SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII. DECEMBER 17, 1905

Preparation for the Messiah—Mal. 3:1-12.

Commentary.—I. The Coming of the Messiah (v. 1). 1. I—That is, God. My messenger—The New Testament clearly shows that the messenger referred to here was John the Baptist. Our Lord bore witness to John (Luke vii. 27). See also Matt. xi. 10; Mark i. 2, 3; Luke i. 76. Prepare the way before me—That is, before the Messiah. Messengers sent before the eastern kings prepared the way for the chariots and armies of their monarchs. A "king's highway" had to be carried through the open land of the wilderness, valleys filled up, and hills levelled, winding by-paths straightened, for the march of the great army. Interpreted in its spiritual application, the wilderness was the world lying in evil. —Ellicott. The Lord, whom ye seek—The Messiah, whom ye are expecting. To His temple—Shall soon be presented before the Lord in His temple. He shall cleanse it from its defilement and fill it with His glory.—Clarke. Messenger of the covenant—He that comes to fulfil the great design in reference to the covenant made with Abraham, that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed. Ye delight in—They looked forward to His coming with pleasure.

II. The Mission and Work of the Messiah (vs. 2-6). 2. Who may abide—Who will be able to endure the testing of character His coming will produce? "They did not understand the meaning of what they desired; just as many desire and hope for heaven without realizing what they must do to gain heaven." Like a refiner's fire—John the Baptist said, "His fan is in his hand"; "He shall baptize you with fire." In the refiner's fire is placed the ore, a mixture of good metal with rock and other materials, and the fire (1) separthe metal from the dross, and (2) thus purifies the metal, but does not destroy it; but (3) it consumes the dross, or so separates it that it is cast one side as refuse. Like fuller's soap (R. V.)—Soap such as we have was not known to the Hebrews till long after Jeremiah's time, but they used the lye, formed by passing water through the ashes.—Cook.

3. Shall sit, etc.—There is an allusion here to the refiner sitting before his fire with his eye on the metal. He kept it in the furnace until he knew the dross to be completely removed by seeing his own image reflected (Rom. viii. 29). Sons of Levi—The priests, God's ministers. Purge—Cleanse, purify. May offer, etc. —A sinner cannot give acceptable service to God. The Lord loves righteousness; he accepts only a holy heart and life (Rom. xii. 1). 4. Be pleasant—The spirit of praise, obedience and helpfulness are like sweet incense before the Lord (Heb. xiii. 15, 16). 5. To judgment —To decide on your case and condemn you if guilty. Swift witness—Coming suddenly and unexpectedly. The sorcerers—Users of witchcraft, all in alliance with spirits of evil; the users of amulets, charms, etc., which are really substitutes for religion. Against those that oppress—The Gospel is always in favor of the poor and against oppression. And fear not me—This was the foundation of all their wickedness. 6. I change not—God keeps His covenants with His people. This new dispensation of love and goodness was not the result of a change, but the fulfilment of God's purposes; and because of God's ancient covenant with Israel, the Jews were not destroyed. They are still preserved as a distinct people.

III. Admonitions and promised blessings (vs. 7-12). 7. From the days, etc.—All through their history they had been given to backsliding. Return unto me—There was still a chance to repent. Wherein—They did not know how far from God they were. 8. Will a man rob God—Sacrilege is the highest of crimes. And the most guilty are those claiming to be God's people. —Hurlbut. Ye have —This evil is not only the guilt of the priests, but of the whole nation. Tithes —See Deut. xviii. 4. "The tithe was the tenth of the increase of their property, the produce of their grains. One tithe, among the Jews, corresponded to our state and town taxes for the support of the government and for the poor; another tithe was taken for religious And the most guilty are those climbing worship for the support of the priests, etc. (Lev. xxvii. 30-33; Deut. xiv. 28, 29)." Offerings—The first-fruits— not less than one-sixtieth part of the corn, wine and oil.

9. Ye are cursed —With famine and scarcity. God had thus punished them for neglecting to build the temple (Hag. i. 10, 11); now, for not maintaining the temple service. —Com. Com. 10. Bring.. Tithes—Make good your solemn engagement with Nehemiah (Neh. x. 29). Into the storehouse—The chambers which surrounded the temple on three sides. May be meat—That there may be provision for the daily sacrifices and for the maintainance of the priests and Levites. Prove me—Take God at His word. Windows of heaven—A poetical, proverbial expression, signifying a great downpouring (Gen. vii. 11; 2 Kings, vii. 2).—Todd. Pour you out—"Empty out," as if God meant that He would empty forth His vast heservoir of blessings.—Cowles.

11. Will rebuke—Prevent from coming. The devourer—The locusts, the canker worms, the caterpillars, and all other destructive insects. For your sakes—Because of my love for you and for the sake of your prosperity. The devourer had been sent because of their sins, but should be stayed as a reward for their return to duty. 12. All nations, etc. —"So great will be your prosperity and happiness that the fame thereof will extend to all nations as in Solomon's time. God's people do in truth live in a delightsome land, a land of green pastures and still waters, of dear companionships and delightful skies. Blessed are that people who render lovingly to God the things that are His own." Delightsome land.—"Your country will again be known as the pleasant land, as it was formerly called."

Malachi, God's messenger, was the last Old Testament prophet as Nehemiah was the last historian. Malachi sustained the relation to Nehemiah that Haggai and Zechariah did to Zerubbabel and Joshua. Malachi's prophecy was to proclaim the matchless love of God (Mal. i., vs. 3-4); to rebuke the priests for corrupting the covenant (2-8) and the people for utter infidelity (ii., 11; iii., 7-10.

We are to be God's messengers. 1. Obedient. Going just when and where you are told. To go unsent will be to have "no tiding ready "2 Sam. xviii., 22). A messenger's lips should have been touched with a live coal (Isa vi., 6). A messenger's ear should have heard God say, "Behold, I have put my words into thy mouth" (Jer. i., 9). 2. Faithful. Deliver God's message and nothing but his message. Tell of Christ as the messenger of God to men, of Christ as the mediator between God and man, of Christ, "the apostle and high priest of our profession" (Heb iii. 1). As apostle from heaven, bearing a message from God to men! as high priest, going to heaven, bearing a message from men to God. 3. Prepare "the way."

Trial by fire. 1. Proves to be precious. It is "the son of Levi" whom "he shall purify" (vs. 3.) Men do not heat the furnace for gravel stones, but for gold. Only genuine metal is worth the care necessary to the process of purifying. The unquestionably worthiness is rejected, not refined. 2. Tests our genuiness. Proves that we are 'as gold and silver" (vs. 3) Job's sufferings manifested his patience (Job xxiii. 10; James v. 10, 11). Abraham's trial developed his faith. (Heb. xi. 17). Moses, slandered, showed his meekness (Num. xii. 1-3). Daniel's difficulties revealed his fidelity (Dan. i. 8). vi. 10). Stephen's precautions proved him a martyr (Acts vii. 54-60). Christ's temptations demonstrated His power over Satan (Matt. iv. 1-11). 3. Prepares for service. We are purified that we "may offer unto the Lord" (v. 3.) Joseph, hated by his brethren, thrown into the pit, separated from his hime, sold as a slave, imprisoned under a false charge, yet faithful through all the years of his trial, is ready for the service of the king, the kingdom and his own suffering family.

Men rob God. "Will a man rob God?" (v. 8). There is astonishment in the question. Will the creature rob the Creator? Will the redeemed rob the Redeemer? Will a man rob God? 1. Of worship—when they do not publicly confess him with the mouth and in baptism, do not pray in secret, have no family altar, do not worthily partake of the Lord's supper, forsake the assembling of saints and withhold the tender, grateful, loving homage of the heart. 2. Of honor—when they call themselves "self-made," or attribute their prosperity to their own industry, or boast of their own faithfulness, or forget the source of their every goodness, or fail to ascribe every virtue to his grace. 3. Of that—when they waste it in idleness in vain conversation, in novel reading, in worldly pleasures or in profitless reverie. 4. Of substance—when they do not bring all the tithes into the storehouse. 5. Of service—when they do not yield him implicit obedience, do not trust him wholly and are not mere channels through which his life and power can flow.

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse" (v. 10). Besides the free-will offerings to the Lord, the Jews gave three tithes—one for the tribe of Levi, one for the service of the tabernacle and one every third year for the widows and orphans. The Levites gave their tenth for the priests. A spiritual writer says "It is no small perversion of Scripture to apply this passage wholly to spiritual consecration, but if men would take it as it reads and begin to give tithes it would prove the keystone in the arch of full consecration." Nathaniel Cobb began by giving a fourth and ended with three-fourths. He gave away forty thousand dollars. Richard Baxter says. "I prosper most when I give most. My rule is to live frugally, to lay out none on need-nots; to serve God in any place upon what he allows me to do all the good I can with all the rest." John Wesley's income the first year was 30 pounds. He kept twenty-eight and gave away two. The second year it was sixty pounds. He still lived on twenty-eight and gave thirty-two. When his income was one hundred and twenty pounds he continued to spend twenty-eight on himself and gave ninety-two to the Lord. At his death he left nothing but his clothing, his books and his carriage. It is estimated that he gave away $100,000. "If I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." (v. 10). God takes from us that he may give to us. He asks us to "give" that there may be "given unto" us, "good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over" (Luke vi. 38).

Abbie C. Morrow.

NOT ONE BRITISH AGENT.

Evidence of British Neglect of Canadian Trade.

London, Dec. 4.—"Would it be believed there are in Canada to-day over one hundred United States Government commercial agents and not one for Great Britain?" says Geoffrey Dage, writing in The Fortnightly Review on Imperial organization from a business point of view. The article reviews the results of his visit to Canada in the company of Messrs. Pollock and Pitt-Kennedy, chief advocates of the formation of, first, an Imperial council or intelligence department for the civil affairs of the empire, and, secondly, an Imperial Advisory Committee.

Mr. Drage thinks the Government might annoint the first and the colonial conference the second. In an appeal for greater unity of legislation Mr. Drage points out the different laws of Hull and Ottawa. He also refers to the law of copyright and appeals for cheaper postal cable rates.

TO PRISON FOR VOTING TWICE.

The Law Reaches Some of the Crooks in the New York Election.

New York, Dec. 4.—Three men were sentenced to prison to-day for illegal voting in the recent New York city and county elections. Albert Farrar and Thomas McCall were each sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and Bartholomew Wallace was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. All were convicted for voting twice.

Samuel K. Ellenbogen, the City Marshal, who was convicted yesterday of perjury in connection with registration frauds in the recent election, was sentenced to-day to not more than four years and six months, and not less than two years, in the State prison.

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CAPTURED AT BUFFALO.

MAN SUSPECTED OF WOODSTOCK JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Followed to Delhi and Simcoe, Where He Had Disposed of Pieces of Jewelry Answering the Description of the Stolen Goods.

A Woodstock despatch: After an exciting all-day chase the man who it is believed committed the bold robbery at the residence of John White on Monday afternoon, when about $3,000 worth of jewelry was taken, was to-night captured by the Chief of Police of Buffalo. A tip was received last night, and upon it the officers worked. A telephone message reached the city last night from Delhi which threw the first glimmer of light on the mystery of the disappearance of the diamonds and jewelry. Yesterday morning an elderly man arrived in Delhi and stayed until night. He did not venture far from the hotel during the day, and when he left at night he explained that he had no money with which to pay his bill. Instead he offered an initialed ring answering the description of one of those stolen from White's.

Following up this clue, Chief of Police Zeats and Mr. John White boarded the southbound train on the Port Dover branch this morning for Hawtrey. There they took a rig for Delhi. The ring was identified, and the direction of the stranger's departure was ascertained. They followed to Simcoe. Evidently he had been hard pressed for cash, for he had parted with a valuable sunburst for six dollars.

From Simcoe it was not difficult to trace him to Buffalo. Chief Zeats continued on to Buffalo, where, if the man is the one wanted, he will take charge of him. A full description of the man had been telegraphed all over, and to-night Mr. White received a telegram from the Chief of Police in Buffalo announcing that a man with a lot of jewelry on him answering the description had been captured. It is reasonably certain that he is the man wanted. His name is not known, but he is not a local man.

Buffalo, Nov. 29.—A fifty-year-old man, giving his name as Walter Dixon, was arrested in a pawnshop here this afternoon as the thief who got about $3,000 worth of jewelry from the home of John White in Woodstock last Monday evening. Practically every piece of the stolen jewelery has been recovered, all his pockets containing some. Chief Theodore Zeats, of the Woodstock police, and Chief F. D. Burger, of a detective agency in Hamilton, came here late to-nigat to get him. He is to be held here until his record is looked up.

Dixon offered to give the jewels to the two officers who caught him if they would let him go. He boasted of being a second-storey worker, but refused to say anything else.

CHLOROFORM MOTHER.

Miss Anna Hall's Method of Relieving Suffering.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4.—Miss Anna Hall, who recently attracted wide attention by advocating at a Philadelphia convention that persons hopelessly sick or suffering be chloroformed, wanted to practice her theory on her own mother, according to testimony given to-day at a hearing over the contested will of Mrs. Murcey Hall, Miss Hall's mother.

Mrs. Simcoe, a witness, said she had frequently heard Miss Hall beg the attending physician to let her administer chloroform to end her mother's sufferings, saying that death was inevitable and it was cruelty to prolong her life. The doctor refused, saying: "You are a thousand years ahead of your time."

TWO MEN KILLED AND DOZEN HURT.

Philadelphia Express Plunges Down an Embankment.

Engine Left the Rails as It Struck a Sharp Curve.

The Wounded Taken to a Hospital at South Bethlehem.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Two men were killed and about a dozen others were injured in the wreck of the Philadelphia Express on the Central Railroad of New Jersey last night near Penn Haven Junction, about 100 miles north of Philadelphia.

The dead are Fireman Rupert, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and an extra engineer named Detroy, who were returning home on the locomotive. Nine of the injured were taken to St. Luke's Hospital at South Bethlehem, Pa., about 40 miles south of the scene of the wreck. The accident occurred a short distance above Penn Haven Junction. According to the story told by Engineer Willis, the locomotive of the express left the rails as it struck a sharp curve. The engine, followed by a combination baggage and smoking car and a day coach, jumped across the northbound track and plunged 20 feet down upon the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which parallels the Jersey Central Railroad at this point.

The coupling broke on the Pullman car, the only other car on the train, and the car ran down the track for some distance. The coaches that went over the embankment were badly wrecked, and it is considered remarkable that none of the passengers lost their lives. Penn Haven Junction at night is out of direct communication and it was some time before the accident became known at Mauch Chunk. A relief train was immediately sent to the scene. By the time it arrived all the injured had been taken from the wreckage and placed in the warm Pullman car, awaiting removal to the hospital. It was 2.30 a.m. before the victims arrived at South Bethlehem. Eight of the uninjured passengers arrived in Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this morning.

WERE EXCOMMUNICATED.

Because They Attended Wedding of Divorced Man.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.—Right Rev. Bishop Richard Scannel, of the Nebraska diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, has declared excommunicated ipso facto all members of the Roman Catholic Church who participated in the wedding of Congressman Kennedy and Miss Pritchett on Monday. There were many prominent Roman Catholics present, including Mrs. Edward Cudahy, wife of the packing house magnate. Miss Mae Hamilton, whose individual fortune is rated at over a million, was one of the bridesmaids.

Congressman Kennedy has a divorced wife living, and for that reason the Bishop issued last Sunday a pastoral forbidding all Roman Catholics to participate in the ceremony. The Bishop to-day declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended the wedding.

None of the members of either Mr. Kennedy's family or his bride family is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Kennedy's divorced wife is a Christian Scientist.

SHEA'S THEATRE ON FIRE.

The Top Part of the Building Badly Burned.

Toronto despatch: Shea's theatre was last night the scene of an alarming conflagration, which at one time threatened the destruction of a large amount of surrounding property. The outbreak occurred at 11.30, nearly an hour after the audience had left the building, and after most of the employees had departed for their homes.

The asbestos curtain and the fire wall near the roof had rendered effective service in saving the stage, and Bob Newman, the property man, succeeded in saving most of the artistes' belongings and the orchestral instruments.

One of the theatrical officers estimated the damage at $15,000. The roof and ceiling will have to be replaced; the orchestra chairs and boxes are almost entirely destroyed, while the seats in the parquet were considerably damaged bu the burning debris.

Shea's Theatre is insured for $50,000. No insurance is carried on the contents by the lessee.

The building is owned by the McGee estate, and leased to Michael Shea, of Buffalo.

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LOUBET'S RETIREMENT.

French Premier Says He is Weary of Office.

London, Dec. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the Express telegraphs an interview he had with President Loubet at Rambouillet. He claims that this is the first interview M. Loubet has given since he assumed the Presidency, which expires Feb. 18 next. He describes M. Loubet as weary of office. The President said: "Thank heaven, I am nearing the end. I await Feb. 18 with the greatest impatience. I shall leave the Elysee never to return. I shall dine in a Paris flat alone with my wife and children in the privacy of home. It will be the first time in seven years that I shall be free to enjoy my pipe by the fireside, free from the cares of office and the fear of Ministerial crises or diplomatic complications. I shall allow nobody to disturb my privacy that evening. There will be great doings in the flat. It will be no public gala day, but there will be family rejoicings with the door closed to all outsiders."

Denying the idea that he would stand for re-election, M. Loubet declared it would be inconsistent with the rule of a democratic state to establishm anything like Presidential continuity. Moreover, he added: "I am old and weary, and wish to spend the remainder of my life in peaceful rest."

LIFE-SAVER'S PLUNGE.

Jumped Into Icy St. Lawrence and Makes Rescue.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—Francois is the name of a hero among the dock laborers. Francois was at work under Foreman Albert Carriere on the C. P. R. dock this morning when Carriere missed his footing while placing a gang plank in position, and fell into the water, striking his head against a plank. When Francois saw the foreman go down out of sight he threw off his coat and plunged head first after him. The water was icy cold, for this was the coldest day of the season in Montreal, and when the second man disappeared beneath the water a group of spectators waited breathlessly for his appearance.

A moment or two later Francois came to the surface, bearing the unconscious form of Carriere in his arms. He supported his load long enough for a cable to reach him, and both were hauled out. It took the doctors half an hour to resuscitate Carriere at Notre Dame Hospital. Francois went quietly to his boarding house.

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This handsome Fur Scarf, made of fine black full-furred skins is about 46 inches long, and has six large beautiful black tails. The fur is full, soft and fluffy, just the right style, equalling in appearance black Martin Scarfs that cost five or six dollars, ornamented with nice plated Neck Chain of very handsome appearance, rich, warm and stylish looking. We will give away one hundred of these extra fine Fur Scarfs to ladies and girls who will help introduce Dr. Armour's famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest remedies on earth for the cure of indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaints, weak and impure conditions of the blood, catarrh, female weakness, etc. We want a few honest agents in each locality to receive our handsome Fur.

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THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were small. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 200 bushels of white and red at 76 to 78c, and of 100 bushels of goose at 75c. Barley is unchanged, with sales of 700 bushels at 54 to 55c. Oats also unchanged, 300 bushels selling at 38½ to 39c. Peas sold at 75c a bushel for one load.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of 25 loads at $9 to $10.50 a ton for timothy, and at $6 to $8 for mixed. Two loads of loose straw sold at $7 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, dealers paying $7.50 to $8, the latter for light weights.

Wheat, white, bushel	$ 0 76	$ 0 78
Do., red, bushel	0 76	0 78
Do., spring, bushel	0 76	0 77
Do., goose, bushel	0 75	0 00
Oats, bushel	38½	0 39
Barley, bushel	0 54	0 55
Peas, bushel	0 75	0 00
Buckwheat, bushel	0 35	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	9 00	10 50
Do., mixed, ton	6 00	8 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	12 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, No. 1, bushel	5 75	6 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	4 75	5 25
Do., No. 3	4 00	4 75
Red, choice, No. 1, bushel	6 25	7 00
Timothy, bushel	1 50	2 00
Dressed hogs	7 50	8 00
Apples, per bbl.	1 75	3 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 25	0 30
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 25
Do., creamery	0 27	0 30
Chickens, per lb.	0 08	0 10
Fowl, per lb.	0 06	0 07
Turkeys, per lb.	0 13	0 14
Geese, per lb.	0 10	0 11
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 65	0 85
Celery, per dozen	0 20	0 25
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	6 50	7 00
Do., forequarters	4 25	5 00
Do., choice, carcase	6 50	6 75
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	6 50	8 00
Veal, per cwt.	8 00	9 50
Lamb, per cwt.	9 00	10 00

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Dec.	May.	July.
New York	94⅝	95¾	—
Detroit	88½	91½	—
Toledo	89	91	83¾
St. Louis	83⅞	87½	—
Duluth	81⅝	85½	—
Minneapolis	81⅛	86	—

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9 to 11½c per lb.; refrigerator, 8 to 8½c per lb.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Dun's Review: Fundamental conditions are unchanged, although higher temperature at many points again checked retail sales of heavy weight wearing apparel and other seasonable merchandise. Labor conditions in the building trades have not improved, and another serious struggle may occur, which would be most unfortunate in view of the large operations under way and contemplated. Otherwise, the situation is satisfactory and the outlook bright, with mercantile collections steadily improving. Holiday trade gathers impetus as the season advances. Comparisons with last year's figures continue favorable, this week's gains being swelled by the holiday a year ago, but equilibrium in this respect will be restored next week. Leading industrial undertakings report little idle machinery and there is less complaint regarding car shortage, railway earnings thus far available for November exceeding last year's by 6.4 per cent.

BRADSTREET'S ON TRADE.

Montreal.—Actual trade at the moment is a little quiet. Up to very recently wholesale trade has been good, and the outlook for the coming holiday trade promises a big business in all lines. The generally prosperous condition of the country makes it evident that the trade of the winter and spring will be satisfactory. City collections are generally fair, but from some quarters remittances are reported a little slow. A sorting trade is moving in drygoods as good weather helps the movement of retail stocks. Woolens and cottons continue very firm. Dealers report great preparations for the spring trade.

Toronto.—The volume of wholesale trade here has shown little change during the past week. The promises of a heavy holiday trade are being borne out, particularly in dry goods. The hardware and grocery trades are normally busy and the movement compares well with that of previous years. The good weather has given a better tone to the country retail trade and collections are generally fair to good.

Quebec.—City collections are fair, but remittances from the country in many cases are slow. General trade conditions continue fairly satisfactory. Good orders are being booked for spring delivery. With plenty of snow an all around improvement is expected.

Winnipeg.—Wholesale trade here continues fairly brisk in all lines. The reorder trade in dry goods is brisk and orders for spring lines are heavy. Travellers report the outlook for trade in this connection very bright. Groceries are moving well and the hardware trade is profiting by the open weather. The marketing of grain continues brisk, although the outlet is limited. Collections continue to improve. Country retail trade is generally active.

Victoria and Vancouver—There is a seasonably quiet tone to trade in all lines here although local retail business continues active. Collections are fair and values of commodities generally hold steady to firm. Activity in real estate continues very active. A good market seems to be about to open here for the grain of the farming provinces of extreme western Canada.

Hamilton.—There is still a quiet tone to the movement of wholesale lines but retail trade here and in the surrounding country is fairly active. Collections generally are good. Values of commodities hold firm. Country produce is now coming forward better although receipts in many lines are still light.

BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Over Fifty Pounds of Dynamite Explodes in Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 4.—Over fifty pounds of dynamite in a shed at St. Romauld exploded yesterday afternoon, the shock hurling two men through the air, injuring them only slightly, however, causing nearly every building along the south shore down as far as St. Joseph de Levis and as far west as St. Nicholas to quiver, and breaking many windows. St. Romauld Church especially was damaged, the window panes and lamps being smashed. The noise was heard at Quebec. The explosion badly wrecked some of the buildings near by.

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