Sunday School.

LESSON II.—JULY 14, 1907.

The Ten Commandments—Duties Toward God.—Exod. 20: 1-11.

Comentary.—I. God's greatness (vs. 1, 2). And God spake—After the glorious and tremendous display of the special presence of God on Mount Sinai had solemnized the minds of the people and excited their awful expectations, it may be supposed that the sound of the trumpet ceased, and Jehovah Himself immediately spoke in a voice loud enough to be distinctly heard by the immense, assembled multitude.—Scott. Afterward God wrote the law with His own finger on two tables of stone, and to-day He writes it on the "fleshly tables of our hearts." These words—The words spoken are generally called the ten commandments; although they are sometimes called the moral law, "because they lay down rules for the conduct of men." They are also called the decalogue. In the Old Testament they are called a covenant (Deut. 4, 13), or testimony. "They are the simple words of God's loving covenant to His people, and not arbitrary commandments to His subjects." "The divine authorship of the commandments is proved by their astonishing unlikeness to anything man has ever written. There is nothing comparable to them in all the literature of Egypt, from which Moses and his people had come."

2. I am the Lord thy God—"Jehovah, self-existent, independent, eternal, the fountain of all being and power. He that gives being, may give law, therefore He is able to reward obedience, and punish disobedience. Though all the people are here included in his address, it was intended for them individually, that each might feel that he was bound for himself to hear and obey all these words." Which have brought thee—Therefore they were bound in gratitude to obey him. They had been eye-witnesses of the great things God had done for their deliverance. They were now enjoying the fruits of their deliverance and were in expectation of a speedy settlement in Canaan. By redeeming them he acquired a further right to rule them.

II. The first commandment (v. 3)). 3. Thou—In the singular, and personal, because each individual must obey for himself. Shalt have—The comamndments are given with authority. They are definite and positive. No other gods before me—I alone must be your God. I must have the whole heart. This is reasonable, 1. Because there is no other true God. 2. He is our Creator. 3. We are entirely dependent on Him. 4. He is a holy being and His nature is worthy of our supreme affection. 5. By loving Him we receive the greatest good and the highest happiness that can possibly come to us in this world. 6. To love Him is the foundation of all true religion. 7.Because apart from Him there is no true happiness. It is not necessary to actually bow down before dumb idols to be spiritual idolators. Whatever we hold first in our affections is our god. It may be ourselves, or our possessions, or the honors and delights of this world, or it may be our heavenly Father.

III. The second commandment (vs. 4-6). 4. any graven image—Sculpture and painting are not here forbidden; Moses himself was commanded to construct cherubim for the holy of holies. Idolatrous images representing God and designed for worship are forbidden. Advocates of idol worship declare that the material images are merely to call up the mental idea of God, but this is positively forbidden by this commandment. Those who worship Jehovah must not have any image before them, to direct, excite, or assist their devotion. The Israelites broke the second commandment when they made the golden calf as a symbol of God. that is in heaven—Every species of idolatry known to have been practiced by the Egyptians is included here. The ibis, stork, crane and hawk were objects of Egyptian idolatry. This would also include all heavenly bodies—the sun, moon or stars. in the earth beneath—The ox, heifer, crocodile, serpent and beetle, were also objects of Egyptian idolatry. in the water—All fish were considered sacred among the Egyptians. In Deut. 4:15-19, "which passage is an inspired commentary on this second commandment," the formation of a god in the similitude of a man or a woman, of a beast, a fowl, a creeping thing, or of "the host of heaven" is clearly forbidden.

5. a jealous God—God is not willing that any other should occupy the first place in the affections of his people. visiting the iniquity, etc.—While this is not intended to teach that the punishment of the personal sins of the parents will be inflicted on the children (Ezek. 18:20), and while it is true that we shall not be condemned by divine justice for crimes of which we were never guilty; yet the law of heredity is such that even "remote descendants inherit the consequences of their fathers' sins in disease, poverty and captivity, with all the influences of bad example and evil communications." A child may, physically and mentally, suffer evil consequences because of a parent's sins, while entirely free from any guilt, because of having no part in the sin. 6. shewing mercy—Mercy is God's delight. He shows his favor and kindness to thousands of generations, while his judgments reach only to the third or fourth.

IV. The third commandment (v. 7). 7. The name—By the name of God we are to understand His titles by which He makes Himself known to us. In vain—Either by false oaths, common swearing, or light or irreverent mention of God. Our prayers and all our utterances that refer to the Deity should be with reverence and in the spirit of deep piety. Common, rash swearing is the most foolish sin in the world. "The two great baits by which the devil allures men to wickedness are profit and pleasure," but this sin does not even have the excuse of giving either of these. It is a mark of low breeding. The profane man loses the respect of others and also loses respect for himself. No gentleman will use profane language. "This commandment also forbids all that large class of by-words which may be called substitutionary oaths. They are the devil's drill ground for profanity, and recruiting office for the army of profane swearers."—Peloubet. Guiltless—The Lord will not treat him as innocent and allow him to go unpunished.

V. The fourth commandment (vs. 8-11). 8. Remember—This was not enacting a new law but reviving an old one. It may have been forgotten by the Hebrews, or possibly denied to them while in Egypt. The Sabbath day—Sabbath means rest, and this day was to be a rest day. To keep it holy—The Sabbath must be kept, 1. As a day of rest holy exercise. 9. Shalt thou labor—"Labor is a duty as well as a necessity." "Here is a positive Sabbath of rest." 10. The seventh day—Every seventh day. One seventh of our time should be given to God. Not do any work—The commandment was to be applied to beasts of burden. It was also applied to the stranger, or foreigner, who settled in any of the cities of Israel."

11. For in six days, etc.—God's rest at the close of the creative week is made a reason for the sanctity of the seventh day. In the new dispensation we have the Christian Sabbath which is observed on the first day of the week, called the Lord's day, because on that day Christ rose from the tomb bringing new hope and life to the world.

1. Love has "no other gods" (v. 3). When we love God with all the heart (Deut. vi. 5), which "is the first and great commandment" (Matt. 22. 38), we put neither friends, fame, money nor pleasure in his place. We seek always his glory, knowing it is our highest good. We do not love anything for its sake, nor for our sake, so we may love everything for his sake all we can.

2. Love makes no "Graven image" (v. 4). The most perfect object in the universe is utterly inadequate to reveal God. No image of God that man can make can in the slightest degree portray him. Love resents every effort to represent its object as bird or beast or serpent. Love sees the God-man, Christ Jesus, as "the image of the invisible God" (Col. 1. 15), "the express image of his person" (Heb. 1. 3), and is jealous of any other.

3. Love reverences God's name (v. 7). Love will (1) never use profane language; (2) never take an oath (Matt. 5. 34-37; Jas. 5. 12); (3) never utter God's name frivolously or lightly; (4) never speak irreverently of His book, His day or His works; (5) never jest about holy things; (6) never use such attributes of the Almighty as "Goodness," "Gracious," "Mercy," "Patience!" (7) never surround a Bible verse or hymn with a ludicrous or unholy association; (8) never criticize the Scriptures or put them on a level with common things; (9) never enter into an intellectual, controversial discussion of divine doctrine; (10) never indulge in "wooden swearing," the anger which vents itself in slamming doors or kicking furniture.

4. Love keeps the Lord's day (v. 8). The Sabbath, or seventh day, was a Jewish institution. The Jew was commanded to keep it. It belonged to Israel and to earthly rest. It pertained to law. "Law hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth." "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet stumble in one point, he is become guilty of all" (Jas 2. 10, R. V.) If a man were suspended over a precipice by a chain of ten links and one of them were to break, his death would be as certain and terrible as if every link had been broken. The least infringement of the least commandment puts the lawbreaker under the curse as surely as if he had broken them all. "The law hath been our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith. But now that faith is come we are no longer under a tutor" (Gal. 3. 24, 25, R. V.) We "are not under the law, but under grace. What then? Shall we sin, because we are not under the law?....God forbid" (Rom. 6. 14. 15.)

God's authority. His right to declare His will as expressed by the decalogue is unquestioned. When we consider the fact that He is our Creator, that He has endowed us with reason and the knowledge of right, and has bestowed upon us the power of choice, we readily admit His authority. He knows the depths of our natures, He knows our purposes, He knows, not the past and present only, but all the future, and has He not the right to direct us? Who is it that objects to this arrangement? It is he who imagines himself to be independent of God, who is self-sufficient, who is self-centered. The arm of man is raised in vain against the authority of God. If he does not become the happy possessor of the blessings of obedience to the divine commands, he will suffer the penalty affixed to the violation of that same law. God's law is supreme, and even if justice is seasoned with mercy the punishment attached to the transgression of the commands will surely follow. Man cannot deceive God.

Man's welfare. God is not arbitrary in His government. For each commandment given there is a reason. It is because that man's condition is the best who loves and worships only the true and the living God, that He has proclaimed the first commandment, and also the second. He who loves, adores and reverences God is as peaceful and happy as a mortal can be; hence he has given us the third commandment to restrain us from a course of irreverence. Because man needs one day in seven for rest and worship, God has appointed the Sabbath to be observed through all time. Jesus emphasized this truth when He said that "The Sabbath was made for man." God's day spent in worship, in listening to His truth, in holy meditation, with worldly cares and thoughts put aside, inevitably results in an increase of spirituality. It matters not which of the ten commandments we examine, we are certain that its proper observance will bring to the one who keeps it inestimable benefit. This is true of communities and nations as well as of individuals.

WEARY OF HIDING.

Rockefeller Told Marshal of His Whereabouts.

New York, July 8.—With regard to the service of a subpoena upon John D. Rockefeller in Pittsfield yesterday, John D. Archbold, a director of the Standard Oil Company, made the following statement to-day: "The reports published to-day of the service of a subpoena upon Mr. Rockefeller are erroneous. The facts are that Mr. Rockefeller telegraphed to Judge Landis in Chicago, notifying him that if in Judge Landis' opinion it was necessary for Mr. Rockefeller to go to Chicago he would be present on Saturday without the service of a subpoena.

"Not hearing from Judge Landis yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller sent word to the United States marshal, whose district includes Pittsfield, that if he had a subpoena to come and serve it."

CRAZED BY DEATH OF CHILD WOMAN LEAPS TO HER DEATH.

Overpowers Her Nurse and Hurls Herself From Window, Falling at Feet of Her Husband.

Buffalo, July 8.—Crazed over the death of her ten-days'-old child, Mrs. Fred. H. Balcom, of No. 119 Albany street, sprang from a sick bed, fought her way to suicide with maniacal fury and hurled herself out of a second-storey window to her death.

The woman's body thudded to the sod of the front lawn and collapsed into a huddled heap before the affrighted eyes of her husband, who was just returning to the house from a short walk, after a long vigil at his sick wife's bedside.

The dead woman's husband is connected with the Cataract Electric Supply Company, and is well known about town as a church singer and concert soloist.

A week ago Monday there came to the Balcoms a baby girl—the only child. Four days later the little one became suddenly ill and died. The grief of it proved too much for the mother not yet risen from her sick-bed and she became grievously ill. For days she alternated between periods of wild delirium and semi-rationality. Day and night the trained nurse kept watch at the bedside.

On Wednesday evening there came a lull in Mrs. Balcom's delirium, and after being given some quieting medicine she appeared to sleep. Mr. Balcom seized the opportunity to go out and get the air for a few minutes, leaving the sick woman in charge of the nurse.

At 7.30 o'clock the woman woke from her fitful sleep and immediately went into wild delirium. She leaped from the bed, and with suddenly-gained strength, made for the window. The nurse divined her purpose at once and grappled with the woman to restrain her from a leap to death. A fiercely-fought struggle followed.

The nurse is of small stature, and as the struggle went on Mrs. Balcom's strength seemed to grow. The struggle shifted the two women close to the window and suddenly Mrs. Balcom hurled the clinging nurse away from her, threw the window open and jumped out.

Mr. Balcom neared the front of the house just in time to see a body in white drop from the window and land on the grass almost at his feet. He heard the shriek of the nurse in the room above, and in a flash he guessed it all. He ran to his wife's body, stopped for a moment, just long enough to see that she still lived, and dashed away for Dr. Charles P. Chapin, of No. 884 West avenue.

They carried the woman upstairs, back to her sick-bed, when the doctor arrived, and he could scarcely believe that Mrs. Balcom had plunged to the ground from a second-storey window. Strange as it may seem, the fall had resulted in no visible injuries to the woman. No bones were broken and there was not even a bruise. But the nervous shock of the fall was too much for her weakened condition, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning she died.

Mrs. Balcom was 37 years old. Before her marriage she was Miss Fannie Climp, of Cleveland.

THIEVES UNDER BED.

SAID THEY WERE HAMILTON BOYS, BUT GAVE ASSUMED NAMES.

Niagara Falls despatch: Dragged from under the bed in one of the rooms of the house of R. A. Ferguson, sen., First street, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, two youths were caught red-handed in the act of robbery. At the police station they gave their names as George Smith, 17 years old, and William Wilson, 18 years old. After they were arrested and quizzed the boys broke down and confessed that they were from Hamilton, Ont. The fellow who gave his name as Smith admitted that the name was assumed. Both are said to be jockeys. Late in the afternoon Arthur Dodson and William Doyle, aged 18 years, respectively, were arrested as suspicious persons, as they are believed to be partners of the first pair.

About 3.30 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. J. R. White, wife of the well known architect of this city, and who was also a former Hamilton resident, noticed the boys skulking about the Ferguson premises. She saw the two who were first arrested effecting an entrance through a rear window, and immediately notified Mr. Ferguson, proprietor of the Niagara Falls House in Main street. Mr. Ferguson started for the house immediately, and in the meantime Mrs. Ferguson notified the police. Mrs. Daniel Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, had been robbed of a watch, the youths having gotten into her room first.

When the police arrived they instituted a search, and the boys were found under a bed. They were disposed to be obdurate, but under pressure of severe questioning admitted they were from Hamilton and had been following the races.

FOOD INSPECTION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MEAT PACKERS AND OTHERS TO MEET.

Ottawa, July 8.—(Special.)— Meat packing houses and transportation companies interested in the export and interprovincial meat trade are being notified to send representatives to a meeting which is to be held on July 17th at Ottawa in the office of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing the regulations drafted under the Meat and Canned Food Inspection Act which was passed at the last session of Parliament and which goes into operation on September 1. The meeting on the 17th will be confined to meat packers and transportation companies. Later there will be a similar meeting of canners of fruit, vegetables and fish and other articles affected by the Act. Dr. Rutherford, who is now busy organizing the inspection, hopes that there will be a very large attendance of parties interested in meat packing.

HANDSOME WOMAN POISONED.

Police Start Investigation and Look for Supposed Husband.

Montreal, July 8.—A handsome woman, about 20 years of age, died in the Notre Dame Hospital last night as a result of having swallowed poison under mysterious circumstances.

The coroner and the police are at work on the case to-day. The deceased, who was of Polish extraction, when she went to the hospital yesterday afternoon, was accompanied by a man, who told the hospital authorities that his name was Charles Howard.

His wife, he declared, had been ill and suffering much pain. She went to a bureau to get a glass of brandy and by mistake took bichlorate of mercury. Howard stated that they boarded on East Dorchester street, but when the ambulance men went to get the bottle they were informed that no such person had ever lived there.

HUSBAND SHOT THE BOARDER

While Making Murderous Attack on Divorced Wife.

Springfield, Mass., July 8.—James Delanty is dead as the result of a murderous attack which Maurice Hills, of Chicago, made upon his divorced wife, Hattie Hills, last night. Mrs. Hills is seriously injured. The murderer is under arrest.

The shooting resulted from a quarrel over the disposition of farm property in Long Meadow, the title to which was in Mrs. Hills' name and which Hills wished her to sell. While the dispute was going on James Delanty, a boarder in the house, stepped into the room just at the moment when Hills was firing a revolver at Mrs. Hills. Without warning, Hills fired upon Delanty twice, both bullets lodging in the head and causing his death several hours later. Another bullet struck the waman.

TOWN PROPERTY SEIZED.

Execution on Judgment Against Corporation of Gananoque.

Kingston, July 8.—Sheriff Dana, of Brockville, made a seizure of Gananoque corporation for indebtedness adjudged by the courts in the case of W. H. Walker, administrator of C. H. Clarke, a waterworks contractor, against the town.

The Council in special session voted $201 and costs, along with $29 to cover the sheriff's expenses.

OCEAN GROVE BARS GUM.

None of It Must Be Sold Within City Limits.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 8.— Ocean Grove now prohibits the sale of chewing gum within the city limits. The ban on chewing gum has just come to light through the action of Dr. A. E. Ballard, head of the camp meeting association, in restraining its sale at the new stand just opened in the old toll house.

There has always been a ban on tobacco in Ocean Grove, but chewing gum has always been sold there until now.

REVENUE FROM CHINESE.

Sum of $31,000 Collected in Taxes From One Ship Load.

Ottawa, July 8.—Arrivals of Chinese in Canada continue to increase. The Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver a few days ago with 521 Chinese passengers. Of these 62 paid $500 each, or $31,000 in all, for permission to enter Canada. One hundred and eighty-five of the Chinese were individuals who had made money in Canada and had gone back to China to live on it. They had one year under the law with which to return to the Dominion.

BLOMFIELD'S COURAGE.

A Former Toronto Canoeist Saves the Life of a Miner.

Edmonton, Alta., July 8.—Adrift on a log in mid stream and within an ace of drowning was the thrilling experience of a miner from the north yesterday afternoon. The rescue, which was acompanied by Reg. Blomfield, the well-known canoeist, and member of the Argonauts, was no less thrilling. The miner had come down the Saskatchewan River about seventy miles on a poorly constructed raft, which went to pieces on a sunken pier opposite the brick yard below the Groat estate. The miner managed to cling to one of the logs on the pier until rescued by Blomfield.

The rescue was a daring piece of work, and in less experienced hands the attempt would have resulted in a double drowning. But Blomfield is a famous canoeist, and holds the championship of Canada, besides many medals. He knows the canoe perfectly, and it matters not that the stream was running at the rate of ten miles an hour and his canoe only a 45-pounder.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

FLOUR PRICES.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $4.05, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.50 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $5; second patent, $4.40; strong bakers', $4.30.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—July, 33 5-8c bid, Sept. 96 7-8c bid, Oct. 96 7-8c bid. Oats—July, 40 1-2c bid, Aug. 40c bid, Oct. 37 7-8c asked.

TORONTO FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Scott Street Market is now open for the season. Canadian strawberries are from two to three weeks late, but are now coming in in fairly good quantities and excellent quality, and selling at 7c to 9c by the crate. Following are to-day's quotations:

Strawberries	$ 0 07	$ 0 09
Green peas, Canadian, per basket	0 40	0 50
Beans, butter, American, per bushel	2 50	3 00
Potatoes, new, American, per bbl.	3 50	3 75
Potatoes, old, per bag	1 15	1 20
Cucumbers, per bushel	2 50	3 00
Tomatoes, per crate	1 75	....
Cabbage, new, per crate	2 50	....
Watermelons, each	0 50	0 60

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts of grain to-day were nil, and the prices are purely nominal.

Hay in fair supply, with prices unchanged. About 45 loads sold at $15 to $16.50 a ton for timothy, and at $12 to $14 for mixed. Straw sold at $13 a ton for one load.

Dressed hogs are steady, with light quoted at $9.25 to $9.50, and heavy at $8.75 to $9.00.

What, white, bush.	$ 0 91	$ 0 00
Do., red, bush.	0 91	0 00
Do., spring, bush.	0 86	0 00
Do., goose, bush.	0 86	0 00
Oats, bush.	0 51	0 52
Barley, bush.	0 60	0 51
Peas, bush.	0 77	0 78
Hay, timothy, ton	15 00	16 50
Do., mixed, ton	12 00	14 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	00 00
Dressed hogs	8 75	9 50
Eggs	0 20	0 22
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 22
Do., creamery	0 23	0 25
Chickens, spring, lb.	0 18	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 17	0 19
Potatoes, per bag	1 20	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	10 50
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 50	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 50	8 00
Mutton, per cwt.	10 00	11 00
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt.	16 00	17 00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock, as reported by the railways, since Tuesday were 108 carloadsh, composed of 1188 cattle, 1225 hogs, 2162 sheep and lambs, and about 400 veal calves. Besides the above, there were 749 hogs shipped direct to other than the Davies Packing Company.

The quality of the bulk of the fat cattle was far from being good.

Exporters—Few exporters were on sale, but one load, 1210 lbs. each, brought $6.10 per cwt., which is a good indication that heavy, well-finished cattle would have brought the same prices as has been lately paid on these markets.

Butchers—George Rowntree, who bought 14 carloads of butchers' cattle for the Harris Abattoir Company, reports prices as follows: Good to best butchers sold from $5 to $5.70 per cwt., for stall-fed; fair to good at $4.40 to $4.90; good cows, $4 to $4.40; fair to medium cows at $3.50 to $3.85; common cows at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports a fair trade in this line to-day, and more of the good kind would have sold. Mr. Murby is open for several hundred of the good kind from 850 to 1,000 pounds.

Milch cows—Trade was dull for all cows excepting those of the best quality. The average price of the good to choice cows was about $50, although one or two brought $60 and $65 each. Common, light cows were slow of sale, at $35 to $35 each.

Veal calves—The market was steady to strong for veal calves, the bulk selling at $5 to $6 per cwt. The range of prices was from $3 to $6.50 per cwt., with prime new milk-fed veals, which are scarce, at $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries of sheep and lambs were the largest of the season thus far, which caused prices to be easier for export sheep, but lambs and prime light butchers' sheep held their own fairly well. Export ewes sold from $4.50 to $5 per cwt.; bucks, $3.75 to $4.25; culls at $2.25 to $3.40 per cwt.; lambs at $3.50 to $5.75 each, or $7 to $8.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Mr. Harris reports hog prices unchanged at $6.60 for selects and $6.35 for lights and fats.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal—General trade conditions here continue satisfactory. Retail business is well under way and the volume of wholesale trade is showing further improvement in the matter of re-orders. The dry goods men report the fall orders large. Values generally hold very firm. The demands for cottons are heavy and mills are working to full capacity. Woollens are showing a rather quietier tone. The business in knitted goods is very heavy and mills are unable to fill all orders. Orders for fall deliveries of blankets, etc., are so heavy that manufacturers may not be able to ship all required. All lines of building hardware continue in heavy demand. The iron and steel market is very active with prices firm. Groceries are doing a good steady trade. Teas, sugars and canned goods are firm. Collections are generally fair to good.

Toronto trade reports say—A good volume of business is moving in all lines here. The wholesale demand for summer lines is improving and fall business continues very heavy. All lines of drygoods are moving well and values are firm. The markets for next winter are overcoming in many lines of knitted and heavy goods. In general lines shipments are heavy to all parts of the country. The demandhs from the West are heavy. Ontario collections are generally good From the West they are still slow. Country trade throughout Ontario is showing a good tone. From all the manufacturing centres of the province comes the report that there is no let up to the general activity. Boot and shoe manufacturers are doing a heavy business for the fall and winter trade. A report of the manufacturing industry just issued at Ottawa shows an increase of 48 per cent. in the country's industrial output during the past five years.

Winnipeg—Travelers returning from different parts of the country state that the outlook for future trade is exceedingly bright notwithstanding the fears that have been expressed regarding the outcome of the harvest. Reports from all districts seem to confirm the previous statements to the effect that the total yield will be about an average crop. Wholesale lines are now moving well and the sorting trade is better than it has been at any time this year.

Vancouver and Victoria—General trade all along the coast holds a good tone. Wholesale and retail goods are moving fairly well and provincial industries are generally active. There is some danger that shipping will be interfered with owing to the scarcity of coal. Labor is so badly needed in the mines that work is being retarded. The fruit industry promises to show remarkable growth this season.

Quebec—Hot weather has materially helped trade. The latter as a rule is reported satisfactory, both wholesale and retail, and collections show improvement. Crop conditions are generally favorable and fruits promise well.

Hamilton—There is now a fairly good reorder trade in summer wholesale lines. Retail trade is showing a good tone here and in the surrounding country. Collections, too, are fair to good. The outlook for the fall trade continues bright. There is no change in the industrial situation, manufacturers in all lines having plenty of orders ahead.

London—There is a satisfactory tone to all lines of trade here. Wholesale and retail lines are moving well and a good fall and winter season is promised. There is a great activity in the building trade and the need of added factory space is being felt in most lines of manufacture. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Ottawa—General business is moving well. Drygoods men report good sorting orders and business for fall is coming in well. Country trade is moderately active and collections generally fair to good.

DARING FEAT.

NERVY SCRAMBLE OF FOUR BOYS FROM BUFFALO.

Had No Money to Pay the Toll and Clambered Through the Maze of Steelwork of the Upper Arch Bridge Across the Falls.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 8.—At Niagara Falls four Buffalo boys performed a feat of daring this afternoon which ranks with the most thrilling of the many that have made the Falls famous. Gripping the steel work of the upper arch bridge, 200 feet above the Niagara River, the youngsters climbed over to Canada. Scores of astonished spectators watched the hazardous performance.

The boys gave their names as Ethany Chase, 14 years old; William Robinson, Dudley Jerome and Thomas Netle, each 15 years old. They went from their homes in Buffalo yesterday to see the sights, and late in the afternoon strayed from the State reservation to the bridge. They essayed to cross, but were told that the forty cents toll would first have to be paid. There was only five cents in the party, whereat the boys began to scheme as to how to get into the Dominion.

They went below the bank and directly above the outlet of the Niagara Falls Power Company's tunnel, where thousands of tons of water pour out in mighty force, and started their sensational climb. Slowly they made progress through the maze of ironwork, but, undaunted, they continued until they reached the centre of the arch 200 feet above the swirling waters. For a moment they stopped. The spectators were spellbound.

After the brief rest the boys resumed their climb and made their way carefully down the sloping arch to the Canadian side. As soon as they alighted on the Dominion soil they were placed under arrest by Officer McHattie. They said they worked in Buffalo and took a day off to see Niagara. Chief Mains sent them home.

OLDFIELD ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Portland, Ore., July 8.—Barney Oldfield, the automobile racer, was arrested yesterday, and a warrant was issued for A. M. Morross, Oldfield's business manager, on charges of obtaining money under false pretences. The warrants were issued at the instance of the Evening Telegram and are the outgrowth of Wednesday's automobile contests in this city. Oldfield was released on $500 bail. Oldfield denies the accusation emphatically.

HE GOT OFF.

CHARGED WITH MURDERING SECRETARY OF CHILEAN LEGATION.

Brussels, July 8.—Carlos Waddington, son of Luis Waddington, who was charge d'affaires of Chile at Brussels, was to-day acquitted of the charge of murdering Senor Balmaceda, secretary of the Chilean Legation, on February 24, 1906.

Balmaceda, who was engaged to marry Miss Waddington, Carlos' sister, was shot by Carlos after he had announced his decision to withdraw from the marriage.

SLAIN AFTER POKER GAME.

Fight of Negroes Ends in a Gory Murder.

Atlantic City, July 8.—His throat slashed from ear to ear, Samuel Dillon, a negro 28 years old, died in the City Hospital to-night, and the police are searching the town for William Marshall, his alleged murderer. Dillon is said to have been the aggressor in a fistic argument between the two growing out of a dispute over a poker game and was getting the better of the encounter when Marshall is alleged to have wielded the razor.

The act was so cold-blooded that panic-stricken spectators scarcely knew what had happened until Marshall had escaped, leaving his victim writhing in blood. Dillon was rushed to the hospital, but his jugular vein was severed and physicians could do nothing. He died within an hour. The police believe Marshall left the city and have asked the police of other cities to watch for him.

RED LIGHT SPARKS KILL HER.

Little Girl, in Fire-Fated Family, a Victim of Pyrotechnics.

Chester, Pa., July 8.—Elsie, the 11-year-old daughter of George G. Innis, a merchant of the West End, was fatally burned by fireworks to-day. Sparks from a red light ignited her clothing and in a few seconds she was enveloped in flames.

Hearing the child's screams, Daniel Casey and John Morgan hastened to her rescue. They extinguished the flames and had the girl sent to the Chester Hospital, where she died several hours later.

Her aunt, Mrs. Frank Innis, was burned to death a few years ago, and last week the store conducted by the dead girl's father was badly damaged by flames.

BELFAST SHIPPING STRIKE.

Situation so Serious That Soldiers Are Constantly on Duty.

Belfast, July 8.—The shipping strike which has been in progress here for some weeks, threatens to spread. The situation is so serious that a regiment of infantry is constantly on duty at the wharves. Several squadrons of cavalry have been dispatched from Dublin to escort carts drawing goods for delivery from the ships. It is stated that a general strike will be declared in the city. The outlook is dark.

PRIZE COURTS.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Disposal of Prisoners—Spain Proposes That They Be Employed on Military Work—Germany Suggests That Nobody Be Forced to Fight Against His Country—Restriction of Capital Punishment.

The Hague, July 8.—The sub-committee of the Peace Committe on the proposed prize court, M. Bourgeois (France) presiding, met to-day and discussed the Anglo-German propositions regarding the establishment of an international supreme prize court. Baron Marschall Von Bairberstein (Germany) made a speech explaining the German project, and Sir Edward Frey (Great Britain) and several other delegates made brief statements on the subject. General Horace Porter said the Americans wished to present their statement in writing.

Four out of the eight questions forming the set on the subject were approved.

The sub-committee of the Peace Conference on the amelioration of rules of land war met yesterday. M. Bustamente (Cuba) presented a proposition regarding the amelioration of the treatment of prisoners and the organization of a bureau aiming to keep a complete record sheet for each prisoner.

Holland presented two propositions. One to prohibit the use of force to induce the population of a town to give an enemy the information about the armed forces of the country, and the other prohibiting the infliction of capital punishment without the sentence of a regular court-martial having been ratified by the Commander-in-Chief.

Germany made the following propositions:

First—Volunteer forces must be provided with uniforms visible at a distance, except in the case of a rising of the population. In such cases the people must carry arms openly.

Second—Nobody shall be forced to fight against his own country.

Third—The inviolability of private property on land shall be extended to contractual obligations.

Spain proposed that all prisoners, except officers, may be employed on military works.

Germany presented to the sub-committee on the proposed prize court a proposition in six articles establishing that arms and war materials be considered as contraband of war, including shotguns. A list of these arms and war materials must be sent to the neutral powers at the outbreak of war. Such contraband of war and also the vessel carrying it are suoject to confiscation, except in cases in which the captain of the ship can prove that he was ignorant of the real nature of his cargo. If the vessel carrying contraband of war has soldiers on board, the latter are to be taken prisoners.

FELL FIVE STOREYS.

New York Babe Came Through Adventure Unhurt.

New York, July 8.—Though only twenty months' old, Sarafinia Sandrella broke a world's record yesterday afternoon. She fell five storeys and landed in the arms of a woman who had not seen her coming, escaping without so much as a scratch.

Mrs. Sandrella left her baby in a cradle, which had been drawn close to a front window of the Sandrella home on the fifth floor of the tenement No. 28 Chrystie street. Jumping up and down for several minutes the youngster finally plunged through the window.

In front of the tenement stood Mrs. Ida Schwartz and her daughter Sarah, of No. 18 Chrystie street. They heard shouts and looked upward to see the cause of the excitement.

Mrs. Schwartz had just turned her gaze skyward when the descending youngster plumped into her arms. She staggered under the shock, clung tightly to the youngster for a moment and then sank to the sidewalk in a faint. Little Sarafinia cried hysterically for a minute or so and then shouted lustily for her mother.

A score of persons rushed to take her, but she ignored them all and toddled into the tenement. The child was unhurt, but Mrs. Schwartz was badly bruised about the chest and arms.

CROATIANS QUIT

OVER THE USE OF HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE ON RAILROADS.

Buda Pest, Hungary, July 8.—After a final protest against the provision in the Government's railroad bill requiring the exclusive use of the Hungarian language in the railroad service of Hungary, forty Croatian deputies to-day left the Lower House of Parliament in a body and refused to further participate in its work.

The Croatians claim that the language provision is a violation of the Hungarian-Croatian compromise, and they obstructed the measure for weeks, until finally the Hungarian Government promulgated the bill by decree, causing a further embitterment of the relations between Croatia and Hungary.

SELLS OFF PROPERTY.

The Mormon Church is Retiring From Business.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 8.—Confirmation of the report given out some time ago that the Mormon Church has decided to retire from business is the announcement just made by the Desert News that the church has sold the Grass Creek coal mines near Coalville for $300,000 to Denver and Philadelphia capitalists. The purchase includes six miles of railroad.

Other sales made by the Mormon church since the adoption of a new commercial policy were of the Saltair Railroad and bathing pavilion, the street railway and the electric light and power plant.

The man whose life hangs by a thread can console himself with the thought that many a man's has hung by a rope.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO