Sunday School.

LESSON XI.—SEPT. 1, 1907.

Moses Pleading With Israel.—Deut. 6: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. The duty of loving and obeying God (vs. 1-5). 1. Commandments, etc.—If a distinction is made between these words, then commandments must me understood to refer to the moral law, statutes to the ceremonial law and judgments to the judicial law. 2. Which I command thee—"The speaker is an aged man, whose venerable head is covered with the snowy white of nearly sixscore years, but whose voice is still both loud and clear enough to be heard afar off." "Moses exhorts, entreats, wrestles with men, that they may be wise and good; there is nothing wanting that is suggestive of ripeness of experience, of depth and genuineness of sympathy. He becomes shepherd again, only now men and women and children, more wayward than any beasts of the field, constitute his multitudinous and most trying flock. Read Deuteronomy immediately after Exodus, and mark the growth of the man; how his voice is softened, though the fire of his eye is not dimmed; how his tears are multiplied; how intense is his pastoral solicitude for the salvation of Israel."—Joseph Parker. Days .... prolonged—Compare chapters 8: 1; 30: 16; 5: 16. The person who wastes his life in sin does not live his allotted time.

3. Increase mightily—Moses saw a great future for them if they obeyed God. 4. God is one Lord—Here is the cornerstone of the Hebrew faith. Jehovah is one. This great truth stood opposed to all the idolatrous religions of the nations around them, against which Moses warns them so earnestly (v. 14). 5. Thou shalt love—This comprehensive requirement God calls the first and great commandment. And by its side he places the requirement to love our neighbors as ourselves (Lev. 19: 18). On these two hang all the law and the prophets. Compare Matt. 22: 37-40; Mark 12: 29-31; Luke 10: 27. The whole significance of the scriptures as a rule of life is embodied in these requirements.—Lindsay. Without love God himself becomes but a distant and infinite idol. Love does not reason; love speaks its own language, finds its own prayers, creates its own songs, and sets them to its own music. Children can love where they can not understand. Love passes straight through the zone of reason and ascends to the heaven where it was created in the heart of God.—Parker. Heart .... soul .... might— We may understand this as a command to devote all of our powers to God. The heart is man's inner nature and is the seat of the affections, the desires, the motives and the will. It includes "the intellectual, emotional and conative faculties." It is "the centre of all moral activity." The soul is "the personality, the individual existence." The might is "the sum of the energies" of both body and mind. "He that hath this love in his heart has the fountain and source of all virtue. It is to the life what the mainspring is to a watch, what a fountain is to a stream, what the soul is to the body, what the two olive trees of Zechariah's vision were to the lamps they fed. It will express itself in love to man."—Peloubet.

II. The duty of teaching God's word to the children (vs. 6-9). 6. these words—Beginning with chapter 5. In thine heart—Compare Jer. 31:33. These words were to be understood, loved and obeyed. 7. teach them—In every possible way. In the home, in the Sunday school, through the public worship of God. diligently—There must be no laxity at this point. unto thy children—Children need to be taught and trained. To neglect either teaching or training is detrimental. The child is undeveloped—training is the art of promoting growth. The child is ignorant—teaching is the art of furnishing the mind with the knowledge of things. talk of them—Not lecture upon them, simply talk. The words of God are to become part of our life, to mingle with our breath.—Parker. The atmosphere of the home has a great effect on the life of the child. Good training and a family religion are the foundation of a strong Christian character. 8. bind them, etc.—The Jews applied this injunction literally. The so-called phylacteries are leather boxes with four compartments, in which are put four portions of the law written on parchment. These were bound to the forehead and arm by long leather straps. "But the real meaning of this command is that God's law should be in every deed of the hand, in the sight of the eyes, in the plans of the head." 9. write them—The Jews take this literally. "Since writings were rare and costly, few could possess copies of the law, or read them if they did possess them; this command kept the truths of God ever before the eyes of the people." The spiritual meaning is that our homes and in fact all our possessions should be ruled in harmony with the law of God.

III. Warnings against idolatry (vs. 10-15).

10, 11, Which He sware—God had solemnly promised to bring them into Canaan. To Abraham—Gen. 13, 14-17; 15, 5; 18, 18; 22, 17, 18. To Isaac—Gen. 26, 2-5, 24. To Jacob—Gen. 28, 14. Buildest not—The Israelites were about to leave their tents for the homes of the Canaanites, who because of their excessive wickedness had forfeited all right to them. In these verses we have "a picture of advancing civilization." We are constantly appropriating to our own use that which has been produced by the hard fought battles and the laborious efforts of those who have gone before us. 12. Beware lest thou forget the Lord—They will be in great danger because of their prosperity. "Ever let men hear this word of caution—'beware!' When the physician is unknown at the door—'then beware!' When house is added to house and land to land—:then beware!'—Parker. Beware lest thou forget the Lord—forget His law, forget His promises, forget His holy day, forget His worship, forget to love, obey and thank Him, forget to render Him the service of thy hands and forget to give Him of thy substance. Worldliness, luxury and forgetfulness of God have sapped the spiritual life from many souls. When men become satisfied with earthly blessings, it is difficult for the soul to urge its way to heaven. Which brought thee—It would be profitable for them to recall their former condition in life, and their wonderful deliverance from heathen bondage, that they might better appreciate the riches of Canaan.

13. Swear by His name—Not servile fear, but reverential awe, is enjoined. This was the essential basis of Hebrew worship. The oath in the name of Jehovah was equivalent to a solemn acknowledgment of belief in Him. This command is not to be considered inconsistene with what the Saviour enjoins in Matt. 5, 34.—Lindsay. 14. Other gods—Moses saw that their great danger would be their desire to be like the heathen nations around them, which would lead them into idolatry. 15. A jealous God—God will have no rival. To worship "other gods" meant that they would become an impure people, because the objects of their worship would be impure. They would be no better than the gods they worshipped. By obedience to God we are made partakers of the divine nature.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. "Hear" (vs. 3, 4). It was Jesus who said, "Take heed how ye hear" (Luke 8. 18), and "Take heed what ye hear" (Mark 4. 24). At His transfiguration, a voice out of the cloud said, "This is My beloved Son..hear ye Him" (Matt. 17. 5). Hearing is a test of discipleship (John 8. 47). It is an evidence of spirituality (John 18. 37). It is sure to be rewarded with blessing (Prov. 8. 34.)

II. "Observe to do" (v. 3). "O, but we had a grand sermon yesterday," a poor woman who kept a corner grocery, and had been wont to cheat with scant measures, said to a lady. "Where was the text?" "Sure, now, and I don't remember." "What did he talk about?" "Well, I'm beat but I don't konw." "Then what makes you say it was such a fine sermon?" "It was, indeed, for I came home and burnt up all my short measures." This poor woman heard the word and did it, though she could not recall text or sermon.

III. Study the word "love" (v. 5). It is the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5. 22). The bond of perfectness (Col. 3. 14). The fulfilling of the law (Rom. 13. 10). The debt we owe one another (Rom. 13. 8.) The path to walk in (Eph. 5. 2.) The companion of faith (1 Thess. 5. 8). That to which we are to provoke one another. Heb. 10. 24). To serve one another (Gal. 5. 13). To follow after (1 Tim. 6. 11). Love is to be fervent (1 Peter 1. 22). Without dissimulation (Rom. 12. 9). In the Spirit (Col. 1. 8). In deed and in truth (1 John 3. 18). Makes us willing to lay down our lives for others (1 John 3. 16). "Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth" (1 Cor. 13. 4-8). Read this love chapter every day on your knees and ask God to teach you to live it.

IV. Love the Lord thy God with "all thine heart" (v. 5). Love him understandingly, appreciatively, earnestly, with surrendered will and tender sensibility and all the powers of your being. A divided service counts for little. J. R. Jaques says: "During the Franco-Prussian war, I had some experience illustrative of this principle. Logically I was on the side of the Germans, believing them right. Sympathetically I was on the side of France, for reasons I could but vaguely define, I had a German head but a French heart. In vain I remonstrated with my heart for its perverse sympathy with the French. Whenever the news came of a reverse to the French, my heart was pained while my head sided with the Germans. My head was right. I would have joined the army of the Germans. Would I not have made a good soldier? I could have truthfully sung 'I'm glad I'm in this army.' But if Gen. Moltke had known my heart, would he have trusted me? Now, in the army of the Lord some of us have hearts that are not true. The heart has sympathies that wander away to the armies of the allies. So God cannot trust us with much power, nor use us for his glory. But perfect love makes the heart loyal to God and to his kingdom."

V. Notice the little pronoun (v. 5). You are commanded to love God, not as did Adam before he fell, not as did the angels who never sinned, not as did Mary who sat at his feet, not as did John the beloved disciple, not as did Paul the great scholar, not as did John Knox, whose love for souls broke out in the agonizing cry, "Give me Scotland, or I die!" but with thine heart, reaching after a God but just known, with thy soul, so long dead in trespasses and sins, with thy might, which may seem but weakness. Pray him to enlarge thy heart uplift thy soul, and increase thy strength, until all men seeing thy love shall know that ye are his disciples indeed (John 13:34).

VI. Hide God's word "in thine heart" (v. 6.) David said, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee" (Psa. 119; 11.) A little girl longed to join a picnic party. Her mother felt it wise not to let her. When Susie came, with her request, the mother said, "No, Susie dear, you cannot go." She had expected to see a sorrowful disappointment in her daughter's face, but instead, the little one bounded away singing merrily. "I was afraid of seeing you grievously disappointed," she said afterward to her daughter. "I have got the 'Thy-will-be-done' spirit in my heart," the child answered, sweetly.

VII. "Teach thy children" (v. 7.) The story of the cross has a peculiar fascination for children. Make the truth simple and comprehensive. A child was asked whether she would rather stay with Aunt Jane or Aunt Mary, both of whom were kind. She said, "O, I like to stay with Aunt Jane best, because she always puts the cakes and tarts on a low shelf, where I can get them easily." Too many talks to children are like Aunt Mary's cakes, on a high shelf. Set the cakes low. The teacher who said in a Sunday school lesson, "The extension of divine forgiveness to the impenitent is potential rather than actual," put his cakes too high.

A Christian mother led her little boy to a quiet spot, and, kneeling, commended him to God. As she ceased praying the child looked into her face, with happy tears in his eys, and said: "Mamma, I am so glad you told Jesus my name. He knows me now, and when I come up to heaven he will say, 'Come in, Arthur; your mother told me about you.'"

A. C. M.

A woman may talk about her late husband without being a widow.

THE TRAGEDY AT WIARTON.

Inquest Into the Murder There of Philip Gilbert.

Woman Thomas Discharged and Then Re-Arrested.

Mob Pelted Women With Stones and Rotten Eggs.

Wiarton despatch: As already reported, Philip Gilbert, an old and well known citizen, was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Thomas, one of a pair of dissolute women who were housed in a tent in a suburb known as Voganville. The section in question has long been troubled with houses of a questionable character, and Mrs. Thomas was warned away from there more than once. She always returned, however, and when she came back last week it is said Gilbert organized a gang of men and boys to raid the tent where she resided. The tent was pulled down by a mob estimated at from twenty-five to fifty men and boys, some with blackened faces. The two women were pelted with stones and rotten eggs, and it is said Gilbert struck Mrs. Thomas. However, the woman fired several shots in the air to frighten the raiders away, but the last shot struck Gilbert and death followed almost instantaneously.

Blame the Authorities.

The Town Hall, Wiarton, was packed by hundreds of people to-night to listen to the Coroner's inquest on Philip Gilbert. County Crown Attorney Dixon, of Walkerton, was on hand to press the prosecution, and Mr. A. G. MacKay, Owen Sound, represented the woman under arrest. On every hand there is a disposition to severely censure the authorities for their laxity in dealing with the women of ill-repute. Agnes Thomas is an old and familiar name in these parts. Two years ago she located on Four Mile Point, in the township of Keppel, on the shores of Colpoy's Bay, and it proved a difficult thing to rout her out. She pitched her tent on the marine allowance and defied removal. The authorities of Keppel were remiss in their duties, and at last the Mayor of Wiarton and the Police Magistrate practically drove them out by a game of bluff, for they had no jurisdiction in the matter at all. The two women then went to Albemarle, but the authorities in that township got after them and forced them to make tracks in double-quick time. Since that time the women have been here off and on. They were here early in the spring, then they took their traps to Southampton, where Col. Belcher forced them to make a hasty exit. Last Friday night they returned and pitched their tent in the outskirts of the North Ward, and within twenty-four hours life there became intolerable for the residents. They wanted them out of that. So far the law has been inoperative. Upon three occasions charges had been laid against women of this class, and the cases tried before the Police Magistrate, who dismissed them each time on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Planned the Raid.

The dead man, Philip Gilbert, was one man who had laid a complaint, and to no effect. He felt something had to be done. So on Tuesday evening he headed about a dozen men, who determined that they would make a raid upon the tent and drive the undesirable women from the town. The raid was made with apparent wildness, the tent ropes were cut and the tent dragged away. Stones were thrown, and the women were pelted with eggs, and a baton was found, which gave evidence that force was intended. Agnes Thomas came out and warned the men to keep away, stating that she would shoot. Then to give effect to her warning, she fired several shots in the air. Just then some one struck her arms with a club. She was on the point of discharging the revolver again. The arm was thrown out of position, and the next bullet went through Gilbert's heart. The body of the unfortunate man was taken to a house near by and Dr. Fisher summoned, but the man was dead long before he arrived. The Mayor, who was at a Masonic meeting, heard of the shooting and he then swore in a large number of special constables and the arrest was immediately made.

All day the body of Philip Gilbert lay in the room of the local undertaker, and the women were in the lockup.

The Inquest Begun.

A post-mortem examination was held during the day, which did not bring out anything new, and the coroner began his inquest in the afternoon, but soon adjourned till the evening, in order that counsel might be present. At the inquest, Andy Haslings, a day laborer, who resides in the North Ward, stated that he heard shots and was near the tent when the last discharge of the revolver was made. He stated that there were between thirty and forty among the raiders, and that some had their faces blackened.

Robert Lancaster, into whose house the body was taken, carried by four men, unfortunately appeared to know very little, and knows none of the people there, though he has lived among them all his life. His evidence did not amount to much.

Dr. Albert Fisher was called, and made his report upon his post-mortem examination. He stated that the wound corresponded to what might be made from a bullet of a small revolver, of, say, 32 calibre. The bullet, it appeared, went into the right lung, where he found it imbedded, and he laid it upon the table. From the nature of the wound he did not think that Gilbert had lived more than a minute, because a large blood vessel had been burst. He stated that the wound showed that the man had been in a stooping position when the shot was fired, but in answer to the defendant's counsel he admitted that if the arm of the one discharging the revolver had been lowered anyway it might account for the downward tendency of the bullet.

The Prisoner's Statement.

Chief Hull, who made the arrest, stated that Agnes Thomas wanted to know why she was arrested. The Chief informed her, "For killing Phiilip Gilbert," whereupon she replied, "Surely to goodness I did not shoot anybody." She begged to be taken over to where Gilbert was, so that she would be convinced that he was shot. He took her to the street, where he met the Mayor, who gave instructions that she should not be taken in where Gilbert was. She told the chief that she had only shot to scare them, so they would quit tearing the tent down, and that the last time she fired someone had struck her on the arm and knocked her arm down. He then produced the revolver which he had taken from the prisoner, which contained five chambers, and all of which were empty. The chief said that the woman had told him that when the men came she went out and asked what the men wanted, but instead of answering they began tearing the tent down. She simply shot in the air to scare them away.

Mrs. Lamont's Account.

Mrs. Stella Lamont, the associate of Agnes Thomas, was then called, and stated that her home was in London. They had arrived here last Friday and had been warned on Tuesday afternoon that there would be a crowd there that night to tear the tent down. She told the story to Mrs. Thomas, who advised her to get a revolver, as she had, to protect herself and her property, and if she would fire in the air a few times it would scare them away. She stated that at 9.30 p. m., there must have been about fifty men, some with faces blackened, standing on the road in front of the tent. Mrs. Thomas, who went out, asked them what they wanted. They did not reply, but some one of the crowd said: "Come on, boys; now is our chance." Gilbert led the raiders, who ran into the tent, cut the guy ropes, pulled the tent down, upset the furniture; then she ran towards the road. She just got on the road when a number of men came from a house on the opposite side of the road, and threw eggs and stones at her, one stone hitting her on the back. She went to a creek to wash her face, when the shots were fired, and upon returning found Mrs. Thomas lying on the bed crying. In a few minutes the chief came and placed them under arrest. She told a straight story, and it was evident that her impression upon the jury was decidedly in their favor.

The Crown Attorney and Counsel A. G. MacKay both addressed the jury for a few minutes, the latter emphatically maintaining that the shooting had been justified and that there had been nothing intentional, and that the killing of Gilbert was accidental.

Verdict of the Jury.

The jury retired and brought in a verdict that the said Philip Gilbert came to his death at Wiarton on the 20th day of August from a pistol shot wound and the jury are of the opinion that the bullet came from a revolver fired by the hand of Agnes Thomas.

Mr. MacKay contended that the verdict was no finding against Mrs. Thomas. The jury had not found unlawful shooting, and therefore the prisoner was at large. The Coroner, after further argument, refused to issue a warrant, and Mrs. Thomas was discharged, but subsequently arrested under a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate.

Philip Gilbert was a man of sixty years of age, and was English by birth, had served a number of years as a constable in South Africa, and had lived in Wiarton for twenty years. He was unmarried, was an honest, law-abiding citizen, and every man in Wiarton regrets his untimely end.

CHOKED INDIAN.

ROLLING RIVER SQUAW CONFESSES KILLING HUBSAND.

Man Had Come Home With Whiskey, Wife Hid It and the Husband Threatened to Kill Her—She Acted in Self-Defence.

Minnedosa, Man., Aug. 26.— Seseveral weeks ago an Indian, John Assinwassis by name, disappeared mysteriously from the Rolling River reserve, and foul play was suspected, as indicated in despatches to the east at the time. The mystery has been cleared up by the arrest of his squaw, charged with murdering him. The squaw when arrested made a pathetic confession to killing her husband in a struggle.

She said he brought home to the tepee two large bottles of whiskey. She hid them from him, and he threatened to kill her if she did not give them up. He chased her. She laid down her child, threw him down and choked him, not intending to kill him, but he died shortly afterwards. Early in the morning she dragged the corpse to a big knoll nearby, wrapped it in a blanket and buried it, putting her husband's drinking cup in the grave.

It appears that there was another Indian camp near by, but the men were so much under the influence of liquor that they did not know anything about what had happened. The squaw was committed for trial by the Shoal Lake Magistrate to-day.

STEEL-MAKING IN B. C.

Great Plant to be Established by Aid of British Capital.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 26.—J. T. Shadforth, ironmaster, Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the organizers of the North Pacific Iron & Steel Corporation, is here arranging for the amalgamation of the coal and iron interests preparatory to the erection of a modern steel works. It will make steel of all grades, including steel rails and ship plate, with a big ship-building plant. The initial capital will be raised in British Columbia and a greater amount in Manchester and London.

The company will be registered for fifteen million, of which two million will be initial expenditure on plant, with a site near Vancouver. All the raw material is now found in British Columbia. The value and extent of the iron ores of the coast is only lately being fully realized.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 104 carloads, composed of 1,524 cattle, 1,127 hogs, 2,065 sheep and lambs, and 242 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was no better, but worse. The market is being flooded with half-fat steers, many of which weigh around 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each.

Trade was dull for all cattle except a few of the best, so dull that several lots were left unsold. More good fat cattle would have sold, but drovers say they are hard to find. Prices are lower, and it looks as though $5 would be the top price for choice exporters.

Exporters—None of choice heavy weights were on sale. One load weighing 1,200 lbs. sold at $4.75. Export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers—Butchers' cattle sold at lower prices than at any market this season, but the general run of the cattle was of the poorest quality. A few picked lots sold from $4.35 to $4.70, and few brought the latter price; medium cattle and good cows sold ata $3.50 to $4.10; fair cows, $3 to $3.35; canners, $1 to $2.50.

Feeders and Stockers—A few loads were offered, which were generally of common to medium quality. Common stockers, 500 to 650 lbs. each, sold at $2 to $2.25; some light feeders, 850 lbs. each, sold at $2.50, and one load of 1,000 lb. feeders sold, at $3.15 to $3.50 per cwt.

Milkers and springers—The bulk of the best cows sold around $40; some few reached the $50 mark, and one $57. Some inferior cows were reported at $25, and some did not sell at all.

Veal Calves—Trade remains steady for veal calves of good quality, with a good demand. Prices ranged from $3 to $6.50 per cwt., with the bulk selling from $5 to $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—There was, as usual, a good demand for sheep and lambs. Export ewes sold at $4.50 to $4.75; rams, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; lambs sold at $5.50 to $6.40 per cwt.; with a few selected lots at a little more money.

Hogs—There was not a large run of hogs, but that did not stop a drop in prices. Mr. Harris quoted selects at $6.50, and lights and fats at $6.25 per cwt.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—The Frontenac Cheese Board was held this afternoon. There were boarded 465 white and 427 colored, all of which, except thirty, were sold at 11¼c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Twenty-five loads of new hay received today sold between $16 and $17. Grain receipts were one load of Fall wheat, at 90c, and the first load for the season of new oats, which sold at 40c.

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 00	9 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 17	0 22
Butter, dairy	0 21	0 22
Do., creamery	0 23	0 24
Fowl, lb.	0 12	0 14
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0 16	0 18
Ducks, lb.	0 12	0 15
Turkeys, per lb.	0 16	0 20
Potatoes, new, bush.	0 75	0 80
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
Lamb, per cwt.	13 00	15 00

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

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

Wheat—Aug. 91½c bid, Sept. 91⅞c bid, Oct. 93c bid.

FLOUR PRICES.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $4.60 to $5, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.20 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $5; second patent, $4.60; strong bakers' $4.40.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Montreal.—About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 200 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, and 400 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East-end Abattoir to-day. There was a fair attendance of butchers, but trade was dull and the prices of all kinds and conditions of live stock, excepting milch cows, had a downward tendency. Prime cattle sold at 5 to 5¾c per pound; pretty good animals, 5¼ to 5½c per pound; pretty 2¾ to 3¼c per pound, while the small, hard-looking bulls sold at 1½ to 2c per lb. Milch cows sold at $35 to $50 each; calves at from $2.50 to $10 each; sheep at about 4½c per lb. and the lambs at $2.50 to $5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6¾ to near 7c per pound.

CANADIAN APPLE TRADE.

London.—Official figures of the apple trade show that Canada sent 3,500,000 bushels, three-quarters of a million less than American merchants, but Canadians realized better prices.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—General business continues to move along well. The demand for wholesale stocks is heavy and big shipments are going forward. In this connection the prophecies regarding a heavy fal business are being well borne out. The whole country is reflecting the optimistic tone to which Western Canada is being encouraged by generally excellent crop conditions. The stringency in money continues as bad as ever. Canadian securities have been seriously affected by this factor and by the declines in New York. Collections are generally fair, and where renewals are granted it is at considerably higher figures than have ruled for some years. The dry goods men report that fall and winter gods are going out well. The grocery trade is beginnig to show a better tone after the holiday season. Fairly good shipments are being made and values generally hold firm. A good business is opening out in all lines of hardware. The railways still find difficulty in obtaining desired supplies and values are firm. The business in small goods is also heavy.

Toronto—There is now rather more activity in general trade here. Wholesalers are busy sending out fall lines, and they report that an unusually heavy business is being done. The total volume is said to be even heavier than that of last year. Crop prospects are looking well in all directions. Money is very tight and firm and relief in this connection seems to be as far off as ever. Other branches of wholesale trade report a good, seasonable demand for all lines, and in almost every direction prices may be said to show marked firmness.

Winnipeg—A fairly good volume of business is moving here at the present moment. At this season of the year there is always a quiet tone to the ordering, but shipments are being made and heavy lines are arriving from the east. In dry goods these arrivals are slow, but it is hoped that everything required will be on hand before the opening of the season. The crop outlook is generally very encouraging. The wheat looks well and harvesting is drawing near. The total crop is expected to prove fairly close to lase year's figures. Should it go behind somewhat, higher prices for grain will offset the shortage.

Vancouver and Victoria—Excellent business is moving in all lines here and along the coast. The retail trade is quite brisk, and wholesalers report a very active demand for all lines. The lumbering and mining industries continue exceedingly active and the call for supplies is heavy. Collections are good. The shipping trade shows steady expansion, the season so far having been an excellent one.

Quebec—Trade reports are usually satisfactory, and while considerable rain has fallen in the eastern section of the province during the past fortnight, crop reports to hand are satisfactory and there is every indication for a very fair harvest.

Hamilton—The volume of fall business is now good. Shipments of all lines are going forward and orders continue to promise a heavy business. Local retail trade is brisk. Harvesting is about beginning and crops are looking well. Collections are fair to good.

London—There is generally a good tone to trade there. The volume of business will hold moderate until after the close of the holiday season. Retail trade is fair and collections are generally satisfactory. Local industries are busily engaged.

Ottawa—There has been little change in the situation there. Wholesale and retail stocks are moving fairly well and collections are fair to good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

SAVED TWO.

Train Stopped Within Four Feet of Man and Woman.

Denkirk, Aug. 26.—The following very gratifying letter was received to-day by Michael Summers of Dunkirk, engineer of a passenger train on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad.

Warren, Pa., Aug. 20, 1907.

Please accept my thanks for stopping your train yesterday in time for me to escape a serious injury if not death.

Had you been as careless as I my family might have been having a funeral to-morrow. I did not realize what had happened until it was all over.

Gratefully yours,

Sam O. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, an elderly man, was in company with a gray-haired woman walking along the tracks from one crossing to another with their backs toward the train of which Mr. Summers was engineer, and being somewhat hard of hearing, were not aware of the approaching train. The engineer whistled and rang the bell without any success in alarming the two persons. He put on the emergency brakes and succeeded in bringing his train to a stop within four feet of the man and woman, who knew nothing of their danger until they were saved.

DELLA FOX.

The Comedienne Ill and May Neevr Act Again.

New York, Aug. 26.—According to a despatch from Pittsburg, Della Fox, the comedienne, is seriously ill at the Hotel Lincoln.

Last night Dr. Samuel Milligan, who is attending her, declared that she may never appear behind the footlights again.

Miss Fox is suffering from appendicitis and peritonitis, and yesterday evening was forced to cancel her engagement at the Grand Opera House, where she opened Monday night. All of her future engagements have been cancelled.

COLONIES ARE YOUNG.

Britain Not Called to Follow Their Social Experiments.

London, Aug. 26.—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury, in unsuccessfully opposing the second reading of the marriage of a deceased wife's sister bill, said the colonies, young and eager for home life in sparse populations, were subect to conditions other than our own. They made experiments, legislative, social, educational and fiscal, which we were not called to follow. The legislation of the colonies in relaxation of the ancient marriage law was very recent, and it was too soon to argue from their experience of the nature and working of the change. He heard, surprisedly, from those who, declining, rightly, he thought, to be led by the colonies in the path of fiscal change, the argument that it was the mother country's duty to follow them in a matter intimately affecting social domestic life.

GOLD AT COBALT.

Report of Rich Discovery There by Two Swedes.

Cobalt, Aug. 26.—The camp is agog with the report of a very rich gold find near Night Hawk Lake, a large sheet of water west and slightly south of Abitibi Lake. It is stated that two Swedes have found a vein of gold-bearing rock 130 feet across, and have already traced it two miles. Lurid stories are told of its wealth. McDougall's Chute will be the starting point from which the stream of prospectors will set out for the new field, it being about eighteen miles from their objective point. The small settlement there is almost deserted, the inhabitants having migrated to the new gold fields bag and baggage. Prospecting syndicates all along the line are sending out men to investigate.

NEUTRALITY OF NORWAY.

It Will Be Guaranteed by Germany and Russia.

London, Aug. 26.—It was learned in diplomatic circles to-day that one of the principal questions discussed by Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas during their meeting at Swinemunde was the neutrality of Norway. An agreement was reached under which Germany and Russia undertake to regard Norway as neutral territory. This is in accordance with the desires of Great Britain, which has been supporting Norway's endeavors to secure guarantees in this direction. Emperor William also intimated that Germany would not seek to thwart the policy of Russia in carrying out her accords with France and Great Britain.

TWO TINY COFFINS.

ONE LITTLE BIER SET AFLAME BY CANDLES—WATCHER SLEEPS.

One Borne on Creek—Parents Too Poor to Give Child Usual Burial; Had Interred It Beside Stream.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 26.—A coffin bearing the body of the 3-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Uses, of this city, caught fire this morning and was partly burned, but the body of the child escaped the flames.

The child died Saturday morning, and, following a Polish Catholic custom, the friends of the family called Saturday evening, Sunday and Sunday evening to express sympathy. Candles were lighted and placed about the room in which the coffin had been laid.

The family retired at midnight, and a sentinel remained in the room, as is the custom. Early next morning Mr. Uses was awakened by the smell of smoke, and going downstairs found that a candle had fallen from a candelabra at the head of the coffin and set fire to cloth covering it. The "sentinel" was sound asleep and snoring on a lounge in the room.

Mr. Uses extinguished the flames and sent for the undertaker, who laid out the body in another coffin. Fortunately, the coffin was closed and the flames did not reach the body therein.

While the Uses family and friends were mourning the death of the child on Sunday, the family that occupies the other half of the double dwelling held a celebration in honor of a christening. The body of the Uses child was interred this morning in St. Joseph's Cemetery, South Side.

Chester, Pa., Aug. 21.—Washed up out of an improvised grave on the bank of a small stream in Johnson's wood in Lower Chichester township, a coffined boy baby's body was found by four boys playing in the neighborhood. Deputy Coroner, who is investigating, and, as there are no marks of violence on the little body and it was evidently buried several months ago, the general impression prevails that the parents of the child were too poor to provide the funds for the burial expenses and, securing a cheap coffin from an undertaking establishment, they buried the child themselves in the soft soil beside the then shallow stream.

The coffin has been washed up from its burying place by the waters running into the creek.

EX-JUDGE DECRIES OLD AGE.

Lord Brampton at Ninety Years Regrets His Leisure.

London, Aug. 26.—One of the present "silly season" newspaper topics, how to live to be a hundred years old, has shown that the popular idea is still strong that it is a good thing to live to a great age.

This view is controverted by Lord Brampton, formerly the famous criminal judge, Sir Henry Hawkins. He is ninety, and having retired from the bench on a pension has the leisure to enjoy the evening of his life, but he does not find it particularly enjoyable.

"Old age has very few compensations. Leisure is not pleasant. It fills me with regret that I am no longer able to take an active part in the life of the world."

STEEL KING'S COUSIN DYING.

Fall Over a Wheelbarrow Gives Him Blood Poisoning.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.—Attorney William Yost, of Pittsburg, cousin by marriage to W. Ellis Corey, head of the United States Steel Trust, is dying on a farm near Jamestown, N. Y.

Yost some days ago fell over a wheelbarrow, hurting his nose badly, but it wasn't thought to be serious. Blood poisoning, however, set in, and now the talented attorney can scarcely recover. Mr. Yost is son-in-law of the vitriolic J. B. Corey, whose expressions on the marriage of his relative to Mabelle Gillman caused such wide comment.

Yost for years devoted his time and much money to enforcing the blue laws of Pennsylvania in the Pittsburg district.

MAN AND TOOTH COME OUT.

Twine, Tied to Carriage Wheel, Does the Business.

Lynnville, Pa., Aug. 26.— While J. A. Beitelman was out driving yesterday he was eized with a jumping, agonizing toothache, and no dentist within miles. He tied a piece of twine around the tooth and tried to pull it himself, but only succeeded in making the pain worse.

He then resolved on heroic measures. He tied one end of the twine to a spoke of the front wheel; then, bracing himself, he gave his horse the gad.

There was one revolution of the wheel, and both the offending molar and Mr. Beitelman came out. The jolt was so severe, indeed, that he was jerked out of his seat and fell headlong on the shafts.

After doing a few acrobatic stunts he succeeded in stopping the horse, which had started to run away. The jaw is doing as well as can be expected.

CHARMS SNAKES IN THE PULPIT.

Indiana Pastor Wraps Rattlers About His Neck.

Nashville, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Rev. William Grabb, pastor of the Church of the First Born, is adding hundreds to his flock by demonstrating the power of his creed with rattlesnakes.

He declares that nothing can bring harm to true worshippers, and says he can handle any kind of snakes under divine protection without injury.

To prove his faith, rattlesnakes caught in the woods a few weeks ago were taken to the church and he was asked to prove his sincerity. He took them out of the box, wrapped them about his neck and, thus adorned, exhorted his hearers.

Many sinners went to the mourners' bench after the demonstration.

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