Sunday School.

LESSON IV.—OCT. 27, 1907.

Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded—Josh. 14: 6-15.

Commentary.—I. Caleb makes request for his inheritance (vs. 6-9.) 6. Children of Judah—Judah was the fourth son of Jacob. In Gilgal—This was the first place where the Israelites camped after crossing the Jordan into Canaan. Caleb .... said—"Caleb was of the tribe of Judah, and was appointed to assist in making the division of the land. Lest he might be charged with trying to choose the best for himself, he brought others of his brethren when he came before Joshua that they might be witnesses to his justice. Caleb had been one of the spies to go under Moses' direction to spy out the land which he traversed in his search (Deut. 1: 36.) Joshua was acquainted with this fact, and Caleb quotes that fact to him before the witnesses, that it might stand as his motive in making his plea for a certain portion. Caleb came with his request before the lots were cast for the land. The promise of God was sufficient and Caleb would show that it would be in vain and needless to try by lot to fix upon his portion in Canaan. All the people seemed to fully consent that Hebron was the land intended for Caleb." Concerning me and thee—Joshua was the only other spy that was faithful and believing, and both were permitted to enter Canaan.

7. Forty years old was I—"The whole circumstance was so clearly fixed in his mind that Caleb remembers his age, and the place, so that he can refresh Joshua's memory. They were the two oldest men in Israel at this time. A recollection of old times would cheer them, especially now that the promises made to them were ready to be fulfilled." Moses, etc.—Caleb manifested great respect for Moses. In his character Moses was "the man of God," in his occupation "the servant of the Lord." In mine heart—He spoke his honest opinion in the matter of which he was sent to search out. He was not influenced by fear or favor, but spoke the truth and that only. 8. My brethren—Words of tenderness for his old comrades. Heart—melt—The other ten spies, by their evil report of Canaan, influenced the people to rebel against going in to possess the land, so that fear caused their courage to fail, and they turned again to wander in the wilderness. Wholly followed the Lord—He had done his duty and constantly aimed at the glory of God. "Caleb is one of those men whom we meet with seldom in Bible history, but whenever we do meet them we are the better for the meeting. Bright and brave, strong, modest and cheerful, there is honesty in his face, courage and decision in the very pose of his body, and the calm confidence of faith in his very look and attitude." Blaikie. 9. Moses sware—Moses declared by authority from God that Caleb should be rewarded (Num. xiv; 24; Deut. i. 36).

II. Caleb is able to take possession of his inheritance (vs. 10-12). 10. Kept me alive—Caleb had not only been brought through the perils of the wilderness, but he had been preserved from death in this war of conquest. Length of years only caused him to more deeply desire to be perfectly obedient 11. Yet I am as strong—Though eighty-five years old, he felt as able to enter his possessions that God gave him as when the promise was first made. God would not appoint him to a place and prolong his days and then change because of his age. "All our times are in his hands, all events at his command." What though the sons of old Anak were tall, and giants in strength! What though Hebron lay in a mountainous region, he would go gladly and confidently.

12. Give me this mountain—"Though it was already his, by promise, he would respect the position and authority of Joshua, and have it granted him lawfully." The Anakims—The giants. If .....the Lord .....with me—"Though it was the most difficult to overcome, and he was old, yet he was strong in faith as well as strong physically. The only equipment he needed was God's continued presence, which he believed would insure victory over giants and walled cities. His faith for the overthrow of those enemies had only waxed stronger since his first discovery of them, forty-five years before. His truthfulness, piety and faithfulness in former years had grown, so that his relish was keen for the battle."

III. Caleb receives his inheritance (vs. 13-15).

13. Joshua blessed him—He not only admitted the claim, but, in a public and earnest manner, prayed for the divine blessing to assist the efforts of Caleb in driving out the idolatrous occupants.—J. F. & B. No doubt Joshua commended Caleb for his courage and piety, and mentioned this singular providence as a reward for his devoted life. Gave Hebron—Thus Caleb came into possession of that very portion which he had visited forty-five years before. The promise had been long delayed. 14. Unto this day—When this book was written. 15. Kiriath-arba—That is, the city Arba. "It was called by both names for centuries." Rest from war—"There was no more general war. There were afterward particular wars, arising from the attempts of each tribe to expel the ancient inhabitants still remaining in their respective territories."—Bush.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

Those who dwell in Canaan have "another spirit" from those who live in the wilderness (Num. 14:24).

I A spirit of submission. "They divided the land" (v. 5). The people left the choice of their possession to God, willing to take whatever he assigned them. Lot chose his own inheritance, and suffered for it (Gen. 13-11). "God knows the character of our inheritance, we only its superficial aspects. He knows future events, we only present appearances. He knows our true needs, we our foolish desires. He knows our life's mission, we our selfish aims." A woman asked concerning a certain thing said, "I am pleased with what God pleases." "Yes, but if God should refer it to you what would you choose?" "Truly, if God were to refer it to me I would refer it to him again."

II. A spirit of praise. "The children of Judah came" (v. 6). Judah means "praise." Grant says, "The spirit of praise must have precedence of all else in the land of the inheritance of the people of God, and will put us in possession, most of oll of our inheritance there." A. J. Gordon met an old man one day going to the place of prayer. "Aged friend," he said, "why should an old man be so merry and cheerful? You are not," said he. "Well, then, why should you be merry?" "Because I belong to the Lord." "Are none others happy at your time of life?" "No, not one, my friendly questioner," said he, and his form straightened into the stature of his younger days, and something of inspiration glowed upon his countenance "Listen, please, to the truth from one who knows. Men wing it round the world, and no man of three-score and ten shall be found to gainsay it—the devil has no happy old men."

III. A whole hearted spirit. That Caleb "wholly followed the Lord" is thrice recorded (vs. 8, 9, 14). "In obedience to God's will, follow him universally without dividing; uprightly without dissembling; cheerfully without disputing, and constantly without declining; this is following the Lord fully." Two gentlemen were walking together one dark night. One said to the other, who knew the way, "I shall follow you so as to be right." He soon fell into a ditch and reproached his friend that he had fallen. "You did not follow me exactly, for I kept free," was the answer. Then the man realized that it was a side step that had caused his fall.

IV. A spirit of cheerfulness. "Four-score and five years old" was this Caleb, and yet "strong" (vs. 10, 11). "I am on the bright side of seventy," said a dear man of God; "the bright side, because nearer to everlasting glory." "My work is done," said the Countess of Huntington, at eighty-four. "I have nothing to do but to go to my Father." It was remarked to one, "I fear you are near the other world." "Fear it, sir?" was the quick reply, "I know I am; but blessed be God, I do not fear it, I hope it." In sad contrast to these was the remark of a man of the world, when one observed to him that his hair was sprinkled with gray. "I wish you would not make that remark," he said, "it puts me in mind of growing old; a subject of which I cannot bear to think. I would rather be the most miserable pack horse in this world than be an angel in heaven.

V. A spirit of vigor. "As my strength was then, even so is my strength now" (v. 11). It is said of the great man Moses that when he was an hundred and twenty "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated" (Deut. 34. 7). The aged Elijah, after three years and a half of famine, when he probably was not well fed, could outrun the horses of Ahab's chariot (1. Kings 18. 46). God's promises for physical strength are as sure of fulfilment as any others if we trust Him. John Wesley, who lived in the land of promise, preached on an average fifteen sermons a week. Yet at the age of seventy-three, he writes, "I am far abler to preach than when three and twenty." Dr. Stevens says that at that age his brow was smooth, his complexion ruddy, and his voice strong and clear, so that an audience of thirty thousand could hear him without difficulty. This vigor he himself ascribes, by the blessing of God, to continual travel, early rising, good sleep and an even temper. He says, "I feel and grieve, but by the grace of God I fret at nothing."

VI. A spirit of heroism. "Thou heardest....how the Anakims were there, and that the cities were great and fenced" (v. 12) Caleb did not ask for a comfortable valley, but for fortified, lofty mountains. Caleb's inheritance at Hebron (v. 14) represents the highest blessing and the hardest choice. Best things cost. The devil will not contest ordinary, level Christian living, but reaching up after the mountain experience, we find principalities, powers, rulers of darkness and wicked spirits all combined, to dispute our advance (Eph. 6. 12). A godly man tempted almost beyond endurance, read this sentence in an old book, 'The best evidence that you are in God's will is the devil's growl." He thanked the Lord for the devil's growl and went on through sacrifice, self-denial and suffering to take possession of his Hebron. It was this man who wrote:

"God has his best things for the few
That dare to stand the test;
God has his second choice for those
Who will not have his best."

A. C. M.

LET HIM GO.

BLIND RIVER FIRE CHIEF GETS BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

The Magistrate Before Whom Was Tried the Case of George Raymond Decides That He Shall Go Free—Sensational Evidence Given by a Hotel Clerk.

Saut Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch: The case against George Raymond, the chief of the Blind River Fire Department, charged with causing a series of incendiary fires at Blind River, was closed last night, and Raymond was allowed to go. The case had caused much interest, and a large quantity of evidence was taken, the proceedings lasting the entire day and far into the night. Raymond was defended by J. A. Mulligan, of Sudbury, and the case for the Crown was in the hands of Mr. U. McFadden, who acted for his brother, the Crown Attorney. The case was tried before Magistrate Williams, before whom Raymond elected summary trial. The charge was that he fired the Edwards and King boarding houses, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

For some time the authorities at Blind River have had three secret service men in the town endeavoring to locate the incendiaries. Important evidence was given by Charles Rogers, clerk at the Huronic Hotel, who swore that on the night of the Edwards fire he heard Raymond remark to two unknown men, "they are on our trail, we must be careful." Raymond also made reference to the Edwards boarding house and the Presbyterian Church. Rogers told what he had heard to the police, and several constables were put on guard. Raymond was positively identified by Detective Hart, of the Thiel secret service agency, as the man who set a fire between the Edwards and King boarding houses.

Magistrate Williams stated there was some doubt in his mind as to whether Raymond was the guilty party, and dismissed the case. He stated, however, that in his opinion all the fires had been of incendiary origin.

The cases against Goovra, Lablanc and Gaudeau, three other suspects, were also dismissed.

A WESTERN SENSATION.

GREAT YUKON ROBBERY FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

The Prisoner, Who Killed Himself After His Arrest, is George Kincaid, of the Public Works Department—Formerly Resident in Peterboro—Another Man Under Arest.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—A Dawson despatch says: "George Kincaid, head foreman of the Public Works Department in the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Dawson, arrived on Sunday in charge of the police, at Selkirk, one hundred and seventy-five miles above Dawson. He was charged with stealing $40,000 which mysteriously disappeared from the registered mail sack delivered in Dawson July 29 from Fairbanks by the steamer Seattle. Kincaid was placed aboard the steamer Prospector yesterday morning on his way to Dawson and died three hours before the arrival of the boat. A vial supposed to contain poison was found in his bunk. On Monday night he was well and ate heartily. It is believed that the man was so overcome with shame because of his capture that he ended his life."

It is believed that Kincaid stole the gold from the Post Office when he worked in the Government service. He had confederates, who carried away the sacks, opened them, melted the gold, mixed it with Klondike dust and sold it to the banks. Only a small portion was recovered.

Richard L. Hall, bookkeeper of the M. & N. saloon of Dawson, a former restaurant proprietor, was arrested on Thursday on a similar charge to that on which Kincaid is held. Hall is confined in the barracks at Dawson. It is reported that he has made a confession implicating a number of Dawsonites. The arrest of Hall and Kincaid caused the biggest sensation here in years, both having been prominent Klondikers. Kincaid is a native of Peterboro and went to Dawson in 1898.

Peterboro Friends Shocked.

Peterboro, Oct. 16.—The Peterboro friends of Kincaid were shocked last night to learn of his tragic death. He was a native of this town, and all his family connections were highly respectable. Kincaid was a man of about forty and had been a carpenter while resident in Peterboro, where his reputation was excellent. "The story that Kincaid killed himself because of shame is a quite probable one to those who knew him," said a Peterboro acquaintance. His relatives knew nothing of the tragedy last night.

MET HIS MA.

Queer Result of an Ad. For a Husband.

New York, Oct. 21.—All the fashionables in Burlington, N. J., an old and aristocratic town, are laughing at the recontre which a matronly widow, who lives on Federal street there, forced on herself.

The widow, although well known, is best described by this "personal," which she placed in a Philadelphia newspaper:

"A lady of mature age, but looking young and feeling so; a tall blonde, imposing and graceful, and at the same time well-to-do, desires to marry. Address——"

The lady, who is no older than she feels, chose her affinity from the writers of many letters she received. Quickly an interview was arranged—she, wearing a bunch of lilies of the valley in her corsage, was to wait at the Pennsylvania Railroad station; he, with a red, red rose in his coat lapel, was to arrive on the 9.37 a. m. New York express, eastbound, yesterday.

The widow, looking extremely youthful and handsome, waited at the ch——, the station; the express stopped; from a car dropped her stalwart son.

"Hello, mother," he cried; "what are you doing here."

Next instant he saw the bunch of lilies of the valley; she the rose he wore. She blushed far redder than the rose and was seized with an opportune fit of coughing, which could not hide her confusion, however.

"I—I got—off to—to get a paper," stammered her son, who is about 23 years old, a gay young fellow, employed in Philadelphia.

He rushed to the news-stand, grabbed a paper, and scrambled aboard the last coach as the express pulled out. His mother tore the lilies from her corsage, threw them on the platform, and ground them under her heel.

"I will die a widow," she has since said to intimate, "confidential" female friends.

TOMATOES UP.

Don't Pay More to Farmers, But Say Help is Scarce.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Canned tomatoes are going to be high this winter—some say a good deal higher than they should be, because of a unison of packing houses known as the Canadian Canners, Limited.

There was a time when the retailer could sell tomatoes at three cans for 25c; later they were made 10c straight, but from now out it looks as though the best will be two for a quarter.

Canned tomatoes can be bought in the States at 87 1-2c a dozen, while in Ontario the figure now quoted by what some style the trust is $1.27 1-2 a dozen.

It is also stated that the Canadian Canners, Limited, have a special way of doing business. In Toronto they only deal with wholesalers and only some of these. It is necessary to get on the ledger of the Canners, Limited, to enter into an agreement not to purchase from any packing establishment not included among the 31 plants combined in the syndicate.

Mr. Marshall was asked the reason for the advance, to which he replied:

"The pack this season will only be from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. of that of last year. The season was two weeks late and the time for operating the packing plants was reduced to that extent."

"You didn't pay any more to the growers this year?"

"You didn't pay any more to the growers this year?"

"No, the price paid for tomatoes was $1 a bushel, the same as last year, but labor and cans were a little higher."

In reply to the query as to a combine, Mr. Marshall, Aylmer, said: "We have 31 packing houses in our company. There are the independent packers, who make their own prices, so I don't see how it can be claimed that there is a combine."

Among the Toronto wholesalers there is a diversity of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Eby, of Eby, Blain & Co., said that the idea that a trust existed was news to him. "I think, as far as I can learn, that prices are quite reasonable. There was only a limited pack, and the prices are, as is usually the case, decided by the supply and demand.

Among the retailers there is a mixed feeling. One large city grocer thought the price was nothing but a holdup. He alleged that the tomatoes cost no more than last year to put up, and the extra 10c a dozen was simply a squeeze on the consumer.

"THE NEGRO PROBLEM."

CARNEGIE AND ROSEBERY DIFFER ON THE SUBJECT.

Eulogy of the Black Man by Carnegie—His Lordship Says Negro is a Man and Brother, But Perhaps Not a Fellow-Citizen.

London, Oct. 21.—After Andrew Carnegie had delivered a eulogy on the negro in an address on "The Negro Problem," in inaugurating the winter lecture session of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh last night, Lord Rosebery, who presided, moved a vote of thanks and then proceeded to pulverize the ironmaster's arguments.

Mr. Carnegie said, in part: "The question is no longer, what can be done with the negroes? It is now, how many more of them and other workers can be obtained? The negro has become of immense economic value and is indispensable. The negro is not lazy. On the contrary, he is engaged in every field of human effort, and is even a credit to journalism. The race's capacity for producing, at intervals, exceptional men who are the glory of the nation is another evidence of an advancing people. 'I am sanguine that the result will be a respectful, educated, intelligent race of citizens."

Lord Rosebery said that Mr. Carnegie is a man who scatters benefactions as the locomotive scatters sparks, and continued: "Mr. Carnegie's arguments do not solve the matter, but they prove to be only the commencement of the solution of the problem. Might not the period of tutelage, regarded as necessary in India, have been extended advantageously to the negro races? When admitted to citizenship in the United States 90 per cent. of the negroes were illiterate, and on your own showing, Mr. Carnegie, which may be optimistic,, there are still 47 per cent. of them illiterate. Does not this show you that these men were not competent to ask the question, 'Am I not a man and a brother?' A wise answer would have been: 'A man, yes; a brother, yes; but till you have proved fitness for suffrage, not a fellow-citizen.'"

"MARK TWAIN."

VICTIM OF FRIEND HE MET IN PRISON.

Deposition From Author Read in Trial to Recover for Alleged Libel—Let in on "Ground Floor" for $25,000.

New York, Oct. 21.—When the trial of a suit brought by Ralph W. Ashcroft, manager of the Plasmon Company, against John Hays Hammond, to recover $25,000 for alleged libel, was begun to-day before Judge Scudden in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), who received a telegram which it is stated contained the libellous statements, did not appear as a witness. Instead, his deposition was read, in which he alleged that he was mulcted out of $25,000 which he paid for stock in the Plasmon Company.

In the deposition Mr. Clemens was asked if he knew John Hays Hammond.

"I know him, not well, but I know him," replied the author.

"Where did you meet him and on what business?"

"He is a mining engineer, but I have a delicacy about saying where I met him, because—I met him in jail. If I remember rightly, there were sixty-two of the boys in jail because of the Jameson raid in Pretoria."

Mr. Clemens declared that he had lost about $25,000 through the purchase of stock in the Plasmon company.

"I was told that I would be let in on the ground floor," the author said. "They told me they did not need the money, but just wanted to use the name. Later they called on me for $5,000, and shortly after that I put up $20,000 more. But I received no stock. I was informed that the stock was worth about 100 per cent., but I found that it was not worth half that.

"Instead of getting in on the ground floor, I found there was no ground floor. Even later Mr. Wright did me the goodness to borrow $7,500 from me on some stock which he either did not own or which was worthless. He still owes me for the stock, for which I paid $25,000, and which I find was worth only $125.500."

Mr. Clemens' deposition was 200 pages in length.

Mrs. Tourist—I'm afraid that monkey wouldn't please my husband.

THE MARKETS.

British Cattle Markets.

London—London cables are firmer at 10 to 12 1-4c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 2-4c to 10c per lb.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were light, and prices ruled firm. Barley, firmer, with sales of 200 bushels at 48 to 88c. Oats very firm, 200 bushels selling at 66 to 67c.

Hay is steady, with sales of 25 loads at $21 to $22 a ton. Straw is nominal at $15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firmer, at $8.75 for light, and $8.25 for heavy.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 1 12	$ 1 14
Do., red, bush.	1 12	1 14
Do., spring, bush.	1 05	0 00
Do., goose, bush.	1 00	0 00
Oats, bush.	0 66	0 67
Barley, bush.	0 88	0 88
Peas, bush.	0 87	0 90
Hay, ton	21 50	22 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	00 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, No. 1, bush.	8 60	9 00
Do., No. 2	7 50	8 00
Dressed hogs	8 25	8 75
Eggs, per dozen	0 27	0 30
Butter, dairy	0 26	0 28
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Geese, dressed, lb.	0 09	0 11
Chickens, lb.	0 10	0 12
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 10	0 11
Turkeys, per lb.	0 17	0 20
Apples, per bbl.	1 25	2 25
Onions, bag	1 25	1 35
Potatoes, bag	0 80	1 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	0 50
Beef, hindquarters	8 50	10 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	7 00
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	9 50
Veal, prime, per cwt.	7 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	10 00	11 50

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 153 carloads, composed of 2454 cattle, 2371 hogs, 2590 sheep and lambs, 225 calves and 1 horse.

The quality of the cattle in all classes was about the same as on Tuesday, many poor and a very small percentage of what could be called good.

Considering the heavy deliveries there was a fair trade at lower prices, especially for the stockers and feeders of poor quality, which sold at 20c to 30c per cwt. lower than at any time this season.

Exporters—Strictly speaking, there were none on sale, outside of a few bulls, which sold at $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt.

Butchers—Best butchers, 1000 to 1250 lbs., of which there were few, at $4.15 to $4.60; fair to good heifers and steers, 900 to 1000 lbs., at $3.65 to $3.85; medium light heifers, 800 to 900 lbs., at $3 to $3.25; good cows, $3 to $3.60; medium cows, $2.40 to $2.85; canner cows, and bulls, $1 to $2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Best feeders, 1050 to 1100 pounds, at $3.25 to $3.65; best feeders, 900 to 1000 pounds, $2.70 to $3; best stockers, 800 to 900 pounds, $2.50 to $2.70; medium stockers, 700 to 800 pounds, $2.15 to $2.40; common stockers, 500 to 700 pounds, $1.50 to $2.00.

Milkers and Springers—For good to choice milkers and forward springers there was a better demand. Two choice cows sold at $50 each, but the bulk of the best cows would sell around $45 as an average price. Medium and common light cows were slow sale at $25 to $35 each.

Veal Calves—As usual, there was little change in the market for calves, neither as regards quality or prices, which ranged from $3 to $6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling at $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were very large the quality in many instances being poor. Export ewes sold at $4.25 to $4.40; rams and culls at $3 to $3.50; lambs sold at $4.25 for culls and up to $5.50 for the best lots.

Hogs—Deliveries of nearly 3000 hogs sold at unchanged quotations. Mr. Harris got about 2500, and his quotations were $8.25 for selects and $5 to $5.25 for all that did not grade up to the select standard.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

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

Wheat—Oct. $1.08 bid, Dec. $1.06 1-2 asked, May $1.13 3-8 asked.

Oats—Oct. 52 1-2c bid, Dec. 50 3-8c asked, May 52c bid.

The Cheese Markets.

Madoc.—To-day 625 boxes were offered, 12 11-16 and 12 3-4c bid; no sales.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day 595 boxes were registered. The sales were 500 boxes, at 12 7-8c.

Oil Boom in Canada.

Within the past few months experienced oil and gas producers have been busy securing oil and gas leases on Manitoulin Island and Bruce's Peninsula, and now most of all the land in that locality has been leased for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas. Recent developments there in the way of drilling wells indicate beyond a doubt that it is a rich oil and gas district, and within a few months many wells will be put down for the purpose of tapping the oil and gas basins.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—General trade holds a good steady tone here. Wholesale and retail goods are moving well and the outlook is considered cheerful. Dry goods men report that the buying of winter goods has been heavy. Retailers, however, have been cautious and have not taken on unreasonably large stocks. The prevalence of high prices has also acted against buying. Woolen, silk and linen goods are exceedingly firm. In hardware there is an excellent movement of sporting lines and builders' hardware continues fairly active. Grocers report a good business from all parts of the country.

Toronto—A fairly good volume of wholesale trade continues to move here. The business in staple lines is quite satisfactory. Values of all lines are firm. Further advances are noted in woolen goods. Canadian cotton mills are still booked up six months ahead. A good hardware trade is moving. Stocks for fall and winter use are going out in fairly large shipments. Large deliveries of all kinds of goods are being made by lake freights. These deliveries will continue heavy until the close of navigation. The iron market is active and firm and the demand has been brisk for some time. Supplies of some lines are light. Hides are firm. Leather has a quiet tone. Collections from all parts of the country are about as reported last week.

Winnipeg—A fairly steady trade is holding here in all lines. A good wholesale trade is moving and general satisfaction is expressed regarding the business outlook. The difficulty which business men generally have in the obtaining of credit is affecting business in all directions. Values of grain and all country products hold firm.

Vancouver and Victoria—Trade here is affected by two disturbing factors—the tightness of money and the scarcity of labor.

Quebec—No change is noticeable in the trade situation from that of the past week.

London—The general movement of trade there continues fairly good.

Hamilton—Both wholesale and retail trade is doing a fairly good business at the present moment. Shipments of wholesale goods are heavy. The demand for winter dry goods is fairly heavy and the trade outlook is considered satisfactory. Country produce is slow coming in and prices are firm.

Ottawa—Trade holds moderately active here and the local retail trade is brisk.

HAIR ANY STYLE.

CHICAGO SALESLADIES FREE FROM TYRANNY LAID PITTSBURG'S.

Pompadour Passe, Anyhow—But if a Girl Wants to Wear One, Let No Manager Dare to Interfere.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—If that perfectly horrible Pittsburg department store manager who got into all the papers yesterday would just come to Chicago, he would learn a few things that might interest him.

He would learn, in the first place, that any man who so far forgot himself as to try to tell a saleslady how she should do her hair might be all right in Pittsburg, but—well, comparisons are odious, whatever that is, and a Chicago man is always, mark you, agentleman, if nothing else.

He would learn that looping up a refractory switch and examining the result in a mirror doesn't take up any noticeable amount of a Chicago girl's working hours, although, goodness knows the girls in Pittsburg may need it. And he would learn that the girl who wears a pompadour is more to be pitied than scorned, anyway, for with the new hats, you know, the pompadour is really pretty much passe.

All of which Elizabeth Ryan—not Bessie either; Elizabeth—told a mere man yesterday from behind the perfumery counter in one of the big State street stores. Elizabeth is in a position to know, for she has rather run things at the perfumery counter since she was promoted from notions. She said so herself.

"You know," she confided, "in some of the smaller towns the girls don't really seem to know how to do their hair so it will stay. Probably that's the trouble in—where did you say it was? Oh, yes, Pittsburg. But I have a picture of a Chicago store manager firing a girl because she spent her time fussing with a pompadour! Why, look at any of the girls around here! Don't they look as if they could get their hair fixed in the morning?"

The mere man was forced to admit that the girls seemed to be attending more or less strictly to business. Nevertheless, for the sake of thoroughness, he went down the street to dig up some evidence at another establishment. Here a dark secret was revealed.

"Do you see that blonde over there with the lovely, wavy hair?" a little brunette asked. "She had that Marcelled just a week ago to-day, and it's got to last till the dance Saturday night. Touch it? I should say not! It's 50 cents to have it Marcelled again."

This explained lots of things, and with the feeling of one who has gained wisdom not meant for him the man went up to the managers' office to get the other side.

There wasn't any. Even the superintendents said things about Pittsburg.

"Really, you know," said Dennis F. Kelly—it happened to be Mandel's, where Mr. Kelly is manager—"the young women we employ are not of a class with which such measures would be needed. Such a ruling in Chicago would be entirely incompatible with the relations between the State street establishment and their employees. You ought not to take this Pittsburg affair seriously."

J. M. McClurkin, superintendent at Rothschild's, said in effect the same thing.

"We simply ask our saleswomen to dress neatly," he said. "That appears to be enough. On the whole, we are usually satisfied if our people use common sense and a reasonable amount of care."

Superintendents and managers at Siegel, Cooper & Co's., the Fair, and Marshall Field & Co's. merely echoed the opinions of Mr. Kelly and Mr. McClurkin.

"We never have had such a crusade here," said C. W. Leffingwell, a department superintendent at Field's. "If they discharged thirty girls in Pittsburg, it must have been because they insisted on wearing the pompadour in its most startling fashion. It's rather a trivial matter to make the subject of a special order, don't you think?"

Let it not be supposed, however, that the pompadour is extinct in Chicago. It flourishes in great varieties along State street, and in the byways where the "lady barber" lures the unwary seeker of a shave it has reached, perhaps, its highest development. But it is compact and well built, and one "fixed," stays put.

Moreover, the pompadour in Chicago has become a point of honor.

"Thank goodness, its' all my own!" said the owner of an impressive one.

It was the Chicago spirit.

STEMMING THE FLOOD.

Fewer United States Publications Coming to Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Post Office Department reports that as the result of a new agreement to the second-class postal rates between Canada and the United States, which went into effect last spring, the flood of cheap American newspapers and magazines, used merely as advertising mediums, has practically ceased to pour into Canada. Until May last hundreds of tons of American newspapers and magazines of the cheaper and poorer class were carried weekly by the Canadian mails.

Since the new rate of one cent for four ounces has been in force there is not one pound of this objectionable class of American mail matter coming into Canada for every thousand pounds that came in before. The congestion in the Canadian mail service caused by the handling of this immense mass of United States publications has been relieved, and the relations between the two countries in respect to revenue and expenditure on international mails are on a more equitable basis.

A large proportion of the better class of United States magazines and newspapers still coming into Canada are now being carried by the express companies instead of being handled by the Post Office as formerly.

RYAN TO QUIT.

Will Retire From Traction Affairs, It is Reported.

New York, Oct. 21.—Thomas F. Ryan, one of the chief figures in the local traction field, is to retire from further participation in traction affairs, according to statements published in the press to-day. Recent conferences between Mr. Ryan and August Belmont, presumably regarding the pending investigation of traction affairs by the Public Service Commission, have given life to the reports of Mr. Ryan's retirement.

Mr. Ryan, it is said, will retire voluntarily, and in so doing will lend his influence as far as he is able to the solution of the problem which the traction managers are facing. It has been for some time his intention to withdraw from the management of various enterprises, and it is stated the opinion of his associates in the Interborough-Metropolitan and its allied corporations that such withdrawal would be opportune in the present crisis is understood to coincide with his own.

TWENTY LOST.

Danish Steamer Wrecked on Scottish Coast.

London, Oct. 21.—The Danish steamer Alfred Erlandsen has been wrecked on the rocks off Castle Point, near St. Abb's Head, Scotland. She went ashore during a gale last night, and twenty of her crew were drowned. A lifeboat which spent the night looking for survivors had a narrow escape, being frequently swept by heavy seas.

SMALLPOX IN OAKVILLE.

Twenty-One Cases in Town, and Residents Are Alarmed.

Oakville has twenty-one smallpox cases, and naturally there is considerable alarm among the residents of the town. The list of patients includes one member of the Oakville Board of Health. So serious has the matter become that a deputation from the local Board of Health yesterday called on Dr. Sheard, Toronto Medical Health Officer and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, with a request for assistance in stamping out the scourge. This was readily granted, and now the town seems in a fair way to cope with the disease effectively, after several months of ineffectual work.

The disease broke out in a colored family at Oakville about the middle of August last.

CHILDREN BUY REVOLVER.

Vendor Fined $10 and Told to Refund the Money.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Harris Goldstein was yesterday fined $10 and costs for selling a revolver, and Mr. H. McArthur, $10 for selling cartridges to Frank Mawson, 12 years, and Harold Vanecar, 10 years of age. The boys stated they had intended to go duck shooting.

Magistrate Kingsford said he would do his best to stop the selling of firearms to children, and remarked that the law gave sufficient protection in Canada without people having recourse to revolvers.

Goldstein objected very strongly to refunding the amount paid by the youngsters till he was told that he was still liable for not registering the sale.

NURSES EXONERATED.

Medical Men Report on Child-Whipping Case at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—The finding of the three medical gentlemen appointed by Mr. Recorder Weir to examine the eighteen-months'-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, who was alleged to have been whipped by the nurses of the Montreal Day Nursery, follows: "We, the undersigned, have this day examined the child of Mr. J. H. Ryan. The child is anaemic and the tissues are soft, which indicate that its general condition is below par, and there is no evidence at present of any injury." The two accused, Sarah Robinson and Katherine Duross, were discharged by Recorder Weir.

FESSERTON FIRE.

John McDonald and William Craddock Arrested on Suspicion.

Orillia despatch: On the night of the 15th of October there was a fire started in W. W. Carter's stave factory at Fesserton. The matter was reported to the department, and they sent Detective Reburn up, who, after making some investigation, had John McDonald and Wm. Craddock arrested this morning. They had been employed in the factory, but had left a short time before. They were taken by Detective Reburn and County Constable Evans to Barrie, and brought before P. M. Radenhurst, but did not plead or elect, and were remanded till Wednesday next.

VILLAGE WASHED AWAY.

A Tremendous Storm Raging in Southern Europe.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Southern Europe is in the grasp of a tremendous storm, accompanied by torrential rain. The storm area extends from Morocco northward over Portugal, Spain and southern France. Warships off the African coast and the Spanish Peninsula have been obliged to seek shelter.

The village of Olet, Spain, was literally washed away by a cloudburst, and the River Lobregat is described as constantly claiming new victims. Many cities in France and Spain have been visited by violent storms, and some are menaced by floods.

Several fishing smacks have been capsized off Brest and their crews drowned.

Here's to the stork,
A most valuable bird,
That inhabits the residence districts.
He doesn't sing tunes,
Nor yield any plumes,
But he helps out the vital statistics.
—Portland Oregonian.

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