

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO VIII.
AUGUST 21, 1904.

Elijah on Mount Carmel.—1 Kings 18: 33-46.

Commentary.—I. Elijah's sacrifice prepared (vs. 33-35). 20. Come near.—He will have them eye-witnesses of all he does, and witnesses to what God will do. Jesus did nothing in a corner, so neither the servants of God need do anything in secret.—Pentecost.—Repared the altar.—Built in Israel's earlier and happier days, but thrown down by Zedekiel. This Elijah restored and consecrated anew. "A hint to builders of sanctuaries. A type of the certain restoration of the true and the downfall of the false."—Gray. 31. Twelve stones.—This was an act showing that the twelve tribes were really one people and had one God in common. So God's true church is one. Israel... thy name—Israel signifies a prince who prevails with God. There are two records of the bestowal of this name on Jacob. See Gen. xxxii. 28; xxxv. 2-10. 32. In the name, etc.—"By the authority and for the glory of Jehovah." A trench.—To catch the water poured over the sacrifice, and intensify the effect of this solemn object-lesson.—Harbutt. Measures of seed.—Literal, "as the space of two seals of seed." The seah is estimated as containing from one and a half to three gallons. There is a difference of opinion as to the size of the trench. It is probably nearer correct in supposing the whole trench held three gallons.

33. Wood in order.—He obeyed all the injunctions of the law with respect to the offering of a burnt sacrifice (Lev. i. 6-8). He thus publicly taught that the ordinances of the law were binding upon the kingdom of Israel. Litanies.—Common jars still used in the east for carrying water, containing from three to five gallons apiece.—Whedon. 34. Second... third time.—To prevent any kind of suspicion that there was fire concealed under the altar.—Clarke. Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say is never exhausted.—Tristram. Terry and others think it more likely that the water was brought from the brook Kishon, where Elijah slew the false prophets.

II. Fire from heaven (vs. 33-38). 36. At the time.—About 3 o'clock p. m. The prophet waited for the usual hour of the evening sacrifice, thus diverting the minds of the people to the worship of Jehovah. The prophet.—But here he performed the duties of the priest. "While the priest could not of right be a prophet, the prophet could, by virtue of his direct commission and his higher function, act as a priest."—Kitto. Came near.—He exposed an answer to fire, yet came near to the altar with boldness, and feared not that fire.—Com. Gen. Abraham, Isaac.—Words first used by God at the burning bush, when he revealed Himself in flaming fire (Exodus iii. 6, 19). Known.—That Thou art God. "The honor of God is his ruling passion, the source and end of all his acts." His servant.—That he, Elijah, was not their enemy, as Ahab had announced him to be, but Jehovah's servant. At Thy word.—That his words and works were not of himself, but of God.

37. Turned their heart back again.—The end of the prophecy is never the mere establishment of truth, but the conversion of the people. Stern and relentless as Elijah had been, his heart was full of God's yearning tenderness, and he longed for their salvation. 38. Fire... fell.—It did not burst out from the altar. This might still, notwithstanding standing the water, have offered some ground for suspicion that fire had been concealed, after the manner of the heathen, under the altar.—Clarke. Consumed.—The process is remarkable. 1. The fire came down from heaven. 2. The process of sacrifice was first consumed. 3. The wood next, to show that it was not by the wood that the flesh was burnt. 4. Twelve stones were consumed, to show it was no common fire, but one whose agency nothing could resist. 5. The dust, the earth of which the altar was constructed, was burnt. 6. The water in the trench was, by the action of this fire, entirely evaporated. 7. The action of this fire was in every case downward, contrary to the nature of all earthly and material fire.—Clarke. 39. 40. Fell on their faces.—In reverent worship and awe at the divine manifestation, they fell on their faces and with one voice declared "Jehovah, he is God!" The test was convincing, and would help the people to start against Zedekiel and her terrible persecutions. 40. Prophets of Baal.—There were 450 of them. It appears that the 400 prophets of Asherah (the grove) were not present. The brook Kishon.—This brook flows along the very base of the Carmel on the side towards the sea. Here Sisera was overthrown by Barak (Judg. iv. 7). Shew them.—We can hardly suppose that Elijah himself put them to death. He is only said to do that which he caused the people to do. "The priests of Baal hardened their hearts, persisted in their rebellion, refused submission and were destroyed. This was not an act of cruelty, but of mercy. It was according to law." (Deut. xiii. 1-18; Exod. xxiii. 20).

IV. Elijah's prayer and the answer (vs. 41-46). 41. Eat and drink.—During the exciting scenes of the day there had been no time or inclination to partake of food. Abundance of rain.—Faith in God was the foundation for the positive declaration from the prophet. 42. Both Ahab and Elijah returned to the top of Carmel, the one to eat and the other to pray. The prophet withdrew himself from the presence of the king and cast himself down upon the earth before the Lord. See James v. 7, 8. Said to his servant. Tradition tells us that this servant was the widow's son whom he had raised from the dead (chap. xvii. 23). Elijah told his servant to look towards the sea, for from that direction the storm would come. The servant whom Elijah said, "Go again seven times." 44. At last, at the seventh time, he reported a cloud like a man's hand. Immediately the prophet sent to Ahab to hasten home lest the rain stop him. 45. Ahab... went to Jezreel.—Jezreel became one of the most famous of the royal residences. It did not supersede Samaria, but here Ahab built a palace (chap. xxi. 1), and it was his summer home. 46. Ran before Elijah.—The spirit of the Lord was on Elijah and he was given supernatural strength.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The judgments of God are resting heavily upon the erring nation, and before there can be any relief the people must be taught to repent and reform. "Deserters must not look for God's favor until they return to their allegiance." A ringing call to decision is given; halting or limping, between two opposite faiths must cease. If the Lord be God, then His reasonable requirement is to follow Him; if, on the other hand, the world, or Baal, or the flesh, or the will is to be God, then follow them. No really satisfactory religious experience can be reached until one comes to the end of their wavering. A settled purpose is necessary to satisfaction and success even in following Satan. Division of attention, service and allegiance between two masters is ever fruitful of trouble to one who attempts it.

A fair test is given. In fact, advantage is given the prophets of Baal, for the Lord can give His enemies all the advantages and then by special command, Ahab seems ready to obey the prophet's orders to gather Israel together at Mount Carmel for the test, but, perhaps, not so much expecting to be obliged to acknowledge God as to see if He will not produce the much desired rain. As for the prophet, he seems far less intent on proving who is the real crumbler of Israel than he is to show that Jehovah, and not Baal, is truly God. "Three years and a half this would not bring them back to God. Elijah will bring their judgment, and no doubt, by special command and direction, he put the controversy between God and Baal upon a public trial."

The prayer of Elijah, after the prophets of Baal had done all the yea and no, and failed, is simple and brief. Two things in particular are asked for, that God would let it be known that He is God, and that it also be made clear that Elijah is God's servant, and is, and has been, acting under divine directions. He vindicates of Baal's false claims and of God's authority and power. One may be perfectly sincere and yet not right. If men wish to have their own way with the elements, or to make God's power further their own private ends, is it strange that he declines to hear them? "The God that answers by fire."

"It is observable that no mention is made of rain. We might have expected that after the long drought that this would be the test. But that could not be promised until the Lord had first been recognized as God;" "he that can give fire, can give rain." Elijah's repairing and building the altar would show such that there must be a proper recognition and observance of the law. The people are asked to draw near, everything is in readiness, the soaking pile awaits the falling fire, and promptly at the close of the prophet's prayer it comes, so completely consuming sacrifice, wood, stones, dust and even the water, that the astonished multitude is convinced, and falling on their faces, exclaim, "The Lord he is the God, the Lord he is the God." "The king had gone down with the crowd to Kishon. Curiosity had perhaps impelled him to witness the slaughter which he was powerless to prevent." Elijah tells him to get up, eat and drink, for there is a sound of abundance of rain, while he hastens back to Mount Carmel, the scene of his recent victory, and, flinging himself upon the ground in an attitude of deep abstraction, he sends his servant as a lookout to watch while he prays. Seven times the servant makes the short journey to his master, when the announcement of the appearance of the little cloud is made to him. The secret of Elijah's great power was in the fact that "the hand of the Lord was on him."—Lanson H. Mulholland.

BIG FIRE AT VICTORIA.

Albion Iron Works and Forty Houses Burned, With a Loss of \$300,000.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 15.—The most destructive fire in the history of the city broke out at the Albion iron works this afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, and swept over a considerable part of the northwest portion, wiping out a whole block of residences, and causing damage aggregating between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The fire started in the pattern room of the Albion iron works, and fanned by the heavy wind, destroyed the store room and other buildings of the establishment. It then darted across the street and caught the yards of the Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, which, however, was quickly extinguished. Sparks set fire to the residences farther up town, and a large number were soon burning simultaneously. While the fire in the Albion iron works continued to burn furiously on one side, not far away a row of three houses was ablaze, while several hundred yards distant more rows of residences were being rapidly destroyed.

Fortunately the progress of the fire was arrested by large fields directly in its path, and, taking advantage of this, the firemen gradually got it under control. Outside of the buildings on the Albion iron works and Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company's properties, it is estimated that about forty structures were destroyed. The heaviest individual loser is the Albion iron works, which suffered the loss of a number of engines and other machinery. There was no loss of life.

MANIFESTO IN CZAR'S DESK.

Revolutionary Socialists Threaten to Remove All Obstacles.

London, Aug. 15.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says an apparently trustworthy authority reports that after the Czar returned to the palace at Peterhof, after the funeral of M. von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, he found in his writing desk a manifesto of the revolutionary Socialist party, setting forth the reasons for the assassination of M. von Plehve. It declares that the party, in accordance with a resolution of its Executive Committee, would continue to remove all obstacles and persons opposed to the liberation of the Russian people.

The Czar handed the manifesto to M. Muraviev, Minister of Justice, instructing him to discover how it was deposited in the palace. The incident led to the dismissal of Gen. Messe, the police commandant.

O JOY, JOY! IT'S A BOY!

That's the Song the Czar is Singing To-day.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12, 2.15 p. m.—A son and heir to the Russian throne has been born. The Empress and the child are doing well. The accouchement took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The birth so greatly wished for, that of an heir to the Russian crown, took place in the Alexandra villa, one of a group of four small palaces in a secluded corner of the magnificent Peterhof park. In one of these buildings the Empress had been living for weeks. The other three are occupied by members of the Imperial family, gathered there in expectation of to-day's event, including the Empress' mother, His Majesty's two sisters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga, his brother, Grand Duke Michael, and other relatives. The Alexandra villa is a much more private spot than the grand palace.

His Name Will be Alexis.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The child was born at 12.30 p. m. on 2 o'clock this afternoon as previously cabled. The child will be christened Alexis.

IN THIBET'S CAPITAL.

British Troops Parade Lhasa's Streets for First Time in History.

Lhasa, Aug. 15.—Yesterday for the first time in history, British troops marched through the streets of Lhasa, the occasion being a ceremonial visit of Col. Younghusband, the civil commissioner accompanying the British expedition, to the Chinese Amban. The troops, when en route to the city, passed at the foot of the Dalai Lama's great palace on Mount Potala, three miles west of Lhasa and through the fields to the outskirts of the city. They then passed through the Chinese quarter, which was swarming with pigs, and entered the city proper. The Amban's smart guard of honor received Col. Younghusband, who had a ten-hour interview with the Chinese representative. The Amban lamented the clanish ignorance and cunning displayed by the Tibetans in their foreign dealings.

On its return to the camp the mission passed the great cathedral, or "The Golden Temple." The streets were filthy. Reports of the visit are to the effect that the Dalai Lama and M. Dorjeiff, his Russian adviser. The people displayed the greatest curiosity to see the British, swarming the side streets and climbing on roofs to get a better view. To-day there were about 400 Lhasaites outside the camp, and they did an enormous trade, selling vegetables, sweets and sugar. The chiefs to-day objected to a proposal that the British occupy the Summer palace, alleging that it is the same as a temple. This statement, however, is not believed to be true. The question is in abeyance. The chiefs promise that the national assembly will appoint delegates to negotiate with the British, and that their acts will be fully binding upon the Dalai Lama and the people. They say that the Dalai Lama went into seclusion a year ago for three years, fearing disturbances, and that he has now gone on a pilgrimage for the remainder of the period, leaving the seals of office behind, so that a binding treaty can be fixed.

NAVAL STRENGTH.

An Interesting Statement by Lord Selborne to the Lords.

London, Aug. 15.—Replying to criticism of the naval expenditure in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, warmly defended the outlay. He said it was more important now than ever before that British battleships especially should be of the largest and best type. Referring to submarine boats, Lord Selborne said their value for defensive purposes had been abundantly proved. They were a great addition to the national strength. He did not believe submarine boats had reached their limit of improvement or usefulness. The lessons from the war in the far east, he continued, were the importance of the personnel, the necessity of having a margin of strength, and the fact that without battleships no power could hold or win command of the sea.

Lord Selborne said the offer of Lord Goschen, made when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, that if other nations would agree to diminish their rate of shipbuilding, Great Britain would not be slow to join the movement, had not been withdrawn, but the conditions now were more complicated. A few years ago it would have sufficed if France and Great Britain had agreed to diminish their shipbuilding, but now there were almost half a dozen great naval powers, considering the expenditure of other powers as regards battleships, but Lord Selborne had his application to cruisers or torpedo boats. Continuing, Lord Selborne, referring to the newspaper comparisons of the gunnery and strength of the German vessels which recently had visited England, pointed out that the German ships carried eighteen six-inch guns, compared with twelve on the ships of the British Channel squadron, but the British ships carried 10-inch, 12-inch and 13 1/2 inch guns, while there was not a single gun on the German visiting fleet with a calibre over 9.4 inch.

A CARDINAL'S MISTAKE.

He Misapprehended a Remark Made by King Edward.

London, Aug. 15.—Cardinal Vanuttelli, speaking recently at Maynooth College, in favour of having said that the king during his recent visit to Maynooth had expressed his marked sympathy with the aspirations of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in that direction. Lord Knollys, replying to the Secretary of the Imperial Protestant Federation, who wrote regarding the report, said the Cardinal must have misunderstood the King when he stated that His Majesty had made use of such an expression.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain on the Street today were small, and prices firm. Wheat is higher, 200 bushels of red winter selling at 97c. Oats farmer, 400 bushels selling at 39 1/2 to 41c.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 35 loads at \$11 to \$12 a ton for old, and at \$8 to \$9 for new. Straw sold at \$11 to \$11.50 a ton for two loads.

Dressed hogs are limited in supply, and firm. Light ones bring \$7.50 to \$8. Wheat, red, white, per bushel, 97 to 98c; wheat, red, 97c; wheat, spring, 92c; wheat, goose, 80c; oats, 39 1/2 to 41c; barley, 46c; hay, old, per ton, \$11 to \$12; hay, new, ton, \$8 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50; dressed hogs, light, \$7.50 to \$8.00; eggs, per dozen, 19 to 22c; butter, dairy, 15 to 18c; butter, 22c; butter, red, 21c; chickens, spring, creamery, 19 to 21c; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15c; potatoes, new, bushel, 80 and 90c; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 60c; cauliflower, dozen, 60c to \$1.00; celery, dozen, 35 to 50c; beef, hindquarters, \$8.75 to \$9.50; beef, forequarters, \$5 to \$6; beef, neck, choice, carcass, \$7.00 to \$7.75; beef, medium, carcass, \$6.00 to \$6.50; mutton, per cwt., \$6.00 to \$7.50; veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.50; lamb, spring, lb., 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c.

Toronto Live Stock.
Receipts of live stock at the city market were five carloads, composed of 397 hogs and 184 sheep. Deliveries of live stock at the city market were the smallest of the season. Some few years ago, Friday used to be one of the busiest days on the Toronto live stock market. But things have changed. Tuesday and Thursday have become the main days for the transaction of business. Dealers who used to depend on Friday's deliveries for supplies find that they must obtain them on Thursday, as the year not sure of getting them on Friday. It was the general consensus of opinion amongst the dealers on the market.

Toronto Fruit Market.
Receipts on the wholesale market Friday were heavy, both morning and afternoon, deliveries from the Niagara district being especially good. Notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of the fruit growers, and not a few of the commission merchants, as the season advances, and the time for the ingathering of the various fruits comes round, the supply shows no scarcity, as compared with other years. The only serious feature to date is the peach crop, and even this most valuable of Canadian fruits promises to be a medium one. The grape crop, from present appearances, will be an excellent one. Prices are as follows:

Raspberries, 7 to 8c per box. Cherries, \$1 to \$1.18 per basket. Currants, black, \$1 to \$1.85. Blueberries, \$1 to \$1.15. California pears, \$2.25 to \$2.50. California plums, \$1.40 to \$2. Peaches, Elberta, per cwt., \$3 to \$3.25. Apples, Canadian, 20 to 25c per basket. Water melons, each, 25 to 40c.

Bradstreet's.
In Montreal, wholesale trade has been moderately active for this season. The promise of bountiful crops is having a good effect on the demand for staple manufactures. The conditions of trade are generally good. The buying for the fall and winter, especially from the West, is particularly satisfactory. Failures are few in number and not important.

At Toronto, business in wholesale circles has been fairly well maintained this week. Wholesale houses take an encouraging view of the prospects for the fall and winter trade. There has been a good demand for staple dry goods and for hardware this week. Values are steady in all departments. Money is steady. At Quebec a midsummer quietness prevails. Wholesalers, as a rule, report only for immediate wants. The outlook, however, is favorable, and it is believed fall trade will be up to expectations. Remittances from the country are still behind as favors are reported being asked. Shoe manufacturers are quiet.

At Victoria-Vancouver business conditions, as reported to Bradstreet's, are satisfactory. The demand for staple trade is more active. The outlook for the fall and winter trade is encouraging. In Winnipeg, the trade has been very satisfactory the past ten days. Buying by the retail merchants who visited this market has been on a large scale, and the outlook for a large turnover in retail trade the next six months being materially improved by the satisfactory crop outlook. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

Orders being received at Hamilton from the West for the fall trade are numerous and call for large shipments to be made during the next few weeks. The confidence of traders in that part of the Dominion is apparently undiminished. The crop reports are favorable and the outlook for the fall trade at all points is encouraging. Values of staple manufactures are well maintained at previous prices.

In London the course of trade has been satisfactory. The demand for goods for the fall and winter is good, and manufacturers are being kept busy on contracts for delivery in the near future. Retail trade has been fair. There has been a very fair number of fall orders coming forward in wholesale trade circles at Ottawa this week. The prospects are promising.

Both Badly Scared.
On one occasion Daniel Webster was on his way to Washington, and was compelled to proceed at night by stage from Baltimore. He had no travelling companion, and the driver had a sort of felon look, which produced no inconsiderable alarm in the senator.

"I endeavored to tranquilize myself," said Mr. Webster, "and had partly succeeded when we reached the dark woods between Bladensburg and Washington—proper scene for murder or outrage—and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned to me, and in a gruff voice, inquired my name. 'Where are you going?' said he. 'The reply was: "To Washington. I am a senator."' Upon this the driver seized me fervently by the hand and exclaimed: "How glad I am! I took you for a highwayman!"

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ARRESTED ON LAKE ERIE.

Seven Yankee Yachtsmen Made to Pay Damages.

Port Dover, Aug. 19.—That Yankee yachtsmen must observe the law on the occasion of their visits to Port Dover was proved beyond a doubt by the action of the civic authorities here on Sunday in apprehending seven Yankee sports alleged to have been responsible for tearing down the corner stone of the new Port Dover town hall early yesterday morning. The stone was heaved out of place and thrown out in the streets with its contents early Sunday morning. The stone was laid on July 1.

Reeve Ross was told of the occurrence and suspected the Yankees. He chartered a tug and swearing in seven constables set out in pursuit of them across Lake Erie. The yacht came into port late Saturday night from Erie, Pa., and the Reeve was told they left at 7 Sunday morning. The yacht was overladen five miles out in the lake, the crew arrested and the craft towed back to Port Dover.

Here they gave bonds to appear before Magistrate Anderson on Monday morning, but fearing publicity in the matter they sought Reeve Ross last night and asked to be permitted to settle. Their requests were acceded to, the yachtsmen paying \$25 damages. Some of the party strongly protested their innocence, but being prominent citizens of Erie, they did not want to face a trial. For a time Saturday night certain summer guests took possession of the port and many wild scenes were enacted.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Ton of Hot Slag Rolls Into the Water at Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—A most unusual explosion was caused at St. Henri this afternoon by a solid ton of hot iron slag from the Pillow & Hersey furnaces slipping off a truck on the way to the scrap heap and rolling into a pool of water. The moment it struck the water the outside crust cooled and contracted too quickly for the semi-molten and gas-charged mass inside. A terrific report followed, and chunks of red hot slag were thrown in all directions. Several persons, including a woman walking on an adjacent street, were injured, but only two of them, F. Foster and Chas. Moore, were hurt sufficiently to cause removal to hospital. Several sheds in the neighborhood were fired, and many window panes were smashed. Fragments of slag actually passed through into a number of houses, and set fire to furniture and bed clothes. The report is said to have been terrific.

More than his own home, he admitted to his family, that he was a miser. He bitterly regretted not foreseen, guarded his wealth especially well, and ent to him that he possessed the habit of intense and then, there tyrannical and in people's rights, he betrayed her faith that would make sensitive girl came his wife, but Florence's shrewishness, and his own wish of her fallidized, and would have had her own home to him.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Issues Message Regarding Coming Visit to Canada and United States.

London, Aug. 15.—The Most Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, has issued a message to the clergy and laity announcing his forthcoming visit to the United States to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, which will be held in Boston on Oct. 20. The message says that for the last two months information has been coming in steadily concerning the gain which competent men in the United States and Great Britain opinion is likely to follow the visit of the Archbishop to the United States. The Archbishop says he will also visit a few of the great Canadian centres, which will entail his absence for two months. The journey, he adds, is undertaken in the belief that it will promote closer amity in the common work of the Church in the two countries, and will strengthen the Church in combating the evils which are rife both in Great Britain and the United States.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

The Supreme Secretary's Report Was Adopted.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—In committee of the Whole this morning the Supreme Lodge, Sons of England, adopted the recommendations and other portions of the Supreme Secretary's report, Supreme Lodge confirming this action. The proposal to limit the amount of beneficiary pensions issued in future to \$1,000 was responsible for a pointed discussion, which was in progress up to the hour of adjournment, and will be continued to-morrow morning. Since noon the minds of the delegates have been diverted to social enjoyment. At 1:30 they boarded cars for Lachine, where a party of 600 were met by the Duke of York and proceeded up the river to Lake St. Louis and down the rapids to the city, which was reached at 6 o'clock. At 8:15 street cars conveyed the party to Lachine, where a smoking concert was held, the hour of dispersal being after midnight. Considerable interest is being manifested in the election, which takes place to-morrow. It is generally conceded the Supreme Presidency lies between W. H. Huntley, Montreal, and Jas. Boxall, Lindsay. The proposals on the agenda papers to elect a second vice-president and an assistant Supreme Secretary, transcribed in last night's despatch as "quickly upheld," were "quickly rejected."

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Some Views Regarding Contributions of Colonies Towards It.

London, Aug. 15.—The Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, says that in the matter of Imperial defence the colonies have already begun to realize the fact that the annual contribution of a few thousand sovereigns or tons of coal is a paltry return for the blessings received. An all-powerful navy is the bulwark of the empire and Imperial South Africa will never grudge its contribution to that bulwark. A member of the Royal Statistical Society, writing to the News, after giving figures, says if an equal proportion of expenditure were contributed to the Imperial navy by the colonies and India would have to pay £25,000,000 a year to the United Kingdom, but if the contribution were made proportionate to the trade of the colonies and India would be entitled to take part in the government of the empire. A man never realizes how unimportant he is until he attends his own wedding.

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