Sunday School.

LESSON III.—PULY 21, 1907.

The Ten Commandments—Duties Toward Men.—Exod. 20: 12-17.

Commentary.—I. The fifth commandment (v. 12). This commandment is a connecting link between the first and second tables of the law, and properly belongs to both. Whedon has put it in the first table. 12. Honor—This means more than to obey, it is to treat with reverence and affection. No child is required to do wrong at the command of a wicked parent, but still the child should love his parents even though they may be unholy and unlovely. Thy father and thy mother—There is a degree of affectionate respect which is owing to parents, that no person else can properly claim. For a considerable time parents stand, as it were, in the place of God to their children, and therefore rebellion against their lawful commands has been considered as rebellion against God. This precept therefore prohibits, not only all injurious act, and irreverent and unkind speeches to parents, but enjoins all necessary acts of kindness, filial respect and obedience. We can scarcely suppose that a man honors his parents who, when they fall weak, blind or sick, does not exert himself to the utmost for their support. In such cases God as truly requires the children to provide for their parents, as he required the parents to support and instruct the children when they were helpless and dependent. —Clarke. "By Oriental custom, the terms father and mother, are by no means limited to one's natural parents, but are applicable to superiors in years, or in wisdom, or in civil or religious station. We should honor those who are over us in the Lord, as the representatives of the Lord." See chap. 21. 15, 17; Lev. 19., 3; Prov. 30. 17; Heb. 12. 9. That thy days may be long—The apostle calls this the first commandment with promise (Eph. 6. 2). It is the only one in the decalogue to which a special promise is attached. From this we may learn, in some measure, how important the duty is in the sight of God. Most of those who come to an untimely end are obliged to confess that breaking this commandment and the fourth was the first cause of their ruin. Upon the land, etc. —1. The nation shall be permanent in the promised land. 2. The individual life shall be long, implying happiness, peace and prosperity.—Peloubet. While in its primary meaning this is to be understood as referring to the promised land, the land of Canaan, yet " the wider scope which this commandment has, as being grounded in the nature of the family and as alike binding upon all men, it is to be understood of the land or country of any and every individual." Children should honor their parents because: 1. Parents have authority by divine right. God has commanded it. 2. Parents are wiser than children. 3. Most parents do more for the children than the children can possibly repay. 4. True affection prompts obedience to this command. 5. Self-respect demands it. 6. Blessings are attached to it. 7. In the future children will need a like respect shown them. How can we honor our parents. 1. By loving them. 2. By obeying them. 3. By showing them due respect in the presence of others. 4. By tenderly ministering to their necessities. There are many notable examples: Jesus was higher than the kings of earth, yet he was subject to His parents. He honored and obeyed them. Joseph on the Egyptian throne honored and reverenced his aged father. Solomon showed a like respect to his mother, bowing himself unto her and giving her a place at his right hand.

II. The sixth commandment (v. 13). 13. Thou shalt not kill—The murderer is regarded as one who wickedly destroys Gods' image in man, and so most basely assaults God Himself. Suicide is accordingly prohibited by this commandment. The Hebrew legislation everywhere emphasizes the sacredness of human life. All the precepts in chapter 21, 12-30, aim to guard life from violence. If any man by carelessness or neglect occasioned the death of another, he brought blood guiltiness upon his house (Deut. 22, 8). A murder by an unknown hand would pollute the very land in which it was committed until suitable expiation were made (Deut. 21, 1-9). Our Lord took up this law for special treatment, and taught that he who cherished anger against his neighbor was guilty before God of the spirit of murder (Matt. 5, 21-24). John also enlarges on the same proiound idea (I. John 2, 9-11; 3, 12-15). As not having any other God instead of Jehovah is at the basis of the laws of the first table, so not hating one's neighbor is at the basis of all those of the second. Hence the two great positive commands, inclusive of all others: 1. Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart. 2. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. —Whed. Com. "Our own life should be held sacred and we are to do nothing that will shorten or destroy it, as by it we are enabled to serve God and bless our fellow men." The person who takes his own life performs a cowardly and wicked act. Dissipation, drunkenness, and sins against the body that unfit it for usefulness and shorten life, are violations of this commandment. It is generally supposed that there are cases where the killing of another might be justifiable, as: 1. In the execution of justice. 2. In self-defence. But even in this there is a difference of opinion among good men. Note 1. Human life is precious. 2. It is a sacred trust. 3. Christianity puts a high estimate upon it. 4. We should do nothing to destroy it, either in ourselves or others.

III. The seventh commandment (v. 14). Thou shalt not commit adultery—The violation of this commandment means the destruction of the home and family, an institution ordained of God and necessary to the building up of his kingdom in the earth. "This commandment forbids all acts of uncleanness, with all those fleshly lusts which produce those acts and war against the soul, and all those thoughts or practices which cherish and excite those fleshly lusts, as looking in order to lust, which Christ has expressly forbidden (Matt. 5, 28)." It also forbids all those unholy amusements which lead souls into sin, such as theatre-going and dancing; and also looking at obscene pictures, reading impure literature, and telling lewd stories. These things are debasing, degrading and soul-destroying.

"He who created man in his own image created them male and female (Gen. i. 27), and declared that a man and his wife should be regarded as one flesh (Gen. ii. 24.) Compare Matt. xix. 3-9; Mark x. 2-12. Weighty and suggestive also, are the apostle's words in Eph. v. 23-33. A sound scriptural view of this subject shows the criminality of bigamy and polygamy. Although these abominable evils forced themselves into the domestic life of patriarchs and other distinguished men of Old Testament times, the law of God and nature has ever frowned upon them, and pursued them with a curse. Our Lord showed clearly that these sins had been tolerated because of the people's perversity, in spite of the original law and commandment. He not only re-announced the ancient law, but gave it a broader scope and deeper significance (Matt. v. 28), including fornication and all sensual uncleanness under its prohibition, and limiting the rights of divorce to one cause only." —Terry.

IV. The Eighth Comandment (v. 15.) 15. Thou shalt not steal—The rights of property are of divine appiontment, and we refrain from claiming as our own that which now belongs to another.—Trumbull.

V. The Ninth Commandment (v. 16.) False witness—This is the worst form of lying and includes all other forms. "Truthfulness is the only other condition on which human intercourse is possible, and it lies at the foundation of all personal character." Lying is one of the worst sins, because it leads to the commission of other sins, and seeks to cover wrong doing. This commandment forbids perjury, false oaths, tale-bearing, slander, backbiting, and evil speaking, or anything that would in any way injure another in his gods, person or character. See Lev. xix. 16; Deut. xix. 16-19; Prov. xii. 22; Eph. iv. 31; Titus iii. 2; James iv. 11.

VI. The Tenth Commandment (v. 17.) 17. Thou shalt not covet—This is the onl yone of the commandments which treats solely of sins of the mind and heart, and in so doing it strikes at the very root of all sin, for every sin is born of desire (Mark vii. 21, 22; James i. 14, 15), and there would be no sin committed if this commandment were perfectly kept (Rom. vii. 7.)—Todd. "The word 'covet' occurs some twenty times in the Hebrey Scriptures, and is commonly translated desire. One may properly desire everything lawful and good, but no one can look with longing upon any possession of his neighbor's without violating this commandment."

1. Love respects authority (v. 12). A speaker in a children's mission asked, "Boys, a kite is a good thing, isn't it?" A bright little fellow answered, "Yes, sir, but it is not worth much when it breaks loose." "Stop right there," said the speaker. "I want to ask you a question; how much is a boy worth when he breaks loose?" He understood and the children all agreed that a boy who broke loose was not worth much. Adroitly they were led to testify against the habit of breaking loose from parental restraint, from the teacher's authority, and from the loving rule of Christ.

2. Love cannot murder (v. 13). Love never takes life. Love lays down its own (1 John 3; 15, 16). Love keeps the precept; "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law." (Matt. 7, 12).

3. Love is pure (v. 14). It is lust, the counterfeit of love, which works ruin and wrecks homes (Matt. 5, 38). A true lover of mother, sister, wife or sweetheart will keep his thought and life pure, and will honor and protect all womanhod.

4. Love is generous (v. 15). Love will give and "lend, hoping for nothing" (Luke 6. 35); love will neither buy nor borrow not intending to pay again (Rom. 13, 8). Love seeketh not her own (1 Cor. 13. 5).

5. Love speaks true (v. 16). A little girl's answer to, "What is a falsehood?" was "It is when nobody did anything and somebody went and told of it." Love tells no tales. Love never slanders, never misrepresents, never pretends. Love never makes engagements which it does not intend to keep. Love never deceives. Love thinketh no evil, much less speaks it (1 Cor. 13. 5). Love "rejoiceth in the truth" (1 Cor. 13. 6).

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matt. 19, 19). Neighbor is from a word signifying "close by." The question, "who is my neighbor?" was one day answered by Jesus in the following incident: "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee. Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that showed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise" (Luke 10, 30-37). Our lesson reveals that love to our neighbor is,

I. Imperative. "Thou shalt love" (Matt. 22, 39). Again and again we are given the precept, "Love one another" (I. Pet. 1, 22; I. John, 3, 23).

II. Individual. "Love thy neighbor" (Matt. 22, 39). Not thy neighbors, making it a public, wholesale endeavor, but thy neighbor, single individuals who have your divine affection day by day as you have opportunity, and there are always opportunities.

III. Impartial. "Thy neighbor" (Matt. 22, 39). Not thy good, or kind, or polite, or generous neighbor, but "thy neighbor," though he be neither good, nor kind, nor polite, nor generous.

IV. Interminable. "As thyself" (Matt. 22. 39). Love to hide thy neighbor's failings as thou dost hide thine own own (Phil. 4, 8). Love to see thy neighbors' excellencies as thou dost of thine own (Phil. 4, 8). Love to se thy neighbor prosper as thou dost love to see thyself (Rom. 12, 15; Prov. 3, 28). Love to do for your neighbor exactly what you would do for yourself (Matt. 7, 12; Rom. 15, 2). "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" (I. John 3, 16).

A. C. M.

COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN ASKS FOR DIVORCE FROM HER HUSBAND.

She Says the Co-respondent is a Well Known Woman, Wife of a U. S. Officer.

London, uly 15.—The announcement made to-day that the Countess of Rosslyn had entered a suit for divorce against her actor husband created no surprise among those acquainted with the couple. The divorce is merely the sequel to practically a year and a half of separation.

Last year about this time efforts at reconciliation were made by friends, and for a time it looked as if they might succeed, but the Countess, formerly Anna Robinson of Minneapolis, insisted upon holding on to her fortune too tightly to suit her husband.

The trouble was started by Lord Rosslyn's mania for gambling at Monte Carlo. He believed he had a system which would surely break the bank provided he had capital enough. After he had lost a fortune there his wife refused further contributions, and after constant jars the earl left his Norfolk street house and lived at London hotels or in Paris.

The Countess in an interview to-night said:

"It is true I have entered a suit for divorce. The papers were served upon the earl last August, but since then I have been so ill that I was unable to proceed with the case. I have just returned from a continental trip and I am now determined to see the matter through. The grounds alleged include desertion, misconduct and cruelty. The co-respondent is well known in London and her husband is in the United States navy. My proofs are absolute. I am confident my petition will be granted."

It is likely that if the earl contests the case there will be some interesting revelations on both sides. One of these will be a hotel incident in which the Countess with a party of friends sat at one table while at a nearby table the Earl was dining with the woman whom the Countess now names as co-respondent.

Lord Rosslyn, who was born in 1869 and was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Horse guards, for a time made his living as an actor, appearing in a number of plays in Europe and the United States. In England he did a ballet dance in one of Pinero's plays which caused much comment.

The Earl was first married in 1890 to a Miss Violet Vyner, from whom he obtained a divorce, on the ground of desertion, in 1902. On March 31, 1905, he was married in London to Miss Robinson, youngest daughter of George Robinson, of Minneapolis, who for a time was on the stage in New York, London, and Paris. By his first wife the earl had one son, born in 1892, who bears the title of Lord Loughborough.

The marriage of the Earl of Rosslyn and Miss Robinson was frowned upon by the Eearl's family, but after a while, through his efforts, his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, gave recognition to the American actress by inviting her to her Scottish seat.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Three Men Injured by Explosion of Locomotive on C. V. R.

Montreal, July 15.—Word reached here to-day of an explosion which took place at Highgate Springs, on the Central Vermont Railroad, when an engine blew up and injured three men. The engine tore up the track, digging a hole deep enough to bury itself and covering the ground within a radius of a hundred feet with a mass of debris large and small. The two men who were one the engine. Driver James Scott and Fireman Robert Wood, were hurled from their places and precipitated some twenty feet on each side of the road, mutilated and partially dismembered.

At first it was supposed they were dead, but when the doctors reached the spot and examined them they were found to be breathing and hopes are entertained that notwithstanding the serious character of the injuries they will recover. Brakesman George Stanton, who was seated on the top of the car next the engine, was blown from his place and dashed into the ditch.

When he regained consciousness he found himself with his arms fractured and his hands forced several inches into soft earth. This kind of accident is considered rare among railroad men.

BURNED TO DEATH.

FLASH OF LIGHTNING IGNITED CHILD'S CLOTHING.

Instantly Envelopd in Flames and Hurled Back From Window—Arm and Breast Fearfully Burned—Died in a Few Minutes.

Moncton, N. B., July 15.— During a severe electrical storm which swept this section yesterday afternoon thirteen-year-old Mary Trites was killed by a bolt of lightning in her home, two miles from Painsec Junction. The child had gone upstairs in company with her little sister to lower a window, and had just placed her right hand on the sash when there came a terrific peal of thunder, followed by a vivid lightning flash.

Almost instantly the clothing of the little girl sprang into a blaze, and she was hurled back against the foot of the bed which stood in the room. The other child, frightened by the thunder, threw herself on the floor and cried out to her mother. When the latter rushed upstars she found the eldest child on the floor, terribly burned, and lifted her onto the bed, where she expired a few minutes later.

Her arm and breast had been fearfully burned, and it is thought that her back was broken by the shock. The child was a daughter of George Trites, I. C. R. section foreman. The house was quite badly damaged by the bolt.

NO FISHERIES DEADLOCK.

Foreign Office Says Temporary Agreement Will Be Reached.

London, July 15.—The Foreign Office says there is no truth in a report from St. John's that the negotiations with the United States with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries question have reached a deadlock in the clause concerning the prevention of the Newfoundland authorities from serving legal processes on board American vessels.

On the contrary, it is understood that there is a prospect of the negotiations shortly resulting in at least a temporary arrangement.

DISORDER IN BELFAST.

Strikers Spill Sugar, But Drink Contents of Whiskey Laden Van.

Belfast, July 15.—The anticipated disorders growing out of the strike here have occurred. A van carrying freight to the docks for a Brazilian line steamer was seized by a mob and burned in the street. Another was thrown from a dock, while still another, loaded with sugar, was held up, the bags ripped open and their contents strewn in the stret. One whiskey-laden van was seized, but the whiskey was not poured into the street, the rioters preferring to take possession of it. Two cases had been looted when the police arrived.

HIS WIFE WAS NOT MURDERED.

REV. MR. HANCOCK'S WIFE DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Her Son's Suspicions Unfounded— No Trace of Poison Found in Her Body —Minister Acquitted by Jury Without Leaving the Box.

London, July 15.—A jury in the Kensington coroner's court to-day rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes" in the case of Mrs. Hancock, wife of Walter Swinburne Hancock, formerly an Episcopalean clergyman of Chicago, who died on March 23rd last, the cause of death being certified as appendicitis. Owing to the suspicions of the woman's son, who is a lawyer, the body was exhumed and he testified at the inquest that he thought Hancock poisoned his wife in order to obtain her property. An analysis of the contents of the stomach made at the instance of the Home Office showed that there was no trace of poison.

Hancock was born in England, went to America in the early '80s, and held several pastorates, including that of St. James' Church, Montreal. He was married to Mrs. Grace Jones, widow of Paul Townsend Jones, of New York, in 1897. The jury rendered their verdict without leaving the box.

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Dominion Report Made Public—Plums and Cherries Have Suffered.

Ottawa, July 15.—The Dominion fruit crop just reported gives the yield prospects for the year, of which the following is a summary:

June weather favorable on the whole.

Effects of May frosts now apparent, but tree fruits have not suffered much, except plums and cherries.

Prospects of apples encouraging.

Pear crop of medium to full yield.

General outlook for plums hopeful, but Japan pluns have deteriorated. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island crops will suffer.

Cherries a fair crop. Sweet variety very light.

Grapes making good growth everywhere.

The lateness of the season has dislocated the small fruit trade most seriously. Reports indicate:

Strawberries: A very short crop.

Raspberries: General outlook, a light crop.

Currants, especially red, yielding well where bushes are protected from worm. There is less risk in growing the currant than any other of the small fruits.

Gooseberries: A medium to full crop.

Blackberries: A medium crop.

The late spring has very seriously reduced the aggregate of tomatoes. One correspondent reports the loss of 500,000 plants.

Apple Crop in States.

New York, July 15.—It is claimed that there will be practically no apples at all in Missouri, Kansas and Indiana, but very few in Virginia, and only a small yield along the Hudson. The Oregon crop will be about half the average, but never is a competitor with eastern fruit. Michigan will have about 15 per cent. of an average yield, while it is expected that Western New York will have in the neighborhood of 80 to 90 per cent. of an average output.

Already the buyers are driving through Western New York, making offers for the output. The prevailing price to-day is $3 for the fruit as it comes from the trees, but very few sales have been made at this price. Larger growers are holding off for $4 and upwards.

MASKS FOUND IN THEIR KITS.

Two Artillerymen Arrested for Assault on Major Thacker.

Halifax, July 15.—Two Royal Canadian Artillerymen have been arrested suspected of having committed the assault on Major Thacker. They are Englishmen. Masks were found in their kit, which it is thought they used to disguise themselves in making their attack.

One of the prisoners was heard to remark that he would knock off the major's head when he got a chance.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 101 cars, consisting of 1,218 cattle, 1,433 hogs, 1,251 sheep and lambs, with 334 calves.

Exporters—There was practicaly nothing doing or next to nothing in exporters, excepting a few bulls, which sold at $4.50 to $5.25 per cwt.

Butchers—Best butchers sold from $5 to $5.50; fair to good, $4.60 to $4.90; good cows, $3.50 to $4.25; common cows, $2.25 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers—Harry Murby reports light offerings, although he could have placed some if he had them of good quality. Mr. Murby bought three loads of stockers and butchers at $3.25 to $4 per cwt.

Milch cows—About 40 or 50 cows were offered and sold on Wednesday and Thursday at $30 to $50 each, and one or two brought as high as $60, but the trade in cows was far from being as brisk as a month or six weeks ago.

Veal calves—Notwithstanding the fact that there was a large number of calves offered, trade was fairly good at $4 to $5.50 per cwt., with a few odd calves reaching $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes sold at $4.75 per cwt.; lambs at 7c to 8 1-2c per lb.; yearling sheep for butchers' purposes sold at $5.50 to $5.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Mr. Harris reported the market strong at $6.75 for selects and $6.50 for lights and fats.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

The Street Market was very dull to-day, owing to the wet weatner, and prices of grain are nominal.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of a dozen loads at $14 to $15 a ton. The wet weather was the reason for light receipts. Straw is nominal at $13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with light quoted at $9.25 to $9.50, and heavy at $8.75 to $9.

Wheat, white, bush.	0 91	$ 0 00
Do., red, bush.	0 91	0 00
Do., spring, bush.	0 85	0 86
Do., goose, bush.	0 83	0 84
Oats, bush.	0 52	0 00
Barley, bush.	0 53	0 00
Peas, bush.	0 77	0 78
Hay, timothy, ton	14 00	15 00
Do., mixed, ton	10 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	8 75	9 50
Eggs	0 21	0 23
Butter, dairy	0 19	0 22
Do., creamery	0 23	0 26
Chickens, spring, lb.	0 18	0 22
Turkeys, per lb.	0 17	0 19
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	1 10
Beef, hindquarters	8 75	10 25
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 50	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 50	8 00
Mutton, per cwt.	11 00	12 50
Veal, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt.	16 00	17 50

CHEESE BOARD.

Kingston, July 15.—There was boarded today: White, 420, colored 687. Highest price 11 5-8c, at which 512 colored and 360 white were sold.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following are closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—July 97 1-4c bid, Sept. 98 1-2c asked, Oct. 98 3-4c bid. Oats—July 41 1-2c bid, Aug. 41c bid, Oct. 37 5-8c bid.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—The dry goods trade now reports a brisk business in all lines of summer goods. Sorting orders are coming forward well and any lines which were quite slow last month are now moving briskly. Values generally are firm. The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills have issued new lists showing advances of as much as fifteen to twenty per cent. on some of the cheaper lines. Threads are also higher. There has been an excellent summer business in men's and women's ready made clothing. The demand for these lines has been brisk in all parts of Canada, and while prices have generally shown very marked advances, the increased trade has mostly been in the better class of goods. Linens are very firm. It is expected here that fur prices will show very marked advances next season. Muskrat is showing particula, strength. Hardware trade is very brisk in all lines. There is an excellent demand for small goods and for paints and oils. The Eastern trade is reported particularly good, following improvement in the fishery industries. The grocery trade is showing a good tone. Sugars and teas hold firm. Advances in the price of the latter have led the Dominion Government to revise regulations against adulterated teas. All teas consigned for consumption must be tested by the Customs before being released. This covers all grades. All canned goods are firm.

Toronto—There is now but little complaint regarding the way in which general business is moving here. Wholesale houses report a satisfactory movement of sorting lines. The dry goods trade is fairly brisk. An excellent demand is reported for all summer lines. The arrival of warm weather and its continuation during the past few weeks has proved a very great boom indeed in this regard. To some extent the time that was lost owing to the late spring has been made up and the volume of business is now satisfactory. As time goes on and as the crop situation here and in the West takes on a more and more cheerfu tone the outlook for fall and winter trade continues to brighten. Manufacturers are receiving large orders for heavy goods, and as in other lines there will, no doubt, be much difficulty experienced in the filling of all orders. Shipments of groceries to the West and to Northern Ontario are heavy. There has all season been a heavy run on canned goods and several lines are now run out. Prices are advancing. Hardware holds active. Metals are firm with a brisk demand in al lines.

The general outlook for trade here is considerably brighter than it has been at any time this year. The crop outlook has been steadily improving ever since early in June, and although it was planted about three weeks late it is now calculated to be but ten days behind. Indications now point to a heavy yield and the quality of the grain should be generally good. These facts have had a great effect upon business and a good fall and winter trade is confidently looked forward to. Summer trade is showing a good tone.

Hamilton—There is a good movement to all lines of trade. The more seasonable weather is bringing out a good demand for all summer lines. Collections are fair to good. Country trade has a good tone and crop prospects are improving.

London—Summer stocks are moving well in all lines of trade. Local industries are busily engaged and there is a generally satisfactory air to the wholesale and retail movement. Country produce is coming forward well.

Ottawa—Reports say business holds a steady tone. The demand for summer goods is excellent and the prospects for winter trade are satisfactory. Collections are in some cases a little slow. Country produce is coming forward well and values hold steady to firm.

Vancouver and Victoria: Wholesale trade is brisk in all lines. Groceries and provisions are being shipped in large quantities to the lumber and mining camps of the interior. Dry goods stocks are moving well and the outlook for later trade is encouraging. Great activity in the building trades and in local industries generally is responsible for a brisk demand for hardware supplies and values are firm. Collections are generally good.

Quebec—Trade conditions continue satisfactory and the outlook is bright. Crop reports from various sections of the province are favorable. Building trades are active and there has been more permits issued during the past week than for several weeks.

ATE MOCCASINS.

THE FEARFUL PRIVATIONS OF STARVING INDIANS.

Three Bodies Have Been Recovered and Identified of the Twenty-one Who Lost Their Lives in the Far North.

Quebec, July 15.— Further details reached town yesterday in regard to the death from starvation of a party of twenty-one Indians in the woods, while en route from Lake Mistassini to Roberval. On the 22nd of March last an Indian named John Boston found the remains of three of the victims, Thomas Bazil, Miller and Big John, about a hundred miles from Lake Mistassini. He interred the bodies where they were found. Another party of Indians from Mistassini is expected at Pointe Bleu, the Indian reserve near Roberval, this week, when further details of the terrible tragedy are expected.

Thomas Bazil was a Montagnais, from Pointe Bleu, where he leaves a wife and child. Miller was the son of a former chief of the Hudson's Bay post at Mistassini, while Big John belonged to Mistassini, but was making his second trip to Roberval. The wife of Miller, who accompanied him, was brought to Pointe Bleu by John Boston after a trip of great difficulty owing to her extreme weakness. Boston reports that the Indians, driven to desperation by their hunger, devoured even their cariboo moccasins and the leather straps with which the packages of furs they were bringing to Roberval were bound up.

The bodies of the other Indians who succumbed to privation, cold and hunger during the long three-hundred-mile trip through the forest, where no trace of the habitation of man was to be found, have not been recovered, nor have their names been mentioned, but there were in all twenty-one, comprising five or six families, the heads of which had been hunting during the winter at the head of the Mistassini.

HE LOST VERANDAH.

Niagara Justice Refused to Remove It at Command of Council.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., despatch: At a meeting of the Town Council held here yesterday a motion was passed to have all obstructions on the streets removed in order that the work of laying the new cement sidewalks might be carried on.

The contractors who are doing the work claimed that the verandah on Justice of the Peace Eckersley's residence on Johnston street, was in direct line with the sidewalk, and the Council ordered the magistrate to have the obstruction removed. This he refused to do.

While he was in St. Catharines to-day to engage counsel, Chief of Police Reid, with the help of the contractors, tore down the large verandah and carried it away.

Mr. Eckersley threatens to take action.

MORE GIFTS TO PETERBOROUGH.

Institutions and Churches Receive $20,800 From Nicholls Estae.

Peterborough, Ont., July 15.— Mr. Richard Hall, executor of the estate of Mrs. Charlote J. Nicholls, who died in 1890, leaving an estate of nearly a million dollars, has again, out of the funds, made generous gifts to several churches and institutions in the city, amounting in all to $20,800.

The latest gifts are $5,000 to Nicholls Hospital, for current requirements, $3,000 to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church for repairs and new gallery, $3,000 to St. Paul's Presbyterian Church for the rebuilding of the organ, $2,000 to Y.W.C.A., $2,000 to Y.M.C.A., $1,000 to the Children's Aid Society, $300 to each of the seventeen Sunday schools in the city for library purposes.

BOY ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Ten-Year-Old Lad Charged With Shooting His Playmate.

New London, July 15.—Ten-year-old Frank Morgan, of Ledyard, is locked up in the county jail on the charge of murder. He is accused of killing his playmate, Ivy L. Rogers, with a shotgun last Friday. Young Morgan will have a preliminary hearing at Ledyard July 22. It is alleged that the two boys quarrelled during a fishing excursion, and that the Morgan boy shot at his friend, inflicting terrible injuries from which he died in a local hospital. The parents of the boy are well known people in Ledyard.

MATCHES MADE IN CHURCH.

English Religious Authorities on the Perfect Matrimonial Mart.

London, July 15.—If you don't go to religious meetings to get good you can at least get a mate. This is the gist of the opinions given by some religious leaders to a newspaper which contended that Sunday schools and such like played a prominent part in marriage making.

Prebendary Carlile, head of the Church Army, says the question is so interesting that he intends to preach on it. His parents and himself made their happy matches attending church.

Commissioner Nicol, of the Salvation Army, says that mission meetings, class meetings and so on are a perfect means of bringing young people together.

TUGBOATS ON MANY CANALS

CAUSE RUSSIAN PEASANTS TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Pitched Battle With Troops—Village Schoolmaster on Deck—String Ropes Across Canal to Stop Tugboats.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—Extensive peasant disorders have broken out in the eastern part of St. Petersburg province and in the northwestern section of Novgorod province, especially in the districts traversed by the canal connecting the Baltic and Caspian seas. A pitched battle was fought yesterday at Bialozero between troops and peasants led by a village school master. The authorities fear that the agitation will spread to the entire northern part of Russia and seriously interfere with the transport of grain, oil, coal and wood to St. Petersburg.

The recent introduction of tugboats on the Mary canal to replace the tow lines hauled by peasants, occasioned great excitement. Bands of peasants strung ropes across the canal and threw stones at the tug boats in efforts to interfere with the navigation of the waterway. Rural guards dispersed the rioters with some loss of life and troops were detailed to patrol the canal, with the result that traffic was continued as usual.

The failure of the attempts of the peasants to drive the tugs away was followed by a strike of the entire force of laborers employed on over 300 miles of the Mary canal. All movements of the freight along the canal is at a standstill.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO,

Who Wants Peace, to Dine With President Roosevelt.

New York, July 15.—"I think the relations of long standing between the United States and Japan should be preserved, and the passing storm disappear in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. I firmly believe that this one incident cannot be thrown in the way of the present relations between the two countries, which began at the time of my birth."

Thus spoke Admiral Baron Gombei Yamamoto, Japanese Minister of Marine during the Japanese-Russian war, as a greeting to the American people today on his arrival here with his suite on board the Cunard steamship Cammania, from England. Admiral Yamamoto has been inspecting the gun shops and shipyards of Europe, and while here he will visit the United States navy yards and shipbuilding plants. He was met upon his arrival by Lieut. R. W. Henderson, representing Rear Admiral Goodrich, commander of the New York navy yards. Admiral Yamamoto made the occasion of his arrival an opportunity to deny the reports from Tokio that the leadership of the Progressive party would fall upon him on his return home, and that an effort will be made to overthrow the Saconji Ministry.

He declined to express an opinion on the intention of the United States to send a large fleet of war vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

The admiral will take luncheon with President Roosevelt on Friday at Oyster Bay.

STUNNED SLEEPING OFFICER.

Major Thacker, at Halifax, Victim of a Mysterious Assault.

Halifax, N. S., despatch: Major Thacker, commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery in camp at McNab's Island, was the victim of a mysterious and violent assault in the dead hours of last night. Some one, as yet unknown, crept under the canvas tent and struck the major across the forehead with a tent pin as he lay asleep. The officer was rendered unconscious. He had a terrible gash, from which the blood flowed profusely.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning when he regained consciousness and called for help. A general alarm was sounded, which brought every one in the camp on parade. The roll was called and every man was found present. A search of the woods was ineffective.

It is believed the assault was committed by one of the soldiers, but no suspicion attaches to any particular individual.

FRENCH SCHOLAR

DECLARES FRANCE IS NOT LOST TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

New York, July 15.—"France is not lost to the Catholic Church," said Abbe Felix Klein, the French clerical writer and scholar, to-day. The Abbe, who has just arrived in this country, added that the church in France would survive "the exactions and spoliations of the State."

Abbe Klein is here to give further study to American church institutions, together with the country's moral and civic development and he hopes to obtain such knowledge as may aid in the solution of the difficulties that now beset the church in France. He will be here for four months, and will lecture on the religious crisis in France at Chautauqua, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and several other cities.

BALLOON DAMAGED.

The Wellman Expedition to Pole Delayed by Storm.

Spitzbergen, July NNa2RRhETAOIN way, July 10.—The balloon house of the Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald Arctic expedition was damaged by a storm on July 4, and, although the airship was uninjured, the damage will delay the departure of the expedition, the members of which, by dint of hard work all night long, managed to save the building from being wrecked. The Frithjof dragged her anchors half a mile during the storm and will be despatched to Tromsoe for repairs. All the members of Mr. Wellman's party are in good health. It is expected that the start for the pole will be made in the beginning of August.

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