Sunday School.

LESSON VI.—NOV. 7, 1909.

Paul a Prisoner—The Shipwreck.—Acts 27: 39-28: 10.

Commentary—1. The ship's company in great danger (vs. 27-38). On the fourteenth night of the storm they discovered that they were drawing near some land. They had been driven about 480 miles westward to the little island of Malta. Some of the sailors were trying to escape and leave the others to their fate, but Paul said, "Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved," whereupon the soldiers cut the ropes that held the small boat to the ship and allowed it to drift away, and the sailors were obliged to remain in the ship. ....were weak from fasting and exposure and Paul persuaded them to eat. He repeated his assurances of safety. Paul's hopeful and cheerful spirit had breathed hope and comfort into the whole company. His faith and courage not only caused him to pass through these dark days without becoming despondent, but actually enabled him to inspire courage in all the rest.

II. The wreck and the escape (vs. 39-44).

39. knew not the land—Even if some of the sailors were familiar with the island of Malta, yet coming so suddenly upon it they would at first fail to recognize it. took counsel (R. V.)—They saw a "bay with a beach" where they hoped to be able to land, and they discussed the best means of doing so. 40 casting off the anchors (R. V.)—They cast off all the anchors and left them in the sea. loosing the bands (R. V.)—Ancient ships were supplied with two rudders, like paddles, one being placed on each side of the stern. When the ship was anchored by the stern it became necessary to hoist these rudders out of the water and bind them to the ship, but now that they were trying to get the ship to land the rudders were united. 41. two seas met—The channel which separates the little island of Salmonetta from the Maltese coast near St. Paul's bay unites the outer sea with the inner and forms just such a position as is here described. "As the seaman sail in from the east they mistook the visible part of the mouth of the strait for a bay, and thrusting their prow into the clayey shore their stern took the force of the double sea, still agitated by the storm."—Whedon. 42. soldiers' counsel—According to the Roman custom each of the prisoners was chained to a particular soldier who was his keeper.—Hackett. The Roman law made the soldiers answerable with their own lives for the prisoners placed under their charge, and now that there was a possibility of the prisoners escaping the soldiers wished them put to death.

43. desiring to save (R.V.)—"The centurion could not fail to see that it was to paul that the safety of the whole party was due." Swim—As Paul had already been thrice shipwrecked and had been in the deep a night and a day (2 Cor. 11:25) we may be sure that he was among those who were told to swim ashore.—Cam. Bib. 44. came to pass—"And so the three points of Paul's prediction were accomplished—they were wrecked upon an island, the ship was lost, and their lives were saved."

III. On the Island of Melita (vs. 1-10). 1. when they were escaped—Significant words, in view of the perils from which they had been delivered. called Melita—It must be remembered they had lost their reckoning (chap. 27:20), and did not know whither the tempest had carried them until they reached the island. That this island was the modern Malta, cannot well be doubted. Traditional evidence sustains it; Malta lies in the track of a vessel driven by a northeast wind; the reputed locality of the wreck agrees with Luke's account; and the subsequent course of the voyage to Puteoli is that which a vessel would pursue in going from Malta.—Hackett. 2. barbarous people—The native islanders were of Phoenician descent. Using neither the Greek nor Latin languages and customs, then dominant over the civilized world, they would be classed as barbarians. So Luke employs the term; and Paul also includes all mankind under the distinction of "Greeks and barbarians" (Rom. 1:14). But this "barbarous people" showed the higher refinement of a genuine courtesy and hospitality in their cordial reception and care of the shipwrecked passengers and crew.—Butler. no little kindness—The pitiable plight of the nearly three hundred people cast on their shore excited the impulses of humanity. A large fire was kindled on the beach, which must have been truly acceptable. rain—The Levanters, as similar storms are now called in the Mediterranean, are always followed by excessive rain. cold—The exposure to the water in getting to shore, and the added misery of the rain, would render the shipwrecked mariners sensitive to the October chill. 3. Paul had gathered—Paul is ever active and now we see him taking part in the necessary work. a viper—The viper is very venomous. out of the heat—"A viper came out by reason of the heat."—R. V. The viper was doubtless concealed in the bundle of sticks which Paul had gathered. It was suddenly driven out by the heat and fastened itself on Paul's hand.

4 when the barbarians saw—The sharp-eyed natives saw the reptile hanging from the apostles hand. They knew that the poisoned fangs, by which only it could hang, were bedded in the hand; and they knew the virulence of the poison now in contact with the life-blood.—Butler. said among themselves—Referring nothing else but Paul's instant death, with an instinctive feeling of natural retribution for crime, they count the viper an avenger of blood. "This man is doubtless a murderer," they say to each other, "whom justice still is tracking, and has found, even after his deliverance from the sea."—Ibid. 5. and he shook off—He calmly shook off the clinging reptile into the fire, with no sign of fear. In this was fulfilled the words of our Savior in Mark 16:18

6. Should have swollen—They expected that he would have swollen from the bite of the viper. The poison of this serpent is rapid, and they looked for immediate results. They expected the poison would produce a violent inflammation. Fallen down dead suddenly—When the poison of the viper strikes a vital part, immediate death results. changed their minds—Without question, miracle had been wrought here. It ...uires divine power to enact a miracle, Paul was the only being these people ...w to be concerned in this transac... The poison had entered his veins, ... had been unharmed. A god—...tural being. Compare the con...e Lystrans (chap. 14: 11-13). ...—The Greek word is protos, ...own from inscriptions to ...official title of the governor of Melita.—Lumby. Lodged us three days—This governor continued the almost uniform kindness Paul had thus far received from Roman officials. He extended the hospitalities of his house. 8. Father of Publius lay sick—God ordained an opportunity for Paul to repay the kindness of Publius, and to exalt Christ before these heathen. Bloody flux—Dysentery, combined with fever. 9. Others..... were healed—This was noised abroad, and all in the island who were sick came and were healed. 10—Many honors—The hearts of the people were moved and they naturally wished to show their appreciation of the great good which had come to them.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Escape to Land.

I. The landing. "And so it came to pass" (v. 44) "in accordance with the divine purpose and plan. 1. In providence. "He doeth according to his will,' said Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 4: 35). 'He worketh all things after the counsel of his own will,' says Paul (Eph. 1 11). 'My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure,' adds Jehovah (Isa. 46: 10). The divine purpose may be opposed by mighty forces. Take, for instance, the determination to settle Araham's descendants in Canaan. Notwithstanding their descent into Egypt and enslavement there, the turning away from them of the royal favor, the inhuman edict that their children should be cast into the Nile, the failure of Moses' first attempt at their liberation, the general breaking down of their national spirit, their occupation of Canaan became, in God's time, a fact."

2. In grace. The salvation of believers occurs in accordance with the same divine purpose and plan. They are called, justified and sanctified by sovereign grace (2. Thess. 2; 3.) "It is not supposable that God does not know beforehand what the issues will be of his own scheme of redeeming grace. Nothing can prevent the ultimate salvation of Christ's people—neither the ills nor calamities of time, nor the falling away of professsed disciples, nor the breaking up of ecclesiastical institutions."

II. Paul an example. It was Paul who wrote, "Be ye followers together with me" (Phil. 3; 17. "Those things which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do" (Phil. 4; 9.) Paul was an example of industry, humility (v. 3), faith (v. 5), intercession, power (v. 8), thanksgiving and courage (v. 15.) We change others unconsciously when we live truly. A man of eminent piety, unjustly imprisoned, was put in a cell with a man of ferocious disposition, who used blasphemous and vile language, and violently attacked those who approached him. For days he reviled, tormented and injured the Christian who occupied his cell, but received only kind words, gentleness, patience and prayers. One day the monster stood a moment silently regarding the man whom he had never seen other than gentle and patient. Then he fell at his feet, and with tears begged him to forgive him.

III. Paul an overcomer. "He shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm" (v. 5.) For did not the Lord say to the seventy: "Behold, I give you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy; and nothing shall by any means hurt you" (Luke 10; 19.) Not high winds, nor violent waves, for Jesus will say to these, "Peace, be still," and there will be "a great calm" (Mark 4; 39) or he will bring you through them all "safe to land" (Acts 27; 44.) Not the devices of men, for God will make their plots against you "come to naught" (Isa. 8: 10; vs. 30-32.) "And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" (1 et. 3: 13.) A missionary in a foreign country, surrounded by the worst of desperadoes, had an opportunity to prove this. He was preaching from the Sermon on the Mount. He prepared the sermon carefully, as he had done all the others, and explained its full meaning. At the close of the sermon the heathen gathered about him and demanded, one after another, his watch, chain, and other different articles of dress. He let them take what they would. But presently one of the number was conscience-smitten and rebuked the others; and the missionary was permitted to retain his belongings, and was never afterward in the slightest degree molested.—A. C. M.

BURNED WINGS.

Will Cost $285,000 to Rebuild Parliament Buildings.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 1.—The reconstruction on a fire proof basis of the burned wing of the Parliament buildings will cost the Province $285,000, according to the estimate of Mr. E. J. Lennox, the architect, in charge of the work. About $50,000 will be met by insurance, and from the sale of material as salvage.

Mr. Lennox is of the opinion that the committee rooms, Speaker's Chambers, etc., can be got into such shape as to be available in plenty of time for the opening of the session. It will not, however, be possible to go on with the rebuilding of parts of the walls which were so badly damaged as to need tearing down, this winter, as it is impossible to quarry the stone during the cold weather. The temporary roof which has been in place for some time is regarded as sufficient for the coming winter.

GENERAL BOOTH AGAIN ACTIVE.

One Eye Completely Gone, Other May Last Five Years.

London, Nov. 1.—Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has resumed his activities, appearing for the first time since he underwent an operation at a largely attended meeting of Salvationists at Clapton, which he addressed with his customary cheerful energy. He has lost completely the use of one eye, and the other is imperfect, but his doctor has told him that it may last for five years.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Five Cars of Crushed Stone the Alleged Booty.

Niagara Falls despatch: Interesting developments are expected at the trial of John O'Neil, charged with stealing five cars of crushed stone from the Michigan Central Railway, before Magistrate Rathvon at Bridgeburg on Saturday morning. O'Neil is yardmaster for the company at Bridgeburg, and it is alleged he unlawfully sold the five cars of stone to Mr. Lobb, of St. Catherines, for $72. The value of the stone is about three times this sum. The firm is constructing the Niagara-Fort Erie boulevard, and it is stated the stone was consigned by O'Neil to stations adjacent to the boulevard and used for its construction. O'Neil has been released on $2,000 bail, and will be defended by Mr. W. M. German, K. C.

THE FARM

Estimates of the world's probable wheat crop have been published during the past month by two English trade papers and by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. Estimates at this time of the year, though they can only approximate actual facts, serve as a good indication of the results looked for by well-informed European official and commercial observers. As compared with last year, these estimates show a gain of from 185 to 270 million bushels in the case of wheat. For corn, an increase of 265 million bushels, and for barley a gain of 334 million bushels are indicated.

Do not make the food too sloppy for young pigs. Keep plenty of charcoal in the pen. Put a packet of Epsom salts in the food occasionally. Castrate pigs at three weeks, not later. Observe regularity in feeding, and let them out for a run occasionally. As the young pigs come in do not allow them to lose their baby fat, but keep them in good condition right from the time they are weaned.

Whether it is profitable to plow in fall or not depends on the soil and climate. If the soil is of a firm texture fall planting will do it good, where the winter is severe enough to keep the ground frozen until spring. It separates the soil and makes it friable. But where the soil is of a tough clay texture and the winters are mild, not freezing the ground solid for a foot or more in depth, the plowed ground will freez and thaw and run together again and be as firm in the spring as though not plowed. If any good comes from such fall plowing it must be weed destruction.

The oystershell scale has appeared to a greater extent this season than usual on lilac bushes and maple trees, although not as prevalent on fruit trees as in some years. Some branches of a Norway maple tree were recently sent to State Zoologist Surface, at Harrisburg, which were badly infested.

TEN YEARS LATE.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

The experience of one member of a cow testing association is worth recording, as showing the necessity of testing as well as weighing milk. His principal income is from selling cream, so that his astonishment may be guessed when he finds this year that the milk from a twelve-year-old cow, that he raised on his farm and fondly imagined one of his best cows, has never tested more than 2.9 per cent. of fat. The discovery comes somewhat late to a man who has been harboring a cow that for a productive period of ten long years has been masquerading as an animal producing fairly rich milk. The cow never gives this information concerning herself voluntarily; it has to be sought for and ascertained by definite and regular sampling. All real improvement of dairy herds includes systematic weighing and sampling of the milk from each cow in the herd. All the herd tests, simply average results, that a man likes to have made will never detect the poorest cow or give due credit to the best cow. There must be testing of individual samples.

C. F. W.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Some of the September records received from members of cow testing associations show further remarkable variations in different sections of Ontario and Quebec. It is the exception in the Ontario associations to find less than 600 lbs. milk or 20 lbs. butter fat as an average yield for the thirty days. In Quebec associations the average yields are almost all lower, though one or two are well up, even to 700 lbs. milk and 26 lbs. fat. One association in Quebec has a total production from 23 cows of 17,800 lbs. milk and 775 lbs. fat, while in another Quebec association just a little less than that is the total production of 60 cows; the 60 cows average less than 300 lbs. milk. Twenty-three cows in one case, sixty in the other, which kind of cow would one rather keep? What glowing possibilities are indicated here! Most likely the sixty cows could be made to give better yields if fed better. The selection of the best individuals, as revealed by the records, and their mating with good bulls of decided dairy descent, would give certain results, better cows in every way, without such glaring differences as in this case, where the yield of two fairly good cows is more than the total yield of five poor ones.

C. F. W.

A STRANGE STORY.

CHARCOAL DEALER'S SON REBORN, SAYS TOKIO NEWSPAPER

Father Wrote His Son's Name on the Arm of Corpse—A Babe Born in Another Family With Same Markings.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 1.—Has Araya Buhei, the son of the charcoal dealer, been reincarnated; or are the marks that were tattooed on his arm when he was laid in the grave, and now on the arm of a babe born to the wife of the steward of Japan's Premier, Marquis Katsura, merely a coincidence?

This is the question which is agitating Tokio. The Tokio Mainichi says Araya Buhei has been reincarnated in the family of the Premier's steward, and some papers, notably an English weekly of Yokohama, offer confirmatory details. The R. M. S. Empress of India, which reached port to-day, brought Japanese newspapers which told the strange story. The Mainichi says:

"There is a report to the effect that a man (aged 27) by the name of Araya Buhei, eldest son of Araya Kojiro, dealer in charcoal and fuel, No. 27 Kitamachi, 6 chome, Aoyama, Tokio, died in February of last year, when his father put a minute record of the name, date or birth, and the character, etc., of the deceased down on a piece of paper and buried it, together with the body.

"At that time some people thought that the deceased would transmigrate into a high-class family in consideration of his virtuous deeds done during life. Some time last spring a baby was born in the family of a steward of Marquis Katsura, bearing on its arm the characters clearly representing the name, etc., of the aforesaid deceased."

This is a literal translation of the Japanese of the Mainichi.

The Box of Curios, a weekly edited by H. V. Thorn, published at Yokohama, says: "This statement (of the Mainichi) has been verified to a certain extent by a trained nurse in our employ, who stated that Araya Buhei was her cousin, but that instead of her uncle writing the details, as stated in the Mainichi, on a piece of paper, they were placed on the arm of the deceased by the father in India ink. She states her uncle is a strong believer in reincarnation and he did as stated to test his belief. The nurse also said that at the age of seven years the young man had had a severe attack of meningitis, and for twenty years, up to the time of his death, he had not spoken a word, but possessed such a lovely character that he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his father believed he would be reincarnated and return to life in a higher position than the lowly one he occupied at the time of his death. His father now firmly believes that such has been the case and feels that his son has been reincarnated.

"The family of the nurse is greatly excited over the phenomena as reported by the Mainichi, and if the latter's account is a truthful one, it seems to us that its is a matter worthy of the investigation of Japanese scientists, and their report would be awaited with great interest. The nurse states that the parents of her reincarnated cousin are unknown to her family. It is a queer story that should either be verified or denied."

FERRER'S WILL.

History Would Vindicate Him—Teaching to Continue.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The will of Francisco Ferrer, who was executed at Barcelona for conspiracy against the government of Spain, as published here to-day, charges the executor to continue the publication of Ferrer's works on the modern schools and education. The testator stated that history would vindicate his innocence, but he adjured his friends not to bother about his memory, as "in this life only acts counting."

HE WILL APPEAL.

Russell So Decides if Decision of Commisioner is Against Him.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 1.— Attorneys believe that the case of William L. Russell, the mining promoter whom the Canadian authorities are attempting to extradite on the charge of fraud in connection with the flotation of mining issues, will not end with the decision of United States Commissioner Fred Walther. Mr. Walther will deliver his ruling in a few days, but the case will then be appealed to Federal Judge Taylor, it is thought, thus delaying considerably the termination of the matter.

It is pointed out that if Mr. Walther refuses to allow Russell to be extradited, the Dominion, sparing no expense, will go higher, and that, on the other hand, if Russell is ordered back, attorneys of the standing of those defending him will not let him go until the last resource has been exhausted.

A GOOD THING FROM CANADA.

Compliment to Dr. Osler at Medical Banquet in London.

London, Nov. 1.—With the opening of the winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine Prof. Osler delivered an address on the nation and the tropics.

Prof. Osler explained what science had done for the empire and civilization, and the enormous possibilities which are still open, concluding his address with a vigorous denial of the idea that England was decadent.

At the annual dinner Dr. Miers, replying to a toast on behalf of Dr. Osler, who was unavoidably absent, said one of the best things which had come out of Canada to England was Osler.

MONEY IN POTATOES.

It is Said They Pay Better Than Wheat Out West.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—Farmers with large areas under potatoes this year are making more money out of tubers than out of wheat, although the latter is high in price and potatoes abnormally low. One farmer at Balmoral secured a yield of 480 bushels per acre on his patch, which, at 27 cents, gave him $129 per acre return. His best wheat was scarcely one-fourth of that. Potatoes are a remarkably heavy crop this year.

POPE BARS THE CURIOUS.

Will Only Grant Audiences to Persons With Proper Credentials.

Rome, Nov. 1.—The papal major domo has sent a circular to the rectors of all religious institutions forbidding them to recommend anybody for audiences unless they personally know them or they are furnished with credentials by their own bishops. The object is to limit audiences and exclude the merely curious.

DETROIT SAILORS RIOT.

A Crowd of Strikers Severely Injure Non-Union Men.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1.—Three non-union sailors who landed at the foot of Bates street from the steamer Uganda this afternoon were set upon and badly beaten by a crowd of strikers. Alphonse Mohr, one of the strike-breakers, is seriously injured and lies unconscious at the hospital. This is the second attack of the kind within a month, the other being on members of the wrecked steamer George Stone.

EARTH SHOCK.

Eureka, Cal., Nov. 1.—A severe earthquake shock was felt in Eureka and throughout Humboldt County last night. Windows and chimneys were shattered. The total daamge will not exceed $3,000.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—After establishing communication with Eureka early to-day the United Wireless Telegraph Co. reported no serious damage was done by the earthquake there last night beyond wrecking the telegraph and telephone wires.

ABSOLUTE RUBBISH!

J. M. Barrie and Wife Not Considering Reconciliation.

London, Nov. 1.—A report that J. M. Barrie and his wife are to effect a reconciliation is absolute rubbish. Neither of them will talk on the subject of divorce, and from the best of authority it is learned that there is not a word of truth in the rumor of their reconciliation.

In England a dog used to guide a blind person is exempt from taxation.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The three railways reported 164 carloads of live stock at the city market on Wednesday and Thursday, comprising 2,509 cattle, 3,610 hogs, 2,532 sheep and lambs, 211 calves and 4 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was common to medium with a very few lots of good to choice.

Trade was good in nearly every class of live stock, but prices were not quoted any higher than during the forepart of the week.

Exporters—A few export bulls were bought at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. Extra choice quality bulls would bring a little more money.

Butchers—There were a few odd cattle of prime quality which, of sold alone, would have grought $5.25, but they were few in number.

George Rowntree, who bought 300 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., reported prices as follows: Butchers, steers and heifers, $4 to $5.10; cows, $4 to $4.40; bulls, $2.30 to $4.40.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports a quiet, steady trade for feeders, the market for them was not as brisk as the fat cattle, that is, there was not the same life, and prices were certainly not any higher, although all of good quality was readily taken at unchanged quotations. Mr. Murby bought 350 cattle and quotes prices as follows: Best steers 900 to 1,060 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—A fair supply, but not enough, of good milkers, and forward springers met a ready market at prices as high as at any time this season. Prices ranged from $45 to $75 each; of course there were few that brought the latter figure, but several sold up to the $70 mark. There were also a lot of late springers and common cows that sold at lower quotations than those given above.

Veal Calves—There was a strong market for veal calves at prices ranging generally between $3 and $6.50 per cwt., and very few choice calves brought $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—A fair delivery of sheep and lambs sold at firmer prices, as follows: Export ewes, $3.50 to $4 per cwt; rams, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.; lambs ranged all the way from $5.25 for light, common quality, to $5.90 for selected lots.

Hogs—Receipts on the railways from all sources were reported at 2,619 for the two days. Prices were quoted about steady at $7.75 to $7.80 for selects, fed and watered, and $7.60 ao $7.65, f. o. b. cars at country points.

FARMERS MARKET.

The grain receipts to-day were small. No wheat or barley offered, and prices are nominal. Oats, firmer, one load selling at 44c, and one load of buckwheat at 58c.

Hay shows a further advance, there being sales of 15 loads at $17 to $23 a ton for timothy. Straw also firmer, two loads of bundled selling at $16 to $17 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with prices ruling at $10.75 to $11.25.

Wheat, white, new	$1 04	$ 1 05
Do., red, new	1 04	1 05
Do., goose	1 00	1 01
Oats, bush	0 43	0 44
Peas, bush	0 85	0 90
Barley, bush	0 61	0 62
Rye, bush	0 71	0 73
Timothy, per ton	17 00	23 00
Do., clover, ton	10 00	0 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	17 00
Seeds—		
Alsike, fancy, bush	6 50	6 75
Do., No. 1	6 00	6 25
Do., No. 2	5 50	5 75
Do., No. 3	5 00	5 40
Red Clover, bush	7 50	8 00
Timothy	1 40	1 60
Dressed hogs	10 75	11 25
Butter, dairy	0 26	0 30
Do., inferior	0 21	0 23
Eggs, new laid, doz	0 35	0 38
Chickens, lb.	0 13	0 15
Ducks, lb	0 18	0 21
Turkeys, lb	0 18	0 21
Geese, lb	0 11	0 13
Fowl, lb	0 10	0 11
Apples, bbl	1 50	3 00
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, carcase	8 00	8 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	8 00	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	9 00	10 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.75 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.35 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.45 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 98 7-8c bid, December 94 7-8c bid, May 99 1-2c bid.

Oats—October 35 3-8c bid, December 33 1-4c bid, May 36 1-8c bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 1,320 white and 170 colored; 11 5-16c bid; 1,250 sold.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 2,360 boxes were boarded, 1,685 colored and 675 white: the highest offer, 11c, was refused.

Kingston, Ont.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board there were 850 boxes of colored registered. The stocks were well cleaned out at 11 3-16 to 11 1-4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, $3.80 to $3.85; centrifugal, 96 test, $4.30 to $4.25; molasses sugar, $3.55 to $3.60; refined, steady.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are higher, at 13 to 13 3-4c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 3-8 to 10 3-4c per lb.

A SHEEPSKIN SALE.

London.—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. The offerings amounted to 5,200 bales. There was a good attendance, but demand was only fair. Prices for merinos declined 5 to 7 1-2 per cent., and crossbreds and inferior grades 10 per cent.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general business continues to move satisfactorily. Dry goods houses report the continuation of an excellent sorting up trade in fall lines to which the weather has been favorable.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say business continues to hold an active tone. The sorting trade in fall lines continues good and spring orders are generally excellent. Large quantities of goods are being shipped to western Canada and the outlook for future business continues most encouraging. Collections generally appear to be quite satisfactory.

Winnipeg reports say all lines of trade continue actively engaged.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade all along the coast continues active.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's show little change over the preceding week.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say general trade continues to show an excellent tone.

London reports say business holds steady and in good volume.

Ottawa reports say all lines of trade hold a good steady tone there.

MOUNT ROBSON.

British Climbers Fail in Attempt to Reach the Summit.

The interesting fact has just come out of the wilderness west of Edmonton that a distinguished party of British Alpine climbers have attempted to scale the icy summit of Mount Robson and have failed. Two points stand out distinctly in the story of this attempt and this failure. The first is that while they failed they felt more than repaid for the long journey just to have seen and to have stood in the presence of this "King of the Rockies." The party were twenty-four days reaching the foot of the mountain from Edmonton. At John Swift's homestead on the Upper Athabasca, August 24th, they met Rev. G. R. B. Kinney, who had "Cook'd" them. Kinney warned them that they were too "There was a time," said the old inhabitant, "when that piece of property sold for a song." "Really!" replied the grand opera prima donna. "How very expensive.!"—Washington Star.

A man's good intentions are sometimes too big for him to carry out.

late, but they pushed on. On September 7th they began the ascent. When they had gone within twelve hundred feet of the summit of this mighty monarch of the hills, whose icy crown sits 13,700 feet above the sea, the famous Swiss guide, Moritz Inderbinen, turned to the man following him and whispered hoarsely "Foehn," which is the name of the warm wind of Switzerland, which compares with our "Chinook." And, lo, there blew down across the glacier the wind which softens the snow and makes the going bad. In the Alps the "Foehn" brings not only a thaw, but often an avalanche and sometimes showers of ice. Most of the climbers knew and, better still, they knew Moritz knew and they halted. Even as they talked the storm broke over the crags and the night fell before they could escape the the glacier over which they were travelling. It was with great difficulty that they made their way back to the timber belt.

Speaking of the grandeur of Mount Robson, Mr. Hastings said it was a magnificent peak, the northerly face of which was a tremendous precipice.

AN OLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

(Cor. Philadelphia Record.)

A surprising fact is that the member of either House during the tariff debate showed up the hoary old legend that protection is chiefly for the benefit of labor, by offering an amendment to the tariff bill placing a duty on immigrants. In antebellun times a good male slave was worth about $1,000, and female slaves and slave children about half as much. A 50 per cent. duty is much less than is imposed to-day on many of the necessaries of life, so that such rates would be quite reasonable. A duty of $500 on each male immigrant and half -price for women and children would seem to be moderate. I do not see how any honest, consistent Protectionist could cast a negative vote; but how the confidence men in both Houses would be exposed by such a flank movement!

Nordica's Favorite Song.

Which are the songs I most enjoy singing? How shall I name them? They are so numerous! Yet I suppose some must stand out more pleasantly in the memory than others. There is "Caro Mio Ben," for example, which has for me very many pleasant associations. It is a favorite also with the friends who come to hear me sing—my audience—and perhaps that is another reason why I like it. I am very fond of Italian songs—how well the Italian composers suited their compositions to the concert room!—and among them I may select "Caro Mio Ben," as occupying a very warm corner in my heart.—Lilian Nordica in the July Strand.

Chinese Girls Sold Into Slavery.

At Chaotong, a city of some forty thousand souls, I was told that one of the briskest directions of local trade was the selling of female children into slavery, and at the time I passed through prices were fairly high, a girl who culd boast of good looks reaching the alarming figure of 300 taels—this was the higuest figure reached—while small children could be had for anything up to 20.

This wholesale disposal of young girls, although the traffic in some quarters was emphatically denied to exist, is one of the chief sorrows of the district. And well it might be, for thousands of children are annually disposed of for a few taels by heartless parents who watch them being carried away as so much merchandise to be converted into silver.—Shanghai Mercury.

What the "Busy" People Do.

There are 22,705 saleswomen in New York and 45,740 salesmen. In the avocation of typewriting and stenography there are 3,225 males and 10,868 females. Among telegraph and telephone operators there are 2,406 women and 2,430 men. In the book binderies of Gotham there are engaged 4,086 women and 367 men. Dressmakin, essentially a woman's business, but invaded, however, in retaliation, by the men, is followed by 37,514 females and 83 males. Even in millinerydom 357 men have squeezed into the ranks, wherein are 7,651 women. Of "seamstresses" there are 18,108 women in New York and 2,762 men. In the tobacco and cigar factories there are 11,689 male operatives and 6,437 female.—July Van Norden's.

"Politeness costs nothing," said the man who quotes proverbs. "You are wrong again," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "You have evidently not figured how much it costs to persuade a New York waiter to look pleasant and say 'Thank you.'"—Washington Star.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

W. J. H. Cole has received his patent as British Vice-Consul in Buffalo.

Richard Duesbury, of Belleville, had half an acre of potatoes stolen from his patch.

A campaign for new buildings for the Toronto Y. M. C. A. will be launched this winter.

The Iowa suffragettes have decided to follow in the steps of their militant sisters in England.

Rev. E. W. Halpenny was chosen general secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association.

The industrial system of the Central Prison has been adopted for the prison in Pretoria, Transvaal.

A ticket speculator was thrashed by a Rochester theatre manager before a matinee crowd.

Mr. George J. Desbarats will be gazetted shortly as Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Supreme Court Judges are urging the Government to make provision for three additional High Court Judges.

The Ontario Bank shareholders' appeal against the decision of Referee Kappele has been sent on to the Court of Appeal.

The man who was found dead beside the C. P. R. track near Regina has been identified as John Moase, a factory hand, of Regina.

A woman on her way to join her husband, a coal miner, in Alberta, was ordered deported from New York to Germany with her two children.

Former Inspector Lamouche, who was reduced in rank at Montreal some weeks ago for misconduct while on duty, has resigned from the police force.

The German Imperial Government requested the Federal Governments to hasten their report on the introduction of an unearned increment land tax.

At Vancouver Police Court Alexander Lamont, 11 years old, incorrigible, was sent to the reformatory for five years for throwing a stone through a plate glass window.

The United States State Department has received a despatch from the United States Minister in Belgium to the effect that eight cases of cholera have appeared near Antwerp.

The chief of police at Steveston, B. C., and one officer raided a house where Chinese were playing black-jack and captured thirty. The police court fines amounted to $750.

Through the Japanese consul-general at Ottawa, his Excellency Earl Grey has tendered, on behalf of the people of Canada, the profound sympathy of the Dominion in the loss Japan has sustained in the death of Prince Ito.

The new Radical Cabinet in Denmark has started in by abolishing all titles and orders. The members of the Cabinet refuse the title of excellency, and will not wear uniforms.

Rev. F. J. Sawers, M. A., of Christ's Church Cathedral, Montreal has been licensed to the incumbency of Lakefield, Ontario, in succession to Rev. W. J. Creighton, who was removed to Toronto.

Right Rev. John Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich, Eng., has resigned, giving old age as the reason. From 1859 to 1867 he was rector of New Westminster and chaplain to the Bishop of British Columbia.

The action for libel on behalf of President Diaz, of Mexico, against Carlo de Fornaro, author of a book entitled "Diaz the Czar of Mexico," was begun in the Court of General Sessions at New York on Wednesday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has asked Mr. G. W. Kyle, M. P. for Richmond, N. S., and Mr. Arthur Ecrement, M. P. for Berthier, to move and second respectively the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament.

While playing at the Grand Trunk crossing at Woodbine avenue, East Toronto, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Willie Sinclair, a ten-year-old boy, who lives with his parents on Danforth avenue, was run down and instantly killed.

While running fifty miles an hour through the village of Middletown, Va., automobile No. 53, in the New York Herald-Atlanta Journal tour, driven by Fred Weis, of New York, was wrecked and its occupants narrowly escaped with their lives.

On Wednesday a Russian named Steve Soochick, a mucker at Trethewey mine, brought his shovel into contact with some unexploded powder, causing an instant explosion. He miraculously escaped death, but both his eyes are believed to be permanently injured.

The steamer Empress of India, sailing from Vancouver for the Orient to-day, will carry the first shipment of Canadian pulpwood sent to the east from Canada. One hundred and sixty bales, each weighing 250 pounds, are being taken from the new pulp mills at Swanson Bay to Kobe, Japan.

The emigration sub-committee of the English Headmasters' Conference has now undertaken to advise and assist public school boys to emigrate to Canada. It has approved that the boys be sent out for practical training on Canadian farms followed by a course in an agricultural college.

Florence Ferguson, the 12-year-old Toronto girl who was lost in St. Catharines Monday, returned to her uncle's home at Niagara Falls yesterday. She has been staying at the home of a farmer between here and St. Catharines, according to her story, having been frightened by the hired man's boisterous conduct.

The Presbyterian Church has before it a scheme for the relief of Indian converts who have lost friends and caste through their profession of faith in the Protestant religion. At a meeting of the executive of the Foreign Missionary Committee yesterday afternoon Rev. D. G. Cock, of Central India, advised the formation of a joint stock company in the mission field to give employment to the converted Hindus.

BOILER BURST.

Three Grand Trunk Men Seriously Injured.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Three Grand Trunk freight trainmen are in the hospital here as the result of the explosion of the boiler of their locomotive. They are Engineer Bramley, Fireman Munro and Brakeman Bradley. The freight was coming east, and the explosion took place near River Beaudette, about 50 miles west of Montreal. An investigation into the cause of the accident will be held. The three men are seriously injured.

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