SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JULY 18, 1909.

Paul at Thessalonica and Berea.—Acts 17; 1-15.

Commentary.—I. Preaching in Thessalonica (vs. 1-4). 1. They—Luke changes from "we" to "they," which shows that he must have tarried at Philippi. Amphipolis—Thirty-three miles southwest of Philippi, near the northern coast of the Aegean Sea. There was no synagogue here and Paul delayed only a day. Apollonia—Thirty miles southwest of Amphipolis; the exact site is not known. There being so synagogue here, Paul did not remain long. Thessalonica—About forty miles west of Apollonia. This was the capital and principal city of Macedonia. It is now caled Saloniki and contains about eighty thousand inhabitants, including thirty thousand Jews. A synagogue—The Jews must have been strong in this city, as this synagogue appears to have been the only one in northern Macedonia. 2. As his manner was—Paul preached to the Jews first, so that they would have no just cause for opposition when he turned to the Gentiles. Three Sabbath days—This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath as a sacred day, but the Jews would assemble on that day in greater number. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. Reasoned—Here we see his method of work. In accordance with the Old Testament Scriptures, Paul discussed with them concerning the Messiah.

3. Opening and alleging—He explained the scriptures and showed how they were fulfilled in Jesus Christ. 4. Some.... were persuaded (R. V.)—A few of the Jews and a great number of the Gentiles became Christians; so that this was mainly a Gentile church. Consorted—They joined themselves to Paul and Silas. Devout Greeks—Gentiles who had renounced idolatry and accepted the Jewish faith. Chief women—Women high in social position; they were also no doubt proselytes to the Jewish religion.

II. Paul and Silas accused (vs. 5-9). 5. Which believed not—These words are omitted from the Revised Version. The opposition, as usual, began with the Jews. Envy—"Jealousy," malice, hatred, spite at seeing persons of rank becoming Christians, by which the Jewish influence was weakened. Lewd fellows—Vagabonds who hung around the markets, serving for pay in mobs, as in the present instance—Whedon. Uproar—They began a riot with the mob they had gathered. The devil still carries out his designs by setting souls as well as cities in an uproar. Jason—With whom Paul and Silas lodged. He may have been one of Paul's kinsmen (Rom. 16, 21), but of this we are not certain. The mob intended to seize Paul and Silas and bring them out, to abandon them to the passions of the excited people. 6. Dragged Jason (R. V.)—The Jews were bent on carrying their case. Not finding Paul and Silas, they seized their host, with some other Christians, and dragged them before the magistrates of the city. World upside down—After having caused the disturbance they charged it on the missionaries. Come hither also—From Philippi. They desired to have it understood that these men were creating disorder wherever they went. It has been said that "the business of the gospel is to turn the world upside down." The world is now wrong side up. 7. Jason hath received—Thus by harboring these seditious men it was claimed that Jason had made himself an accomplice. Do contrary to...Caesar—They charge the Christians with being enemies of the existing government. Another king—His followers did declare that Jesus was a king, but not an earthly king in opposition to Caesar. Of all people it ill became the Jews to make this charge, for they hated Caesar and his government, and sought the ruin of both. But they were opposed to the Lord Jesus, and not being loyal to either, they were willing that one should destroy the other. They worked through deception. 8. Troubled the people—They had no ill opinion of the apostles or their doctrine and could not see that there was any danger to the state from them, and were, therefore, willing to tolerate them; but when they were represented as enemies of Caesar, the rulers were obliged to suppress them, lest they themselves should be charged with treason. 9. Security—Whether by depositing a sum of money is not quite clear. What they did was in accordance with the Roman usages, and gave sufficient security for the good conduct of Paul and Silas.—Barnes. They were doubtless required to pledge themselves that they would not attempt to carry out any plans of treason; and that they could do, for the charge was false, and they were not inclined to make it true. It is not likely that Jason bound himself to refuse his hospitality thereafter to Paul and his companions.

III. Founding the church in Berea (vs. 10-15).

10. Sent away—They did not go as condemned disturbers, but because it seemed clear that any further efforts were useless at that time. Unto Berea—Fifty or sixty miles southwest of Thessalonica, a town even still of considerable population and importance. 11. These were more noble—"The comparison is between the Jews of the two places, for the triumph of the gospel at Thessalonica was mostly among the Gentiles. They were not so bigoted and prejudiced—not so peevish and ill-natured. They had a freer thought, lay more open to conviction; were willing to hear reason, and admit the force of it, and subscribe to what appeared to be truth, though contrary to their former sentiments. They neither prejudged the cause nor were moved with envy at the managers of it, but gave both it and them a fair hearing." Searched the scriptures daily—"Since Paul reasoned out of the Scriptures, and referred to the Old Testament, they had recourse to their Bibles, turned to the places to which he referred, read the context, considered the scope and drift, compared other places, examined whether Paul's explanations were genuine, and his arguments forcible, and then determined accordingly."

12. Many of them believed—The natural result of honest study of the scriptures. Honorable women—The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself. These Greeks were heathen, or proselytes to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations; therefore the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles. 13-15. As soon as the Jews at Thessalonica learned that Paul was preaching the gospel with some success at Berea, "they came thither also, and stirred up the people." The brethren then immediately sent Paul to Athens by boat, but Silas and Timothy remained at Berea. As soon as Paul reached Athens he sent back word to Silas and Timothy "to come to him with all speed," but Paul did not remain long at Athens and before they reached him he had gone on to Corinth.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

(The Scriptures.)

I. Preached. "Paul..reasoned with them out of the scriptures" (v. 2). The apostles were the first inventors of Bible readings. Paul showed from the Old Testament how the lowly servant (Isa. 42. 1-4), had become the interceding Saviour (Heb. 7. 25), and would one day be the mighty Sovereign on the throne of David (Psa. 89. 3, 4). "Opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered" (v. 3). Paul explained, unfolded, brought out the real meaning of such prophecies as Psa. 22 and Isa. 53. "Some" believed when the word was preached (v. 4); "many" believed when the word was searched (v. 12). "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God" (Rom. 10. 17). In Dingarh, the missionaries were fiercely opposed by the Hindus. One of these opponents called upon a missionary. He expected a violent altercation, but the man pulled a Testament out of his pocket, and said: "Sahib, I have read this book, and I find it pure and holy. Up to ten days ago I was a bitter opponent of yours. I gave a public lecture against your work. Then I resolved that I would expose your book. So I began to read it, to pick faults in it; but as I read I was drawn to it. My heart was captivated, and now I cannot oppose you. I know God's light is in that book."

II. Searched. "They....searched" (v. 11). Diligently, prayerfully, "daily," let us explore its depths for hidden treasure. We must take time for the study of the word, or the devil will cheat us out of it. If General Havelock had to march at six, he would rise at four, that he might have an uninterrupted hour with his Bible. An able Bible student who has read the New Testament through every month for the last thirty-five years said, "It was far fresher the last time I read it than the first." A girl accustomed to spend a certain time each morning in reading mental philosophy, decided to employ the same amount of time each day in reading the Bible. The first morning she was surprised to find that she had read through the book of Romans. Another constantly reads it questioning: "How can I apply this to my life? Am I guilty of this wrong? Is this the prayer of my heart?"

III. Believed. "Many of them believed" (v. 12). We should accept every word of it (Acts 24:14). To challenge any part, from that marvelously comprehensive statement, "In the beginning" (Gen. 1:1), to that last tender benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all" (Rev. 22.21), is to invalidate the whole. "The want of faith in aught is the want of faith in all." "All scripture is given by inspiration of God" (2 Tim. 3:16), the book of Job, as surely as the gospel of John. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning" (Rom. 15.4), the genealogies as truly as the epistles. Man lives by "every word" of God (Matt. 4:4). There is not a line that is not profitable "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness" (2 Tim. 3:16). "Beginning at Moses," Jesus "expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself" (Luke 24:27). To accept only what we can comprehend, is not faith, but philosophy. Its seeming discrepancies are but evidences of an intelligence above our own. Those who have studied the book for a lifetime in the original assure us that not a single one of the alleged discrepancies has been proved. Men are ignorant and stupid. God alone is omniscient. His word is as perfect as it is pure (Psa. 12:6; 19:7). The Bible is absolutely correct.—A. C. M.

FOR MARINERS.

Regulating Speed of Vessels in Toronto Harbor.

Toronto, July 12.—Harbor Commissioners have approved of the following regulations applying to the speed of all craft, great and small, in Toronto harbor:

"The rate of speed within the harbor of Toronto or its approaches of any craft or vessel having a greater length of water line than fifty feet, shall not at any time exceed the rate of seven mils per hour; and the rate of speed of any craft or vessel having a water line length of fifty feet or under, shall not at any time exceed the rate of ten miles per hour.

"The rate of speed of any craft or vessel shall at all times be reasonable, and such as not to endanger property or human life.

"The rate of speed of any craft or vessel within five hundred feet of any wharf or landing place, or of the shore, shall not at any time exceed the rate of seven miles per hour.

"Any person, or persons, captain, or master, or owner of any craft or vessel offending herein shall be subject to a fine of $20 for each offence."

ROOSEVELT'S LUCK.

Has Himself Killed a Lion, Lioness and Four Rhinoceroses.

Naivasha, British East Africa, July 12.—The Roosevelt expedition is enjoying good hunting and all the members of hte party are well. This information was brought into Naivasha to-day by courier from the Sotik district.

Mr. Roosevelt has killed a splendidly maned lion, one lioness and four rhinoceroses. He brought down the lion while the beast was in full charge, the bullet penetrating the middle of the chest. Kermit Roosevelt has secured one big bull eland, one lioness and two rhinoceroses. In addition, both hunters have been succesful in bringing down a large variety of other game.

The party is coming into the farm of Captain Richard Atterborough on the south shore of Naivasha Lake, where Mr. Roosevelt and his son will make use of a launch in hippopotamus hunting.

NEW STATION AT GUELPH.

Railway Commissioners Orders Grand Trunk to Improve Accommodation.

Guelph despatch: The Dominion Railway Commission has issued an order compelling the Grand Trunk to erect a new passenger station in Guelph before September, 1910. The station will be in Jubilee Park, which property goes from the city to the company at $5,000. The company is also compelled to put in a subway at Gordon street and a foot subway at Huskisson street. There will also be a subway at Neeve street, the cost of which may be borne by the city or the company, whichever can prove the right of first survey over the property.

Her Father—Clara, do you know that young man's intentions as yet? Clara (quite a joker)—No, papa. He's keeping me completely in the dark.—Syracuse Herald.

TERRIBLE NIGHT

Thousands of People Hemmed in by Floods in Missouri.

Eight Feet of Water in One Street—Much Damage Done.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—Daybreak to-day revealed much distress throughout the flood-stricken districts of Missouri and Kansas. Thousands of people along the Missouri River, the Grand River in Missouri and the Marais River in Kansas, who had been forced to take refuge in upper storeys from the rising waters, awoke after a night filled with terror lest the flood would wash away the foundations of their homes. Besides great damage to unharvested crops and the washing away of property, the flood is causing much suffering to many farm people, who are marooned in remote and inaccessible spots. Several relief trains sent out from Kansas City and other points were unable to reach their destination and boats loaded with food and other supplies, which had put out to go to the rescue, were forced back by the swirling current. A call for relief sent out from Pattonsburg says conditions there are hourly growing worse. Main street is eight feet deep in rushing water. Three-fourths of the people there have lost everything they owned.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Kansas City, Mo., July 21.—Food conditions in Missouri and Kansas are somewhat abating and all the streams in this part of the southwest continue to recede this morning.

In Northwestern Missouri, in the vicinity of Pattonsburg, where several thousand people were driven from their homes, it is believed all have now been placed upon safe grounds. Many are without homes, however, and suffering great discomforts, but relief in the way of food and clothing rushed in from surrounding points is being distributed systematically.

TROOPS LAND.

Russian Expedition Into Persia Heading For Kasbin.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—Further detachments of the Russian expedition from Baku landed at Enzeli, a Persian seaport on the Caspian Sea, last night, and the remainder of the force will land this morning. The troops will leave immediately for Kasbin, a town 90 miles northwest of Teheran. The expedition is commanded by General Dobvor Mussnitsky, who has a distinguished record as commander of a division in the Russo-Japanese war, in which he was wounded several times while directing operations. General Mussnitsky has strict orders not to intervene in the fighting between General Liakhoff and the Bakhtiari tribesmen. In case of the defeat of Liakhoff's brigade, General Liakhoff and the other Russian officers will be afforded protection on the same terms as other Europeans.

TRIBESMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Teheran, July 12.—General Liakhoff, the military Governor of Teheran, has received information to the effect that Bakhtiari tribesmen are within ten miles of Kerraj, and that they expect to effect a junction with the Nationalists to-day.

COLOMBIA IN REVOLT

Government is Overthrown With the Utmost Ease.

Colon, July 12.—A revolution has broken out in the Republic of Colombia, apparently against the Government of Rafael Reyes, the President of the republic, who is now in London. This news was brought into Colon by the British steamer Median, which has just arrived from Savanilla, Barranquilla and its sea port Savanilla, thirteen miles away, are in the hands of the revolutionists. Private letters received here from Colombia report that the town of Santa Marta also has fallen to the rebels, but the Median brings no confirmation of this intelligence.

The trouble began Sunday morning at Barranquilla, and ended in the speedy overthrow of the Governmental authorities at that point. There was little resistance, and the rebels were entirely successful. Two hundred men armed with rifles then marched down to Savanilla and took that port without firing a single shot. Only one prisoner was taken, the captain of the port, and he was sent back to Barranquilla.

A Colombian gunboat was seen Monday night approaching Cartagena, but no news of what occurred at this city has reached Colon. When the Median left the Colombian coast it was rumored that an American warship was expected momentarily along the coast points.

QUEERLY SHOT.

Hoboken Boys Fired On by an Unknown Party.

New York, July 12.—Two small boys returning home to West Hoboken, N. J., after a swim off the west shore of the Hudson River, were mysteriously fired upon as they traversed the road at the foot of the Palisades. One of them was mortally wounded, the other's left hand was torn away and the sight of his left eye destroyed.

The little victims, William and Alfred Kirschner, twelve and nine years old respectively, dragged themselves half a mile, bleeding profusely, and fell exhausted at the feet of a pedestrian. At a hospital the boys said the shots were fired from a clump of trees along the road. A shotgun apparently was used. Several shots penetrated Alfred's neck, and he has little chance to recover.

MONTREAL GROCER ROBBED.

Two Men Work the Sanitary Inspector Trick on Mr. Collins.

Montreal, July 12.—Two men successfully worked the fake sanitary inspector trick here on a grocer named Pierre Collins. One called at the store and requested to see the yard and garbage receptacles, saying he was an inspector. The proprietor was alone, and accompanied the visitor to the yard, where some time was spent in examining the conditions. Later in the day Mr. Collins found that $500 had been taken from the safe during his absence in the yard.

FRUIT RATE.

COMMISSION AIDS QUEENSTON AND NIAGARA GROWERS.

Chairman's Severe Comment—Another Case of Express Companies Trying to Evade Their Undertakings, He Says.

Ottawa despatch; "This is a repetition of what we have seen before on the part of these companies; they are trying to get away from their undertakings," said Chief Commissioner Mabee, of the Railway Commission, in commenting to-day upon the complaint of the Niagara and Queenston fruit growers against the Canadian and Dominion Express Companies.

The whole matter of express rates is being considered by the commission, and it was understood that while this matter was sub judice the existing rates would be maintained. The companies raised the rates in some instances some months ago, and their recent action re charges on fruit expressed from Queenston to Toronto was characterized by Judge Mabee as a second breach of the agreement.

The case of the fruit growers was presented by Mr. W. H. Bunting. He said that the express companies had closed their offices at Queenston, and claimed that they were thus penalizing the fruit growers for having complained to the Railway Commission. He said that the Canadian Express Company had refused to accept any shipments from Queenston unless the fruit growers guaranteed to ship only by rail. The company had also canceled its old rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds for fruit and vegetables, and made a new rate of 40 cents. Even at this advanced rate no shipments would be accepted except upon the understanding that they should receive all the business.

"We have no power," said Judge Mabee, "to compel these companies to accept freight, but an order will be issued disallowing the attempted cancelation of the 30-cent rate. The fruit growers can then tender their shipment to these common carriers, and sue for damage in the courts if they do not get the service they are entitled to."

"I hope your Lordship has no suspicion of any joint action between the companies in regard to closing their offices at Queenston," said Mr. F. H. Chrysler, who appeared for the Dominion Express Company.

"It is not a suspicion," retorted Judge Mabee, "it is a flat-footed opinion."

The Dominion Express Company explained that heretofore it had carried the fruit offered at Niagara and Queenston by boat, and that this season the Niagara Navigation Company was dealing with the fruit growers direct. The Canadian Express Company explained that all the express business from Niagara and Queenston belonged to the American Express Company. The Canadian Company had never handled anything except fruit. After paying the Michigan Central 10 cents for hauling the freight to Niagara Falls, they only received 20 cents per hundred pounds for carrying it from Niagara Falls to Toronto, although they received 40 cents for all shipments from St. Catharines and other points between Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

FAKE ACCIDENTS.

Three Men Arrested on Charge of Conspiracy.

Montreal, July 12.—Three men named Nathan Aloof, Max Catsoff and Appi Shyropsky were arrested to-day on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The detectives, who have worked to that end for months, declare they have rounded up the cleverest trio of "fake accident claim" workers who ever figured in Montreal's criminal annals.

No less than a score of accident claims have been put through by the men, and in every case the amount of damages was large. According to the detectives the men have taken turns in the role of "injured through negligence," and the other two acted as witnesses. The complainants in this case are the C. P. R., the Montreal Street Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway. The men denied their guilt, but were remanded.

MONSTER WHALE.

Steamer's Passengers Witness Capture of Leviathan 100 Feet Long.

New York, July 12.—The biggest whale ever seen on the Atlantic coast, if reports of its length are correct, was harpooned on Tuesday 100 miles southeast of Cape Henry and brought alongside one of the smallest two-masted whaling schooners, the Margarett, hailing from Salem, Mass. The whale, measured conservatively by Capt. Leslie, of the steamship Curityba, which arrived to-day from Cuba, was not less than 100 feet. The capture of the whale was witnessed by the Curityba's passengers.

The Hamburg-American liner Sarnia, Capt. Messener, in to-day from the West Indies, passed when within two days of Sandy Hook the halves of a big whale floating near each other. Capt. Messener thinks he cut the whale in two himself when bound out.

PUTS BAN ON PIANOS.

Washington Judge Says Music Must Stop at 10 p. m.

Washington, July 12.—In the police to-day Judge I. G. Kimball announced that piano playing after 10 o'clock at night was as disorderly as cursing and fighting, and he would fine the occupants of any house brought before him for keeping music going until a late hour.

WILL WRITE NO MEMOIRS.

Ex-Empress Eugenie Issues a Public Statement.

Paris, July 12.—M. Pietri, ex-Empress Eugenie's chief secretary, has written to the Figaro regarding certain so-called memoirs of Eugenie, saying that she receives innumerable requests for the publication and translation of her memoirs. In order to put an end to all such requests, she wishes it to be known that she never has and never will write memoirs, and that any publication of this kind must be apocryphal.

BRAVE WOMAN

Had Terrible Experience on a Merry-Go-Round at London.

Brused and Torn She Saved Herself and Baby.

London, Ont., despatch: Rare presence of mind and wonderful pluck was all that saved Mrs. Oscar Woonton and her two-year-old baby from being ground to death beneath the wheels of a merry-go-round at Springbank Park. Mrs. Woonton was standing on the platform holding the baby on a horse when a section of the merry-go-round gave way and she was thrown between the wheels. With one hand she succeeded in grabbing a part of the flooring and with the other held on to the baby. When passing over the part where the cables run through, her clothes were almost all torn from her body, and it was only by exerting all her strength that she was able to retain her hold. The machine went around nearly twice before it could be stopped. Mrs. Woonton and the baby were extricated safely and she was cheered by members of picnic party for her pluck. She was terribly bruised. It is likely she will be presented with a medal for her bravery.

A SMALL ONE.

Revolution in Colombia Not Bothering President Reyes.

Paris, July 12.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, the president of the Republic of Colombia, who is stopping in this city with his daughter, has been advised of the revolution which broke out on Sunday last against his government at Barranquilla, a town on the Atlantic seaboard of Colombia. The general told the Associated Press to-day that his advices from General Holtguin, the president-designate, with whom he is in constant touch, are to the effect that the trouble was confined to Barranquilla only.

Gen. Reyes says he does not consider the news from Colombia serious enough to alter his plans, which contemplate a three-months' sojourn in Europe before his return to the Colombian capital. The president appears to be in fairly good health.

HE WILL STAY.

Extradition Was Refused in Case of Promoter Mitchell.

New York despatch: The hearing in the application for the extradition to Canada of William S. Mitchell, the mining promoter, who is wanted in Canada on the charge of securing $5,000 under false pretences from Alexander C. Ross, M. P., was continued to-day. Mitchell's account of the deal did not materially differ from that of the other witnesses. He did not deny that he paid $85,000 for the option which he sold to the syndicate for $130,000 and $30,000 in the stock of a $2,000,000 holding corporation. The difference, he maintained, was in his legitimate profit.

Commissioner Alexander discharged Mitchell on his denial and the lack of proof to the contrary that in disposing of the option on the mining property he was not acting as the agent of the Ross syndicate, but only disposing of the property at a legitimate profit.

THEY WERE THE VICTIMS.

Toronto report: In a statement issued yesterday, Hon. J. J. Foy said that the members who, according to a despatch from New York, were involved in the charges against the mining promoter Mitchell, were concerned, not as partners, but as victims. Mr. Foy said: "Some people have misinterpreted the despatch from New York in reference to the proceedings for the extradition of William S. Mitchell. It is true that some members of the Senate and House of Commons are said to have been among those who are alleged to have been swindled, but there is no foundation whatever for any statement that any members of the Senate or Parliament had anything to do with the swindling. On the contrary, they were among the victims."

USED EXPLOSIVES.

Burglars Blow Out Store Front in Zurich.

Zurich, Ont., July 12.—Last night, about one o'clock, burglars entered the office of Edmund Zeller, conveyancer, of this town, and succeeded in demolishing his large safe, nitroglycerine being used. The store front of the Herald Printing and telephone offices, also owned by Mr. Zeller, were blown to atoms and part of the safe was driven through the telephone cabinet. The "cracks," however, got nothing for their work. The loss will be considerable to Mr. Zeller. His fine gold watch and chain hung directly behind the safe but was not taken. A number of citizens were awakened by the report of the explosion, but by the time they sounded the alarm the night owls had flown.

GAS PRICES BOOSTED.

Niagara Falls Residents Must Pay Two Cents More.

Niagara Falls, July 12.—Another rise of two cents per thousand feet in the price of gas was made by the Provincial Natural Gas Company to-day, making the price 30 cents.

This is the second increase within nine months, when the price was twenty-five cents.

A possible exhaustion of the gas fields and increased cost of piping are given as reasons of the increase by the company.

BREAD PROBLEM AT GALT.

Loaves of Various Weights Sold at the One Price.

Galt, July 12.—The bakers' bread question is setting this town by the ears, as 16, 20 and 24 oz. loaves, baked in different shops, are all sold at the same price, 5 cents. The police to-day seized batches in shops of D. Smith and J. Hall, of 20 oz. bread, short by two to four ounces. The defendants pleaded a mistake, and the magistrate accepted the plea, in imposing a fine of $1 and costs. He ordered the short weight bread confiscated.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 114 carloads of live stock for Wednesday, and Thursday, consisting of 1,554 cattle, 2,790 hogs, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and 493 calves.

The quality of cattle generally was not as good as the deliveries for many weeks past, but this was to be expected.

Trade was slow, with market dull, and prices lower, from 40 to 50c per cwt. Cattle were selling for 30c per cwt. less than was bid for them on Tuesday. One load of steers that cost $5 per cwt. in the country sold at $4.80 to-day, and this was one instance out of many of a similar nature.

There were far too many cattle offered, over 8,500 during the week, which caused a break in prices for all classes.

Exporters—Few exporters were offered, about three carloads, and there were of medium quality, selling at $5.30 to $5.65 per cwt.; bulls, $4.50 to $5 per cwt.

Butchers'—Geo. Rowntree bought 1,000 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., as follows: Butchers' steers and heifers, $4.60 to $5.60; cows, $3.15 to $4.15.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports a light trade in stockers and feeders. Mr. Murby bought 250 during the week at following prices: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, at $4 to $4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at $3.50 to $4; fair to good stockers, $3 to $3.50; common stockers, $2.50 to $3.75.

Milkers and Springers—Trade in milkers and springers was the worst in many months, only good to choice quality being saleable, and they sold at lower quotations. Prices ranged from $22 to $52 each. Common light cows are not wanted.

Veal Calves—Receipts of 500 sold at steady prices, ranging from $3 to $6 per cwt. for bulk, but a very few choice veals sold at $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were reported steady for sheep and lambs. Export ewes, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; rams, $3 per cwt.; lambs, $6.50 to $7.50 per cwt.

Hogs—The market for hogs closed very strong at the highest quotations of the week. Selects, fed and watered, $8.20 and $7.85 to $7.95 f. o. b. cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Farmers are in the midst of haying, and this partly accounts for the small supplies of hay and grain coming forward. About 200 bushels of oats sold at 61c. Wheat lower, a load of fall selling at $1.25 per bushel.

A load of new green hay sold at $8.50, and ten loads of old at $13 to $15 a ton. Straw is quoted at $12 a ton.

Dressed hogs continue firm, selling at $11 for heavy, and at $11.25 to $11.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush	$ 1 25	$ 0 00
Do., goose, bush	1 20	0 00
Oats, bush	0 60	0 61
Barley, bush	0 64	0 00
Rye, bush	0 75	0 00
Peas, bush	0 95	0 97
Hay, per ton	12 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	11 00	11 50
Butter, dairy	0 22	0 24
Do., inferior	0 18	0 20
Eggs, dozen	0 24	0 26
Chickens, spring, lb	0 22	0 25
Do., yearlings, lb.	0 12	0 14
Fowl, lb	0 10	0 11
Celery, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 75	0 85
Onions, bag	1 65	1 75
Apples, barrel	3 00	5 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	13 00	14 00
Spring lamb	16 00	17 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Fruit receipts were only moderate today and prices were steady. Quotations as follows:

Bananas, per bunch	$1 50	$ 2 00
Strawberries	0 07	0 08
Gooseberries, bkt.	1 00	1 15
Cherries, eating, bkt.	1 00	1 25
Do., cooking	0 75	0 85
Oranges, Val.	3 50	4 00
Lemons, Verdei	5 00	5 50
Pineapples, crate	2 00	2 50
Peaches, Cal., box	1 50	1 75
Plums, Cal., box	2 00	2 25
Apricots, box	1 75	2 00
Watermelons	0 30	0 35
Cabbage, crate	1 50	0 00
Tomatoes, Can., bkt.	1 25	0 00
Onions, Bermuda, crate	1 00	0 00
Cucumbers, per hamper	0 75	1 00
Asparagus, basket	1 00	1 25
Potatoes, new, bbl.	3 25	3 75
Cantaloupes, case	5 00	0 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4.30 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—July $1.28 1-8 bid, October $1.08 3-4, December $1.05 5-8 bid.

Oats—July 52 3-4c, October 39 3-4c bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston, Ont.—There were 351 white and 931 colored cheese registered at Frontenac Board to-day. The sales were at 11 3-8 to 11 1-2c.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 2,650 white cheese. Sales—1,000 at 11 1-2c; 1,300 at 11 7-16c; balance refused at 11 7-16c.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 4,377 boxes were registered, 1,522 white, balance colored; 245 boxes colored sold on board at 11 1-2c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—About 675 head of butchers' cattle, 130 milch cows, 1,000 calves, 500 sheep and lambs and 600 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. There was only one load of really prime beeves on the market and they sold at 6 to 6 1-4c per lb. There were several loads of northwest ranch cattle, which sold at 4 1-2c to a little over 5c per lb; the common stock sold at 2 1-4 to to 4c per lb. There was an over supply of milch cows, which caused a further decline in prices, which ranged from $20 to $50 each. Calves sold at $2.50 to $10 each, or 3 1-2 to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb. Lambs at $3.50 to $5.50 each. Hogs are lower, good lots selling at about 8 1-2c per lb.

HURT HIS FEELINGS.

Edmonton, July 12.—G. Barrett, the convict who murdered Deputy Warden Stedman recently, and who is now under sentence of death for that crime, to hang on the 14th inst., is writing a long statement giving his excuses for the crime. He will charge the late warden with ill-treating him, with failure to recognize the Masonic sign, and with sneering at him.

AFTER TAFT.

Claims There Was a Plot to Assassinate Him.

Woman Saw Man With a Revolver Standing Near President.

New Haven, Conn., July 12.—That an attempt on the life of President Taft was planned at the Norwich celebration, and that everything was not so quiet as had been reported, is the startling statement of Detective James Ward, New Haven's police representative there.

He said, in describing the incident which occurred Monday at the time of the big parade:

"I was standing in the crowd near the President, and with me was Detective Wheeler, of the secret service force, when a woman in the crowd shrieked. We thought at that time it was for lack of air, although it was not a warm day. We drove the crowd back, and as soon as we were near her we heard her gasp "A pistol there," and seemed to faint. After we had brought her to her senses she told us that a man of medium stature had stood near the President with a revolver under his coat, and that in fright she had pretended to faint in order to attract the attention of some officers of the law."

After this the detectives looked through the crowd, but failed to find the person described or any information regarding him, except that he had been seen hurrying away. President Taft was not disturbed.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

John Piche Run to Earth in Cobalt Yesterday.

Toronto despatch: After a chase extending over two years, during which he was hunted by the Northwest Mounted Police from one end of the western provinces to the other, eluding them time after time when they were confident they had him cornered, John Piche, a middle-aged French-Canadian, a former magistrate in the Sudbury district, and one of the original prospectors of the Temiskaming & Hudson's Bay mine, was run to earth in New Liskeard by Chief of Police Caldbeck yesterda yafternoon. Piche, for whose arrest a warrant has been in existence since April 12, 1897, is wanted in Toronto on a charge of accepting a bribe. He was brought down to Cobalt by Chief Caldbeck yesterday, and will be held there until the arrival of Detective Mackie, of the Toronto force. The detective left for Cobalt last night, and will bring the prisoner back to-night.

GIVES FORTUNE.

Aged Chicago Philanthropist Soon to be Poor.

Chicago, July 12.—Daniel K. Pearsons, the "sage of Hinsdale," already famous for his munificent benefactions to the small colleges of this country, announced that he would devote the remainder of this his ninetieth year to distributing among the various educational and philanthropic institutions of this city his last million dollars.

This will round out the sum that he had always intended Chicago to have, and leave him relatively a poor man when he celebrates his 90th birthday on the 20th of next April. Mr. Pearsons declined last night to indicate what institution will benefit by the remainder of his large fortune.

For virtually a quarter of a century Mr. Pearsons has devoted the major portion of his attention to bestowing money on public institutions which he deemed worthy, and he has already given away considerably over $4,000,000. His gift to Chicago will mark his retirement from the role of philanthropist, for he will have only enough to insure himself a comfortable old age.

WOMAN'S BODY.

Unknown Discovered Near Chatham on Railway Track.

Chatam, Ont., despatch: Sectionmen at seven this morning found the mangled body of a young woman, apparently about twenty-five, lying at the side of the G. T. R. tracks a short distance this side of Prairie siding. Her head was split open and the face was marred beyond recognition.

She was well dressed, had brown hair and eyes, and was apparently an American. She had a small sum of money. A letter was found in her chatelaine bag addressed to Miss Belle Weaver, No. 5 Just-the-Right-Place, Scranton, N. Y. It was signed by Edward Edmunds, of 384 Main street, care of the Boston Lunch, New York. She had also a number of receipts from the United States Express Company, made out to Isabella Jones. It is believed that the victim is Miss Weaver.

WHAT'S UP?

The Japanese Strengthening the Garrison at Mukden.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—A despatch to the Rech to-day from Harbin reports that the Japanese are strongly reinforcing the garrison at Mukden, which now consists of 22,000 troops, including 15 squadrons of cavalry. Trains of ammunition and provisions are constantly arriving and the Japanese are actively repairing and extending the fortifications.

TO SUE THE POPE.

Holy See Took Possession of the Late Bishop Adam's Estate.

Rome, July 12.—Three nieces of the late Bishop Adams have taken preliminary steps toward a suit against the Pope and the Holy See for the restitution of the estate of their uncle, of which the Holy See took possession after his death. The Vatican officers declare that Bishop Adams bequeathed everything he possessed to the Pope. The action is likely to be sensational. The sum involved is large.

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