of Elijah after he announced the drought to Ahab. Evidently Obadiah regarded Elijah's concealment as only possible through Divine assistance. I.. fear the Lord—This and the following verse was not spoken in a boasting spirit, but merely to disclose to the prophet his true character and thus move Elijah to spare him from what seemed to him to be almost certain death. The true worshippers had not all perished; there were some who still held to the pure religion of Jehovah. 13. Was it not told—"Obadiah's thought seems to be that Elijah could believe nothing but evil of one who was in the household of Ahab." 15, 16—After Elijah had dispelled all the apprehensions of Obadiah and had positively asserted that he would show himself to Ahab that day, Obadiah conveyed the prophet's message to the king.

IV. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 17-19). When Elijah and Ahab met the king said, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" In this question he really charged Elijah with bringing the famine upon the nation. Ahab thought to awe him into submission, but the prophet boldly told the king that the cause of the national calamity was traceable to his own ungodly doings in forsaking the Lord and establishing Baal worship in the land. He then demanded of Ahab that he gather all Israel and the 850 prophets of Baal and Asherah upon Mount Carmel. This Ahab proceded to do.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Obadiah was evidently a man of God as well as Elijah, as shown by many acts that he had done. It is fidelity that God cares more about than any other apquirement we may possess. Education, wealth, honor and position may be good in their place, but the Almighty cares more for faithfulness than for any other quality. No matter what he tests us at, this grace supersedes all others. It is not the degree of ability that we posess, but the use of what we have that pleases Him. "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of Him" (Acts x., 34, 35). If all His children were equally faithful he would love all alike. Ahab, the king, had doubtless noticed that he could depend upon Obadiah, and so had him in his employ. It is the case sometimes that wicked men notice this quality in Christians and desire the benefit by employing them.

The famine had now continued in Samaria between three and four years, and it was quite difficult to find sustenance for man or beast, but God sent Elijah to Ahab, promising to send rain. Ahab had sent his servant through the land to seek for fountains of water and brooks, and also to find grass and thus save the mules and horses, while he sought the same, going another way. Elijah met Obadiah on his errand and said, "Tell your master that Elijah is here." Elijah feared that before his master came the Spirit would convey Elijah elsewhere, and Ahab would think he had told a lie, for he knew the earnestness with which he had sought him. When Elijah had promised him that he would show himself to Ahab that day he was content to tell his master, and then the king went to meet him.

When Ahab saw him he said, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" It is a common thing for wicked men to suppose that the man who preaches the truth, or that God uses to accomplish His purposes. is the party to blame, when they might blame themselves for the catastrophes that have come. It was so in this case, and hence Elijah answered him, "I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord. and thou hast followed Baalam." (I. Kings xviii. 19.) It seems strange that it should be so, but that it has ever been and I suppose will be to the end of time. No such calamity would fall on men or nations that would follow the Lord, but it is sent in mercy to bring them back to God. We shall not care in eternity what means He has used to bring us back, so that His purpose is accomplished.

The sequel snows that Elijah was in the right, though Ahab persisted that he was a bad man, a troubler in Isreal, and did not seem to see that he alone was responsible for the famine.. But he was not the first nor the last wicked man that has taken a similar view of things. Human nature desires to exculpate itself from blame, and so frequently endeavors to make others responsible when they are entirely innocent. But the day is soon coming that will vindicate every one who has done right and bring every one who has done wrong to confusion. I presume this is a part of the discipline every child of God is able to undergo in this life. He will put every man in their right place in the end, so that the children of God have only to bide their time and all will come out right. I presume this is one of the chastisements with which God disciplines His little ones. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every man whom He receiveth. If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the Father chasteneth not? But if ye be without chastisement, whereof are ye partakers, then ye are bastards and not sons" (Heb. xii. 6, 7, 8).—George W. Coleman.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

Substantial Increase Over Years in Which Same Conditions Prevailed.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—George H. Pope, Government cattle inspector, makes the following statement: "The cattle shipments up to the end of July this year show a substantial increase over the past years in which the conditions were the same as this year. Of course they are below those of last year, when the port benefited by the embargo placed on the ports of Boston and Portland."

During the month of July "the shipments totalled 17,703 cattle, 6,977 sheep, and 19 horses, and the shipments from the beginning of the season to the end of July were 48,591 cattle, 11,198 sheep, and 151 horses." With the ception of and 151 horses." With the exception of the same period was 39,112. The shipments are a little later this year than usual.

UNIONIST FREE THADERS.

They Will Again Test Their Strength in Parliament.

New York, Aug. 8.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post cables as follows: Monday's division in the House of Commons will be the session's final test of the Unionist free traders. The resolution is practically one of censure upon Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Lyttelton, Lord Selborne, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain for their open alliance with Chamberlainism, and the question is whether Sir Micheal Hicks-Beach, Mr. Goschen and other Ministerialist free traders have or have not any faith left in Mr. Balfour's independence.

Some uncomprising members of the party are making frantic appeals to these free traders to vote straight against the Government, but the electoral ill success of Mr. Chamberlain's policy undoubtedly encourages the Unionist free traders and free fooders to continue the fight in their own party rather than appeal immediately to the country. Their hope is that if Mr. Balfour can be kept in office for a few months longer, Mr. Chamberlain will have been disposed of, and the Tory party brought back to free trade before a general election.

MEAT TRUST BROKEN; CLAIM MADE BY STRIKER.

Russian Newspaper Expects Great Britain Will Strengthen Her Position in Persia.

Cholera Epidemic Raging in Persia,—Thirty to Forty Deaths a Day in Teheran.

Minister Von Plehve's Assassin Said to be Still Alive and to Have Made a Partial Confession.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Homer D. Call, the International Secretary of the Butchers' Organization, said to-day:

"The greatest feature of the strike is that the meat trust has been broken. Instead of the packers disrupting the unions, the disintegregation of one of the greatest combinations the world has ever seen has already set in. For ten years from 1890 to 1900, the consolidation of the meat companies was carried on, and from 1741 packing plants in this country the number was reduced to 760.

"Now the tide will set in the other way. The packers know that they have already lost control of a large part of their business and that the live stock dealers will do all that is possible to assist in the defeat. Since the strike the independent plants of Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Springfield, Mass., have been working night and day. This trade will never be recovered by the trusts. My reports are that the danger has already been realized by the big packers. It took the packers 20 years to build up their combination and now the fruits of victory will be soon taken from them by the labor unions.

The public is supporting the independent plants because of the damaging evidence secured by the Government against the meat monopoly."

The ice handlers and the ice wagon drivers have refused to supply ice to refrigerators cars of the strike-affected packing plants. Without ice, the packers are unable to ship meat except for short hauls and cannot export any. Nonunion men are being pressed into the service, but their efforts are not sufficient. Armour & Co. have begun using fruit cars for shipping meat.

Seizure of Islands.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The Russ and the Novoe Vremya to-day comment on Great Britain's activity in Persia.

The Russ says it is to be expected that when Great Britain has finished with Thibet she will take advantage of Russia's preoccupation to strengthen her footing in Persia, but adds that she will find Russia not so absorbed even in a serious war that she cannot safeguard her interests in the central east.

The Novoe Vremya thinks that the searching of a few merchantmen for contraband in time of war is a small matter compared with the raising of the British flag in time of peace on two of the Pearl Islands in the Persian Gulf.

Cholera Epidemic.

New York, Aug. 8.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has received letters from the American missionaries in Persia regarding the cholera epidemic, which has come into the country from the south and southwest, and has extended as far north as the capital in Teheran. On July 2 there were 30 to 40 deaths a day at Teheran, and recent cable despatches have reported a great increase. The missionaries have opened four centres of relief in Teheran, as both their hospital and their church. and have sent throughout the country directions printed in English and Persian, for the guidance of the people during the epidemic. There is already great panic and much need of relief.

Plehve's Assassin.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The assassin of Minister of the Interior Von Plehve is said to have made a partial confession, in which he declared that at one time he was a school teacher in the rural district, and was greatly interested in the Zemstvo, for the curtailment of whose powers he blamed the dead Minister. He still absolutely refuses to disclose his name. A watch is kept on him day and night, not only in order to prevent him doing himself bodily harm, but in the belief that he may betray himself in his sleep. Thus far, however, he has only muttered two words in his sleep, endearing diminutives for Peter and Natalie, probably the names of a comrade and sweetheart.

The police have discovered that a third accomplice was concerned in the murder plot, and that he was stationed on a quay on the Neva, where one of the imperial yachts was moored, on the chance that the Minister might go to Peterhoff that day by boat,

TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT.

British Liberals Fail in Attack on the Ministers,

Chamberlain Urges Colonial Conference on Preference.

London cable: In the House of Commons this evening a resolution censuring the Government, offered by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, was defeated by a vote of 210 to 288. The resolution declared that the House regretted that certain of the Ministers had accepted official positions in a political organization wheih had formally declared its adhesion to the policy of preferential duties, involving the taxation of food.

He said that the absorption of four Ministers into what he contended was an annex of the Tariff Reform League was incompatible with non- taxation of food, and inconsistent with the assurances given from the Treasury bench definitely pledging the Government against a preferential tariff and a duty on imported food.

Mr. Lyttelton, referring to Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield, made the noteworthy admission that Mr. Balfour had expressed sympathy with a policy of preferences, although that policy might involve taxation of food.

Lord Hugh Cecil, comparing the Germna zollverein and the proposed colonial system of preferences, said that 30 years after the zollverein Prussia violently annexed two States in the zollverein. It was a mistake to assume that increased trade necessarily meant an increase in affection to Britain. There was a larger trade with Germany than with Italy, yet we did not love the Germans more. There was preferential trade with Canada down to 1860. Were Canadians then more loyal than now?

Mr. Chamberlain said an attempt had been made to prove that Mr. Balfour's policy was identical with his, and that there was absolutely no necessity for his leaving the Government. From the very outset the Premier said he sympathized with his policy, even if it involved a slight addition to the duties on food, but thought it was not practical at the moment, nor was the country ripe for it.

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "this policy is ripe enough at present to be submitted to the people."

"I do not say it will be accepted at once by people accustomed to 60 years of another policy, but that it will be accepted I am as certain as that I stand here, and the sooner it is submitted to the country the sooner will that consummation come. If it is legitimate to make a reciprocal arrangement with a foreign country, why in heaven's name is it not proper to do so with your own kinsfolk?"

The colonies wanted this arrangement, and Canada had given the most absolute proof short indeed of an actual treaty. They had the statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and unanimous conference proposals for the purpose of making preferential arrangements. The budget speeches of Mr. Fielding were not as important as the views of the Boards of Trade of Canada, which had pasesd strong resolutions in favor of a preference.

Would they accept the views of three successive Prime Ministers of Australia? Lord Hugh Cecil's scheme of unifying the Empire amounted to refusing the colonies what they wanted, and offering them what was not wanted. He was content to approve of the Government's policy of retaliation in principle, being content to await details. On the other hand, it was impossible to wait for the policy of preference. The oportunity was sliding away, and if not accepted in a reasonable time the offer of the colonies would no longer remain open.

Turning to the Government benches, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I urged my right honorable friend the Premier to consider whether, in view of the importance of knowing what it is the colonies really wish, he will arrange a conference with representatives from the colonies to consider this subject, in order that the House and country may discover whether I based my policy on a real knowledge, or whether those are right who from the first were determined to oppose my policy on purely personal grounds."

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the idea that every member of a Cabinet must agree on every point before the country. He was a free trader, but did not accept all definitions of free trade put forward by the Opposition. He believed that the feeling existing against the taxation of wheat, however significant, was altogether in excess of any damage the small tax was likely to effect. This was the reason he gave for abolishing the corn tax of a shilling before the fiscal question was raised, and to those views then expressed he adhered. If he asked whether he thought the colonial preference cause worthy of attention, then he must express dissent from the views of his noble friend. "He thinks," he said, "that an Imperial zollverein, as he calls it, which the colonies have already refused, is quite simple and natural. He thinks that taking them into our confidence in foreign affairs is quite a simple operation. It is difficult enough for any Government to take the House of Commons into their confidence in foreign affairs. How then is it possible to carry out my honorable friend's suggestion? Whether in time some constitution, dealing with the affairs of a method of having a representative institution, dealing with the affairs of the Empire, I do not know, but I have never expressed a doubt. It is our business sti find out what the colonies can give, what we can give; what they want, and what we want.

Some men impress you with the idea that it's too much trouble to make enemies.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain markets continue very dull, the only offerings to-day being 300 bushels of oats, which sold at 39 to 39½c.

Hay was quiet and easier, with sales of 30 loads at $11 to $12.50 a ton for old, and at $8 to $9 for new. Straw, firm, four loads selling at $11 to $11.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are in limited supply, and firm. Light ones bring $7.50 to $8.

Wheat, white, bushel, 96 to 98c; red, 96 to 98c; spring, 90c; goose, 80c; oats, bushel, 39 to 39½c; barley, 46c; hay, old, per ton, $11 to $12.50; do., new, $8 to $9; straw, per ton, $11 to $11.50; dressed hogs, light, $7.50 to $8; eggs, per dozen, 19 to 22c; butter, dairy, 15 to 18c; do., creamery, 19 to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb., 15 to 17c; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1; cabbage, per dozen, 50 to 75c; beef, hindquarters, $8.75 to $9.50; forequarters, $5 to $6; choice carcases, $7 to $7.75; medium carcases, $6 to $6.50; mutton, per cwt., $6 to $7.50; veal, per cwt., $7.50 to $8.50; lamb, spring, lb., 10½ to 11½c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Sept.	Dec.
New York	99¼	98⅝
St. Louis	93¼	96⅛
Duluth	97	82⅜
Toledo	98⅞	91
Detroit	98½	99¼

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock in the city market were 14 car loads, composed of 116 cattle, 990 hogs, 96 sheep and lambs, 26 calves and 155 hogs to Park Blackwell.

There was little doing on the market to-day as regards cattle, the bulk of deliveries being hogs.

Prices in all the different classes of live stock were unchanged.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth $4.70 to $5 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4; medium at $3.50 to $3.75.

Export cows—Prices ranged from $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs each, sold at $4.50; loads of good at $4 to $4.25; medium at $3.75 to $4; common at $3 to $3.50; rough and inferior at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs, of fair quality, sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Choice yearling calves sold at $3.25 to $3.50; poorer grades and offcolors sold at $2.75 to $3, according to quality.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold at from $30 to $54.

Sheep—Export ewes sold at $3.65 to $3.75; export bucks at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from $3 to $4 each.

Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were $5.40 per cwt; and $5.15 for lights and fats.

Veal calves—Prices ranged from $2 to $10 each and $4 to $5 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

In Montreal, holiday dullness is being displayed in a good many departments of wholesale trade. Woollen goods are showing increased firmness. Other staple lines are steady. There is a fair movement in dairy produce, with steadier markets. Crops are coming on nicely. The hay crop is heavy, and the root crops are good. Country remittances are still a little slow.

Toronto wholesale business is showing some development. The prices of staple manufactures continue firm. The demand for domestic wool continues very keen. Canadian millmen are buying selected lots and sending them to England to be turned into yarn and reshipped here. The home demand for our wools limits the stocks available for shipment to the United States this year.

At Quebec, wholesale trade, as a rule, is quiet, and the holiday season is having an effect on retailers in the city. Crop prospects are still encouraging.

At Victoria and Vancouver trade continues to show some improvement. Orders for the fall are fair. The inland mining towns on the mainland and on the island are taking fair quantities of goods. The salmon run continues light.

At Winnipeg the opening of the Dominion Exhibition gave a great impetus to wholesale trade this week. Values of staple goods are fairly held. Crop reports are fairly good. Wheat cutting is likely to become pretty general in about four weeks. The harvest will be a week or two weeks late in many sections.

Wholesale trade at Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreet's, is keeping up well for the holiday season, when much expansion in the demand is naturally not looked for. The orders for the fall are coming in nicely, and the outlook for a large sorting trade for the fall and winter is very promising. Crop conditions continue good. Large shipments are being made to the west.

London jobbing trade circles report a good movement in goods for the ensuing season, and the prospects point to further growth in this trade as the season develops.

There is a fair inquiry for fall goods at Ottawa. The wholesale trade is busy making shipments. Values of staple goods are firm.

JEALOUS LOVER SHOOTS.

Wounds a Man and a Woman Whose Shadows He Saw on a Curtain.

Wilkesbarre, Aug. 8.—The shadows on a window curtain seen by a jealous lover outside were followed by five shots and the groans of two wounded persons at 1 o'clock this morning at Georgetown, near here. At that time Mrs. Ellen Dembick was talking to her star boarder at the window. He is George Smith and had just returned from this city where he was shopping.

As they stood their forms were clearly silhouetted on the curtain. The police say that Steve Wisnoskie, whom they have arrested, was known to be jealous of Smith's attentions to Mrs. Dembick, and that he was the man behind the gun and that he had sworn to have revenge.

Mrs. Dembick was shot in the thigh and is in a critical condition. Smith escaped with a bullet through his leg and will recover. The other shots missed.

SIX MINERS WENT TO DEATH.

Were Suffocated in a New Ontario Mine.

They Did Not Know Gas Was There.

It Overcame Them, One After Another.

Sault Ste. Marie report: Overcome by gases that had formed in the bottom of the shaft of the Shakespeare mine, near Webbwood, the mine manager, engineer and four miners met their deaths this morning. They are N. Masmillan, manager; Peter Reid, engineer, home at Little Current; John Wallers and John Disly, miners, homes at Webbwood; Peter Grant, miner, home, Markstay. The accident is the most serious in the way of a mine disaster in the history of New Ontario, and the circumstances surrounding it make it one of unusual horror. It was a case of six men going unknowingly into a trap that was even more certain of sealing their fate than if the mine had been filled with water and they had fallen in.

The shaft of the Shakespeare mine is 100 feet deep, perpendicular. Ladders were used by the men in descending and ascending to and from the work. This morning the bottom of the shaft was filled with heavy gas, following a blast. The men either did not know that, or thought that it had sufficient time following the explosion to rise from the mine. At any rate, they started down the ladders to begin the day's work, all unconscious of the danger into which they were stepping. The fumes were so heavy and deadly that the moment a man breathed them he was overcome and fell to his death without even being able to shout or give a sign of warning to the others following.

One after another six men went down the ladder and dropped suffocated to the floor of the shaft, where the bodies were afterwards found in a heap. The men on the surface knew nothing of the fate their fellow-workmen had met for some little time, but even had they known they would have been altogether unable to render any assistance. They were almost terror-stricken when they became acquainted with the fact that the men had been overcome, but all they could do was to wait for the gases to disperse, and then remove the bodies, which was done to-day.

N. Macmillan, manager of the mine, was until a week ago a resident of the Soo, having left here upon being appointed to the position of manager. He was well known in town, and his untimely and tragic death is generally regretted. He leaves a wife and two small children, who went from here to Webbwood on Wednesday last to make their home with Mr. Macmillan. He was considered one of the best mine managers in Canada. Before coming here he managed the Mikado mine in the Lake of the Woods district for nine years, and was successful there in developing the richest gold property east of the Rockies. He also had experience in the goldfields of South Africa. He was 34 years of age, and his relatives outside of wife and children live in Scotland.

The Shakespeare mine is a newly-developed gold property, and the richest in the district. It was opened up a year ago.

SYRIANS WERE ARRESTED.

Government Officers Acted Well Within the Law.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—In the practice Court Mr. Justice Archibald dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings to liberate bonded Syrians, holding that, although the law appeared arbitrary, the Government officials had acted within the meaning of the statute and according to their authority. He held that trachoma was an infectious and loathsome disease within the meaning of the act, and, therefore, the deportation of immigrants was necessary. The judgment was the outcome of the refusal to admit 32 Syrians at Quebec and of a scheme whereby most of them got free at Montreal.

At the instance of Dr. Bryce, Government inspector, five Syrians who act as labor agents were arrested, charged with having stopped the process of justice.

Immigrants Deported.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Forty-one Syrian immigrants who were landed in Quebec nine days ago from the steamer Lake Simcoe from Havre, France, and placed in the House of Detention, were deported on Saturday morning by the same ship, that sailed at 7.30 o'clock a. m. There were many pathetic scenes in connection with the deportation. Friends and relatives were separated, but the saddest case was the separation of two sisters, one aged thirteen and the other aged nine years. The former was deported, and the latter, a mild case, was allowed to remain.

Japanese Scouting With Telephone.

(Western Electrician.)

Scouting with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare, and is now being made use of by the Japanese.

Two scouts proceed from the lines toward the enemy; one, the observer, is a skilled army officer, who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the Signal Corps.

A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one of the lines to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes the connection and does the talking. A special conductor is used which will stand the rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front.

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