Sunday School.

LESSON V.—OCT. 31, 1909.

Paul a Prisoner—The Voyage.—Acts 27 13-26.

Commentary.—I. The voyage to Crete (vs. 1-12). From all the provinces assigned parties were constantly being sent to Rome, and as soon as a sufficient company could be gathered, Paul was sent with them under the charge of Julius, a Roman centurion. "There was no ship to take them directly from Caesarea to Rome, so they embarked on a vessel which coasted along the shores till they came to Myra in Lycia, Asia Minor, a port the Egyptian grain ships had to make at certain seasons, because of the strong west wind. Here they found one of these ships on its way to Rome. After they had entered the new ship the voyage was southwesterly and slow, because the winds were against them. They reached Fair Havens, on the south of Crete, during the season of storms on the Mediterranean, and when all navigation on the open sea was discontinued." Paul advised them to remain here, but Julius, the centurion who had charge of the soldiers and prisoners, had the authority to decide and naturally trusted the master and the owner of the ship than he did Paul. Accordingly they set sail for Phenice, a more commodious port of Crete, intending there to winter.

II. The hurricane (vs. 13-20). 13. When the south wind—They left Fair Havens for Phenice, a distance of less than forty miles, on a pleasant day, expecting to make a speedy and safe journey.

14. Not long after—The change in the fortunes of these mariners came without a moment's warning. A tempestuous wind—Soon after rounding Cape Mtasla (four or five miles from Fair Havens), a violent wind came down from the mountains, and struck the ship, seizing her, and whirling her round, so that it was impossible for the helmsman to keep her on her course. The character of the wind is described in terms of the utmost violence. Euroclydon—A tornado. 15. Caught—Seized and taken possession of by the wind. Could not bear up—Literally, could not directly eye the wind. In the bows of ancient ships were painted two eyes, so as to give the look of a living thing. The ship could not face the wind; the blast whirled it about, and turned its bow southwest.—Whedon. Let her drive—The sailors were powerless and could not control the ship. 16. Running under—The ship was driven more than twenty miles through the open sea to the shelter of a small island called Clauda. With difficulty, to secure the boat (R. V.)—It was with difficulty that they succeeded in saving the small boat that was attached to the ship. The small boat was an important means of escape in case of shipwreck.

17. Undergirding the ship—The ancients were accustomed to pass cables or strong ropes from one side of the ship to the other, to keep the planks from springing or starting from the action of the sea. The rope was slipped under the prow, and passed along to any part of the keel which they pleased, and made fast on the deck.—Barnes. The quicksands—The immense sandbanks on the northern coast of Africa, called in R. V., Syrtis. These were fatal to ships, and if this ship had continued in a southwest course it would have been carried upon them. Strake sail—Strake is an old English word for struck. "They lowered the gear."—R. V. "Ancient ships had from one to three masts. On the principal mast was the large square mainsail, which with the others was now lowered, and they drifted with naked masts." 18. Lightened the ship—Whatever could be spared was thrown out. 19. Third day—After leaving Fair Havens. Own hands—Luke, the writer of this history, and the other passengers assisted. Tackling—At this time they threw out the ship's rigging—anchors, sails, cables, baggage, etc., in fact, everything not indispensable to the preservation of the ship.

20. Neither sun nor stars—The ancients depended wholly upon the sun and stars in making their observations. Having no compass, they could not know in what direction they were being driven. Many days—"Then followed 'many days' of continued hardship and anxiety. One who has never been in a leaking ship in a continued gale cannot know what is suffered under such circumstances. The strain, both of mind and body, the incessant demand for the labor of all the crew, the terror of all the passengers, the hopeless working of the pumps, the laboring of the ship's frame and cordage, the driving of the storm, the benumbing effect of the cold and wet—make up a scene of no ordinary confusion, anxiety and fatigue." All hope ..... taken away—They were at the mercy of the storm and were drifting they knew not where.

III. Paul giving comfort and advice (vs. 21-26).

21. After long abstinence—To despair was add a further suffering from want of food in consequence of the injury done to the provisions, and the impossibility of preparing any regular meal. Paul ..... said—Under that dark sky, and in that hopelessly drifting ship, there appeared the joy of light and life; for it held no Jonah fleeing from his duty, but a Paul bound in the spirit to testify for God also at Rome. Adapted the need of these three hundred souls were his hopeful, encouraging words. First Paul reminds them of their error in disregarding his counsel at Fair Havens. This he does not to reproach them, but to give them a basis of confidence in his present comforting assurances. Then he exhorts them to be of good cheer, and tells them that the angel of God stood by him in the night and assured him that there would be "no loss of any man's life." Their faith and hope in these strange, bright words of promise were reinforced by Paul's grand confession of trust in the God whose merciful purpose he had announced to them."

22. No loss of....life—Although Paul was an apostle, and was endowed with miraculous powers, we do not find that he availed himself of the gift of prophecy until he had received a direct command of God to do so. He waited for the help of the Lord. But after the Lord had appeared to him, and promised that he and all who were on board should escape with their lives, he spoke prophetically, on the authority of God, and the results confirmed the truth of his words.—Lange. 23. Stood by me....angel of God—He announces to them the vision of the night; how, as so often before in his own crisis of need, the angel of that God whose he was and whom he served had stood by him and promised him a gift of the lives of all who sailed with him. His God had recognized his need and would interpose for his deliverance.—Butler.

24. Fear not—There is no cause for fear when in the path of duty and under divine control. 25. I believe God—Paul's strong assertions are all made by faith. 26. A certain island—Melita, or Malta, about sixty miles south of Sicily. Note the minuteness with which the apostle tells what is about to take place. The fulfilment of these signs would prove to these men that the God of heaven had actually spoken to Paul and would inspire faith in them. "Paul was assured of three things: 1. Of his soul's salvation. He knew that, though the ship went to the bottom, it would make no difference to his eternal destiny; it would only hasten him to his Master's presence. 2. Of his body's preservation. The angel had told him, what once before his Lord had revealed to him (23, 11), that he must stand before Caesar; and that implied that he could not drown. This knowledge kept him calm, courageous, confident and cheerful. 3. Of the safety of his fellow-voyagers. It is hardly likely that Paul would have been either calm or cheerful if he had known that, while he himself should be saved, all the rest of the ship's company should be lost. The angel's communication was that all should be saved."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

God Caring For His Own.

Bravely meet life's euroclydon. Every voyage to the heavenly country has something of hardship and peril. Often the sun shines and "the south winds blow softly" (v. 13), but sometimes the storm comes and the winds are "contrary" (vs. 4, 7), or "tempestuous" (vs. 14, 18, 27). If we would meet life's tempest bravely, we must do thus:

I. Sacrifice the less for the greater. They "lightened the ship." They "cast out .... the tackling" (v. 18, 19). They out .... the wheat into the sea" (v. 38). To save life they lost wealth. Spiritual integrity is more than temporal prosperity. Future life is more than present wealth. "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lost his own soul?" (Mark 8: 36). Matthew, sitting at the receipt of custom, left all, rose up and followed Jesus (Matt. 9:9). What things were gain to Paul, those he counted loss for Christ: His pride of birth, his legal privileges, his blameless righteousness, his high position as a Pharisee, his rabbinical learning, his boasted zeal. Whatever be our cargo—wealth, reputation, pleasure, friendship, early training, human opinion, or loved tradition—if it stands between us and spiritual living, let us toss it into the sea.

II. Be of good cheer (vs. 22, 25, 36). In the hour of darkness, hear Jesus say to you as He did to His disciples: "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16: 33). To be of good cheer is to be of great help. Cheerfulness has been called "the bright weather of the heart." What the sun is to the day, what joy is to the stricken soul, that the cheerful one is in the home.

III. Save others. Three times is Paul the instrument of saving those who are with him in the ship: 1. By God's promise to give him the lives of all on board, in answer to his prayer (v. 24). 2. By his discernment and courage in preventing the sailors from abandoning the ship (v. 31). 3. By the consideration which the Roman centurion showed to the other prisoners for his sake (v. 34). God spared the wicked of Zoar for Lot's sake (Gen. 19: 21, 22).

IV. Believe God. Faith is strength To be able to say, "I believe God" (v. 25), is to be calm and strong. Paul could not believe in the sailors: they knew not what to do. He could not believe in the shipmen, for they would have left him and the others to perish. He could not rely on the centurion, for he was powerless to calm wind or wave. But he could say, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me." "Neither contrary winds nor tempests, nor the despair of those around him, could shake his courage or his trust that those words should be verified. Cargo, tackling, everything could go overboard, but some way, some time, in the Lord's own good hour, he should see the promise fulfilled."

V. Acknowledge your faith. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so" (Psa. 107: 2). "Paul stood forth in the midth of them and said ..... There stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve, saying, 'Fear not, Paul.....lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee'" (vs. 21-26). Have we sometimes believed a promise, but have not quite dared to say so because the devil has whispered in our ear, "Suppose it should not come true, after all?" Dumb faith is seldom genuine. Real faith does not fear to say, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me."

HAZERS HAZED.

Students at Seattle University Caught a Tartar.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 25.—All Japanese are not easy marks, as fifteen boys of the freshmen class at the State University here can testify. This fall a real sport matriculated in the form of Tajiro Ogawa, a burly Japanese, who stands nearly six feet high. He is a giant in strength, too, and has been employed all summer in a railroad construction camp in Montana. He is thirty years old, and has been in Seattle ten years.

This year he decided to enter the university to study, and as soon as the freshmen learned of this they planned to haze him. The plan failed. More than thirty-five of the young men of the university captured the Japanese Tuesday night and attempted to shackle him. He broke one lad's nose, blacked more eyes than he has fingers and toes, tore part of the scalp off Andrew Barker and severely injured eleven other boys. At least fifteen of the class were unable to resume their school work Wednesday morning, while the smiling face of Ogawa appeared as usual in the classroom.

LOST A TOE.

Lad Had Narrow Escape From Being Ground to Death.

London, Ont., despatch: Melville Shoebottom, a young London township farmer, was caught in the cog wheels of a traction engine and was only saved from being ground to death by the presence of mind of Alex. Donaldson. Shoebottom was working about the engine, when his foot caught in the wheels. The first revolution cut off the toe of his boot, and the next took off more of the shoe and a large part of his big toe. Hearing Shoebottom's cries, Donaldson rushed over and reversed the engine. Shoebottom is suffering greatly from shock.

Blobbs—When a fellow is in love himself I suppose it's impossible for him to see himself as others see him. Slobbs—Of course. You know they say love is blind.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of cattle was about the same as has been coming all week.

Trade was good, considering the heavy deliveries, the best cattle being rapidly taken at steady prices.

Export Bulls—A few export bulls sold from $3.75 to $4.50.

Butchers— George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co., as follows: Steers and heifers, at $4 to $5.10; cows, at $1.50 to $4.30; bulls, $2.25 to $4.25; feeding bulls, at $2.60 to $3.30; feeding steers, $4 to $4.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Mr. Murby reports prices as follows: Best steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at $4 to $4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at $3.50 to $3.80; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at $2.75 to $3.25; common stockers, $2 to $2.25.

Milkers and Springers—To-day's sales were given as ranging from $35 to $70 each; good choice cows, $45 to $65, while extra quality cows sold up to $70, but there were few of this class.

Veal Calves—Receipts were moderate, with prices firm at $3 to $7.25 per cwt. McDonald & Halligan sold six calves brought in by S. H. Reynolds, at $7.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts large, prices easy. Sheep, ewes, $3.50 to $3.90; rams, $2.50 to $2.75; lambs, $5.25 to $5.60, with a few at $5.70.

Hogs—Mr. Harris quoted prices unchanged at $7.75 for selects, fed and watered, and $7.50 f. o. b., cars, at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The market was very dull for grain to-day owing to wet morning. Prices are purely nominal.

Hay is purely nominal at quotations, and straw also, in absence of receipts.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with prices ruling at $10.75 to $11.25.		
Wheat, white, new	$ 1 03	$ 1 05
De., red, new	1 02	1 04
Do., goose	0 99	1 00
Oats, bush	0 42	0 43
Peas, bush	0 90	0 00
Barley, bush	0 60	0 62
Rye, bush	0 68	0 70
Hay, timothy, ton	16 00	20 00
Do., clover, ton	8 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	0 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, fancy, bush	6 75	7 00
Do., No. 1	6 50	6 75
Do., No. 2	5 75	6 00
Do., No. 3	5 00	5 25
Red clover, bush	7 50	8 00
Timothy	1 40	1 60
Dressed hogs	10 75	11 25
Butter, dairy	0 24	0 30
Do., inferior	0 20	0 22
Eggs, dozen	0 28	0 32
Chickens, lb	0 13	0 15
Ducks, lb	0 13	0 14
Turkeys, lb	0 20	0 22
Geese, lb	0 11	0 13
Fowl, lb	0 11	0 12
Apples, bbl	1 25	2 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 60	0 65
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 35
Onions, bag	1 00	1 10
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	1 25
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 75
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	10 50
Do., forequarters	4 50	6 00
Do., choice, carcass	8 00	8 50
Do., medium, carcass	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 50
Veal, prime, per cwt	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	9 00	10 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market was very dull to-day, with prices unchanged.

Grapes, basket	$ 0 15	$ 0 25
Oranges, Val.	2 75	3 50
Grape fruit, box	4 00	0 00
Bananas, bunch	1 50	1 75
Lemons, Verdeli	3 00	3 50
Peaches, Can.	0 35	0 60
Pears, basket	0 40	0 50
Apples, basket	0 20	0 40
Crabapples, basket	0 20	0 30
Tomatoes, basket	0 20	0 30
Cantaloupes, crate	0 40	0 60
Potatoes, bag	0 60	0 65
Do., sweet, barrel	3 25	0 00
Peppers, red, basket	0 65	0 85
Do., green, basket	0 25	0 30
Cranberries, bbl.	8 00	0 00
Onions, Spanish, case	2 75	0 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.85 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.45 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.55 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining; 3.80c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.30c; molasses sugar, 3.55c; refined, steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 96 7-8c, December 94 3-8c, May 99c.

Oats—October 33 7-8c, December 32 1-2c, May 35 1-2c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are unchanged at 12 to 13 3-4c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11 1-4c to 11 1-2c per lb.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day 1,600 white, 190 colored offered. Colored sold for 10 7-8c; 60 white, 10 13-16c; balance refused 10 3-4c.

Brockville.—To-day 1,795 colored and 950 boxes white were offered; 10 3-4c was offered and refused.

Kingston, Ont.—To-day 40 boxes of white and 842 boxes of colored cheese were registered; 650 boxes changed hands at 10 3-4c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the offerings this morning consisted of 1,200 cattle, 500 sheep, 700 lambs, 1,000 hogs and 400 calves. Supplies were not excessive, and a firm feeling prevailed. The demand was good from both local and outside buyers, and an active trade was done. The offerings consisted largely of northwest ranch stock, of which the quality was fully up to the average. Choice steers sold at 5 to 5 1-4c; good at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; fair at 4 to 4 1-4c; medium at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c; good cows at 4 to 4 1-2c; common at 3 to 3 3-4c; bulls at 2 1-2 to 3 1-2c, and canners at 1 3-4c per lb. A firmer feeling developed for lambs on account of smaller supplies and a good local demand for the same, and sales were made at 5 3-4c per lb. The market for sheep was firm, but prices showed no change, sales being made at 3 1-2c per lb. Calves were scarce, for which the demand was good and sales of choice stock were made at $12 to $15, and lower grades from that down to $8 each. Owing to the small run of hogs, prices showed an advance of 25c per cwt. An active trade was done. Sales of selected lots were made at $8.75 to $9 per cwt., weighed off the cars. At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, supplies of live stock for local consumption consisted of 350 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 350 hogs and 100 calves. Hogs advanced 25c per cwt., with sales of selected lots at $8.50 per cwt., weighed off the cars.

In other lines a fair trade was done at much the same prices as quoted above.

NO FRILLS.

DEPARTMENT STORE'S ORDER IS ONLY PART OF PLAN FOR GIRLS.

Advice on All Topics—Woman Hears Employes' Troubles and Suggests Best Course for Them.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—It's a moral uplift, the movement which is starting in one of the big department stores, and the embrago placed on puffings, rattings and crimpings is but the first and outer manifestation. In a little office on the ninth floor of the store of Marshall, Field & Co., along with all of the officials of the company, and just around a little turn in the hall from John G. Shedd's headquarters, sits the woman, Mrs. G. Hoinville, who for six weeks has been seeking to inspire the young women clerks to a brighter outlook on life.

Her profile is visible all day through a long slit in the woodwork that looks like a confessional, and not far from here shows the profile view of another woman. This latter face is a different one, of course, from hour to hour, but always much younger, and usually it wears the pacified look of one who has been disturbed but is won back to calm. On the long line of stools to accommodate those who wish an audience with Mrs. Hoinville are seated more would-be advisers than the visitors of Mr. Shedd and all of the other officials combined.

One little girl showed traces of tears, from which the conspicuous trimness of her black, close fitting dress and her ratted—but not overratted—hair did not distract attention.

"She advises us about everything," said the little girl while she waited. "If we want to tell her about what happens at home she will listen and tell us just how we ought to act. If we want to tell her about our troubles with our sweethearts she advises us about that, too. Of course, if we don't think we have a square deal in the store we can tell Ned and she will fix it up without ever letting the bosses know we've said anything at all."

There was a pale, unfrilled, tired looking little girl of 16 who had an indebtedness to meet. There was a girl of 20 who supports a family of six, and had received three complaints that she had been wrong in her figures on the charge accounts. There was a girl whose boy friend did not write to her regularly. These were among the occupants of the stationary stools outside of Mrs. Hoinville's office.

It's a far cry, however, from the ninth floor to the basement, and meantime the girls in the wash room there were talking about the first external manifestation that such a thing was going on.

"The signs have been taken down," they said. "But they simply said Mrs. Hoinville had been appointed, and that we might go to see her if we wished. But she came through the store and looked at us, and I guess we were surprised when she took seven girls from the basement up to her room and made them take down their hair.

"She didn't even tell them to wear fewer rats next day, but she made them leave all of them out right then and there except one. And she asked the girls where they got their rings, and if they said a young man gave them she asked the girl if she was engaged. If the girl said 'no,' she made her take the ring off. She allows them to wear only one ring and one rat and one fancy pin.

"Yes, I guess it's all right, but what we couldn't see was why she came down here into the basement, when up there on the fourth floor there are the swell girls. You've seen 'em there—four and five rats—and diamonds. But whatever she says goes. Two of the girls got on their ear about her asking such personal questions, but they had to fall for it or lose their jobs."

Up on the ninth floor the officials all said that the experiment was meeting with most gratifying results.

A canvass of the other department stores brought forth the statement that they had been keeping supervision over their girls for years.

In the words of the spokesman for Mandel Brothers, "we always have had a woman here and have quietly advise the girls to dress conservatively. Girls may wear colored skirts if they keep on dark aprons over them, but colors are discouraged in dresses and furbishings as well."

JAP MISSIONS.

Methods Antiquated and Misapplied Say Commissioners.

Japs Can Fight But They Would Rather Trade.

Toronto despatch: A decided confirmation of the recent condemnation of Christian mission methods in Japan, together with more emphatic jolts for the same thing, were given by the Japanese Trade Commissioners, who reached Toronto this morning from New York in their private car. The commission is touring Canada for the purpose of bringing about closer trade relations between Canada and Japan. Two of them, Messrs. Watest and Tamura, are Christians. "Antiquated and misapplied," were the opinions of the work of the Christian missions in Japan as expressed by them. "For what the mission board have done we are grateful," said Mr. Tamura, "but conditions in the past twenty years have changed, and evidently the mission methods have not. We do not want people who come out for a little while, and have an easy time, as some of the missionaries do. Some of them just come out and visit the summer reserves and homes. We want men who will devote themselves to the cause of the Great Master. We have schools of our own, far better schools than the missionaries have. We want missionaries to teach religion, not to go in for secular training, and we believe that the work is best done by native missionaries." "The Canadian press is clean and creditable," one of the commissioners added, "but you do use your imagination. You get little and write much. We would rather have peace than war," he added; "we can fight, but we would rather trade."

HOME RULE.

T. P. O'Connor Here to Raise Funds For Cause.

British Election Will Help Ireland's Interests.

New York, Oct. 25.—Budding hopes for Home Rule for Ireland are held out by T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament for Liverpool, and one of John Redmond's chief lieutenants, who arrived on the Lusitania to spend a short time in this country raising funds to aid the Irish Parliamentary party. As the situation now stands, everything hinges on the action to be taken by the House of Lords on the budget, said Mr. O'Connor.

"If the budget is thrown out by the House of Lords," said Mr. O'Connor, "it means a general election, which will necessitate large expenditures by our party. The election will help Ireland because it is bound to be followed by a fair balancing of parties that will make the Irish vote an important factor in Parliament.

"Just what the House of Lords will do with the budget is problematical. Personally I have been under the impression that it would pass the budget, but you hear something different every minute. I regard the outlook for Home Rule as very favorable."

A deputation from the municipal council of the United Irish League of America greeted the Irish leader at the pier, and to-night he will be tendered a reception by several Irish organizations at the Hoffman House.

RABBI PROTESTS.

THE JEW NO MORE IMMORAL THAN OTHER RACES.

Charities Conference Ends—Closing Session Was Devoted to the Means of Correcting Wayward Children.

Toronto despatch: The tenth Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections closed yesterday after a three-day session. Rabbi Solomon Jacobs, of the Holy Blossom congregation, appeared before the conference to voice a historic grievance and contradict the statements made by Miss Charity Cook on Tuesday morning in a paper on the "Overcrowding of Tenements." Miss Cook said that wife desertion was more common among the Hebrews than with any other nationality. The Jewish leader challenged her to prove her statements.

"I cannot understand why the poor Jews of the Ward should be particularized as monopolizing all the vice and crimes of the human calendar. In the Ward there are Catholics, Presbyterians and the members of all denominations, but why should the poor Jew be dragged into discussions of this kind? As soon as I read Miss Cook's statement I at once communicated with the heads of the different charitable organizations in the city. They told me they were not cognizant of one case of wife desertion among the Jews.

"When I spoke to Staff Inspector Stephen about the matter he said: 'When I read that statement, I said, It is libel.' Only a small proportion of the Jewish population and that proportion is certainly in their favor, are reported as wife-deserters.

"I can understand, however, why Miss Cook makes such statements, for I suppose it will prove to her employers that she is doing the work required of her. I contradict her statement and shall be very pleased if this lady is here to give us some facts and figures."

Miss Cook is Bible woman for the Woman's Bible Training School, 80 Hayter street. She took occasion to turn the spotlight upon social conditions among the Jews, and among her statements said that Jewish women had no privacy. President McNellie introduced Rabbi Jacobs, who in a few words stated his position. Miss Cook was not there and no one replied to his statements.

S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, talked on "Child Saving in Rural Districts." The Children's Aid Society was doing more, he said, to save the children from Mimico Asylum and Central Prison and other places of that kind than any other institution. He strongly advised the audience to see to it that these societies were established in all places.

"Encouraging the Humane Spirit" was the topic of the Rev. Amos Tovell, of Guelph, who placed kindness above every other human attribute.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, had the subject "Truancy." He advocated the selection of trained women as truant officers and wanted these officers to regularly visit the homes of truant children as social helpers. The school age for boys ended at 14, he said, and suggested the formation of a society, which would see to it that boys who left school at that age were given employment and were encouraged to learn a trade. This would keep them off the streets and out of jail.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of Toronto, a vice-president of the conference, spoke on "Backward Children," and told why they were so, and suggested means to help them along. This ended the conference. The North York Teachers, who met with the conference, will be in session to-day at the Normal School under the presidency of Inspector Malloy.

MONEY DEAR.

Bank of England Discount Rate Now Five Per Cent.

London, Oct. 25.—The Bank of England to-day raised its minimum rate of discount another full point to five per cent., the highest it has stood since the American flurry of 1907. This is the third consecutive week that the directors of the bank have considered it necessary to strengthen the barriers against a further leakage of gold reserves.

The international monetary position shows no material improvement during the past week, and the bank's reserve, which is now nearing the $110,000,000 mark, is threatened with a further depletion this week by the South American and Egyptian requirements, which are estimated at $7,500,000.

Foreign exchanges have been steadily against London, particularly Berlin, where gold is badly needed, and where the next arrival of the metal would probably have gone, but for the imposition of the five per cent. rate. It is known that requirements from other countries would soon reduce the reserve to below $100,000,000, unless the new rates attracts gold. The market sees in today's raise a general warning against the speculative operations and the announcement was followed by a drooping in prices. British securities and Kaffirs recovered almost immediately, but American shares which earlier in the day were above parity, fell away, U. S. Steel and Union Pacific dropping 3-4, and several others a half with the tone generally weak.

KING OF GREECE

Forced to Dismiss Officers Who Were Not Revolutionists.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 25.—It is understood that the King, after long hesitation, has virtually been forced by the military league to consent to sign the sentence of dismissal from the army imposed upon two prominent officers for refusing to join the recent revolutionary movement. The attitude of the Officers' League recently has caused apprehension that it is preparing to establish a dictatorship. The league has attacked the Government for increasing taxation, and has demanded the wholesale dismissal of Government officials. Premier Mavromichades yesterday called a council, to which he summoned Col. Zorbas, the leader of the league. Through him he conveyed an intimation to the officers that unless they moderate their extreme demands the Government would resign. The effect of this threat is an announcement in the league newspaper organ that all differences between the league and the Government have been settled.

In the event that King George of Greece is compelled to abdicate as the result of the present trouble in Greece, it is hinted that the powers may seat the Duke D'Abruzzi upon the throne in his stead.

In this case an American girl, Katherine Elkins, may become queen of Greece. Should D'Abruzzi ascend the throne it is believed he will do so with unfettered hands, and the influence which has kept him from wedding his heart's desire will no longer act as a bar.

George I. of Greece was selected to rule by the national assembly of Greece, in 1863, a year after the revolutionists had deposed King Otho. King George was born a Danish prince. He was the son of the late King Christian IX. and spent the early years of his life in the Danish army. He was but 17 when he became king of the Hellenes, having been born Dec. 24, 1846.

In 1867 he married the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, grand uncle of the present czar. Six children blessed their union, five sons and one daughter.

Prince Constantine, the crown prince of Greece, is 41. He married the sister of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, Princess Sophia. He is heir apparent to the throne, but should his father abdicate he will not be chosen to succeed him.

King George is a brother of the queen of England, the king of Denmark and the dowager empress of Russia.

MRS. ROBINSON

Must Wait For Evidence Before Government Act.

Toronto despatch: In an interview yesterday, Mr. Aylesworth stated that the Department of Justice had been bombarded with letters and postcards urging a reprieve for Mrs. Robinson, who is under sentence of death for infanticide. "Nothing can be done," said Mr. Aylesworth, "until the evidence has been submitted, and a transcript is now being prepared. When that is completed I shall give the case the fullest consideration and report to a meeting of the Cabinet Council and it will then be transmitted to the Governor-General. I should think that eight or ten days must elapse before a decision can be given, but the date set for the execution leaves plenty of time for consideration."

FAVORS VIOLENCE.

Mrs. Pankhurst Still a Militant Suffragette.

New York, Oct. 25.—A quiet little group of New York women, bearing banners labelled "Votes for Women," stood on a White Star Line pier to-night and welcomed to America Mrs. Emmeline Gould Pankhurst, of Manchester, England, the leader of the militant suffragettes of Great Britain.

In accordance with the rulings of the customs authorities, less than twenty persons were allowed on the dock, and the reception to the little woman who has served two terms of imprisonment for her activity in the cause was devoid of clamor and smacked nothing of the militant methods for which Mrs. Pankhurst has been sponsor. But immediately she set foot on shore she was whisked away by her friends and admirers to the woman suffragists' headquarters at 302 Fifth avenue.

"I am coming to America," said the suffragette leader to the reporters, "to speak on the subject of equal rights for women and to study the situation in this country. I think we are away ahead of you in this matter.

"The movement is progressing satisfactorily in England," she went on. "We have pledges from practically two-thirds of the members of Parliament to vote for us as soon as a bill is prepared by the Government. And we expect sooner or later to compel the Government to introduce the bill. Just when this will come to pass I am not prepared to say."

Mrs. Pankhourst stoutly defended militant tactics. "All great movements have been worked out by violence," she said.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

Mrs. T. Sampson of Brisbane Drowned at Sea.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 25.—Swept away by a great sea which washed the decks of the Canadian-Australian liner Marama, which arrived here to-day, Mrs. T. Sampson, of Brisbane, was drowned before her husband's eyes during a strong gale in which the wind blew sixty miles an hour, when the liner was an hour from Sydney, and many others had narrow escapes. Steward Noble was swept against the rail, clinging to two little girls rescued by him. Fireman Anderson had both legs broken, and from 18 to 20 passengers and seamen were swept in a mass of broken deck fittings, but one life only was lost.

Mrs. Sampson was swept against the rail with such force that it broke and she was carried into the sea. Life-buoys were thrown and a boat made ready for lowering, but it would have been madness to lower it even had the unfortunate woman been sighted after the vessel stopped as soon as the warning cries were heard on the bridge. Mrs. Sampson was a young woman, 22 years of age, whose husband is engaged in fruit business at Brisbane.

A RADIUM INSTITUTE

One is to be Established in New York.

New York, Oct. 25.—In control of a product with which he can do more good than the millions of Rockefeller, Harry March, the "Radium King" of England, is here to establish a Radium Institute like those in Paris and London, where miraculous cures of cancer and other diseases are accomplished.

Mr. March has a corner on the radium supply of the world. He has discovered mines of uranium, the "mother" of radium, in the Province of Guarda, Portugal, that are of incalculable wealth. They are the only uranium mines of the world.

In France there is what is called the "Banque De Radium," which has a paid capitalization of 25,000,000 francs, or $5,000,000. The Harding Brothers & Company, of which Mr. March is a member, supplies to this bank the radium, and the bank loans it to all the physicians in France.

Within the last year, a Radium Institute and Radium Bank of France have been doing for more than five years.

STOLE ORDERS.

Prisoner Formerly Assistant Station Agent For the C. P. R.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Thos. Thomson who has been acting as assistant agent in the C. P. R. station at Headingly, Man., was arrested to-day, charged with having stolen a book of express orders, and having filled a number in and cashed them. He acknowledges his guilt. A considerable amount of money was secured by him within a few hours before he was arrested as he was boarding a train for the south.

CAR STRUCK BROUGHAM.

Ottawa Woman Narrowly Escapes Death at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Mrs. E. S. Miller, society woman of Wilmette, and Miss Laura Smith, of Ottawa, Canada narrowly escaped death to-day in a collision between a Chicago & Milwaukee electric car and a brougham in which they were riding. The car struck the brougham and demolished it. Both women were thrown to the ground but escaped with bruises.

FARMS FOR SPINSTERS.

Miss Binnie Clark Advocating Free Land Grants for Them.

London, Oct. 25.—Miss Binnie Clark, who is agitating for the extension of Canadian free land grants to spinsters, and has herself worked a 330-acre farm for three years, told the National Union of Women Workers at Portsmouth that at the end of the fourth season she had made cent per cent. profit. She spoke of other Englishwomen who have made successful investments in Canadian land, and subsequently advocated domestic service in Canadian households as good employment for Englishwomen. She described, amid laughter, a Canadian dinner party where the English "help," attired in an evening gown, waited at table, assisted by an English youth, the son of a clergyman, also in orthodox evening dress.

Lots of people who are sure they are right never go ahead.

Quaint Ideas f

★ *To Use at the*

If one is giving a Hallowe'en party an desires something new in the way of in vitation, cut from yellow cardboard the pumpkins, and with water color paint indicate their stripes and stem. On ou side letter the invitation and on th other a grinning jack o' lantern face.

Another quaint idea is to use cards the usual size, with a little black wi flying through the air on a broomst stenciled in one corner, while in lower opposite corner the witch's bla cat arches his back and waves his t These little figures should be in sil black.

One clever hostess sent out lit booklets, on the cover of which sto gayly painted witch. Above her lettered:

"Would'st know thy future?"

and beneath her were the words:

"Look within."

And inside was found a little inv tion, which certainly might be consi as a part of future good times.

For a Hallowe'en card party the lies and scores should be decorated little pictures of witches and witch The first prize might be a pack of tune telling cards, and the consolat little brooch in silver gilt of a witch ing a broomstick. There are num of little silver novelties made with the witch for motif, so the hostess wishes to give prizes has her smoothed for her.

DECORATIONS FOR THE DINNE

For a Hallowe'en dinner the ce piece should be of brilliant au leaves, with here and there among perched a little owl made of grey paper and stuffed with a little s with two shoe buttons set on sm cles of yellow cardboard for eyes.

At each place there should be goblin filled with candy, which m bought at almost any candy shop candle shades should be of yellow paper, shaped to resemble jack terns, and a grinning jack o' head, cut from a real pumpkin, candle to light it, should be set up mantelpiece and banked with leaves.

The place cards should be in the of little brooms cut out of card and if the names are written ba it will add to the fun.

With the salad serve fateful straws. To make them, cut lon of cream colored paper about inches long by one-half inch wi each strip write a funny fortune verse of poetry taken from a quotations if you have not the to write amusing jingles. Roll strips of paper into round spi sprinkle each with a few dots water color paint to simulate s per. Lay them on plates aro as if they were real cheese sta

Instead of having small ca the ices, bring in a big cake each cut a slice. There should in it a silver coin for wealth, thimble for the spinster or and a ring for the next one to ices should be served in ice cu to represent red apples.

TO ENTERTAIN LESS FORM

Those who do not wish to en formally may give a Hallowe ago. If there is no fear of th of clothes, let bobbing for app game for the men, while for try this: Hide a ring in a sa of flour on the pastry board, who can bring out the ring in s the next one to be married.

If this seems too undignified for modern days, tie apples strings to the portiere pole an man and girl try to eat an s suspended. Be sure that the big ones and brightly polish makes them much harder to b

While this is going on arran race in another room. Give ea players a dozen small beans ried on the blade of an ordin knife from one side of the ro other and dropped into a sh necked vase. Time each coup the couple who does the fo shortest time give a prize box of candy beans.

"Fishing for Fortunes" is an game. To prepare for this y have a number of tiny souven line of rhyme if possible, and in a little cheese cloth bag, n fish shaped according to you with a little brass ring sew back of each fish. Many li will be found in toy shops doll trinkets. There should ored fish for the girls and the men. Let the guests fi lines to prolong the fun. H suggestions for the favor:

and grey, all sizes, worth

For the men:

A doll's mitten, with the l

Alas, poor chap, as harmi

ten,

What did you ever do to al

mitten?

With a button, needle an

I'm afraid you are too fu

never find a wife—

But you are now prepared

buttons on for life.

With a wee automobile,

Here's to the man who ow

The maidens all adore h

It's only the chap with th

chine

Who can get there before

For the girls:

With a couple of bright

I know that you ha

To marry a banker

With a toy soldier;

Here's a dashing son o

Hero of some twenty c

M
BAKI