Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII. SEPT. 17, 1905

Daniel in Babylon—Dan. 1: 8.20. Temperance Lesson.

Commentary.—The Temptation. These young men were confronted with a powerful temptation. A desire to obey the king's commandment, love of popularity, appetite, a desire to succeed, these were strong attractions. They were slaves in a strange land, and was it not necessary to fall in with the customs of the people? They were tempted (1) to do that which was degrading; (2) to disobey the law of their God; (3) to deny their religion and God and fall in with idolatrous worship.

II. The Temptation Resisted (v. 8). 8. Purposed in his heart—He decided what he would do and then took the wisest possible way to accomplish it. At first he made only a simple request. It was not political strategy his actions were not planned to catch the eyes of the king. The first emotion of his heart was loyalty to God; this led to his resolution. Daniel did not trifle with God or his conscience. They changed his name but could not change his nature. Would not defile himself—The Hebrew who ate without restriction at Nebuchadnezzar's table could not but defile himself. 1. Articles of food would be provided which the law (Lev. 11) forbade the Hebrews eating. 2. The flesh might not be perfectly cleansed from blood, and hence forbidden by the Jewish law (Deut. xii. 23-25). The Jews still have their own butchers and will not eat meat prepared in the usual way. 3. The heathen consecrated each meal to their idols, as Christians now "return thanks" before partaking of a meal, and for Daniel to eat after such a consecration would be to acknowledge the validity of the false deity. Defilement is a true idea of sin.

III. The Ten Days' Test (vs. 9-16). 9. Into favor—Ashpenaz saw that Daniel was a young man of integrity and noble, loving character. His person was beautiful and doubtless his manners were attractive. The best way to please others is to please God first. 10. I fear....the king—He does not positively refuse the favor which Daniel seeks. This appeal by Ashpenaz, was very persuasive, and while Daniel did not wish to imperil the life of his benefactor, yet he felt that it was safe to do right and that God would deliver them.

11. Melzar—This is not a proper name, but should be read "the meizar," the chief butler, or steward, the one who had charge of their food. "Daniel applied to him because he was the one who furnished the food. It is implied that Daniel had permission from the prince to do this; otherwise it would have been disobedience and insult, and unworthy of Daniel." 12. Prove—Test us; experiment for a short time and watch the result. Give us pulse—A vegetable diet, with water instead of wine.

13. then....deal with thy servants—These words were spoken with quiet confidence as to the result.—Bib. Mus. A number of other boys besides these four were undergoing the same training. —Zoehler. A fair test, to place these young abstainers beside those who partook of the royal banquets, and see which company presented the most vigorous appearance.—Hurlbut. 14. ten days—This would afford ample time to show the effect of steady, good faith on their health. Daniel had strong faith in God, and he felt sure that he and his companions would present the best appearance. 15. fairer and fatter—The complexion was healthier and clearer. "God meant that if a man would be intemperate he should himself proclaim it to the world."—Barnes. "The glutton, the drunkard, the debauchee, carry the stamp of their deeds upon their features. A depraved character corrupts the flesh that carries it."

IV. Honored by God and man (vs. 17-20). 17. God gave them knowledge, etc.—1. Through the highest physical condition which made their minds clear. 2. By imparting it to them directly as the visions recorded later. 3. By giving his blessing to their daily studies, aiding their minds by his Spirit, opening wider doors to knowledge through his providence. 4. By keeping them from those vices, from conceit and selfishness, which distort the judgment and dim the perception of truth.—Peloubet. in all learning—"In science, astronomy, literature, philosophy, the Chaldeans stood at this time at the head of the world. They had the beginnings of chemistry and even of the telescope." in all visions, etc.—God gave a double portion to Daniel. He was endued with a prophetical spirit, by which he was enabled to converse with God and to receive the notices of divine things in dreams and visions.—Com. Com. Visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God thus made one of the despised covenant people eclipse the Chaldean sages in the very science on which they most prided themselves. So Joseph, in the court of Pharaoh (Gen. 40:5; 41:1-8).—J., F. and B.

18. End of the days—After three years (v. 5), the time fixed for their training. 19. King communed—Talked with them, tested their progress, learning and talents. He put them through a test examination. Before the king—"To be his personal advisers, and among the leading officers of the kingdom. All officers and servants stood when in the presence of the monarch." 20. Ten times better—Probably a high court of learning was held, at which the king presided and the nobles and sages of the land assisted. These propheseied difficult questions, which the youths readily answered, and were in turn allowed to put questions which the sages could not answer.—Kitto.

Practical Applications.

Daniele's purpose speaks of:

I. Piety. "Daniel purposed in his heart (v. 8). Faith is of thee heart (Psa. cxii. 7, Prov. iii. 5). Piety is of the heart (Prov. xxiii. 7, Psa. cxix. 32). As a sound heart is the life of the flesh (Prov. xiv. 13), so a true heart is the life of the Spirit (Prov. iv. 23). Piety is the foundation of all Christian graces.

II. Positiveness. "Daniel .....would not" (v. 8). He was as immovable as the granite hills around his old home in Jerusalem. His will was inexorable, his determination was decided, his purpose was inflexible. Signing a pledge and joining a temperance society have been condemned because of their inadequacy. This is a mistake. The purpose, "I will not drink," is a long step toward trusting Christ to keep from drinking. To put the will on the side of temperance is a good thing.

III. Purity. "Daniel..would not defile himself" (v. 8). Defilement is sin (2 Cor. vii. 1). Recently a woman was converted and gave up tobacco. About a month afterward she was strongly tempted to use it. A voice seemed to say, 'It isn't a sin to smoke." After a severe struggle she knelt and prayed, saying: "O God, if it is a sin to smoke, tell me." The temptation grew stronger, and when about to retire for the night she prayed again, saying: "O God, if it's a sin to smoke, let me know in my sleep." While asleep, a man dressed in white stood before her, and she asked: "Is it a sin to use tobacco." He said, "Is it a sin for a man who has ten cents and whose family is suffering for food, to spend that ten cents for drink." She said, "Yes," He said: "As it is a sin to spend ten cents for drink, so it is a sin to spend mony for tobacco." Awakening the next morning she knew it was a sin to use tobacco, and that the devil had been tempting her to go back to the old defiling, sinful habit. "Daniel..would not defile himself..with the wine" (v. 8). He asked for 'water to drink" (v. 12). Drinking intoxicating wine tends to defile Spirit, soul and body. Drinking watliver, nor arrests digestion, nor creates the action of the lungs, nor inflames the liver, nor arests digestion, nor creates an appetite which is increased by being gratified.

IV. Politeness. "Therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs" (v.9) "Prove thy servants, I beseech thee" (v. 12), he said to the steward. Daniel was a young man under authority. He modestly and mildly requested that he and his companions might be permitted to live on pulse and water for ten days by way of experiment (vs. 12, 13). It is possible to combine steadfastness with courtesy. The greatest politeness is associated with the highest piety. Those great in grace know how to speak "the truth in love" (Eph. iv. 15.)

V. Prosperity. 1. Physical comeliness. Daniel and the Hebrew children were fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat of the king's meat (v. 15.) The king found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers (v. 20). 2. Intellectual power. God gave Daniel knowledge and skill to use it, 'learning and wisdom," to apply it, and a miraculous understanding of "all visions and dreams" (v. 17.) All total abstainers, filled with the knowledge and wisdom that God gives us, are "ten times better"than worldly men who tampers with that which steals away the brains. 3. Position. "Daniel continued even into the first year of King Cyrus" (v. 21. Through successive reigns of many years, Daniel was honored by kings. He became the prime minister of the kingdom. He who will not be of the world shall rule the world. Power never comes through compromise. Temperance tends toward wealth, honor, promotion and every prosperity, spiritual, mental and physical.

Abbie C. Morrow.

DISCUSSED LAW REFORMS.

Meeting of Legal Gentlemen in Osgoode Hall.

A Toronto despatch: The Law Library Associations of Ontario met at Osgoode Hall yesterday. One of the principal resolutions was to the effect that it is desirable that an official guardian for infants' and lunatics' estates should be appointed for each county, while another decision was to the effect that the Surrogate Court practice and regulations should be revised and brought more up to date, as many of them are obsolete. Moreover, it was considered advisable that they should be under the control of the County Court, rather than the High Court Judges.

The subject of the election of Benchers came up for consideration, but no definite step was taken, and the matter was allowed to stand as at present.

Whether or not solicitors should be allowd to enter into contracts with clients as regards remuneration was another important matter discussed. At the present time such a contract is illegal; but, though the matter was debated at considerable length, no definite understanding was arrived at, and the matter remains practically where it did before.

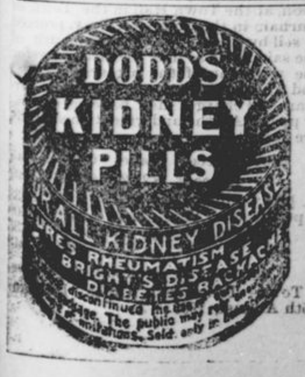
The meeting appointed a Legislative Committee to wait upon the Attorney-General as soon as possible to discuss questions of law reform, and other committes were also appointed. The formation of an Ontario Law Association was suggested, and those present at the meeting expressed themselves in favor of such a step.

GOOD ROADS.

UNITED STATES ANNUALLY WASTES $25,000,000 ON ROADS.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 4.—In an address before the Good Roads Convention, Provincial Highway Commissioner Campbell, of Toronto, said that the "century upon which we are entering will be recorded as an era of good road-making on this continent." He urged the employment of competent engineers to supervise the construction of all highways, and made many valuable suggestions as to construction.

A. N. Johnston, Highway Engineer of the Department of Agriculture, in his address, said fifty million dollars were spent annually in the United States in the maintenance of roads, and that it [illegible] fully one-half of this was wholly wasted by poor methods.



A YANKEE CIRCUS NOW IN PAWN.

200 American Showmen in Dire Straits in Grenoble.

McCaddon's Enterprise Had Bad Luck From the Day It Landed.

Fierce Weather and Graft—Can't Even Sell It Out.

There's a Yankee circus in pawn in the little city of Grenoble, in the south of France. What's more there are about 200 American canvasmen, acrobats, animal trainers and others, that go with a well regulated circus, without money or other necessaries of life in that small French town.

A Washington despatch printed in the Sun yesterday morning told of the sorry condition of this troupe and how appeal had been made to the State Department to come to the rescue of the stranded show people. It is the Henry W. McCaddon circus and it left this city early in April to be gone five years, during which time all of Europe was to be toured and separated from what money the public might be willing to spare.

At preant the outlook for the stranded ones promises a hard time. The State Department is powerless to aid the employees of the show, as it is necessary to get special legislation from Congress in order to supply even transportation for them. Congress won't convene for some time, and even then it isn't likely that the national lawmakers will care to mix in the affairs of a defunct circus.

The despatches from France to the State Department in Washington set forth that the show people are penniless and dependent on the charity of the city of Grenoble. Evidently, the good folk of that place don't relish the idea of caring for the needy troupe, for from all accounts the show must have been a very bad one by the time it landed in Grenoble.

McCaddon is with the stranded bunch, and he too, is broke. What's more he can't sell the show, or any part of it, it is said, without getting into trouble. According to show people around town the trouble lies mainly with the real owners of the show.

Among those who backed the enterprise when it went abroad are W. W. Cole, a wealthy showman; Mrs. Forepaugh Fish, who owns the Forepaugh Theatre in Philadelphia; Joseph Arthur, the playwright and County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton. Some folk say that Hamilton's holdings are only nominal and represent the cash of Groceryman Benjamin B. Odell, jun., of Newburg. Anyway these people could bring the show back if they cared to do so, or at least they could authorize McCaddon to sell the tents and other things that go with the show, and thus pay for the return of the people who are stranded. But, according to certain showmen, there is a row on among the backers of the circus, and no one seems to care very much what happens to the bunch of Yankes living meagrely on the hospitality of the inhabitants of Grenoble.

Showmen here deplore this state of affairs for the reason, they say, that it will have a bad effect on the credit and treatment of others that visit Europe.

What happened to the McCaddon circus on the other side is perhaps best told by Frank J. Gallagher, who has charge of the billposting at the American Theatre in this city. Gallagher had charge of the advance work for the McCaddon show and he sailed in March with a gang of of twenty-four billposters and paste makers. His brother George was assistant to Manager McCaddon. Frank Gallagher left the show in Mirecuort, France, when he saw how things were going. His brother George stayed later, but managed to get back, and he is now in Philadelphia. In talking last night of his French experiences and those of the show Frank Gallagher said:

"We got a bad break from the start. In the first place McCaddon made a mistake in opening in the north of France, for the weather was the limit. It was so cold that we had trouble in keeping paste warm enough to stick up the bills.

"I papered Dunkirk, France, where the show was to open. The ship landed at that port and got in two days late. Of course there was nothing doing is Dunkirk, and all my good bill work was for nothing. The bunch were carted to Lille, where the first performance was given, and it was fierce. We landed in the height of a hailstorm that made our canvas look like a collection of dishrags. Naturally the good people of the northern French towns don't fall over each other in an effort to get under our tents.

"As if the tough deal at Lille wasn't enough, we played three weeks of one-night stands during a season of hail, rain and cold that kept everybody at home and nearly froze everybody connected with the circus. Very little money was being pushed over the box office plate, and it was costing a whole lot to keep the show going. Then the way those French city officials were shaking us down was a caution. Over there you don't pay for a license, as is done in this country, but the main squeeze of the town comes around and tells you to contribute to the relief of the poor. I, being ahead of the show, had to do this poor relieving stunt. There must have been an awful bunch of needy people, because the towns demanded 200 francs for each performance. I think I can guess how much of this the poor got.

"And talk about ticket graft in America! Well, this country isn't a marker to France. Everybody in the town must have been on the city pay roll, judging from the call I got for paper. There wasn't any way out of it. It was a case of give up or no show.

"Finally, the circus was in so bad a fix that McCaddon had to cut out the side show and then he stowed the menagerie. This was the biggest mistake he could have made, for that is what the French people like more than anything else. McCaddon said he couldn't afford to pack them around, and put them in storage quarters. All this made trouble for me ahead of the show, for my bills were displaying a lot of things that I knew the show wouldn't make good on. The people got sore and word was passed from one town to another to look out for the show, which was described in some French lingo that meant "on the bum"—which it certainly was after a time.

"I was the first to quit the show, and maybe I'm not glad that I did. Since arriving home I have been followed by ten bill posters. I came first cabin on the Kaiser Wilhelm, but the bill posters came—well, it's a shame to say. Two of them returned stowaways and were discovered when the ship was two days out. For the rest of the trip they had to scrub decks. The others passed coal, helped in the kitchen and did nearly everything to get back. No more Europe for mine."

Henry W. McCaddon is a nephew of James A. Bailey. McCaddon har toured Europe with the Barnum & Bailey show and saw what he thought was a good scheme. It was to play the towns that were too small for such a show as Barnum & Bailey, Buffalo Bill and the big fellows. His scheme was so attractive that it was with little difficulty that he organized a stock company to back the show. The McCaddon circus was a first class show when it left here, there being over three hundred people with it. The higher class of performers have either returned here or are performing with other shows in Europe. It is the cheaper class that are stranded in Grenoble.

WHY NOT? demand the very best, especially as it costs no more than the ordinary tea?

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Positively Unrivalled Black, Mixed or Green

Sold only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50c, 60c per pound. By all grocers.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Ashworth	Sept 30
Atwood	Oct. 3 and 4
Amherstburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Arthur	Oct. 3 and 4
Almonte	Sept. 19 and 20
Ancaster	Sept. 26 and 27
Aylmer	Sept. 6, 7 and 8
Alvinston	Oct. 3 and 4
Alliston	Oct. 5 and 6
Beamsville	Oct. 3 and 4
Bancroft	Oct. 3 and 4
Bracebridge	Sept. 28 and 29
Bradford	Oct. 17 and 18
Brigden	Oct. 2 and 3
Beachburg	Oct. 4, 5 and 6
Burlington	Sept. 28
Barrie	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Beeton	Oct. 10 and 11
Blenheim	Oct. 12 and 13
Brockville	Sept. 12, 13 and 14
Burford	Oct. 3 and 4
Bruce Mines	Sept. 27
Bowmanville	Sept. 28 and 29
Brussels	Oct. 5 and 6
Chatsworth	Oct. 12 and 13
Cobourg	Sept. 25 and 26
Cayuga	Sept. 26 and 27
Coe Hill	Oct. 3
Comber	Oct. 2 and 3
Chatham	Sept. 26, 27 and 28
Colborne	Oct. 2 and 3
Caledonia	Oct. 12 and 13
Caledon	Oct. 12 and 13
Cookstown	Oct. 3 and 4
Campbellford	Sept. 28 and 29
Carp	Oct. 3 and 4
Cornwall	Sept. 7, 8 and 9
Cobden	Sept. 21 and 22
Clarksburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Dundas	Oct. 5 and 6
Dunnville	Sept. 19 and 20
Dresden	Oct. 5 and 6
Drumbo	Sept. 26 and 27
Durham	Sept. 20 and 21
Dundalk	Oct. 12 and 13
Delta	Sept. 26 and 27
Essex	Sept. 26, 27 and 28
Emsdale	Sept. 28
Elmvale	Oct. 2, 3 and 4
Flesherton	Sept. 27 and 28
Forest	Oct. 5 and 6
Fenwick	Oct. 5 and 6
Florence	Oct. 5 and 6
Fort Erie	Oct. 3, 4 and 5
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 11 and 12
Feversham	Oct. 5 and 6
Fergus	Sept. 28 and 29
Gorrie	Oct. 7
Gravenhurst	Sept. 20 and 21
Gore Bay	Oct. 4 and 5
Grand Valley	Oct. 17 and 18
Glencoe	Sept. 26 and 27
Gordon Lake	Sept 29
Highgate	Oct. 13 and 14
Harriston	Sept. 28 and 29
Harrow	Oct. 10 and 11
Huntsville	Sept. 26 and 27
Jarvis	Oct. 10 and 11
Kinmount	Sept. 19 and 20
Kemble	Oct. 10 and 11
Kirkton	Oct. 5 and 6
Kilsyth	Oct. 5 and 6
Listowel	Sept. 26 and 27
Lucknow	Oct. 4 and 5
Lakefield	Oct. 3 and 4
Lombardy	Sept. 30
Little Current	Sept. 29
Lansdowne	Sept. 26 and 27
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19 and 20
Lion's Head	Oct. 16
Langton	Oct. 14
L'Amable	Oct. 4
Metcalfe	Sept. 20 and 21
Muncey	Oct. 10, 11 and 12
Milton	Oct. 12 and 13
Meaford	Sept. 28 and 29
Marmora	Sept. 27 and 28
Manitowaning	Oct. 3 and 4
Maberly	Oct. 2 and 3
Midland	Sept. 28 and 29
Midmay	Sept. 26
McDonald's Corner	Sept. 28 and 29
Magnetawan	Oct. 2 and 3
Maxville	Sept. 26 and 28
Morriston	Oct. 3
Marshville	Oct. 6 and 7
Norwich	Sept. 28 and 29
Netherby	Oct. 2 and 3
North Bay	Sept. 21 and 22
Newington	Sept. 19 and 20
Nuestadt	Sept. 18 and 19
Norwood	Oct. 10 and 11
Oakville	Sept. 19 and 20
Orillia	Sept. 19 and 20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12, 13 and 14
Onondaga	Oct. 2 and 3
Otterville	Oct. 6 and 7
Orangeville	Sept. 28 and 29
Odessa	Oct. 6
Peterboro	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Picton	Sept. 27 and 28
Paris	Sept. 28 and 29
Priceville	Oct. 6
Petrolia	Sept. 21 and 22
Perth	Sept. 13, 14 and 15
Park Hill	Sept. 27 and 28
Palmerston	Sept. 26 and 27
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Parry Sound	Sept. 28 and 29
Powassan	Oct. 4 and 5
Port Elgin	Sept. 28 and 29
Richard's Landing	Sept. 26
Russell	Sept. 26 and 27
Ridgetown	Oct. 16, 17 and 18
Ripley	Sept. 26 and 27
Rockton, World's Fair	Oct. 10 and 11
Rosseau	Sept. 22
Richmond	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Renfrew	Sept. 26, 27 and 28
Rodney	Oct. 6 and 7
Rockwood	Oct. 4 and 5
South River	Sept. 27 and 28
Shelburne	Sept. 26 and 27
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 3 and 4
South Mountain	Sept. 14 and 15
Strathroy	Sept. 18, 19 and 20
Sarnia	Oct. 6 and 7
Smithville	Sept. 26 and 27
Sundbridge	Oct. 3 and 4
Sprucedale	Sept. 25 and 26
Sturgeon Falls	Sept 20 and 21
Shanty Bay	Sept. 21 and 22
Staffordville	Sept. 20
Shedden	Sept. 21
Sunderland	Sept. 26 and 27
Thedford	Sept. 25
Tiverton	Oct. 3 and 4
Thessalon	Sept 28 and 29
Teeswater	Oct. 2 and 3
Tillsonburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Tara	Oct. 3 and 4
Thamesville	Oct. 3 and 4
Underwood	Oct. 10
Utterson	Oct. 3 and 4
Udora	Oct. 10
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 21, 22 and 23
Wallacetown	Sept. 28 and 29
Wooler	Oct. 12
Waterdown	Oct. 3
Woodville	Sept. 14 and 15
Welland	Oct. 11 and 12
Woodstock	Sept. 21 and 22
Watford	Sept. 27 and 29
Wingham	Sept. 28 and 29
Wellesley	Sept. 15 and 16
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Wiarton	Sept. 27 and 28
Warksworth	Oct. 5 and 6
Williamstown	Sept. 13 and 14
Winchester	Sept. 6 and 7
Welland	Oct. 11 and 12
Woodbridge	Oct. 18 and 19
Whitby	Oct. 2, 3 and 4

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. T. W. Poole, the oldest physician in Lindsay, is dead.

The Berlin, Ont., School Board contemplates establishing a savings bank system in the public schools.

The Orillia Opera House, Town Hall and Public Library were destroyed by fire to the extent of $1,500.

Rev. F. C. Harper, of Knox Church, Sydenham, has received a call from Pickering and Brougham Presbyterian Churches.

Miss Carrie Leader was caught in a shaft of the woollen mills at Guelph and her clothing badly torn, but she escaped with a few bruises.

Edward A. Laidlaw, one of the most prominent leather manufacturers in the U. S. died at his home at Glencove, L.I., to-day, aged 50 years.

Lord and Lady Grey, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and Hon. William Paterson and Sir Gilbert Parker have arrived at Winnipeg on their way to Edmonton for the inaugural ceremonies.

The turning of the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort Wiliam will take place about September 8, as soon as the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the west.

The surgeon-general of the U. S. army to-day received a telegram from Barrancas, stating that the Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., has officially announced that yellow fever has broken out in Pensacola.

While walking along the tracks on his return to the depot after his midnight lunch, Marion Bemenderfer, of Waterloo, Ind., night agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co., was shot and killed early to-day by unknown persons. He was 52 years old.

FEEDING FACTS

In ordinary feeding the steer consumes about ¾ of its ordinary feed; the balance is undigested or wasted.

This undigested balance can be made to give ½ to 1 lb. extra gain per day, and at a profit, by adding the "salt, pepper, and gravy" to its food to make it "tasty."

You like these on your own food; why not the animal.

Like ourselves the animal longs for a "tasty" meal.

It starts the "mouth watering" before eating, and the stomach fills with digestive fluids to thoroughly dissolve the food.

This extra amount of digestive fluid dissolves an extra amount of food. This is where the extra gain comes in.

Clydesdale Stock Food

is the "salt, pepper and gravy" that makes the animal's "mouth water." It is equally good for Horses, Sheep and Hogs.

Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects. Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day. We know its contents. It is made clean.

If not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded by the dealer.

TRY MERCULES POULTRY FOOD

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., Limited TORONTO.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small and prices are generally nominal. Wheat sold at 80c for 100 bushels of new.

Hay in limited supply, with prices steady; 10 loads of new sold at $9 to $11 a ton, and a load of old at $12. Straw sold at $12.50 a ton for one load.

Dressed hogs were quiet, with quotations at $9 to $9.50, the latter for light weights.

Wheat, white, bushel	$ 0 80	$ 0 00
Do., red, bushel	0 80	0 00
Do., spring, bushel	0 80	0 00
Do., goose, bushel	0 70	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 45	0 45½
Do., new	0 36	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 44	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 65	0 00
Hay, old, per ton	12 00	0 00
Do., new, per ton	9 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	12 00	12 50
Dressed hogs	9 00	9 50
Apples, per bbl	1 00	2 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 23	0 25
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 22
Do., creamery	0 23	0 25
Chickens, last year's, lb.	0 10	0 12
Fowls, per lb.	0 08	0 10
Turkeys, per lb.	0 15	0 17
Potatoes, per bushel	0 40	0 50
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Celery, per dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	6 75
Mutton, per cwt.	6 50	8 00
Veal, per cwt.	8 00	9 00
Lamb, spring	10 00	11 00

Toronto Fruit Market.

The demand was not as active to-day, and receipts were large. Lawton berries, 7½ to 9c per box. Blueberries, basket, $1 to $1.15. Plums, basket, 25 to 50c. Peaches, basket, choice, $1 to $1.15; do., white, 30 to 50c. Pears, 25 to 50c. Bananas, bunch, lsts, $1.60 to $2. California peaches, case, $2 to $2.50. California plums, $1.75 to $2. California pears, box, $4 to $4.50. Watermelons, 25 to 30c. Cantaloupes, basket, 35 to 40c. Lemons, crate, $6.50 to $7. Oranges, late Valencias, crate, $5.50 to $6. Tomatoes, basket, 15 to 20c. Potatoes, bushel, 45 to 50c. Cabbage, bbl., $1. Celery, dozen, 50c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
New York	$ 0 84⅝	$0 85⅝	$0 82⅝
Detroit	0 81⅝	0 82⅝	—
Toledo	0 82⅝	0 83⅝	0 86⅝
Minneapolis	0 81⅝	0 79⅝	0 83⅝
St. Louis	0 76⅝	0 78⅝	0 81⅝
Duluth	0 77⅝	0 76	—

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½ to 11½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per lb.

PAINFUL PERIODS

CANADIAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Ellen Walby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely?

Ellen Walby

Thousands of Canadian women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Ellen Walby, of Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your Vegetable Compound was recommended to me to take for the intense suffering which I endured every month and with which I had been a sufferer for many years getting no relief from the many prescriptions which were prescribed, until, finally becoming discouraged with doctors and their medicines I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am glad that I did, for within a short time I began to mend and in an incredible short space of time the flow was regular, natural and without pain. This seems too good to be true and I am indeed a grateful and happy woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, should take prompt action to ward off serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

FIGHTING AT AMOY.

British Cruiser Lands an Armed Force to Protect Foreigners.

Hong Kong, Sept. 4.—The Amoy correspondent of the South China Post telegraphs that the harbor offices there had been looted and the boats smashed. Fighting, he says, continues, and the British cruiser Iphigenia had landed an armed force. Five natives have been killed.

Very strong anti-European feeling has accompanied the boycott against American goods. Following a meeting of boycotters, July 22, an attack was made by a mob upon the American consulate, and the native servants of the consul were threatened with death. The native authorities suppressed the disorder at the time.

Specimen Graft in China.

Emil Bard, a French writer, tells how Peking is lighted, as follows: "Eighty thousand taels ($50,400) are assigned each year for street lights; the official in charge takes 40,000 as his share and gives the rest to a subordinate. This latter hands over 20,000 to his inferior, and so on, until the original sum is reduced to a few coppers cash, gives to a coolie to buy oil and a wick; these are placed on a plate on the ground. A beggar comes along and drinks the oil—and such is the lighting of Peking."

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