SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II.—JULY 12, 1908.

Saul Chosen King.—1 Sam. 9: 1-10: 27.

Commentary.—I. Saul and Samuel meet (9: 1-24). Things trivial in themselves often lead the way to success and honor. Stray asses led Saul to his kingdom. When he could not find the asses he had been sent by his father to seek, he went to Samuel, the prophet, for instructions. The Lord told Samuel that he should anoint Saul king. Samuel invited Saul to dine with him and informed him that the asses were found. He also gave him an intimation that he was to be king.

II. Saul anointed and given three signs (9: 25-10; 16). In the morning Samuel privately anointed Saul to be captain over the Lord's inheritance (10: 1). He then gave him instructions concerning his return home and also gave him three signs as a confirmation to him that he was now under the immediate guidance of the Lord. 1. He would meet two men who would tell him that the asses which he went to seek were found (v. 2). 2. He would meet three men who would give him two loaves of bread (vs. 3, 4). 3. He would meet a company of prophets and the Spirit of the Lord would come upon him, and he would be turned into another man and prophesy with them (vs. 5, 6). The signs all came to pass as Samuel had predicted, and Saul "prophesied among the prophets" (vs. 9-13).

III. Israel called togethe. at Mizpeh (v. 17).

17. Samuel—"In this lesson the prophet-judge appears in a unique attitude, as one who assists in the revolution which it to take from himself the supreme power and bestow it upon another." Called the people—This assembly was evidently partly representative, made up of elders and heads of tribes; and partly popular, many of the people being present, encamped, and to some extent armed.—Hurlbut. It was very important for the interests of Saul, as well as to Samuel and the people, that his advancement to the head of the nation be a matter of public notoriety. Already it was noised abroad that he was among the prophets, but that remarkable fact was not sufficient reason for the people to recognize him as their king. Therefore Samuel, to whom all still looked for judgment, assembled the people at Mizpeth, and there, by the casting of lots, Saul was publicly designated as the one 'whom the Lord had chosen." Samuel and Saul both knew who had been chosen, so it was not for their sake, but for the people's sake, that this assembly was convened at Mizpeh.—Tery Unto the Lord—This assembly was in God's presence, and probably that presence was indicated by the presence of the high priest with the Urim and the Thummim. It would be well if nowadays we met God oftener at our political gatherings. To Mizpeh—The location is uncertain, but is supposed to be a high hill not far from Ramah, Samuel's home. Several other important meetings were held at Mizpeh.

IV. Samuel reproveth the people (vs. 18, 19).

18. Thus saith the Lord—The words about to be spoken were not Samuel's but God's. The prophet shows how God had always done for them exactly what they were expecting a king would do. He had delivered them from the hands of their oppressors. "But this deliverance had been made to depend upon their own conduct; they were always required to repent of sin and purge the land from idolatry before victory could be theirs. What they wanted now was national independence, freed from this condition, and secured by an organization of their military resources."—Hurlbut.

19. Ye have...rejected your God—Samuel's style is vigorous. He charged them with ingratitude and unfaithfulness, as expressed in the demand for a king. God, in the character of king, had governed the Israelites for four hundred years. He ruled on terms which He Himself, through the agency of Moses, had proposed to them, viz., that if they observed their allegiance to him, they should be prosperous; if not, adversity and misery should be the consequence. We learn from the whole book of Judges and from the first eight chapters of Samuel, how exactly the result, from Joshua to Samuel, agreed with these conditions. God had always faithfully kept the promises made them. Set a king—Their fault consisted not in the simple desire for a king but in the contempt they manifested for Jehovah. They were not satisfied with God, but desired a visible king, clothed in purple robes, with his guards and officers, who should rule with great pomp like the nations around them. Present yourselves—Arrange yourselves in systematic order for the casting of the lot. By your tribes—Represented by the twelve princes. Your thousands—This means the same as families. The number of heads of houses in the several families of a tribe might easily reach a thousand.—Lange.

V. Saul publicly chosen king (vs. 20-27).

20. tribes...come near—We are not told expressly by what process the selection was made, but it was probably by casting lots. The lot was in common use among all nations of antiquity. It is regarded in Scripture, not as a chance decision, but as a legitimate method of ascertaining the divine will.—Cam. Bib. The names of the tribes were probably written on slips of parchment and "placed in the sacred bag of the high priest's breastplate, in the presence of the princes and elders. Then the high priest seems to have thrust in his hand and drawn one forth." The first one drawn out was the one chosen. 21. Saul....was taken—In this way, through successive steps, the lot finally fell upon Saul of the household of Kish. could not be found—Saul was timid and of a humble spirit and felt that he could not possibly accept this great trust. Benjamin was the smallest tribe, and his father's family, according to his own statement, was the least of all the family of the tribe of Benjamin; how then could he stand before Israel as their king! He may also have been alarmed at Samuel's declaration that the people were rejecting God in choosing a king. 88. enquired of the Lord—The high priest probably enquired by means of the Urim and Thummim, but how this was done we do not know. is there yet a man (R. V.)—They enquired whether Saul was present or was to be sought elsewhere. among the stuff—The baggage. 23. ran, etc.—There appears to have been much haste and excitement. higher than any—Saul was tall and commanding in person. It is supposed that he was at least seven feet in height. It was an age when leaders stood in the forefront of the battle, and a giant would strike terror to his foes.

24. see ye him—Saul's distinguished stature and great strength helped much to recommend him to the people. There was none like him in majesty of appearance, and he became popular at once. the Lord hath chosen—But God had, in this, yielded to their demands against his own will and wisdom. 25. manner of the kingdom—The constitution and laws of the new government, with the respective duties of king and people toward each other and toward God. wrote it—"The charter of this constitutional monarchy was recorded and deposited along with the most sacred records of the nation."—J., F. & B.

26. Saul also went home—To his father's house. Saul had no desire to rule and for the present modestly left the public affairs for Samuel to manage. Went with him—Not the whole company, but a few select friends, perhaps, or those who regarded it as a conscientious duty to escort their new king to his home. Hearts .... touched—Such as were moved by him to do their duty and recognize the authority of Saul. These were the subjects who would help to have a peaceable reign, and would be loyal subjects. 27. Children of Belial—Those who were wicked, profligate and not disposed to be controlled. Despised him—Did not recognize him, but only his manner and doubted his ability. No presents—They gave no proofs that they acknowledged either the divine appointment or his authority. Held his peace. Having no ambition, and thus prevents all occasion for uproars. So far from resenting this affront Saul seems not to notice it. There are many "children of Belial" living to-day who do not acknowledge the kingship of Christ.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Lessons From the Prophet.

I. Unselfishness. "Samuel called the people together unto the Lord" (v. 17.) A feudal nobleman who, in a great invasion, had taken possession of an estate, said: "If the king does not grant me this castle I will burn it; no other shall have it." Such was not the spirit of Samuel. He did not say, "If I cannot be your ruler, no one else shall." He set himself aside, helped the people in their choice, was Saul's best friend and counselor, and did all he possibly could to make the experiment a success. He drew the people unto the Lord, not unto himself. It was the same unselfishness that made John the Baptist say, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

II. Faithfulness. "Samuel .... said .... Thus saith the Lord" (v. 18.) Though the people had rejected God, he did not reject them. God remembers when men forget. God is good when men are not grateful. God is faithful when men are wilful. If men will not follow God, he will follow them. His faithfulness is a proof of his love. Our commission is, "Go .... teaching .... all things whatsoever I have commanded you" (Matt. 28: 20.) God says, "Speak my word faithfully" (Jer. 23; 28)—the word that condemns as well as the word that comforts.

III. Loyalty. "Samuel.... caused all the tribes to come near" (vs. 20, 21). Samuel would not choose the king himself; he found out by lot whom the Lord had chosen. The prophet loved the will of God. "Choose thou our changes for us," a saintly father used to pray often at the family altar, and long years afterward the memory of the prayer kept the daughter happy in the will of God. The prophet was not only loyal to God, but also to the king. "Samuel sent all the people away, every man to his house" (v. 25). He did not let one remain to commiserate with him over the new administration; would not allow one of the disaffected one to vent their displeasure in his presence.

IV. Prayerfulness. "They inquired of the Lord further" (v. 22). "Prayer is the preface to the book of Christian living; the text of the life sermon; the girding on the armor for battle; the pilgrim's preparation for his journey." "The Lord answered" (v. 22) their earnest, definite prayer. Is there any record of an unanswered prayer? God answered David, though he did not grant his petition (2 Sam. 12. 15-18). Jesus answered John the Baptist, though He permitted him to die a martyr's death, that he might have forever the overcomer's crown (Matt. 11. 1-6). God always answers the heart cry of every child. If we would pray well we must pray much (Luke 18. 1; 1 Thess. 5 17). To "have the petitions we desire" we must ask "according to His will" (1 John 5. 14, 15). When we ask according to His word we ask according to His will. We do this when we abide in Christ and His words abide in us (John 15. 7). When we ask in His name (John 14. 13, 14) and in the power of the Spirit (Rom. 8. 26, 27) every such prayer is answered literally. God "cannot deny Himself" (2 Tim. 2. 13). Every prayer is answered "in kind or in kindness."

V. Courtesy. "Samuel said....see ye him" (v. 24). Heartily he honored the one "whom the Lord had chosen." Cordially he commended the one who was to supplant him. No man ever resigned the first power of the state with so much courtesy, tenderness, dignity and grace" (1 Sam. 9; 22-24). "Him whom the Lord hath chosen!" not "he whom you unrighteously demanded." Blunt rebuke is unnecessary. Plain words may be spoken courteously. Even rebuke may be tender.

II. Lessons from the Prince.

I. Modesty. Saul "hid himself and they ran and fetched him thence" (v. 23). That this was real modesty we know, because God said to him afterward, "When you wast little in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes?"

II. Prudence. "He held his peace" (v. 27). "Silence is sometimes the most masterly thing grandeur. It is like a regiment ordered to stand still in the mad fury of the battle. To plunge in were twice as easy." If brother comes home cross, and wrongly accuses you of indifference, negligence or unkindness, hold your peace; if you are bitterly or maliciously opposed in your efforts to do what you believe to be right, hold your peace. You will calm your friendly opponent, you will draw nearer to your loved ones who are only tired and irritated, you may turn a foe into a friend.

III. A Lesson From the People.

God's way is best. A good thing wrongly obtained does not satisfy. The people said, "We will have a king," and they got him; they desired a man of a gigantic stature, and he was given; they desired a military leader, and God sent him, but the children of Belial "despised him" (v. 27). Although the Lord granted their request, yet they suffered because of their folly.

TAUGHT TO STEAL.

Tiny Girl an Expert Second-Storey Worker.

Nine-Year-Old Child In Court on Charge of Larceny.

New York, July 6.—The story of a tiny girl burglar was revealed in police court to-day when Annie Wilson, aged 9 years, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. Apparently unaware of the seriousness of the crimes, the child told of how she successfully committed over fifty burglaries and identified every article of the stolen goods, which filled two boxes in the Clymer Street Police Station, next door. She said she was taught to steal by her elders, but a woman who was held on suspicion denied the charge. The child said she had learned how to climb through rear windows and ransack homes and that she carried away her spoils in a little go-cart in which she placed a "teddy bear" to conceal the stolen property.

VICTIM OF PATIENT.

Dr. William H. Wilson's Death May be Cleared Up by Police.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Cyanide of potassium, which had been placed with fiendish cunning in the ale he sipped shortly before he was fatally stricken on Friday night last, caused the death of Dr. William H. Wilson, of 819 North Seventh street. This was established late to-day by the cononer's office and the autopsy.

The bottle containing the death dealing beverage had been sent by express to the physician's house three days before he opened it by a man and a woman, the police assert, who, actuated by a motive of revenge and hatred, deliberately plotted to destroy him. To throw the physician off his guard, the couple the police suspect of having murdered him previously sent him a fraudulent circular letter signed by a well-known Philadelphia brewing firm, in which it was stated that a bottle of ale valuable for its medicinal properties was being forwarded to him, as to other members of his profession, in the hope that he and they might prescribe it to their patients.

The motive for the murder is as strange as the methods used to accomplish it. Dr. Wilson, according to the police, had beside his large and reputable practice, an illegitimate one. Some of the richest and best known women in Philadelphia are said to have been his patients. The belief of the police is that the woman of the couple suspected, after her operation, told her husband. In his rage he plotted to destroy the physician's family, and forced her to take part in the plan.

HAD FIVE

At the End of Her Matrimonial Rope.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Mrs. Hanna Begin, five times married and five times divorced, is now at the end of her matrimonial rope. In the Hennepin County District Court to-day Judge Brooks granted her her fifth divorce with the proviso that she never be allowed to remarry.

Mrs. Begin is 42 years old and as she is still comely Judge Brooks decided to throw restrictions around her before she established a world's matrimonial record. Mrs. Begin, however, says her five trips to the altar have thoroughly disgusted her with marriage and that she will cheerfully abide by the Judge's decree.

LOST OVER SEVEN MILLIONS.

New York Herald's Venture in Paris Not a Gold Mine.

Paris, July 6.—Mr. S. I. Szinnyey, president of the American Continental Journal Company, has arrived in Paris to arrange for the publication of the new English daily paper which it is proposed to start in the French capital. Mr. Szinnyey is enthusiastic over the prospects of his paper, and refuses to be daunted by an editorial warning of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, which states that the sum of $7,200,000 has been lost on the Herald since its inception in Paris.

PLOTTED MURDER.

Men Paid to Assassinate Portuguese Royal Family.

Progressives and Republicans Planned the Murders.

Lisbon, July 6.—Dr. Jose Maria del Alpoim, chief of the Progressive Dissidents, smarting under the insinuations that he was implicated in the assassinations in Lisbon last February of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz, created a sensation in the House of Lords to-day by revealing what he declared to be the true story of his regicide plot. He asserted that the assassinations had been decided upon at a meeting of the leaders of the progressive and regenerator party a few days before they were carried out. A number of Republicans also were present at this meeting. Dr. Alpiom charged further that the Republicans proposed to obliterate the entire royal family, with the exception of Maria Pia, the mother of King Carlos, but that the Monarchists insisted that such a general slaughter would be useless. Finally Manuel Silva Buissa and Alfredo Costa were given $20,000 and $10,000, respectively, to kill King Carlos and Premier Franco. Arrangements were made by other men to cover the flight of the assassins, but when Buissa and Costa fired, their friends lost their heads and opened fire also. These shots resulted in the death of Prince Luiz.

HAD DELUSION.

Suicided Because She Thought Her Face Deformed.

Detroit, July 6.—Because she imagined her face was deformed and all her comeliness forever lost, Mrs. Oscar Barkenowitz killed herself yesterday. Her husband found her body when he came home from work late yesterday afternoon.

She had lain down upon the bed, after attaching a small rubber hose to a gas jet, and had placed the other end of the hose in her mouth. Death resulted from asphyxiation.

Mrs. Barkenowitz had suffered from some nervous affection, and it is believed her mind was slightly affected. The hallucination as to some facial deformity had existed for some time, and she had more than once spoken to her husband about it.

When Barkenowitz came to his home, 142 Field avenue, yesterday, the doors were all locked. Attempting to open a window, he detected the odor of gas. He immediately broke open the rear door and, rushing into the bedroom, found his wife's body. A physician said she had been dead for some hours. Coroner Bennett considered an inquest not necessary.

TRUE WOMAN.

POOR, FAITHFUL WIFE SLAYS HER TEMPTER.

Husband Dogged by Ill-Luck, She Refuses to Leave Him, and Shoots Assailant, Who Died in the Hospital.

New York, July 6.—Hours after the police found Caterina Mancusi, his wife, cowering in a dark little cellar, Luigi Mancusi sat in the kitchen of his bare flat in the tenement at 155 West 27th street, his unaccustomed fingers trembling over his children's clothes.

Rosina, the eldest, barely 7, had seen it all, and her big black eyes were alive with the excitement of the tragedy. She had been with her mother when La Rosa, the bad man, sneaked into the bedroom and attacked Caterina, and it was she who told the whole story to the police. Angelo, the boy of 5, was too little to understand what it was all about. Luigi was trying hard to be cheerful, but now and then the tears would well up in his eyes.

Ill-luck had seemed to dog Luigi's every step from the time he came here from a little village near Milan, three years ago. He had found work to do at his trade, the making of plaster casts for little mantle ornaments, images of the Virgin, but time after time he lost his place. Finally he gave up the trade his fingers were poorest at and went carpentering. Then a finger was nearly cut off when an axe slipped, and he lost a month's work. The neighbors helped him pay the rent.

Several months ago, Donato La Rosa, who had been a friend of Luigi in Italy, as well as a suitor for Caterina's hand, came to board with the Mancusis, and Luigi was very grateful to La Rosa, who made good pay working as a doorman at a Broadway hotel. La Rosa also used to take Caterina to Coney Island occasionally, and Luigi, who was too poor to give his wife any chance for amusement, was pleased.

The carpenter went to work at 7 o'clock this morning, leaving Caterina and the children in bed. Before he had been gone half an hour La Rosa, who is a one-armed man, sneaked into the bedroom and threw his remaining arm around Caterina, and passionately declared he loved her, adding:

"I will not leave you any longer to be that stick of a husband. You need not be faithful to a donkey."

Caterina struggled to throw him off, saying:

"I am a good woman, and not a woman of the street."

Finally La Rosa struck her in the face. The woman then wrenched herself free and, snatching a revolver from a shelf shot the one-armed man in the head and in the breast, and, when he tumbled limp upon the bed, she ran out of the hallway screaming for help. She was subsequently found hiding in the cellar of an adjacent house.

La Rosa was taken to the hospital, where he died.

"Yes," said Mrs. Newrich, "I treat my domestics as equals." "And don't they resent it?" queried Mrs. Oldgold.—Chicago News.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market, as reported by the railways, were 67 car loads, composed of 886 cattle, 1,279 hogs, 1,035 sheep, 104 calves and 25 horses.

The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as on Tuesday's market.

Trade was slow, with prices lower for the bulk of offerings.

Exporters—No straight loads of export cattle were on sale. A few steers picked out of loads of butchers, sold at $6 to $6.25; export bulls, $4.75 to $5.25.

Butchers—The best loads of butchers' sold from $5.25 to $5.50; medium, $4.75 to $5.10; common, $4.25 to $4.50; cows, $1.50 to $4.40 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers—There is little demand for poor quality feeders and stockers, and there is little else being offered. Trade was dull. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at $2.75 to $3.25; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., sold at $2.75 to $3.25; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., sold at $3.25 to $4, and 1 load of short-keep feeders, 1,090 lbs., were sold by A. W. Maybee at $4.25 per cwt.

Milkers and springers—A fair supply of milkers and springers sold at $30 to $50, with four or five at a little more money.

Veal calves—Trade about steady; about 200 calves selling at $3 to $5 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Export ewes sold at $3.75 to $4; rams, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; lambs, 6½c to 7½c per pound.

Hogs—Prices unchanged at $6.40 for selects, and $6.15 for lights.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were small, there being only about 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 43c per bushel.

Hay in limited supply, with sales of 20 loads at $19 to $13 a ton. Straw is quoted at $11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are quiet, with prices firm; choice lightweights sold at $8.75 and heavy at $8.25 to $8.35.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 79	$ 0 80
Do., red, bush.	0 79	0 80
Do., Spring, bush.	0 77	0 78
Do., goose, bush.	0 75	0 76
Oats, bush.	0 43	0 00
Barley, bush.	0 50	0 00
Peas, bush.	0 80	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	10 00	13 00
Do., clover, ton	9 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	8 25	8 75
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 22
Do., creamery	0 25	0 28
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 20	0 22
Chickens, year old, lb.	0 11	0 12
Fowl, per lb.	0 09	0 10
Apples, per barrel	1 50	3 00
Onions, per bag	1 25	1 40
Potatoes, per bag	1 10	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 00	10 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 50	7 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	10 50
Veal, prime, per wt.	7 00	9 00
Lamb, per cwt.	15 00	17 00

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts were large to-day and demand good. Raspberries and currants offered today for first time. Strawberries steady: Quotations were as follows:

Strawberries, box	$ 0 05	$ 0 08
Cherries, basket	0 75	1 00
Gooseberries, basket	1 00	1 25
Currants, box	0 00	0 00
Raspberries, box	0 15	0 18
Pineapples, crate	2 25	3 00
Oranges, Val. box	4 50	4 75
Do., Calif., Medt.	3 50	4 00
Lemons, box	2 50	3 00
Bananas, bunch	1 50	2 00
Cal. peaches, box	1 25	1 50
Apricots, box	1 25	0 00
Plums, box	1 25	0 00
Cabbage, Can., crate	1 75	0 00
Asparagus, dozen	0 50	0 75
Cucumbers, crate	1 75	0 00
Onions, green, bunch	0 15	0 00
Tomatoes, crate	1 00	1 25
Potatoes, new, bbl.	4 25	4 50
Casteloupes, crate	5 00	0 00
Watermelons, each	0 30	0 35
Wax beans, hamper	1 75	2 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: granulated, $5.00 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4.60 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3.88c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3.61c; refined, steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—July $1.02⅛ bid,. Oct. 88⅞c bid, Dec. 88c bid.

Oats—July 38c bid, October 34 c asked.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—London cables for cattle are steady, at 13c to 14½c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c to 10½c per lb.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Montreal, (Special)—The exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the month of June were 9,462 cattle and 1,478 sheep as against 15,249 cattle and 1,464 sheep for the corresponding month last year. The shipments for June, 1908, show an increase of 116 head of cattle and an increase of 7,173 sheep as compared with May, but there is a decrease in cattle of 2,787, and an increase in sheep of 11 head compared with June, 1907. The exports for the season to date were 18,734 cattle and 1,783 sheep, which show a decrease as compared with the same period last year of 8,910 cattle and 281 sheep.

Included in the above grand total there were 5,012 American cattle, which makes the total exports of Canadians for this season to date 13,722 head, as against 17,243 in 1907, showing a net decrease of 1,521 head. The decrease in the shipment of American cattle from this port, as compared with the same period last year was 7,399 head.

WALL STREET NEWS.

Spot copper in London is 7s 6d higher, and futures, 7s 6d higher.

New York banks gained $1,462,000 through sub-Treasury operations since Friday last.

The Bank of England rate is unchanged.

London market generally inclined to sag, but business there is slight as in New York.

Railroads will not cut cut wages for at least six months.

B. R. T. earned about 5 per cent. on stock in past fiscal year.

United States Steel expected to cut wages from 5 to 10 per cent.

Lackawanna Steel reports an improvement in specifications, as well as in orders.

M., M. & T. deficit after charges $244,159, and surplus for eleven months, $1,028,710, against $2,984,000 first year.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—The tone of general business here continues to show steady but very gradual improvement. Seasonable weather is helping the demand for general lines at retail and the sorting trade is now fairly active. The weather throughout this part of the country, as in the West, is exceedingly favorable to crops, and retailers are inclined to optimism regarding fall business. Orders placed, however, are not generally equal to those of last year. Money is fairly free, but the demand for it is not particularly active. The failure of La Banque St. Jean has little more than local effect.

Toronto—Business conditions have changed but little during the past week. The demand for wholesale lines is increasing, but it is doing so slowly. Buyers are generally taking just what they need for present trade. Buying for fall is good and it promises to be better. The week has been a good one for crops in all parts of the country, and the cheerful tone regarding the future is growing more pronounced. The dry goods trade reports an excellent volume of business. Travellers out with fall lines are sending in good reports. The building trade continues on the quiet side. While all lines of country produce are coming forward fairly well, prices are firm. The packing demand for butter is active. Collections are generally fair to good.

Winnipeg—In this part of the country everything depends upon crop conditions, that is to say, the general volume of trade here is rapidly assuming its normal activity. Crops never looked better at this time of the year and a record yield seems to be assured.

Vancouver and Victoria—Business all along the Pacific coast continues to show further improvement. The interior demand for wholesale stocks is more active and retail trade is rather brisker.

Quebec—The holidays during the early part of the week somewhat interfered with wholesale trade.

Hamilton—Business holds a fairly good tone. There has been some increase in sorting orders and the outlook for fall trade continues bright. Collections are generally fair. Produce is coming forward well and prices are firm in tone.

London—Business is fairly active in nearly all lines. Crops promise exceedingly well and the demand for sorting lines shows a better tone. Business is still behind that of a year ago.

Ottawa—Excellent crop conditions in the surrounding district are much helping the volume of business here.

LOST HIS SUIT.

Natural Son of Alfonso's Father Denied His Rights.

Madrid, July 6.—The Supreme Court yesterday gave judgment against the son of Elena Zanz, a Bohemian opera singer, in a suit brought to recover a share of the estate of King Alfonso XII. from the Dowager Queen and other legatees, which he claimed as the natural son of the King.

King Alfonso XII. was enamored of Elena Zanz, who bore him two sons. The singer was banished from Spain after the death of the King, and died homeless and friendless in Paris in 1899. The provisions of the King's will, by which he provided an ample annuity for her, appear not to have been carried out, and the elder son sought to have his claim against the late King's estates legally established.

MRS. CRAIGEE.

Medallion of "John Oliver Hobbes" Unveiled.

London, July 6.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston yesterday unveiled the medallion of "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie), which have been placed in the general library of University College, London, of which the late Mrs. Craigie was a student.

After Lord Curzon had spoken, one of the treasurers of the John Oliver Hobbes' memorial fund handed to the treasurer of the college a sum of money for the foundation of the John Oliver Hobbes scholarship in modern English literature.

The medallion, which was executed by Alfred Drury, A. R. S., is of bronze, framed in dark wood. On the top corners are figures representing literature and comedy. A replica of the medallion is to be sent to America, Mrs. Craigie's birthplace.

LIVED LIKE CRUSOE.

French Sailors Stranded on Antipodes Islands.

Victoria, B. C., July 6.—White sending a farewell message fastened in a quill to an albatross' neck, one of a series of daily messages recording briefly the story of the wreck on Antipodes Island of the French barque President Felix Faure, 22 starving French sailors were rescued by the British warship Pegasus and brought to Sydney shortly before the sailing of the Marama, which arrived yesterday.

The castaways, who lived a Crusoe life, fashioning their utensils in the same resourceful way as the maroon of Juan Fernandez, scrambled ashore on Antipodes Island, south of New Zealand, and near where the survivors of the British barque Dundolar were rescued after their vessel drove ashore during March last, and had given up hope of rescue when the British warship was sighted.

The men were ravenous when rescued, and having been on short rations for some time. They had needles made of blades of pocket knives, dinner knives made from an iron hoop, torn from a cask washed from the wreck, fish hooks from bent nails, spoons from shells, hair combs from bush thorns, etc.

MAY SUCCEED CONNAUGHT.

Lord Kitchener's Term in India Expires in November.

London, July 6.—Lord Kitchener's prolonged term of command in India expires in November, and the usual crop of rumors as to what will be the next employment for him is already springing up. It is well known that the King is a great admirer of Kitchener's abilities and has had more than one discussion with the Secretary for War regarding his future employment on leaving India.

It is generally believed that the King will promote him to an earldom, but this, of course, from an army point of view, will be merely a decorative advancement. It was naturally proposed that he should be promoted to the rank of field marshal, but Kitchener himself is believed to have asked that the field marshal's baton be withheld for a time. Except in time of actual war an officer of the rank of field marshal is barred from accepting certain posts at the War Office or elsewhere, and Kitchener is a man who wants to be always doing.

Meanwhile one of the latest rumors is that he will succeed the Duke of Connaught in the Mediterranean, the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British army, in abeyance since the retirement of the late Duke of Cambridge, being revived for the Duke.

RAN AMUCK.

Jap Soldier Chased Corean With His Bayonet.

Prince Ito Punished Soldier and Officers of the Regiment.

Seoul, July 6.—A Japanese soldier ran amuck yesterday through the American Methodist premises at Pingyang, and assaulted a Corean caretaker with a bayonet, chasing him through the missionary residence section.

The American Consul, when informed of the affair, called it to the attention of the Japanese Embassy, and demanded punishment of the soldier.

By order of Prince Ito, Resident-General, the soldier was arrested and immediately sentenced to two months' hard labor. The colonel, major, captains and lieutenants of the regiment to which the soldier belonged will all be disciplined by a confinement of from three to seven days.

The prompt action of Prince Ito is significant of the determination of Japan's insistence that the soldiers maintain proper attitude toward foreigners.

The charge against the soldiers was the violation of an American home and the disciplining of the officers was due to the fact that soldiers of the same regiment recently participated in the damaging of an American Presbyterian mission school building in Wiju.

In that case all damage was repaired by the Resident-General.

TOLD WOMAN

And Woman Told Upon a Toronto Man to Police.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—As a result of having taken a woman into his confidence and confessing to her that the Ontario police were seeking for him, Edwin R. Heilman, 49 years old, of Toronto, is held at police headquarters. An officer is coming from Toronto for him to-day. Heilman was cashier for the Nielson Co., of Toronto. Three weeks ago Wednesday he started for a bank with $800 in cash and cheques for $272. Instead of going to the bank he went to the Union Station, took a train for Buffalo, where he spent part of the money on the races. He came to Windsor this week, and yesterday met a woman at the Windsor track, whom he told that the Ontario police were looking for him. On returning to Detroit the woman informed the police, and Heilman was arrested. Heilman says he will be glad to return to Toronto and face the charges.

OFF TO EUROPE WITHOUT BRIDE.

Roland Boswell Said to Have Joined a House Party.

Toronto despatch: Mr. Roland M. Boswell, the Elora young man who failed to marry Miss Wilhelmina Cummings, of West Toronto, at the appointed time last Tuesday, notwithstanding that the wedding party and the minister who was to have conducted the ceremony waited several hours for him to put in an appearance, is reported to have left Peterboro' yesterday with a house party bound for Europe.

He had promised Miss Cummings to take her to Europe on the wedding trip. It is said that Mr. Boswell was confined in a sanitarium some time, and that he is not strong, mentally.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S WILL.

The Bulk of His Property Left to His Widow.

New York, July 6.—The will of Groger Cleveland has been filed with the Surrogate of Mercer county, N. J., and will be probated within ten days, at which time Mrs. Cleveland will come to Princeton from her mother's home in Tamworth, N. H., where she has been staying since the former President's death.

The amount of the estate could not be learned, but it was stated to-day that it was larger than hitherto supposed, and would provide comfortably for Mrs. Cleveland and the children. Mr. Cleveland drew the will himself, and arranged that the bulk of his property should go to his widow.

BRICK WALL FELL.

Three Chatham Workmen Were Seriously Injured.

Chatham despatch: Owing apparently to failure of the mortar in the boiler room of W. D. Drader's box factory to set, three men were seriously injured this afternoon. Wm. H. Walters, George Netherclifte and Julius Primeau, all over 60, were removing supports from under the wall, when, without warning, it gave way and tons of brick fell down on them. Fellow-workmen hastened to their help. Surgeons were 'phoned for.

The men received every care, but it is feared Walters will die. His nose and right leg are broken, and his abdomen cut and lacerated. Netherclifte has eight severe lacerated wounds, while Primau's left ear was nearly torn from his head, his left arm hurt and his right knee laid open.

AN ITALIAN MURDER.

St. John, N. B., despatch: A telephone message from Grand Falls, N. B., says murder was committed to-night at New Denmark, a settlement about ten miles from Truro. Particulars could not be had in full, but it was known that a row took place among Italians employed on construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway near New Denmark.

The reports say that a woman was at the bottom of the trouble. One Italian was shot dead, and another was shot and seriously wounded. Coroner Ryan and officers of the county have gone to the scene of the trouble, but no further word is looked for to-night.

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