Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. AUGUST 12, 1906

The Parable of the Two Sons.—Luke 15: 11-32.

Commentary.—I. Leaving home (vs. 11-13). 11. A certain man—The simple, unpretentious beginning of the most beautiful of all the parables. The man is here the image of Gad the Father—Lange. Two sons—The two sons may be said to be representative of mankind, for "we have in them examples of two great phases of alienation from God—the elder is blanded by self-righteousness, the younger—"He represents openly wicked persons, such as the publicans and sinners." He also represents the thoughless, careless youth. He was over confident and could be easily deceived. Give me—It has been a custom in the east for sons to demand and receive their portion of the inheritance during the father's lifetime.—Clarke. "The request showed (1) selfishness, (2) ingratitude, (3) self will, (4) a determination to do wrong, (5) undutifulness, (6) narrow vision." It indicated a state of mind from which every kind of sin takes its rise—the desire to be independent of God and to enjoy a liberty which is only another name for license. Man often thinks he can be happier to yield to his unrestrained lusts and desires. He divided ..his living—The yielding to the request strikingly sets forth the permission of freewill to man, and also the fact of God's bestowing many gifts upon even the unthankful and disobedient. Man's will is supreme in fiving his destiny.

13. Not many days—He had decided upon his course and hastened to be gone. "This shadows forth the rapidity (1) of national and (2) individual degeneracy." —Farrar. Gathered all together—"Sinners who go astray from God venture their all." Took his journey —He was weary of his father's government and desired greater liberty. As soon as the bridle of restraining grace is taken off, we are soon gone.—Henry. The journey the prodigal took represents the sinner in his departure from God. He went into a "far country," far from truth and virtue. Wasted his substance—So sinners waste the gifts God has given them. The worldly life is always a wasteful life. It wastes body and soul, life and health, time, talents and all that is precious and valuable. "Sinners waste their Bibles, their Sabbaths, their religious training, their heavenly inheritance and get nothing in return." With riotous living—In verse 30 we see how low he fell. His body, mind and soul were debased.

II. In deep distress (vs. 14-16). 14. Spent all—He did not stop until his last dollar was gone. His passions reigned. This represents the sinner who has thrown away the mercy, favor and love of God, and has wilfully rejected the salvation of Christ. It seems that he spent all very soon; the enjoyment of sin is brief." A mighty famine—The soul living at a distance from God, and shut out from intercourse with Him, will very soon feel its own utter emptiness. A mighty famine will follow. In want—Real want is soul want. The prodigal now felt the effects of his dissipated course. The steps downward were "apostasy, profligacy, penalty." See Prov. xxiv. 34. The soul has many cravings and the pleasures, riches and honors of this world can never satisfy it.

15. Joined himself to a citizen—The same wicked life that before was represented by riotous living is here represented by servile living, for sinners are perfect slaves. The devil is the citizen of that country; he is both in city and country. Sinners join themselves to him to go at his bidding (John viii. 34), and are dependent upon him for their living. —Henry. To feed swine—This was doubly degrading, and especially so to a Jew. "The degradation at the end of a course of sin is here represented." "Shame, contempt and distress are wedded to sin, and can never be divorced."

16. With the husks—The husks were not the pods of some other fruit, but "the fruit of the carob-tree, used for feeding swine." He was driven to the extremity of trying to satisfy his hunger with the food that was fit only for swine. So sinners endeavor to satisfy the soul with earthly and sensual delights. No man gave unto him—Those whom he had called his friends now deserted him. They had taken his money and then cast him aside. Satan's agents do the same to-day. The saloonkeeper will rob a man of his money, health and character, and then kick him out of the back door to die.

III. The decision to return home (vs. 17-19).

17. He came to himself—Sin dethrones the reason. A state of sin is a state of folly and madness, but the madness is in the heart (Eccl. ix. 3). His lack of reason is seen, 1. In that he called for his money. 2. When he left home. 3. When he went to live with harlots. 4. When he undertook to satisfy his hunger with swine's food. But he now begins to sense his condition and see his folly. Those who have once known the Lord cannot derive satisfaction from the world. Bread enough and to spare—The lowest in my father's house has bread to give to the poor. God's people are abundantly supplied with good things. I perish—Sinners will not come to Christ until they see themselves ready to perish. 18. I will arise—He had left home by his own free will, and he must return in the same way. God compels no one to do right. And go—Following the decision there must be an effort put forth. In returning to God there is something to do. I have sinned—The first thing to do is to make a full confession of our sins (I. John i. 9; Job xxxiii, 27, 28). Against heaven—Against God. Every sin is a sin against God. 19. No more worthy—He is ready to humble himself. He knows that in justice his father could shut the door against him; he pleads for mercy. True penitents have a high regard for the privileges of God's house, and are ready to take the lowest place in it.

IV. The return and the welcome (vs. 20-24).

20. He arose—He immediately did all of these things that he had decided upon. Great way off—He was coming slowly, in rags, in disgrace, questioning about his welcome. Father saw him—The father was ever watching for his return. So God knows when we start toward Him. Sin has made the distance great, but as soon as the lost one starts to return the Father has compassion. And ran, etc.—This represents the readiness with which God receives returning sinners. 21. The son said—He makes his confession; he abases himself. All true penitents feel their unworthiness. They are conscious that they deserve nothing but death, and their only hope is in the mercy of Christ.

22. But the father—The father did not wait until he had finished his confession. Said to his servants—The father's joy is full and he instantly issues orders to celebrate his return.—Willcock. Bring In this we see the great affection of the father and his willingness to forgive forth quickly (R. V.) — Let us show at once by our actions that the wanderer is fully forgiven and reinstated. Put a ring on his hand—A sign of affection and that he was a free man. There is no license given here to adorn the body, as some have vainly tried to show. The true standard for suen adorning is given by Paul and Peter (1 Tim. 2, 9-10; 1 Peter 3: 3, 4).

23. Be merry—Be joyful and happy. The Bible gives the children of God license to shout for joy. When Christ restores the wanderer there is general rejoicing and he is immediately treated as a son . 24. Was dead—"Lost to all good, given up to all evil." Is alive again—Here was special cause for rejoicing . Who would not be partaker of this joy?

V. The elder brother (vs. 25-32). 28. He was angry—Our Lord now holds up to the murmuring Pharisees a likeness of themselves. As the elder brother is angry at the joy which welcomes the prodigal home from his wanderings, so have these men murmured at the mercy with which Jesus has received the publican and the sinner.—Whedon. Intreated him—As Jesus was then entreating the captious Pharisees not to spurn the repenting outcasts. 29, 30. In these verses Jesus gives, in parable, the substance of the Pharisaic murmurings: We are better than others and should have great respect and deference paid us; but you have left us and interested yourself in these publicans and sinners. 31. All.... thine—All is within thy reach. If you do not enjoy my bounty it is because you will not. Notice that the parable leaves the elder brother on the outside, stubbornly refusing to enter. "After the parable has thus fulfilled its immediate object, it may be applied to a great variety of equivalent cases. We may truly then say that the elder son is the Jews and the younger the Gentiles; and that the return of the prodigal is the restoration of the Gentiles to the church of God."—Wedon.

This "pearl" of the parables is a most beautiful portrayal of the Father's pity, tenderness and love. Whether we look at the prodigal as an unsaved sinner, a son of God, by creation, as was Adam (Luke iii. 38), or as a backslidden sinner, a son of God, by recreation, the teaching is the same, the love of the Father. In the parable we see a young person.

I. Discontented. "Give me" (v. 12.) He demanded a change. He chafed against restraint. He wanted his own way. He longed to be independent. He was not contented.

II. Distant. "Son gathered all together and took his journey into a far country" (v. 13.) "Far" from the light of the Father's smile, "far" from the touch of the Father's hand, "far" from the joy of the Father's approval. The life of the wanderer is "far' from God. He is 'an alien in a strange land" (Exod. xviii. 3).

III. Dissatisfied. "There wasted his substance in riotous living" (v. 13.) The life of a wanderer from God is an utter failure, and the respectable moral sinner wastes his substance as really as the profligate, immortal sinner sooner or later. They both squander all, money, health, time, talents, opportunities, everything. They gather "all" (v. 13), they spend "all" (v. 14).

IV. Disappointed. 'A mighty famine" brought 'want" (v. 14.) He was ready to "perish with hunger' (v. 17.) To him were fulfilled the words of God, 'The desire of the wicked shall perish" Psa. cxii. 10.) "The expectation of the wicked shall perish (Prov. x. 28.) Solomon knew this by bitter experience (Eccl. ii. 10-23.) Another prodigal, a soldier dying in a hospital, said, "I have tried war honor, the pursuit of money, of pleasure, and I have tried vice, but I have found satisfaction in nothing!" It is ever so. Satan never keeps his word.

V. Coming to himself. "He came to himself" (v. 17. He began to be disenthralled from the enchanter's power. He was aroused from the lethargy of sinful insanity, he woke from his dream of sensual pleasure, he stepped out of his grave.

VI. Considering. 'He said" (v. 17.) He began to contrast his present with his past. There is hope for a sinner who will obey the command to "consider" (Hag. i. 5, 7.) A pleasure-loving young lady was persuaded to think on her eternal interests. The world was fascinating, and the life of a Christian seemed narrow and unattractive, but as she thought of the future she said to herself, "I will decide this matter. Why should I longer halt between two opinions?" Taking a sheet of paper she wrote upon one page, "Reasons why I should serve the Lord." And upon the opposite page, "Reasons why I should serve the world." There were so many more reasons in favor of Christianity than of worldliness than she immediately turned her face toward God and heaven.

VII. Confession. "I have sinned against heaven" (vs. xviii. 21. He acknowledged he was without excuse. Not a word of "faults" or "failing" or "wild oats." He called his wrong doing by the right name. It was sin. When man takes his place as a sinner the Father can receive him as a son. "If we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins" (I. John i. 9).

VIII. Contrition. "I..am no fore worthy to be called thy son" (vs. 19,21.) To repent of sin is to be humbly conscious of deserving all punishment for sin.

X. Conciliated. "Robe .... put it on him" (v. 22.) "The robe of righteousness" (Isa. lx. 10.) As C. H. McIntosh says, "Sonship being founded on resurrection, stands connected with perfect justification, stands connected with perfect justification, perfect righteousness, perfect freedom from everything that could in anywise be against us. God could not have us in his presence with sin upon us. The Father could not have the prodigal at his table with the rags of the far country upon him. He could fall on his neck and kiss him in those rags. God in Christ has stooped to the lowest point of a man's moral condition, that by stooping he might raise man to the highest point of blessedness in fellowship with himself."—A. C. M.

MAJOR DREYFUS SLAPPED IN THE FACE.

Publicly Insulted by an Officer With a View to Drive Him From Active Service.

New York, July 30.—A special cable to the New York Herald from Paris and dated Wednesday, says: Just after being honored by President Fallieres at the Elysee Palace to-day, Major Dreyfus was publicly insulted in the Cercle Militaire, one of the most exclusive clubs in Paris, by a commandant, who slapped him in the face.

It was at a reception given by the Cercle Militaire to the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery, that Major Dreyfut and Commandant Targe made their first appearance in a military garb, since the recent court verdict. As soon as Major Dreyfus came into the salon an officer, whose name is not yet known, ran up and slapped him in the face. The Major did not reply.

Instantly there was almost a riot in the club rooms, two groups being formed of sympathizers and opponents of Dreyfus.

It appears that the incident was prearranged and the officer who attacked Dreyfus is said to have declared that he would refuse to fight a duel in order to bring opprobrium on Major Dreyfus and force him to retire from active service.

Several other disagreeable incidents are said to have occurred in the club rooms to-night and a great crowd is in front of the doors which have been closed.

No Truth in Story.

Paris, July 30.—An official denial was issued to-day regarding the rumor that Major Dreyfus had been assassinated yesterday by a brother officer at the military club.

The official statement says: "A denial of the most formal kind is authorized concerning the incident which it is rumored occurred last night at the Military Club, during a dinner at which Major Dreyfus was present. The facts are as follows:

"According to custom the officers of the first cavalry division gave a dinner to two newly-appointed lieutenants and the Minister of War authorized the officers upon their unanimous request, to invite Major Dreyfus. The dinner occurred and was marked throughout by animated sentiments of the most perfect good fellowship. The officers separated towards 9.30 p.m. without the occurrence of anything which could give rise to the rumor put in circulation."

BACK TAXES OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Will Have to Pay County $2,800,000 on An Assessment of $180,000,000.

Chicago, July 30.—The three cornered controversy between the Board of Review, the executors of the Marshall Field estate and the city corporation counsels, came to an end yesterday, when the taxing body decided that the Field estate should be taxed at a total of $180,000,000, this year, including back taxes. The decision means that the executors of the estate will be compelled to pay to the county $2,800,000, which is more than the total amount of property on which Mr. Field was taxed during the last year of his life.

The greater part of this sum to be paid is to come from the collection of back taxes on which Mr. Field is held by the Board to have escaped payment. The members of the Board estimated the back taxes without any authentic figure to guide them.

The President of the Board, F. W. Upham, held that the Board should fix the amount of property upon which taxes had not been collected since 1899, at an average of $15,000,000 a year, amounting to $105,000,000 for the seven years.

To this sum will be added ten per cent. interest fixed by the law to be collected in all cases of this kind. This interest amounts to $432,000. The personal property upon which the state shall be compelled to pay taxes for this year was placed at $25,000,000.

RAN INTO HARROW.

AUTOMOBILISTS THROWN OUT AT WINNIPEG.

Three Ladies and Two Gentlemen Tarown Several Feet by an Accident on the Winnipeg Exhibition Track—Not Seriously Injured.

Winnipeg, uly 30.—While speeding on the track at the exhibition grounds to-night Wilson Pattison in his auto collided with a track harrow. There were three ladies and another gentleman in the machine at the time and all were thrown out and hurled between 20 and 30 feet, but escaped serious injury, although two of the ladies were unconscious for a considerable time. The harrow had been left on the track owing to the fact that the teams which were hauling it had run away when the fireworks started shortly before and had jumped the fence.

Their driver was injured, while the horses escaped, consequently the harrow was not removed. No one knew it was there.

ALFONSO'S MERRY PRANKS.

Mother Faints at Appearance in Drawing Room of Horse.

Madrid, July 30.—His Kingship, his marriage and his approaching fatherhood do not in the faintest diminish Alfonso's exuberance of spirits.

When visiting Windsor Castle he amazed the staid English court by turning cartwheels as proof of his acrobatic skill; while at La Grange he clambered up the rocky mountains like an Andalusian goat, and he signalled his return to Madrid by another feat.

The King is a splendod and fearless horseman, and it has been whispered from court circles that on Sunday he rode his horse up the stairs of the royal palace and into the drawing-room of the dowager. The sensational appearance of the King is said to have so startled her Majesty that she fainted.

HURT WHILE MOWING.

Serious Accident to a Well-Known Horse Breeder Near Cobourg.

Cobourg despatch: Mr. Gorge Cockburn, sen., of Baltimore, a well-known horseman and breeder, was very seriously injured on Tuesday. He was in a field with a team attached to a mowing machine, when something (an automobile, it is stated) frightened the horses and they ran away. The outer end of the cutting bar caught Mr. Cockburn by the feet and he was dragged through the field for forty rods before the team was stopped. He is very seriously injured, but this morning his condition was reported slightly improved.

TEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Incendiary Fires at Rapides Des Joachim, Quebec.

Quebec, July 30.—The Attorney-General's Department of the Province received a despatch yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, which stated that property was destroyed by fire the night previous by incendiarism and ten lives lost at Rapides Des Joachim, county of Pontiac. The despatch gave no further information, and the department immediately wired the Provincial Detective Bureau at Montreal to send a man to the county of Pontiac to investigate the despatch and particulars of the holocaust if true.

NOW THE HINDOO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EMPLOYERS IMPORT HIM EN MASSE.

Manual Labor is SIo Scarce That Some 2,000 Orientals Will Be Shipped In —Better Than the Chinese or Japanese.

Wancouver, July 30.—The Hindoos who have been working here for the past year have taken advantage of the call for manual laborers for sawmill, ralway and other work to send home the joyful tidings to India, with the result that it is announced that 2,000 will be here shortly. Dr. D. R. Davichand has a contract with a number of sawmills adjacent to Vancouver to furnish that number of Sikh and Hindoo laborers. He has already placed 300. Most of these men are British army reservists, and they are found to be better for work in the mills than Chinese and Japanese.

It is probable that the white workers will protest against this importation of men from India. They want to make this a white British Columbia. However, the mills say it is impossible to get enough white men. Caucasians who may find it difficult to get employment in the mills of Michingan should come to the coast.

KIPLING'S LATEST.

STIRRING POEM ENTITLED SOUTH AFRICA.

Eloquent Yet Condensed Statement of British Case in That Country—Reminded of Price to Loose the Yoke.

London, July 30.—The Standard this morning publishes a stirring poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "South Africa," which the Standard calls "An eloquent yet condensed statement of the Britnsh case in that country." It is a satire on the Government's alleged haste to frame new constitutions for the South African colonies under which some persons fear that Boer ascendency again will be established in the Transvaal.

Mr. Kipling reminds Englishmen of the price paid to loose "The yoke 'neath which our brethren lay," and condemns the alleged treachery by which the colonists again will be betrayed into the hands of the Boers, saying:

"Our rulers juggingly devise
To sell them back again."

HAVE RESIGNED.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF COMMISSION DROPS OUT.

San Francisco, July 30.—Dr. Edward T. Devine, Col. George H. Pippy and Edward F. Moran, composing the commission which has had the relief work in charge here, resigned last night, the resignations to take effect on August 1. Dr. Devine, who was sent here from New York by President Roosevelt as the representative of the National Red Cross, and who has been directing the relief work, made known his intention of resigning several days ago. Colonel Pippy also declared some days ago that he would resign because of the pressure of private business. Moran's resignation was not expected. A salary of $6,000 a year was attached to the positions. The relief work will be carried on by sub-committees.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain market is very dull with receipts nil and prices nominal.

Hay in better supply, with prices firmer; 15 loads sold at $9 to $10.50 a ton for new, and at $15 to $17 for old. Straw sold for at $11 a ton for one load.

Dressed hogs are scarce and firm, with light quoted at $10.85 to $11, and heavy at $10.65 to $10.75.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 81	$ 0 00
Do., red, bush.	0 81	0 00
Do, spring, bush.	0 75	0 78
Do, goose, bush.	0 75	0 73
Oats, bush.	0 40	0 41
Barley, bush	0 48	0 50
Peas, bush.	0 72	0 00
Rye, bush.	0 65	0 00
Hay, new, per ton	9 00	10 50
Do, old, per ton	15 00	17 00
Straw, per ton	10 00	11 00
Dressed hogs	10 65	11 00
Eggs, dozen	0 21	0 24
Butter, dairy	0 17	0 22
Do, creamery	0 22	0 25
Chickens, alive, per lb.	0 15	0 16
Hens, per lb.	0 10	0 11
Turkeys, per lb.	0 13	0 15
Potatoes, new, bush	0 85	1 10
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 50
Do, forequarters	5 00	6 50
Do, choice, carcase	7 50	8 50
Do, medium, carcase	6 00	6 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 50	10 50
Veal, per cwt.	8 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	12 00	13 00

Manitoba Wheat.

At the Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing wheat quotations: July 79⅞c bid, Aug. 80c bid, Oct. 77½c bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York	83¼	83¼	85⅝	88
Detroit	76½	77⅜	80¼	—
St. Louis	73¼	74¼	77¾	—
Minneapolis	76⅛	76⅛	77⅝	—
Toledo	76½	77⅜	80¼	83½
Duluth	78¼	77	77⅛	—

British Cattle Markets

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10¾c to 12¼c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9¼c to 9⅝c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c to 15½c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.

Trade in fat cattle was dull, only the good ones finding ready sale, while the market was decidedly dull for common to medium classes. Several lots were reported as left unsold at the close of the market.

Exporters.—There were few shipping cattle offered and they were of common to medium quality, selling at $4.50 to $4.60 per cwt. Export bulls sold at $3.50 to $4.65 per cwt. Had there been some choice shipping cattle they no doubt would have brought a better price.

Butchers'.—A very few picked butchers' of prime quality were reported as having sold at $4.50 to $4.75; fair to good at $4.12½ to $4.35; common to $3.50 to $3.75; cows at $2.50 to $3.50; canners, $1.75 to $2.

Feeders and Stockers.—Harry Murby reports trade easy at following prices: Best 900 to 1,000 lb. steers, $3.80 to $4; best 800 to 900 lb. steers, $3.60 to $3.80; best 600 to 800 lb. steers, $3.25 to $3.60; medium stockers from $3 to $3.25; common stockers from $2.10 to $2.50.

Milch Cows.—There were a few farmers looking for some good cows, but there was not enough to supply them. One extra fine cow sold at $70, another at $54; the balance at $30 to $45 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices ranged from $3.50 per cwt. for "bobs" to $4.50 to $6 per cwt. for good to choice.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes, $4 to $4.40; bucks, $3 to $3.60; lambs, $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Mr. Harris reports selects at $7.90 and lights at $7.65 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—The general condition of trade here has shown little change during the past week. The movement of wholesale trade is not heavy, but the outlook favors a good trade in fall and winter lines. Heavy shipments in autumn dry goods are going forward and prices are steady with firmness noted in some lines of cottons and wools. The movement of groceries is fair. Sugars are in active demand for preserving and prices are firm. Dried fruits are scarce and firm. Hardware continues to move briskly. Some dry goods houses report between 85 and 90 per cent. of paper being paid. Farmers are busy haying, and country trade has a quiet tone. The business in dairy products continues brisk.

Toronto.—There is a continued satisfactory tone to general trade here, the result of a good business moving throughout the country. The dry goods trade reports a heavy movement in general fall lines and particularly in ready-made garments. The sorting trade for seasonable lines is active. Values of linens, woollens and cottons hold firm. In the hardware trade there is a heavy demand for ouilding supplies and farm machinery. Prices are generally steady. The grocery trade is moderately active. Sugars are firm and in active demand. The pack of strawberries will be light, and not more than fifty per cent. of wholesalers' orders will be filled. The outlooks for other fruits is good with the exception of plums.

London.—Wholesale stocks are moving fairly well, but most of the trade is in fall lines. Sorting orders in light lines of dry goods are not heavy, but are well distributed. Country trade has a quiet tone. The outlook for future trade is very encouraging.

Vancouver and Victoria.—There is a continued good tone to trade all along the coast. Wholesale lines are moving fairly well and collections are good.

Hamilton.—There is a good volume of business moving in all lines. The sorting trade is fairly active and heavy shipments of staple lines are being made for fall account. Country trade is fair. Receipts of produce are not heavy, and values hold generally firm. Collections are fair to good.

Ottawa.—The outlook for future trade here is satisfactory. The demand for wholesale lines is good, and retail trade is fairly active. High prices for cheese and the heavy make have a good effect upon collections, and the crops hereabouts are generally in fine condition.

Winnipeg.—Trade here continues active in all lines. Wholesale shipments of fall lines are heavy, while trade for immediate requirements and the retail movement is a little quiet, the farmers being busy upon their land. The crops are looking better than ever before at this time of the year, and the wheat crop will be the heaviest in the history of the country. The exportable surplus of both wheat and oats will be large.

RICH MAN DIES.

AND TWO ALLEGED WIVES CLAIM HIS WEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn., July 30.—Joseph R. Bacot, a wealthy industrial promoter from San Francisco, died suddenly Tuesday at Gaeton's Hotel, from excessive drinking. With him and registered as his wife was a handsome woman, who asserts that he married her in Canada last summer.

One hour after Bacot died, an express company delivered to this wife a steel strong box, shipped by a Clarksville, Mississippi, bank, and which, it is said, contains $100,000 in jewels, money and bonds. Twelve hours after the coming of the strong box, another wife arrived, hailing like the box, from Clarksdale, who says that she has been twice married to Bacot, a divorce intervening between the first marriage 18 years ago, and the second, about six years ago. She was after the box, which the Canadian wife declined to give up.

Both women were registered at the some hotel as Mrs. Joseph R. Bacot, and both demanded the body as well as the box. Later, the Mississippi woman telephoned her attorneys, and after consulting them, relinquished all claim, for the time, stating that the expense of dragging the case through Canadian courts would outweigh the gains. The dead man is known to have possessed fully $20,000 worth of diamonds, besides real estate and bonds.

LABOR STATISTICIANS.

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION IN SESSION AT BOSTON.

Canadian Government's Plan of Supervision of Contract Wages in High Favor in United States—Generally Approved.

Boston, Mass., July 30.—Routine business was on the programme to-day when the delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America assembled for their second day's session. The committee on arrangements had prepared visits to points of historical interest and a trip down the harbor was taken after the business session.

W. L. McKenzie King, of Canada, said that the work in Canada is being carried on along the lines used by the National Bureau at Washington and in London, England. Accidents of all kinds due to industrial causes have been classified with a view to having legislation drafted which will make less the possibility of similar accidents.

A discussion on the "fair wage" rate followed, during which it developed that many cities in the United States adopted the Canadian Government's plan of Government supervision of contract wages. This plan met with general approval.

THE MURDERED SAILORS.

Hope to Find Out the Men Who Killed Them.

Quebec, July 30.—The municipal and Provincial authorities, who are working day and night to discover the real perpetrators of the row on the Louise docks on Monday night last, and place the responsibility of the murder of the two sailors of the three-masted schooner M. J. Taylor on the guilty person or persons, have not succeeded so far. The owner of the packknife found embedded in the back of Thomas Powers has not yet been discovered and it is said that unless one of the four R. C. R. soldiers held as prisoners for the crime speaks out the police will never find out the identity of the man who stabbed Powers in the back before he fell into the water. It transpires, however, that three of the R. C. R. soldiers, Corrigan, Higgins and Walsh, were not steamship stokers, as at first alleged.

NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.

CAUSES THE DEATH OF ONE MAN AND THE INJURY OF SIX.

New York, July 30.—By the explosion of two tanks each, containing about 10 gallons of naptha, one man was killed and six men were injured, two of whom are expected to die, at the leather plant of M. Caffery & Son, 229 to 233 New Jersey Railroad avenue, Newark, yesterday. Jas. Caffery is dead. The injured, all of whom are in St. James' hospital, are Matthew Caffery, 60 years old, senior member of the firm; Mathew Caffery, jun., and John Caffery, his sons; Andrew Galle, 223 Kinney street, William Goelvolt, of 23 Belmont avenue, and Joseph Cruik, of 181 Broome street.

The Cafferys live at 69 Walnut st., Newark.

COUPLE KILED BY FEUDISTS.

After Two Years, Five Members of Bereaved Family Take Revenge.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—Strong-hand-Leaptrot was shot and instantly killed and her husband probably fatally wounded last night while sitting on the porch of their residence, near Cherry Valley. The shooting was done by three mounted men, who fired from the front gate.

To-day at Vanndale five Woolbright brothers were arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder. Two years ago, it is said, Mr. Leaptrot killed a member of the Woodbright family.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Lightning Sets Fires Going at Seven Points—Houses Demolished.

St. Louis, Mo., July 30.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck St. Louis and vicinity this afternoon. Lightning started seven fires in different parts of the city. A negro, name unknown, was blown from his wagon under a passing fire engine and was killed. Electric wires were blown down, sheds and a new frame house were demolished and a number of persons were hurt by debris.

REGULATION OF MOTOR CARS.

British Royal Commission Recommends an Increased Tax.

London, July 30.—The Royal Commission on Motor Cars has submitted a report, which recommends new regulations for private cars and public omnibuses. The principal recommendation is for the abolition of the existing speed limit of 20 miles an hour in the open country, only imposing penalties for reckless driving and endangering the public.

It is also recommended that the speed limit be fixed at 12 miles an hour in towns and when rounding dangerous points, and that an increased tax be placed on automobiles, the revenue to be applied to improving the roads.

It is incidentally learned from the report that automobiles have increased from 51,000 in January, 1905, to 88,600 in May, 1906. The taxation during the same period yielded approximately £100,000.

UNDER ARREST.

ALLEGED MURDERER OF MRS. L. A. GENTRY IN TOILS.

One of Those Crimes Committed in Chicago Early in the Year Which Aroused Citizens to White Heat.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—Frank J. Constantine, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Luise A. Gentry, at her home in La Salle avenue, January 6 last, is said to be under arrest in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Constantine is said to have been recognized by a woman who once lived in the apartment in which the murder was committed. She reported to the police authorities at Poughkepsie that the man was Constantine, and he was at once arrested.

The murder of Mrs. Gentry was one of the series of brutal crimes against women which were committed here early in the year, arousing public indignation to white heat. No motive for the crime has ever been discovered. Constantine and Mrs. Gentry were alone in the apartment at the time. The first intimation given of the crime was when Mrs. Gentry fell down a stairway leading from her apartments, striking the doorway of a physician who lived on the floor below. Opening the door he found Mrs. Gentry lying against it with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was dressed for the street. Her death occurred within a few minutes and without her being able to utter a single sound. Constantine was a boarder in the Gentry apartments, and a razor marked "C." was found on the floor just outside the doorway. It has been the theory of the police that he approached her from behind and cut her throat before she was aware of his intention. He was seen by several persons to run from the building. A. Gentry, the husband, of Mrs. Gentry, who is a prosperous business man, offered large rewards for the arrest of Constantine.

"ASS" READ SIGNAL.

PRINCE OLAF'S DONKEY CAUSED MISUNDERSTANDING.

Lighthouse Official's Feelings Were Hurt —Captain Having Charge of King Edward's Gift to Norway's Heir Out With Lighthouse Keeper.

London, July 30.—King Edward lately sent to his grandson, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, a gift of a donkey, confiding the animal to the special care of the captain of the steamship Montebello. When the steamer arrived outside Christiania the captain signaled the lighthouse "All right." No acknowledging signal was given, whereupon the captain set a signal reading, "Ass. One must be as all right as the other."

Still there was no reply, and the captain took his vessel into the harbor. Knowing that the authorities are punctilious in reference to vessels passing the lighthouse being reported, and also being impressed with his responsibility as custodian of the royal donkey, he complained to the officials of the lighthouse's neglect.

An enquiry was immediately instituted, which revealed that when the Montebello passed the lighthouse and gave the first signal the signalman was using the telephone and was unable to reply. When having finished his conversation over the telephone he saw the second signal, he construed the word "ass" as a contemptuous epithet applied to himself.

His dignity was wounded and he refused to report the offender.

WILL LOOK LIKE FOOTMEN.

Revolution in Men's Evening Dress in Britain Coming.

London, July 30.—It seems that the long-talked-of change in men's evening dress is about to be realized. High-class tailors in the west end are already making new samples. During the coming season the coat will be of blue cloth, with a velvet collar and silk facings brought to the edge of the lapel.

Trousers or knee breeches will be optional. They will be of black cloth. Trousers will sometimes have two rows of braid on the side seam. The entire outfit will be similar to the evening dress recently prescribed for gentlemen of the King's household.

This specification includes gilt buttons. On the whole, it looks as if the momentous result will be the garbing of men as footmen instead of waiters.

SANIT-SAENS COMING.

French Composer Consents to Conduct at the Canadian Musical Festival.

Wynne, Ark., July 30.—Mrs. H. A. Saens has consented to conduct his works and other French compositions for the Canadian people at the second cycle of musical festivals to be given throughout Canada by Dr. C. E. A. Harriss. The great French composer was influenced by credentials which the Canadian composer presented from Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier bearing upon this international musical propaganda.

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