Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI
DEC. 16, 1906

Jesus Risen From the Dead.—Matt. 28: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. The women at the tomb (v. 1.) 1. End of the Sabbath—After the Jewish Sabbath was past. It closed on Saturday night at sundown. To dawn—The women probably left their homes at different times. John says, "When it was yet dark" cometh Mary. Mark says they came at the "rising of the sun." First day of the week—**Christ was in the tomb part of Friday, all day Saturday and part of Sunday,** which was called three days according to Jewish reckoning. He arose very early in the morning on the first day of the week. Jesus lay in the grave on Saturday which signified that henceforth the Jewish Sabbath, like all other Jewish institutions, was dead. The first day of the week—the resurrection day, which was called by John the Lord's day, has always been observed by Christians as the Christian Sabbath. The first day of the week was the first day of a new dispensation, which was in every respect better and grander than the old. Mary Magdalene—She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Galilee, and was foremost among the honorable women who ministered unto Christ and His disciples, being especially devoted to Christ for His mercy in casting out from her seven evil spirits (Luke viii. 2, 3). There is no evidence that she was ever a bad character. The other Mary—This was Mary the mother of James the Less and Joses (Mark xv. 47); the same as Mary of Cleophas, a sister of the mother of Christ (John xix. 25). To the women named here Mark adds Salome and Luke adds Joanna and other women. Note the devotion of these women. They came not expecting the resurrection, but bringing spices to embalm Christ. Sepulchre—The tomb was cut in the side of a rock, like a cave, large enough for several persons to enter. The entrance was protected by a stone, sometimes round like a large millstone, rolled in front of the opening, which was at least three or four feet in height and two or three in breadth.

II. The opened sepulchre (v. 2.) 2. Earthquake—The earthquake and the resurrection took place previously to the arrival of the women. There was also an earthquake at the time of Christ's death (Matt. xxvii. 51.) "Both were given for the same purpose, namely, to manifet to the 'senses' of men the mighty operations that were going on beyond the reach of 'sense.'"—Wheaden. Angel of the Lord—Luke says "two men." John says "two angels," while Mark agreeing with Matthew as to the number speaks of him as a "young man." These evangelists evidently speak only angels seen is explained by Lessing: "The supposed discrepancies in the number of angels seen i explained by Lessing: "The whole grave, the whole region about the grave was invisibly swarming with angels. There were not onl ytwo angels but many of them. Sometimes one appears and sometimes another, at different places and speaking different things." Rolled back—"Not that Jesus could not have burst the barrier, but the ministry of angels was necessary to give form to the transaction to human conception." Sat upon it—The angel was probably still seated when the women approached.

III. The angel and his message (vs. 3-7.) 3. Countenance—In the original this word refers not only to the face, but to the general aspect, the general appearance. — Barnes. Lightning—in vivid and intense brightness. White—This was heavenly apparel. This dazzling whiteness was the symbol of joy, purity and glory.—Jacobus. 4. The keepers—The Roman guard. Did shake—The appearance was sudden and unexpected. As dead men—"It is very probable that the splendor of a glorified body is always sufficient to overwhelm the senses and prostrate the strength of a living mortal." See Dan. viii. 27; Rev. i. 27. 5. Said unto the women—The angel who sat upon the stone had entered the tomb as the women drew near, and then the women entered also, and the words of the angel were spoken to them on the inside (Mark xvi. 5; Luke xxiv. 3.) All apparently entered, but Mary Magdalene finding the sepulchre empty, hastened away to tell Peter and John that Jesus was not there (John xx. 1, 2.) Fear not ye—The angel's message embraces the remainder of this verse and verses 6 and 7. He spoke words of peace and comfort to these mourning friends of Jesus. The keepers and the enemies of Jesus had reason to fear, but these disciples had great reason to rejoice.

6. Not here—Tombs and Roman guards and seals could not hold the Prince of life. Wicked men tried to keep the Savior in the grave, and for centuries infidelity has been dashing its surging waves against the door of the tomb, but they have fallen harmless, for He is not there: "He is risen." Is risen—The manner of the reuniting of Christ's soul and body in His resurrection is a mystery, one of the secret things that does not belong to us. The resurrection of Jesus was the crowning proof that He is the Son of God (Rom. i. 4). As He said—See Matt. xvi. 21; xvii. 23; Luke ix. 22, 44, 45; xviii. 31-33. See the place—Pointing doubtless to the particular cell in the tomb.—Whedon. This would be convincing evidence. 7. Go quickly—The resurrection did two things: 1. It revived the dead hopes of the disciples. It was a time of gladness and brought (1) joy, 2) victory, (3) faith. Only the fact of the resurrection can account for the marvelous change that came to them, by which they were filled with courage to suffer and die for their risen Lord. 2. The resurrection brought hope to humanity: (1) It brought the hope of immortal life beyond the grave. (2) It gives assurance of our own resurrection with spiritual bodies like His glorious body. (3) Christ is alive and is thus able to make His promises good to us; He is able to save unto the uttermost, seeing He "ever liveth." (4) The risen Christ is the remedy for every trouble. (5) The fear of death and the grave is removed. In Christ death has met its Master, and the grave can no longer claim to be the victor. Tell His disciples—Instead of anointing Him as dead they may rejoice in His being alive from the dead. "Death hath no more dominion over Him." Into Galilee—According to His promise in Matt xxvi. 32.

IV. Jesus appears to the women (vs. 8-10).

8. With fear—Fear at what they had seen, joy at what they had heard.—Schaff. 9. Jesus met them—This was the second appearance. The first appearance was to Mary Magdalene (Mark xvi. 9). It seems that when she told Peter and John of the empty tomb they at once ran to the sepulchre to see for themselves (John xx. 11-18). Later in the morning Jesus met the other women who had gone to tell the disciples, who were probably scattered and may have been some distance away. All hail—Literally, rejoice; the Greek salutation on meeting and parting. Worshipped Him—By falling on the knees and touching the ground with the forehead.

10. Shall they see me—This public appointment was made in order that the whole body of disciples might meet the risen Lord. Five hundred were present on a mountain in Galilee.

V. The Roman guard bribed (vs. 11-15). 11. The watch—We suppose the quarternion or guard of four soldiers.—Whedon. 12. Taken counsel—They probably had a hurried, informal meeting to consider the best course to pursue. Large money—It took a large bribe to induce them to thus criminate themselves. 13. While we slept—The absurdity of this position is apparent: "1. The disciples could not have stolen Jesus away had they attempted it. 2. The disciples were as much amazed at the news of the resurrection as were the priests. 3. The Roman soldiers set to watch Jesus' tomb would not all be asleep at the same time. 4. The council could not have voted large sums of money merely to have reported a truth. 5. Sleeping soldiers could not know what took place."

14. Will persuade him—Perhaps by bribes, or by threatening to report his evil deeds to the Roman emperor. Secure you—From the penalty of sleeping on guard, which was death. 15. Until this day—The story started by the soldiers was reported until the time of the writing of the account by Matthew.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

1. The Marys. "Mary Magdalene and the other Mary came" (v. 1). Jesus had died. There was no doubt of that. The soldiers thrust the spear into his side and there issued blood and water (John xix. 34). The Roman centurion assured Pilate that Jesus was dead (Mark xv. 44, 45). The chief priests knew it (Matt. xxvii. 63). Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus lovingly wrapped him in fragrant linen and buried him (John xix. 40). The tomb was a new one, where never before had man lain, so there was no doubt of the identity of the body of Jesus (Luke xxiv. 53). At Pilate's bidding the Pharisees made the sepulchre secure, sealing the stone and setting a watch (Matt. xxvii. 66). When the great stone was rolled to the door of the sepulchre the men went away, but the Marys seemed to have lingered (Mark xv. 47, Luke xxiii. 55, 56.

II. The message. An angel brings the message of joy. Angels sang at Christ's advent. Angels ministered to him after his temptation. Angels strengthened him in the garden of agony. They were never absent from his hour of need except when he bore our sins upon the tree.

3. Progress. "He goeth before you.. there shall ye see him" (v. 7). Jesus had often told his disciples of the future and his life was always suggesting his death, but they had not understood. They had read superficially the victories of his life being so occupied with their to-day, that his suggestions of to-morrow fell unheeded. Now all is over, they turn instinctively to lavish their affections upon him in his grave. Many disciples are like this. They rest in a past experience, lavish time and affection on its preservation and fail to go on and walk in newness of life."

III. The meeting. 1. Obedience rewarded. "They departed quickly" (v. 7). "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness" (Isa. 64: 5). Everything in the Christian life hinges upon obedience. Our ability to trust corresponds with our willingness to obey (I John. 3: 22). 2. Love encouraged. "They came and held him by the feet and worshipped him" (v. 9). Christ's first manifestations of himself were in accordance with the great principles he had taught. Love was revealed to love. 3. Faith strengthened. "Then said Jesus unto them" (v. 10). The words of Jesus are the warrant of our faith. His first words after his resurrection are significant. They were (1) words of courage. "Be not afraid" (v. 10). An evangelist, preaching in a dangerous part of a wicked city, was suddenly startled by a great excitement in the street. A crowd had gathered about the house and were shouting in the Italian language, "Death to the heretic." He knew that the cry meant butchery. Humanly speaking there was no deliverance. There was not even a spot in which to hide. His feeling was one of abject terror. As he tried to crowd himself into the little box which served as a pulpit, his little Bible fell open and his eyes rested upon the words, "It is I, be not afraid." As suddenly as the fear had come it departed. He rose calm and fearless. Just then two men entered a narrow side door with drawn daggers. He supposed they had come to end his life, but one of them said, "Don't be afraid! we are friends, follow us," and they led him out through the crowd which opened to let them pass.

TO THE KING'S TASTE.

King Edward's Chef Talks of Royal Employer's Menu.

London, Dec. 3.—Cedar, the Prince of Wales' chef, has given to a reporter some points regarding the royal gustatory preferences. He says that oysters rank high among the favorite dishes of the King and the Prince of Wales, perhaps disputing place with caviare. Both, however, have to pass a doctor before they are served. He has to satisfy himself that everything is pure before it is placed on the royal tables.

Beginning to Compromise.

London, Dec. 3.— Although it has been feared that the recent speeches of Premier Campbell-Bannerman and A. J. Balfour had closed the door to compromise on the education question, when the education bill reached the report stage in the House of Lords to-night minor concessions were made on both sides, and Lord Lansdowne, the Opposition leader, delivered a conciliatory speech. The utmost diversity of opinion, however, still prevails as to the fate of the measure.

A Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis yesterday returned two indictments with a total of 72 counts, against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, charging the company with having accepted rebates and discriminated in legal freight rates on shipments of oil.

FOR FARMERS.

SAMPLES OF CHOICE GRAIN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.

To the Editor

Sir,—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch experimental farm at Indian Head, Sask., and at Brandon, Man. The distribution will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats—Banner, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo (white varieties), and Goldfinder (yellow).

Wheat—Red Fife, Preston, Pringle's Champlain, Percy, Stanley, Huron and White Fife.

Barley, six-rowed—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield and Claude. Two-rowed—Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney.

Indian Corn (for ensilage)— Early orts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early, and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Rochester Rose, Money Maker and Late Puritan.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before Feb. 15, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the varieties they prefer with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early, to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until March, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Wm. Saunders,
Director Experimental Farms.

FINAL ESTIMATES.

FIELD CROP ACREAGE AND YIELD FOR 1906.

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1906 crop, as compiled from returns of actual yields made by threshers and our staff of correspondents. The figures are slightly below the forecast of August:

Fall wheat—787,287 acres, yielding 18,841,774 bush. or 23.9 bush. per acre, as compared with 17,933,961 and 22.5 in 1905.

Spring wheat—171,745 acres, yielding 3,267,000 bush., or 19.0 bush. per acre, as compared with 3,582,627 and 18.8 in 1905.

Barley—756,163 acres, yielding 25,253,011 bush., or 33.4 bush. per acre, as compared with 24,265,394 and 31.4 in 1905.

Oats—2,716,711 acres, yielding 108,341,455 bush., or 39.9 bush. per acre, as compared with 105,563,572 and 39.6 in 1905.

Peas—410,356 acres, yielding 7,388,987 bush., or 18.0 bush. per acre, as compared with 7,100,021 and 19.0 in 1905.

Beans—51,272 acres, yielding 950,312 bush., or 18.5 bush. per acre as compared with 846,443 and 16.7 in 1905.

Rye—75,870 acres, yielding 1,327,582 bush., or 16.6 bush. per acre, as compared with 1,714,951 and 16.9 in 1905.

Buckwheat—106,444 acres, yielding 1,792,903 bush., or 16.8 bush. per acre, as compared with 2,199,652 and 21.7 in 1905.

Potatoes—136,064 acres, yielding 15,029,299 bush., or 110 bush. per acre, as compared with 14,366,040 and 108 in 1905.

Carrots—4,980 acres, yielding 1,598,698 bush., or 321 bush. per acre, as compared with 1,846,659 and 335 in 1905.

Mangel wurzels—69,352 acres, yielding 32,863,192 bush., or 474 bush. per acre, as compared with 33,216,930 and 481 in 1905.

Turnips—132,512 acres, yielding 57,030,151 bush., or 431 bush. per acre, as compared with 57,654,086 and 426 in 1905.

Corn for husking (in the ear)—289,456, yielding 23,988,682 bushels, or 82.9 bushels per acre, as against 20,922,919 and 70.9 in 1905.

Corn for silo and fodder (green)—180,796 acres, yielding 2,149,413 tons, or 11.89 per acre, as against 2,284,812 and 12.36 in 1905.

Hay and clover—3,069,917 acres, yielding 4,862,830 tons, or 1.58 tons per acre, as against 5,847,494 and 1.94 in 1905.

Statistics of Live Stock.

Horses—No. on hand, 688,147, against 672,781 in 1905 No. sold in the year ending June 30th, 64,761, against 62,588 in 1905.

Cattle—No. on hand, 2,963,618, against 2,889,503 in 1905. No. sold in year, 741,476, against 714,007 in 1905.

Sheep—No. on hand, 1,304,809, against 1,324,153 in 1905. No. sold in year, 574,416, against 603,736 in 1905.

Swine—No. on hand, 1,819,778, against 1,906,460 in 1905. No. sold in year, 2,222,758, against 2,267,583 in 1905.

Poultry—No. on hand, 10,254,834, against 9,738,493 in 1905. No. sold in year, 3,473,708, against 3,340,802 in 1905.

A Liberal convention was held at Breadalbane, P. E. I., and John S. Cousins, of Park Corner, was nominated a candidate for the first district of Queen's in the Provincial Legislature, the seat of the late Hon. George Simpson.

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LEAVES CHURCH.

Dr. Crapsey Will Consecrate Rest of His Life to Fight for His Beliefs.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Bowing to the will of the Church, but refusing to make a "cowardly retraction" of the belief which induced the Church to terminate his ministry, the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, of this city, renounced his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church in a letter to Bishop William David Walker, of the Diocese of Western New York. In this letter the Rev. Dr. Crapsey reaffirmed his belief that the "notion of the origin of Jesus, that a son of man was born without a human father, is without foundation in history." He also asserted that "when I say of Jesus that He ascended into heaven I do not mean, and cannot mean that in His physical body of flesh, blood and bones he floated into space, and has for two thousand years been existing somewhere in the sky in that very physical body of flesh, blood and bones."

Declaring that he is about to carry the case to the free intelligence and enlightened conscience of the world, he counsels the "hundreds of clergymen and thousands of laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church who have reached the same conclusion" as he has, not to be dismayed and stay where they are.

RATHER BE IN RUSSIA.

Lament of a Foreigner Sent to Penitentiary at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—Joseph Milestein, the foreigner, was to-day sentenced to three years in penitentiary for shooting at a man who gave him no other offence than going to his residence to collect empty beer kegs. After sentence, Milestein in court gave a story of his woes and persecution, and as he left the court and returned to his cell he could be heard muttering in a loud voice, "Bad judge, took all my family from me and now sends me to jail. I'd rather be in Russia, where I wouldn't get any worse than here."

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Henry Beaubien, 58 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been troubled with indigestion and general stomach disorders for nearly a year. I had a soreness in my stomach and was unable to digest my food. I dicted and doctored without success; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me permanent relief. I used three bottles and it cured me of my stomach trouble and built up my general health. I now enjoy a splendid appetite, can eat all kinds of food, have no trouble with indigestion, and know that I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement, or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

The grain receipts to-day were moderate, and prices unchanged. Wheat steady, with sales of 200 bushels of Fall at 73 to 74c. Barley firm, 200 bushels selling at 54 to 55c. Oats unchanged, 200 bushels selling at 39 to 41c per bushel.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 20 loads at $14 to $16 a ton for timothy, and at $11 to $12 for mixed. One load of straw sold at $16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged; light quoted at $8.35 to $8.85, and heavy at $8.50.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 73	$ 0 74
Do., red, bush.	0 73	0 74
Do., Spring, bush.	0 70	0 00
Do., goose, bush.	0 68	0 00
Oats, bush.	0 39	0 41
Barley, bush.	0 54	0 55
Rye, bush.	0 75	0 00
Peas, bush.	0 80	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	14 00	16 00
Do., mixed, ton	11 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	0 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, fancy, bush.	6 50	6 60
Do., No. 1, bush.	6 00	6 20
Do., No. 2, bush.	5 25	5 40
Red clover, bush.	6 50	7 50
Timothy, bush.	1 25	1 80
Dressed hogs	8 50	8 85
Eggs, dozen	0 28	0 35
Butter, dairy	0 26	0 30
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 10	0 12
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 11	0 12
Turkeys, per lb.	0 14	0 16
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	3 50
Potatoes, per bush.	0 75	0 80
Cabbage, per dozen	0 30	0 50
Onions, per bag	0 75	1 00
Beef, hindquarters	7 00	8 00
Do., forequarters	4 75	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 00	7 25
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	6 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 00
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	9 00	10 00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since Tuesday as reported by the railways were 111 car loads composed of 1,431 cattle, 3,050 hogs, 1,636 sheep and lambs, and 120 calves.

Exporters—A few export bulls sold at $3.50 to $4.15 per cwt.

Butchers—The best butchers' cattle sold at $4.20 to $4.40, with few at latter price; medium mixed sold at $3.60 to $4; good cows at $3.25 to $3.80 per cwt.; common cows at $2.40 to $3; canners at $1 to $1.80 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Only a few lots were offered; trade was not very brisk. Steers sold from $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt.; bulls at $2.25 to $2.75; stockers sold from $2.25 to $3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Receipts of milch cows and springers were light and generally of common to medium quality. Prices ranged from $30 to $65 each, only one bringing the latter price.

Veal Calves—About 120 veal calves sold at $2.50 to $6.50 per cwt., but only a few picked brought the latter figure.

Sheep and Lambs—A fair run of sheep and lambs sold readily at firm prices: Export sheep at $4.50 to $5.85 for ewes; culls and rams sold at $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; lambs sold all the way from $5 to $6 per cwt., the latter price being for selected ewes and wethers. The average lamb price was about $5.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Mr. Harris bought over 3,000 of them on the market at $8.40 for selects, and $8.15 for lights and fats; $4 to $5 per cwt. for sows, and $2.50 to $3.50 per cwt. for stags.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 9c per lb.

SLOW TRADE AT GLASGOW.

Glasgow.—Edward, Watson & Ritchie report 1,369 cattle on offer. Trade is extremely slow. Prices of prime steers are 11½c to 12c, ranchers 9c to 9½c. Nine hundred are left over.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

At the Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing quotations: Nov. 76⅝c bid, Dec. 73¼c bid, May 79¾c.

STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—Receipts were 800 cattle, 50 milch cows, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, 300 calves. Demand for hogs was good and prices ruled firm at the recent advance. Sales of selected lots wer made at $8.50 to $8.69 per 100 lb., weighed off cars.

There were no prime beeves on the market, and there were but few moderately good ones, and these sold early at an advance on Monday's prices. Pretty good cattle sold at 3¼c to a little over 4c per lb.; the common stock at 1¾c to 3c per lb. Milch cows sold at $30 to $50 each. The calves were nearly all grassers, and some of them very lean in flesh. They sold at 2c to 3½c per lb.; good veals at 4½c to 5c per lb.; sheep sold at 3½c to 4¼c per lb.; lambs at 5c to 5¾c per lb.; very few brought over 5½c per lb.

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.

	Dec.	May.	July.
New York	80⅝	84⅛	
Detroit	77⅞	82⅞	..
Toledo	75¼	80⅝	79⅝
St. Louis	72⅝	..	..

CHEESE MARKETS.

London.—In Manchester the market demand for Canadian cheese continues quiet. Early-made cheese are gradually being used up, and on this class of goods the holders are meeting the buyers. September is firmly held, and it looks like all being wanted on higher prices. Quotations on September are 6⅝ to 6¾; earlier made, 6⅝ to 6⅞, according to quality.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Toronto—The past week has been a notable one as regards industrial affairs here. General trade here continues to show an exceedingly satisfactory tone. Retail trade throughout the country is showing rather more activity and, as a result, the sorting trade in most lines is quite brisk. Dry goods houses are taking stock and are clearing out broken lines. Spring orders continue heavy and there is a very general tendency on the part of retailers to take advantage of present prices. Manufacturers of certain lines of men's wear are announcing they are unable to take further orders for spring lines as they are now over sold. There is a very good holiday trade in groceries. All lines of canned goods are very firm. The advance in salmon has been even much heavier than was expected. Dried fruits hold stiff and teas are firm. The jobbing trade is exceedingly active with prices in almost all lines showing an advancing tendency.

Winnipeg—A good wholesale demand is reported for all staple lines. Mild weather has made the run on dry goods rather light but the indications are that the Christmas trade will be exceedingly heavy. The farmers are still busy on the land, a fact that has had considerable effect upon country trade.

Vancouver and Victoria—There is little change to report in the condition of trade here.

Quebec—Orders for spring delivery are coming forward and the outlook continues favorable.

Hamilton—The wholesale sorting trade is good in most lines. Spring trade is doing well and preparations have been made for a heavy holiday business. Country trade is inclined to be quiet with deliveries of produce light. Values are generally firm.

London—Wholesale trade continues brisk although retail movement is, in some lines, a little slow.

Ottawa—Wholesale and retail trade here is brisk, although unseasonable weather is not helping things much.

GIRLS ENTERING WOMANHOOD

Will Find Bileans a Boon—A Word of Advice to Mothers.

The development of a girl at the time when she is just emerging from girlhood and passing into the fuller life of womanhood, should be carefully watched by all mothers.

Very often a girl complains that her clothes weigh her down. She becomes weak, has a feeling of weight at the stomach after meals, suffers from frequent headaches, and is often restless and miserable. All these symptoms mean that her vitality has reached a low ebb, that some natural tonic is required to re-tone the system and increase her vigor and energy. This can only be done by enriching and purifying the blood and the surest method of doing this is by undergoing a course of Bileans.

Mrs. F. Butterfield, of Mexboro, writes: "My daughter, Jane Hannah, seemed to be losing all her strength and all her good spirits. She became weakly, pale and despondent, instead of the bright, energetic girl, full of life and vivacity she had always been. I had proved how good Bileans were when I was out of sorts, so I gave her a few doses. The result was wonderful. They seemed to tone her up and give her back her life and energy in a few days! She is now in excellent health, although at a very critical age, and I have Bileans alone to thank."

Thousands of mothers tell a similar story of praise. Don't forget, too, that Bileans cure indigestion, constipation, piles, headache, debility, biliousness, and all liver and kidney troubles. Purely herbal in composition, they constitute the finest household remedy known to the world of medicine. Of all druggist at 50c. a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for $2.50.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

R. M. Thompson, Barrister, of Blenheim, Found Dead.

Chatham report: Word reached the city to-day of the shocking death which met R. M. Thompson, Town Clerk and barrister at Blenheim. He, with Wm. Henry, F. Carnes and others, went early yesterday morning to the Eau to hunt ducks. They were to make their headquarters at what is known as Squaw camp. When the time came to enter the boats Mr. Thompson went out by himself, and not returning, search parties were organized and the entire circuit of the Eau was thoroughly investigated, the search being kept up till about 2 o'clock this morning, when three more parties went out.

About one mile from the camp is Mud Point, and there two of the party, Wm. Henry and Tom Taylor, found Mr. Thompson dead. He was sitting up in the boat and it was evident that he had made a determined fight for life during the storm that raged while the search was on. There was a hole in the boat, stuffed with clothing, which had evidently been made by the discharge of a gun.

Death had resulted from exposure. The body was bolt upright in the craft. Deceased was most popular with all, and his loss is sincerely mourned. He was aged 45 years.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

Times Advocates New Arrangement From Imperial Standpoint.

London, Dec. 3.—The Times in an article on Canadian postal facilities says Canada, advancing by leaps and bounds as she is, and possessing a press served by many able and patriotic writers, is still far from being sufficient unto herself in the world of political and general literature. It asks whether it is not well worth while risking comparatively trifling sums to secure a moral and sentimental groundwork, on which alone a satisfactory and enduring system of Imperial defence can be built up.

IRISH M. P'S. UNITED.

For First Time Since the Union All Sections Agree.

London, Dec. 3.—For the first time since the union, the Irish members of Parliament of all sections have unanimously signed an official document. This harmonizing instrument is a petition promoted by John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, asking the Government to withdraw the restrictions against tobacco growing in Ireland.

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CHOLERA VIRUS

CAUSED THE DEATH OF TEN PRISONERS AT MANILA.

Manila, Dec. 3.—As a result of experiments with cholera virus at Bilibid prison, ten prisoners out of 24, who were inoculated have died. The experiments are conducted by Dr. R. P. Strong, of the bureau of science.

The death of the prisoners took place a few day after they were inoculated. It is declared by the investigators that the fatalities resulted from contamination of the virus with the bubonic plague virus. Cholera virus is in constant use here and it has proved beneficial previously. It has been used in Spain in thousands of cases, and with excellent results.

Governor-General Smith, in a statement to the public, exonerated Dr. Strong, and declared that the commission would take care of the families of the dead prisoners.

BOGUS MILITARY CAPTAIN.

Not as Successful as the Koepenik Shoemaker.

Hamburg, Dec. 3.—The Koepenik affair, in which the city fathers were held up and robbed by a bogus military captain, with a squad of genuine soldiers to back up his demand, has had many feeble imitations, but none come so near success as an attempt that was made to-day. A smartly dressed man appeared at the Damm Thor Railway station. He said he was Herr Breitenbach, Prussian Minister of Railways. His self-possession and commanding manner seemed to endorse his claim.

He issued a series of orders that was promptly obeyed. He directed all the cabs to leave the station, and proceeded to examinee the cash in the ticket office. Meanwhile the only person who suspected him was a baggage porter, who notified the police. The latter took the risk of arresting the self-styled Minister, and later found that he was a discharged Bavarian railwayman.

BRITAIN NIPS SOAP TRUST.

Big Combine Killed by Crusade of Newspapers.

London, Dec. 3.—The British soap trust is dead. A combination of newspapers, which has opposed the new organization, together with the tradesmen and consumers, has accomplished the end.

The trust was launched on Oct. 5 with a capital of $60,000,000. Since then an unrelenting war was waged against the soap-makers.

A section of the London and the provincial press gave up its most prominent columns to pillorying the methods of the manufacturers and urging a boycott. They drew lessons from the American trusts, and gratuitously advertised makers outside the trust. The retailers filled their shop windows with advertisements of non-trust soaps and anti-trust cartoons.

The result of the brief but sharp fight has been the compulsory surrender of the makers, who met at Liverpool Saturday and decided to dissolve their combination.

FOR NEGROES.

BIG DEPARTMENT STORE IN NEW YORK FOR COLORED FOLK.

New York, Dec. 3.—The buildings at the northeast corner of 8th avenue and Forty-sixth street, have been bought by a corporation controlled by negroes, which will open a department store there for colored people. A banking institution will be established in connection with the enterprise.

With the exception of a store in Plainfield, N. J., it is said that thi will be the first project of its kind ever undertaken in the north.

ZION CHURCH.

FACTORIES TO BE RUN BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Announcement was made lat night that John Alex. Dowie, Wilbur Glen Voliva and the other leaders of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, are preparing to assign all their interests in the industrial affairs of the church to Zion City's creditors. Henceforth Zion's factories will be administered by a board of directors, consisting of seven members, headed by Receiver John C. Hately. The indebtedness of Zion City amounts, it is said, to $6,000.

HALIFAX PAID FOR JUNKET.

Judge Meagher Declares Payment for Officials Illegal.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 3.—In the Summer of 1905 Mayor MacIlreith and City Engineer Doane, of Halifax, attended the meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at Winnipeg, their traveling expenses being paid by the city. The money was informally voted, however, by the aldermen, and R. T. Hart, a merchant, of Halifax, brought action against the Mayor and Engineer to recover the sum of about $400.

Judge Meagher, in a scathing judgment, has decided that the money was illegally paid to the officials, that it was a breach of trust, and that the city should not have paid the money nor the officials taken it.

BAILIFF SEIZES PEW,

Seat in Church Only Thing Creditor Could Levy On.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3.—A church pew in the congregation of the Sons of Jacob has been seized for debt and will be placed on sale by auction.

Two Jewish residents in the north end, Hermann and Sadoskpy, are parties in the dispute over the debt. Sadoskpy took action against Hermann in the usual way. The bailiff was directed to seize the latter's goods, but the church pew was the only thing that was seizable, and it will be offered at auction by the bailiff.

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