Sunday School.

LESSON X.—AUGUST 24, 1907.

The Brazen Serpent.—Num. 21: 1-9.

Commentary.—I. Israel Conquers the Canaanites (vs. 1-3.) 1. King Arad — "The King of Arad."—R. V. Arad was a district extending to the southern border of Canaan. Heard tell that Israel came—The Israelites had been refused permission to go northeastward through the territory of Edom, and now this Canaanitish king judging that they would march north across his country, probably took advantage of the confusion incident to the breaking up of the camp of Kadesh and fell upon them, gaining a partial victory. The spies—This was the name of a place called in the Revised Version Atharim. Took.... prisoner—"A slight repulse is often beneficial in its effects. This taught Israel to look to Jehovah for help, as we find in the next verse." 2. Vowed—It is a good thing to vow to God; but of course we should be careful to pay the vows we make. I will utterly destroy—Before this time there had been no command to destroy the Canaanites with the sword. But in the promise to Abraham (Gen. 15; 16) we have an intimation of the judgments that would fall upon the Amorites when their iniquity should be full. That time had now arrived; their wickedness was so great that they were to be utterly destroyed. "There is a certain pitch of iniquity to which nations may arrive before they are destroyed, and beyond which God will not permit them to pass." 3. They utterly destroyed—It seems probable that the actual destruction did not take place until later, as described in Josh. 12; 14; Judg. 1; 17. Hormah—Meaning "a thing devoted to destruction." The sentence of death was passed upon the Canaanites at this time, but the execution of the sentence was delayed a little.

II. Israel's Sin and Punishment (vs. 4-6.) 4. Mount Hor—Mount Hor was on the border of Edom, and was the mountain on which Aaron died. It is the highest peak in the sandstorm ridge of Mount Seir, which extends along the eastern side of the Arabah, from near the Dead Sea, to the Gulf of Akaba. Way of the Red Sea. The Israelites were now ready to enter the land of promise. But from Mount Hor the march into southern Canaan was impracticable on account of the mountains. The Edomites would not permit them to cross their mountains, so they were obliged to take a long tour to the south and march around Mount Seir to Elath, the northern point of the eastern gulf of the Red Sea, and from there journey through Edom to the Jordan. Much discouraged—They had expected to enter Canaan at once and their disappointment vexed them. They were obliged to make a long journey right away from Canaan, through a desolate region. 5. Spake against God—This was the new Israel raised up in the wilderness. Their disobedient fathers have perished during the last thirty-eight years. But the new Israel is strikingly like the old, faltering, murmuring, blaming their leaders and disgusting God.—Steele. This light bread—This vile, worthless bread, fit only for children, not having enough substance for men and soldiers. So the very commonness of God's daily mercies often prevents us from appreciating their value. "It is well to remember that there is no record that any Hebrew died on the journey from hunger or thirst."

6. Sent fiery serpents—It is not probable that the serpents were created for this purpose, but because of the obstinacy of the people the Lord permitted the reptiles to gather in the camp and afflict the Israelites. "That part of the desert is greatly infested with venomous reptiles of different kinds, particularly lizards, which raise themselves in the air and swing themselves from branches, and scorpions, which, being in the habit of lying among long grass, are very dangerous to the bare-legged, sandaled people of the East."—J., F. & B. "These serpents are called 'fiery,' either from their color, their rage, or the effects of their bitings, inflaming the body, putting it immediately into a high fever, scorching it with unsatisfied thirst. They had unjustly complained for want of water, to chastise them for which God sends on them this thirst which no water would quench. They had concluded they must die in the wilderness, and God took them at their word, so that many did die." God had wonderfully preserved His people from these serpents, until they murmured. This was a just punishment for their unthankfulness.

III. Israel forgiven and saved (vs. 7-9). 7. Came to Moses—The severe judgment from God had made them aware of their sins; their consciences were aroused. We have sinned—They are ready to make confession. It was (1) thorough, (2) personal, (3) clearly stated. Their sins were defined; their convictions were clear. And against thee—"It is easier to confess our sins against God than it is to make acknowledgment of wrong to man." Pray unto the Lord—The great source of help for the sinner is prayer. They had confidence in Moses' prayer. In times of affliction men turn to some power higher than themselves for assistance. Moses prayed—His prayer was answered, but not as he expected. God has His own way of doing things. The people must be taught a lesson in faith. For the people—There is scarcely any record of Moses praying for himself; his prayers are generally for others. He was the mediator of the old covenant as Jesus is of the new (Gal. 3, 19).—Whed. Com. 8. Make thee—Moses no doubt expected the serpents to disappear as the plagues had in Egypt, but instead of this he is directed to provide an antidote for those who were bitten. Fiery serpent—Make an image of the fiery serpents. He made a serpent of brass (v. 9). When he looketh...shall live—The bitten Israelite had simply to look at God's remedy—not to himself, or his wounds, or those around him, but he must fix his gaze on the brazen serpent. If he refused or neglected to do that, there was nothing for him but death; he was shut up to the brazen serpent which was God's exclusive remedy. So the sinner is called to look to Christ.—C. H. M.

9. Moses made a serpent—He showed his perfect confidence in God's plan. It came to pass—God's plans never fail. He had made it possible for every afflicted person to be healed. No distance from the serpent could cause failure. A look of faith toward the extended serpent brought relief. Their desire for life was determined by their own actions. This forms a very perfect type of our salvation by Jesus Christ: 1. That which cured was in the likeness of that which was wounded, so Christ "was made in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin condemned sin in the flesh." Christ took upon Him the form of sinful men, yet without sin. 2. Like the serpent He was lifted up from the earth, a spectacle to the world. 3. In order to be saved the Israelites must (1) feel their need, (2), repent of their sins, (3) have faith in the remedy provided, (4) personally look at the brazen serpent. The sinner must take the same steps in coming to Christ. "A literal rendering of this verse justifies the conclusion that the serpents were not taken away, but that they continued to annoy the people and to kill those who despised the remedy. How long the brazen serpent continued to be lifted up in the camp we know not, but probably during the remainder of their journey. We find it existing 825 years afterward (2 Kings 18. 4) as an object of idolatrous worship when Hezekiah broke it to pieces and called it a piece of brass."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Israel's sin. "The people spake against God and against Moses" (v. 5). Sin in the heart is soon manifested in the life. Murmuring against God is a reflection upon His goodness, wisdom, truth and power. If our load seems heavy and we wish we might "die," if we find fault because of any scarcity in our lives, if we complain because the weather is hot, we are "speaking against God," and we displease Him (Num. 11. 1; 14. 27-34), and we are in danger of the serpent's bite.

II. Israel's suffering. "The Lord sent fiery serpents among the people. and they bit the people; and much people of Israel died"(v. 6). As the people were bitten by fiery serpents, so the sinner is bitten by "that old serpent the devil" (Rev. 12:9). That camp-bitten, suffering people is a picture of the world (1 John 5:19, R. V.), with its poisonous serpent. Strong drink (Prov. 23:31,32), evil speaking (Psa. 140:3), deceit (Psalm 58:3, 4; Rom. 3:13), death (1 Cor. 15: 56). They all spring from Satan. None have escaped his bite. "For all have sinned" (Rom. 3:23). As "the Lord sent fiery serpents" (v. 6), so the Lord permits Satan's stings. Paul writes to Timothy of Hymenaeus and Alexander, "delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme" (1 Tim. 1:20). Writing concerning a grievous sin, he says: "I.. .have determined already——in the name of our Lord.... to deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus" (I Cor. 5: 3-5, margin). Referring to those who suffered from weakness and sickness and death because they received the Lord's supper "unworthily," he writes: "When we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we should not be condemned with the world" (1 Cor. 11:32). Because God loves us he permits Satan to sting us. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth" (Heb. 12:6). To avoid the serpent's bite we must avoid sin. If we would not "tempt Christ as some of them also tempted, and were destroyed of serpents; neither murmur....as some of them also murmured and were destroyed of the destroyer" (2 Cor. 10: 9, 10). Let us (1) be contented with what God gives (Heb. 13:5). (2) Be resigned concerning what God takes (Matt. 6:10). (3) By prayer and supplication with thanksgiving make our requests known unto God (Phil. 4:6, 7). (4) Rejoice in the Lord always (Phil. 4:4). (5) Fellow Christ who is "the way" (John 14:6). (6) Care more for inward experience than for outward conditions (1 Cor. 2:2). (7) Believe that all things work together for good (Rom. 8:28).

III. Israel's savior. "Moses prayed.. and the Lord said—Make thee a fiery serpent and set it upon a pole and it shall come to pass that every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it shall live" (vs. 7, 8). And Christ said, As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up" (John 3. 14). 1. As Moses lifted up the serpent by divine appointment (v. 8), so Christ was appointed by God to die for the world. "For God so loved" (John 3, 14-16). "God sent his.... Son" (1 John 4. 9). 2 As every one that looked lived (v. 8), so whosoever believeth in Him shall have eternal life (John 3. 15). Jesus declared, "This is the will of Him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on Him, may have everlasting life" (John 6. 40). Christ tasted death for every one (Mark 7. 14). 3. As every one that looked (v. 8) lived, so he that believeth hath everlasting life (John 5. 24). To look is to believe, and to believe is to live. We "live by faith" (Rom. 1. 17; 5. 20, 21). 4. As Moses, the servant of God, put the serpent of brass upon a pole (v. 9), so now his servants, by the preaching of the word, lift up Christ as the crucified One (Gal. 3. 1). For them is this promise, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me" (John 12. 32). 5. As there was no apparent connection between the serpent and the healing. so the preaching of Christ crucified is a "stumbling block and....foolishness" to the scoffer (1 Cor. 1. 23). 6. As the serpent was a "cursed " creature (Gen. 3. 14), so Christ was "made a curse for us" (Gal. 3. 13). They crucified Him between two thieves (Matt. 27. 44). They chose a robber and a murderer instead of him (Luke 23. 18). "They made His grave with the wicked" (Isa. 53. 9, R. V.). Christ was counted as a sinner, treated as a sinner and died as a sinner for our redemption. 7. As the "brazen serpent" was made in the likeness of the fiery serpents (v. 9), so the Son of man was made "in the likeness of sinful flesh" (Rom. 8. 3). 8. As the "brazen serpent" was without poison (v. 9), so Christ was "holy, harmless, undefiled" (Heb. 7. 26.) There was no sin in Him even while our sin was on Him. 9. As every one that "beheld the serpent of brass" was healed (v. 9), so every one that sees Christ as the Great Physician will be healed.

WANTS NO TARIFF WAR.

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Concerned Over Australian Tariff.

London, Aug. 19.—The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce is concerned over the Australian tariff, but declares in any event a tariff war such that prevailing between Canada and Germany ought to be prevented by all means possible, or it must certainly be prejudicial to the parties concerned.

TO SAVE MOTHER.

GIRL SHOOTS DOWN MAN WHO HAD SHOT WIFE.

Man and Woman Dead and Daughter Held for Trial—A New York Tragedy.

New York, Aug. 19.—A family shooting affray, in which George Washer and wife were probably fatally shot, caused much excitement in Harlem to-day. Washer, who has been separted from his wife for several years, returned home today and upbraided her for having caused his arrest for annoying her.

Washer drew a revolver and fired at his daughter, Annie, who then opened fire on her father, pursuing him from room to room. Washer turned several times and fired at his daughter.

When Miss Langlois was arraigned before Magistrate House for shooting her father, she said: "My father was shooting at my mother, so I sent Annie, my younger sister, to fetch a revolver. My father was still firing at my mother when I was given the revolver I asked for, and it was not until I saw the burning clothes on my mother's breast and heard her cries that I raised my revolver and fired at the man. I fired four shots at him as he sneaked through the rooms. I don't care what happens to him, or me. I only want my mother to live."

The woman fell back in her chair. No one had told her that her mother had just died. Magistrate House was in tears, and directed that the probation officer find some home for Mrs. Langlois and her sister until the coroner needed her.

The magistrate said he would not send her to prison, and told her that he would aid her all he could.

AT VALLEYFIELD.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET MEN'S DEMANDS, SAYS PRESIDENT EWING.

Wages of the Operatives Have Already Been Increased Twice Since March, and the Cotton Trade Will Not Stand Any More.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—The trouble at Valleyfield, which culminated in 2,500 workers quitting yesterday, has been brewing for two months. All the workers are demanding shorter hours and an increase in wages. As a result of the demand there is a possibility of the mills being closed indefinitely.

When seen to-day Mr. S. H. Ewing, President of the Montreal Cotton Company, said: "I am afraid that it has got to the point where we will have to fight it out. We gave our hands an advance of five per cent. in March without it being asked, and later on we granted their demand for a further increase of ten per cent. We simply can't give the advance they are asking for now, the state of the cotton trade makes it impossible. Business has been good for the past couple of years, but previous to that there were four or five years of great depression in the textile trades." Then he added: "There has been a lot of insubordination among the workers, both men and women, lately. Many of them are on piecework, and have been coming in when it suited them in the morning. That does not suit us. We provide the machinery and we want a big output to keep up with our orders. We would rather a pieceworker earned $3 a day than fifty cents."

HE SAID GOOD-BYE.

A Drowning Off Lorne Park Looks Like Suicide.

Toronto despatch: Six weeks ago D. N. Elderkin came out to this counery from England. Yesterday he went out in a boat off Lorne Park and apparently leaped into the lake. Elderkin was an employee of the brick yards at Port Credit and about 25 years of age. So far as known he had no trouble that would prompt him to take his life. Yesterday morning he hired a boat and went out rowing with a lad named Nelson Truesdale.

According to the boy, he and Elderkin were about to change oars, and one oar stuck in the lock. This caused the boat to tilt a little, and the oar fell out and floated away. Elderkin solemnly bade good-bye to the boy, according to the latter's story, and, although he could not swim a stroke, jumped into the water and drowned.

The body was recovered yesterday afternoon.

AN OPEN VERDICT.

Returned at Inquest Into Death of Dr. Gibbons in England.

London, Aug. 19.—An open verdict has been returned at the inquest in the case of Dr. Gibbins, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, whose body was found in the Midland Tunnel. Railway officials stated that all the carriage doors were shut, but marks of blood, flesh and hair were found in the carriage of the train on which the deceased apparently travelled. Dr. Gibbins' father said his son had had bad health in Canada, and had been utterly disappointed in his work at Lennoxville, but had been quite cheerful.

ROADHOUSE TALKS.

Does Not Prevent Work at Cobalt, However.

Cobalt, Ont., Aug. 19.—The strike situation practically remains unchanged. Organizer Roadhouse still continues to make public denunciation of the different mine managers, and it is feared that if he continues, some of them may possibly take offence at his remarks, with the result that a sensation may develop before very long. He still maintains that there are very few men at work on those mines which have signed the mine managers' schedule, notwithstanding the fact that a number of men are daily coming into the camp. It is also believed that some of the union men are becoming weary of the strike and are going back to work. Manager Jones, of the Buffalo Mine, stated this morning that he had seventy men at work, and of these only eight had been brought from outside, the balance having been picked up around the camp. This cannot be said of the King Edward Mine, however, which, although its manager claims not to be recognizing the union, this morning began operations and adopted the union scale of wages and time. There are thirty men at work on this mine.

OVER A HAIR CUT.

EDWARD HYNES, BARBER, KILLED AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Thomas Ryan, Blacksmith, Invited Out by Deceased Because His Hair Was Not Cut to Suit Him, and Hynes Was Found Dead in the Yard.

A Sault Ste. Marie despatch: Edward Hynes, a barber, employed in the Windsor barber shop, was killed in the yard in the rear of the Windsor Hotel tonight, and Thomas Ryan, a local blacksmith, has been placed under arrest. Hynes had been cutting Ryan's hair, which was not done to Ryan's satisfaction.

Comments to this effect nettled Hynes who asked Ryan to go out in the yard. No one seems to have followed the men, until the proprietor, hearing there was a possibility of a fight, went out himself, where he found Hynes lying on the ground, and Ryan leaving on his bicycle. Dr. McRae was called and stated that Hynes had been killed almost instantly. The only mark of violence on the dead man was a blackened eye.

When the police found Ryan he was at his home, but no statement could be secured from him. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the morning. Ryan is an industrious mechanic and previously a good citizen.

FOR MURDER OF SQUAW.

Indian Chief and Medicine Man to be Tried Next Month.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Government will supply both counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defence at the trial at Norway House, N. W. T., next month of John and Jake Fidler, the chief and the medicine man, respectively, of the Sandy Lake Crees, who were recently arrested for strangling a delirious squaw, daughter-in-law of the chief, in order to prevent the evil spirit escaping and frightening the game.

The men will be tried before Commissioner Perry, of the Mounted Police, and the Indian Department will send out a lawyer to defend them. The Indians were simply following out an old tribal custom, and it is hardly probable that the full penalty of the law will be invoked.

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Toronto's Mysterious Woman is Mrs. McKinnon, of Iowa.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—The so-called mysterious woman whom the local detectives have been holding until such time as they can get a message through to the American authorities over the strike-bound wires is a Mrs. A. A. McKinnon, of Linn county, Iowa, U. S. A. She has a string of aliases, it is said, being also known as Mrs. Jean A. McKinnon, Mrs. Wm. McKinnon, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Leicester, Mrs. Woodring and Mrs. Irving.

Detectives Newton and Tipton arrested her on Wednesday in a house on Victoria street on a warrant issued by Sheriff A. W. Coquilette, of Linn county, Iowa, charging her with having committed forgery in Marion, Linn county, Iowa. The woman has consented to return.

She was before the extradition officer, Jnudge Morgan, yesterday, and remanded for a week, by which time it is expected an officer will be here from Iowa.

HORSEFLESH FOR FOOD.

A Chicago Buyer Inquiring for Animals in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—Mr. F. A. Hart, of Chicago, has called upon Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, in regard to the slaughter of horses for human consumption. It was desired to purchase horses in Montreal and ship them to Chicago, where they could be turned into human food. The stranger was referred to special horse dealers in the city, but as the prices of horses are high in Montreal, it is not thought much business will be done here.

Dr. Laberge was asked if he thought the trade in horse meat would be successful in Montreal. His reply was that the public would have to be educated to like the meat, which, it appears, is much appreciated in Paris and other cities.

U. S. CONSUL WITHDREW.

Incident of the Dinner to Earl Grey at St. John.

St. John, N. B., despatch: It became known to-day that the absence of Judge Gebhard Willrich, United States Consul here, from the dinner given by the Mayor and City Corporation at the Union Club last night in honor of Earl Grey, Governor-General, was due to his dissatisfaction with the place assigned him at the table. No one will discuss the matter for publication, but it is learned that the Consul finding that his place was some fourteen or fifteen removed from the guest of the evening, expressed his dissatisfaction to one of those present and then withdrew.

It is said for those who arranged the stating that, not being a State banquet, the Consul was invited as a guest, in company with leading residents of the city.

RAIDED DIVES IN LATCHFORD.

The New Mayor McNeil Collects $700 in Fines.

North Bay, Aug. 19.—The first official act of Mayor McNeil and the Councillors of the newly-made town of Latchford has been the raiding of eight houses of ill-repute. Inmates, frequenters and proprietors were given summary trial, with the result that $700 was collected in fines.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Ten loads of new hay came in to-day and sold from $14 to $16. Grain receipts were one load of oats, at 51c a bushel.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 90	$ 0 91
Do., red, bush.	0 90	0 00
Do., Spring, bush.	0 83	0 85
Do., goose, bush.	0 82	0 83
Oats, bush.	0 50	0 51
Barley, bush.	0 53	0 55
Peas, bush.	0 75	0 76
Hay, old, ton	15 00	15 50
Do., new, ton	12 50	13 00
Dressed hogs	9 25	9 75
Eggs, per dozen	0 19	0 21
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 21
Do., creamery	0 22	0 24
Fowl, lb.	0 09	0 10
Turkeys, per lb.	0 16	0 20
Potatoes, per bush.	0 80	1 10
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	10 50
Do., forequarters	5 00	7 00
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	7 00
Mutton, per cwt.	10 00	10 50
Veal, per cwt.	8 00	11 50
Lamb, per cwt.	13 00	15 00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables are steady at 12c to 12½c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c to 10c per lb.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—To-day 976 boxes were registered; sales, 466 at 11 13-16c.

Madoc.—To-day 580 boxes were offered; all refused 11c.

FLOUR PRICES.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $4.60, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, special brands, $5; second patent, $4.40; strong bakers', $4.30.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKETS.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day:

Wheat—Aug. 88⅝c bid, Sept. 89⅞c bid, Oct. 90⅝c bid.

Oats—Aug. 35¼c, Oct. 33¼c bid, Dec. 37¼c bid.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 76 carloads, composed of 1,063 cattle, 1,224 hogs, 1,539 sheep and lambs, and 250 calves. Besides the above mentioned hogs, there were 1,000 hogs shipped direct to the packers that were not on the market. On Wednesday there were 50 cars of northwest cattle from Strathmore, Alta., and 13 cars of United States cattle, which made 765 cattle, all being fed in transit for export, and not being for sale on this market.

Trade was good for the best cattle, better by 20c to 30c per cwt. than on Tuesday, but the common, unfinished class were slow of sale at about the same prices as quoted on Tuesday.

Exporters.—There were some medium lightweight cattle, about 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. each, that sold around $5, and there was not a single load reported as selling at $5.25 per cwt. Some few export bulls, 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. each, sold at $3.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers—Some lightweight exporters, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. each, were bought for butcher purposes at about $5 per cwt. The best lots of butchers' cattle, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold from $4.60 to $4.80, and there were few got these prices. Medium to good butchers sold at $4 to $4.25; common, $3.50 to $3.75; cows, $3.50 to $3.75; common cows, $2.50 to light feeders at $2.75 to $3.40 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—There has been little doing in the feeder and stocker trade, few being offered and few wanted. William Murby reports having bought 80 stockers and light feeders at 2.75 to $3.40 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Trade in milkers was the worst of the season, some of the commission salesmen reporting them as unsaleable. The sales made ranged from $25 to $50, and not many at the latter price. See quotations of sales made.

Veal Calves—And we do not know a drover that would want to buy a fillet of veal for his Sunday's dinner out of some of the calves offered. Prices ranged fom $3 to $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a fair run of sheep and lambs. Export ewes sold at $4.50 to $4.75; rams, at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; yearling ewes for butcher purposes sold at $5 to $5.50 per cwt.; lambs sold at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt.

Hogs—The run was not extra large. Mr. Harris reports the market as steady at present prices. Selects sold at $6.75; lights and fats, $6.50; sows, $4 to $5 per cwt.; stags, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal:—In view of the peculiar conditions at present existing in the Canadian money market the statement of the chartered banks showing the business done during the past six months is particularly interesting. It is evident that the demand for capital is very keen. Current loans in Canada have during that time increased by very nearly $36,000,000. For the month of June they increased by $2,222,618. There has been very little change in the amount on loan outside of Canada. Call loans in Canada have declined, owing to the quietness which has ruled on Canadian exchanges. There has lately been a good increase in deposits on demand. Circulation also shows a good increase. All branches of trade report great activity here. Wholesale stocks are moving rapidly and the outlook for the fall and winter trade looks excellent. The retail dry-goods trade is reported fairly active.

Toronto:—Trade generally holds a satisfactory tone here. Prospects are generally very satisfactory. Ontario crops are in good condition. Harvesting has already begun in some districts. Drygoods houses report a brisk fall trade in all directions. Mills are making great attempts to keep up with orders, but, there is much delay, and in some lines orders will not be entirely filled. Preparations are active for the opening of the fall millinery trade which will take place at the end of this month. Orders are even now coming along well. Values in all lines are very firm. The grocery trade is beginning to show increased activity. The markets show little change, although sugars and canned goods still hold a firm tone. It is generally felt here that although grocery prices are high, there is no grave danger of marked declines. It is no thought, however, that the time favors speculation re buying. There is a fairly good tone to hardware trade.

Winnipeg:—General business is moving well in this part of the country. The crops have shown further improvement during the past week and this had had a good effect upon the fall trade now doing. Retail trade here and in the surrounding country is reported as fairly brisk and collections are showing some improvement. Wholesale stocks are now moving well but manufacturers' shipments are still slow in arriving.

Vancouver and Victoria:—There is an excellent tone to all lines of trade here. Wholesalers report an excellent demand for goods all through the country. This is largely due to the industrial activity which is general. Drygoods are moving well and prospects favor a good fall business. All lines of hardware are brisk. Values are firm.

Hamilton:—All lines of summer retail stocks are moving well. The wholesale business for fall is also opening out briskly. Local industries continue busy. Collections are generally good.

London:—Both wholesale and retail trade retains a good tone there. The outlook for fall and winter trade is bright. Collections are generally good and values are well maintained. There is a cheerful tone to crop reports from the surrounding country.

Ottawa:—A fairly good business is moving in all lines. Drygoods are moving well, and values hold firm on with manufacturers' shipments light. Collections are fair.

BAD FIRE AT BLIND RIVER.

Three Million Feet of Lumber and Dock Destroyed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 19.—A destructive fire at Blind River, at an early hour this morning, did $150,000 damage to the plants of the Dominion Lumber Co., Moore & McDonald, Moulthrop Lumber Co., Hope Lumber Co., Morgan Lumber Co., White Pine Lumber Co. The fire started from an unknown cause at the extreme end of the tramway, on the water front, and before being noticed had gained considerable headway. The firemen at Blind River were unable to cope with the conflagration and the services of the "Soo" brigade were requested by wire.

The docks held about 7,000,000 feet of lumber, nearly half of which was destroyed. The firemen were compelled to remove a portion of the tramway with dynamite, and throw the lumber into the river before the fire could be stopped.

KING'S WHISKEY

HAD TO BE TAKEN STRAIGHT AT ISCHL.

Not a Drop of Soda Water in the Hotel Where He Was Staying—Important Conclusions Reached on the Macedonian Question.

Ischl, Austria, Aug. 19.— After the meeting of King Edward and the Emperor, Francis Joseph, to-day, Sir Charles Hardinge and the Austrian Foreign Minister had a conversation at which the Macedonian question was discussed and perfect concord attained between the two Governments as regards the measures to be forced upon Turkey in connection with reform in Macedonia and the measures to be taken against Macedonian bands. The agreement between Britain and Austria is the more propitious, as all the other powers will fall in line with it. A communication to this effect will be issued by the Vienna Foreign Office.

A laughable story is current here relative to the King. For weeks great preparations for the royal visit had been making at the Hotel Elizabeth and a stock of everything it was conceived possible, King Edward might want was laid in. Almost immediately after his arrival the King asked for soda water, presumably with whiskey in it. The whiskey was forthcoming, but there was **not a bottle of soda** water in the establishment.

PARK EXPERTS.

Convention of American Association in Toronto.

A Toronto despatch: Very flattering comments upon the beauties of Toronto were passed by the members of the American Association of Park Superintendents, which opened its annual convention in Toronto yesterday. Park Commissioner Chambers presided at last night's session. The question of free bands in public parks occupied the attention of the delegates for the greater part of the session.

Mr. Theodore Worth, superintendent of parks, Minneapolis, read a paper in which he expressed himself in favor of "neighborhood" parks in districts where working class residences abound. A necessary adjunct, he said, to such parks was a playground with gymnasium apparatus and swimming pools. He also advocated band concerts, which should be held at least once a week. These need not entail much expense.

Mr. Worth described a portable band stand used in Minneapolis, which only cost about $300, and would accommodate about forty musicians. It could be moved from park to park.

A discussion on the paper was taken up by Superintendent Shea, of Boston; Bush, of Detroit; Morley, of Los Angeles; Cowill, of Buffalo; Keith, of Bridgeport.

The general feeling prevailed that these band concerts were a good thing provided the "hoodlum" element could be eliminated. Several of the speakers declared that in their experience they had been unable to check this rowdyism, but Commissioner Chambers said there had never been any trouble of the kind in Toronto.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Worth for his paper.

The convention will be resumed this morning, when a paper in regard to dust in the parks will be read by Superintendent Foster, of Chicago. The election of officers will also take place this morning.

FUGITIVE HID ON BOARD SHIP.

Ex-Marine, Charged With Murder, Found on Cruiser Galveston.

Chefoo, Aug. 19.—W. H. Adsetts, the former United States marine who was arrested here yesterday on the charge of murdering a woman, but who made his escape from the city jail pending the arrival of a guard of marines to take charge of him, was recaptured at 12 o'clock last night, hidden on board the cruiser Galveston. Adsetts was the owner of the Bohemian Club here.

A silver toilet set marked "Gertrude" was found in Adsett's baggage, taken from the ship Nissin to-day. Gertrude Dayton, of Manila, is missing.

BERNARD SHAW'S CLOSE CALL.

Nearly Drowned While Swimming With a Friend.

London, Aug. 19.—According to the Daily Mail, George Bernard Shaw had a narrow escape from drowning. He was swimming off Llanbodr, Merionethshire, with a friend, when the current carried them away and prevented them from returning to the shore. After a long time they were landed on a distant sandbank, whence they were rescued. Mr. Shaw was utterly exhausted, and had given up hope of returning to the mainland alive. He says he only kept swimming to postpone the unpleasantness of drowning as long as possible.

New Rifle Ranges.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The Militia Department is actively encouraging good rifle shooting throughout Canada by establishing many new rifle ranges in various parts of the country. Sites for ranges have recently been purchased in Fort William and Edmonton, and arrangements are being made for ranges at Lunenburg, Truro, Westville and Amherst, Nova Scotia; Ste. Agnes, Quebec; Brockville, Kingston, and Nelson, British Columbia. A new range is also under construction at Brandon, with the butts backed by cement, the first of the kind in Canada.

MRS. WHITE.

Murdered Man's Widow to be Married Next Month.

New York, Aug. 19.—A despatch to the World from Paris says: "Formal announcement of the forthcoming marriage of Charles F. McKim and Mrs. Stanford White, whose husband was shot and killed a year ago by Harry K. Thaw, was made yesterday.

The marriage will take place in London next month in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the scene of so many ultra-fashionable weddings. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. McKim will visit Paris and other continental cities until December 1, when they will return to New York.

WINNIPEGERS VICTIMIZED.

A Plausible Young Woman Tells Them Fairy Tales.

Winnipeg, Aug. 19.—A young woman, known here as "Bunny" O'Brien, whose home was formerly in Almonte, Ont., and who was connected with The Ottawa Free Press, and later with The Winnipeg Tribune in the capacity of canvasser, has worked a smooth game on many prominent Winnipeggers, whom it is reported, she has victimized for large sums. She left the city several months ago, and rumors of her operations have been current ever since. Now it is the intention of the victims to enter prosecution for fraud, theft and obtaining money under false pretences, unless restitution is made.

She represented herself here to be a close relative of Senator McLaren, and also a niece of Hon. C. Hyman, and produced evidently forged documents to bear out these claims. She asserted that she had inherited $80,000 from a deceased uncle, and on the strength of this inheritance secured real estate, an automobile and costly furs, and cut a wide figure in social circles for a time. Then she left here suddenly after arranging to have the automobile follow her.

It was discovered, and the original owners thus escaped any serious loss. She is believed now to be residing in Ottawa, and G. A. Higginbotham, one of her victims, received a telegram to-day assuring him that his claim, amounting to about $300, would be settled, as he had threatened to have a writ issued.

Her success is causing much merriment in the city at present at the expense of those she worked so easily.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

Shows Boy How Far She Can Lean Over Rail; Falls to Street.

New York, Aug. 19.—Efforts to hsow their acrobatic skill on fire escapes of their home resulted in the death of a little girl and the serious injury of her boy playmate yesterday afternoon.

"Katie! Katie! see me lean over the 'scape," shouted James Caroda, five years old, standing at the second floor in the rear of his home at 40 Monroe street.

"Look at me do it," screamed Katie Ferrara, six years old, of 32 Monroe street.

She was on the fire escape of her home on the fourth floor. The youngsters were clambering upon the rail of their fire escapes and leaning over as far as possible.

"Look at this," shouted James.

"See me! See me!" piped out Katie.

Little James saw Katie topple over weeks in an effort to recover her health. street. This so startled the boy that he, too, lost his balance and fell over the rail. The rear of the houses facing Monroe street abuts on Hamilton street and the fire escapes are over the walk of this thoroughfare. The children fell to the sidewalk. They were sent to Gouverneur's Hospital.

Katie died last night. James sustained lacerations and bruises, but he will live.

COST OF AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Mother of One Puts It at $37,000 at the Age of Twenty.

London, Aug. 19.—The discussion of the cost of bringing up children continues to go on in a lively manner. The most conspicuous contribution today is the experience of a woman whose eldest daughter was presented at court this year. Her statement deals with a girl reared in such a home as that of the Eton and Oxford boy described on Saturday, and represents that the daughter cost her parents in twenty years a grand total of £7,400, an average of £370 yearly.

The details show she cost £220 yearly for the first eight years, £280 for the next six years, while in her sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth years her annual cost was £470. The mother adds that her nineteenth and part of her twentieth year were spent in Paris and Dresden at a cost of about £750. The statement continues:

"I then took a house in London for the season in order that she might be brought out and presented at court, an essential part of her education. I paid a dressmaker and milliner on her season account £580; a jeweller, £340; a shoemaker, £75; a coiffeur, £46, and in entertaining on her account, probably £500."

MEMORIAL FOR VICTIMS.

Monument to be Erected at Buckingham for Men Killed in Riots.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The labor element of the town of Buckingham is planning a monster demonstration for Labor Day and have invited other labor unions from the surrounding towns and the cities of Hull, Ottawa and Montreal to attend. A feature of the celebration will be the unveiling of a monument which has been erected by public subscription to the memory of Thomas Belanger and Francis Theriault, the two leaders of organized labor in Buckingham, who were killed at the fatal riots last October.

The unveiling will be marked by an address by Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P., of Montreal. The monument to be unveiled is of solid granite and marble and surmounted with a white cross. Besides bearing the names and the history connected with the death of both, the base of the stone is inscribed with the words, "Glory to the brave."

TORONTO