Sunday School.

LESSON IX.—NOV. 28, 1909.

Paul on Self-Denial (World's Temperance Lesson.—Rom. 14: 10-21.

Commentary.—I. Our duty to others (vs. 10-15).—Difficult problems were confronting the early church. The questions of meats and drinks and the observance of days were nearly rending the church. In the first part of the chapter Paul exhorts them to have Christian charity one for the other. The only true solution must spring from the law of love. 10. Why dost thou judge—Why dost thou, Christian Jew, observing the Mosaic rites, "judge or condemn thy Gentile brother who does not observe them; or why dost thou, Christian Gentile, "set at nought," or despise, thy Jewish brother? Shall all stand, etc.—God and not man is our judge; we are accountable to him for our conduct. 11. It is written—In Isaiah 45. 23.

12. Every one of us—The high, as well as the low, the rich as well as the poor, the learned as well as the ignorant, the Jew as well as the Gentile. Shall give account—Of his own spiritual life and not of the weaknesses and failures of others. In view of this, why all this contradicting censuring, clashing, contending and criticizing among Christians? We must give an account of how we spend our time, talents and opportunities. 13. Let us not judge—Judgment belongeth unto the Lord. Do not usurp His prerogative by passing judgment on these non-essentials. Let us allow to our brethren the same liberty we demand for ourselves. Judge this rather—Instead of censuring our brethren let us turn the judgment upon ourselves, search our own hearts and be careful about our own conduct and influence. A stumblingblock—Any cause of stumbling, or anything that will lead a brother to fall into sin. We should avoid those things that would have a tendency to discourage, hinder, mislead or prejudice any Christian (Matt. 18. 7; Luke 17. 1; 1 Cor. 10. 32).

14. I know—By the light of his own understanding. Persuaded by the Lord Jesus—Assured by a particular revelation from him.—Benson. Nothing unclean of itself—No kind of meat is essentially wrong or unlawful under the gospel dispensation. To him that esteemeth—Who in his conscience looks upon it as wrong. To him it is unclean—He may be mistaken in his conception of duty, but it is wrong for him to violate his own sense of duty. The conscience is the arbiter of personal and individual duty. If a man goes against his own conscience, he is doing wrong; for to do what one thinks to be wrong has the same effect as though it were wrong, since he yields in heart to consent to do evil. 15. Brother be grieved—Thy weak fellow-Christian be injured or hurt, so as to stumble in his conduct. Thou walkest no longer in love (R. V.)—The law of love forbids the doing of anything that would injure myself or others. Intemperance leads to the exact opposite of this. It causes men to break every commandment, and to work ill of every kind to his neighbor. Destroy not him—Be not, on account of your rash and uncharitable conduct, the occasion of your brother's sin and condemnation.

II. Our duty to God (vs. 16-18). 16. Let not then your good—Your Christian liberty and independence in Christ. Be evil spoken of—Be misunderstood, so that you will be blamed if your fellow-Christians be led astray by your lack of love for them. 17. Kingdom of God—True, pure and undefiled religion; called the kingdom of God, in distinction to earthly empires and confederations, and also the legal dispensation of Moses. Not meat and drink—It does not consist in the observance of certain outward rites and religious ceremonies. But righteousness—Pardon of sin, and holiness of heart and life; uprightness, integrity. Peace—Both with God and man. Joy—That which is unspeakable and full of glory—part of the fruit of the Spirit. The kingdom of God consists of the enthronement of these pure principles in the heart. It has no sin, strife or misery in it.

18. In these things—The Jew and the Gentile who have these principles of the kingdom in them. Serveth Christ—Lives in obedience to Christ's commands, and takes such a course as is well-pleasing to him. Acceptable to God—Our first and highest duty is to please God. Approved of men—Of all wise, honest and good men.

III. Various admonitions (vs. 19-21). 19. Follow...... peace—Put away contentions about non-essentials, and insist on the essentials of Christianity. This, however, often involves what many call the "little things." Edify another—Encourage and aid those things which build up Christian character. Intemperance does the exact opposite of this. It destroys good morals, social standing, the home, happiness, character, the soul. The law of love forbids the use of intoxicating liquor, forbids its sale to others, and will not permit us to assist those persons who sell liquor to others, either by lending them money, by renting our buildings to them, or in any way giving them our support and showing them favor. 20. For meat—A small and trifling matter. Destroy not the work—The work of faith in the hearts of men is God's work (Eph. 2: 10). All things...... pure—All meats, the thing about which they disagreed, are lawful, but "the man who either eats contrary to his own conscience, or so as to grieve and hinder another, does an evil act." 21. It is good—Honorable, noble, worthy. Self-denial for the good of others is one of the noblest of virtues. Whereby thy brother stumbleth—Nothing should be done that would cause another to fall.

Temperance Instruction.—The saloon is the greatest curse of modern civilization. Like a huge octopus it stretches forth its tentacles in al ldirection, entwining, corrupting and destroying every institution it encounters. It respects neither the high nor the low, the rich nor the poor. It seeks the homes as its prey. It delights to tear the parents from the children and the husband from the wife, filling the divorce courts and turning what should be a most sacred and delightful institution into a literal hell. It injures body and mind reducing a powerful and brilliant giant to a diseased and loathsome wretch. It fills our insane asylums, reformatories, and penitentiaries, and then goes abroad seeking new victims.

The poverty and waste left in the trail of the saloon are worse than the destruction of a thousand tornadoes. Careful computation shows that our annual drink bill, which now exceeds two billion dollars, would more than buy the five great cereal crops of our entire nation—the corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley crops. And yet this wealth is worse than wasted. The poverty of the slums, as well as most of our police court and prison expenses, are directly due to the liquor traffic.

Furthermore, the saloon has so corrupted our body politic, has been so law defying and anarchistic, and has until recently so held the politicians under its lash that few sections of our country have escaped its demoralizing influence on law and order.

And lastly, drink ruins that which is worth more than the wealth of the world—the souls of men. It takes a creature made in the image of God and so deprives him of reason, so hardens his conscience, perverts his moral sense and enslaves him with appetites that he loses all power to live a respectable life and sinks to a level lower than the brute.

Often have I seen men in their right minds enter a saloon and after "filling up" for thirty minutes come out half drunk boisterous, with their reason taken away, obscene and ready for any crime. After looking on such scenes I (3 John 9). We are to judge the words sible that a nation which calls itself civilized, not to say Christian, can give its sanction and protection to such a cesspoll of iniquity? How can we punish men for crime and yet license the institution that makes them criminals?

Happily, the day of saloon domination is ending. Its manifold evils have become a stench to humanity. Let us by word, by example and by the ballot aid in its desrtuction.—B. L. O.

Questions.—By whom and to whom was this epistle written? Where, when, why was it written? By whom was it sent to Rome? What discussion was going on in the church at Rome? In what were they to have charity? What does the law of love forbid? How is God's work sometimes destroyed? How can we "edify another?" Show that intemperance does not exact opposite of this. Who enjoys peace of conscience?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Temperance in All Things.

I. Individual responsibility. "Each one of us shall give account of himself to God" (v. 12). Each one of us must learn and eat and drink and sleep for himself. Each one of must repent and believe for himself. Each one of us must die by himself. The pronouns of the Bible are empahtic. "Ye must be born again" (John 3:7). "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling" (Phil 2.12). "Be ye therefore perfect" (Matt. 5.48). Consider "thyself lest thou also be tempted" (Gal. 6:1). "Each one of us shall give account of himself to God." A gentleman used to say to his wife, "Mary, go to church and pray for both." But one night the man dreamed that he and his wife stood at the gate of heaven. A voice said, "Mary, go in for both." He awoke, and sought a personal preparation for heaven.

II. Judgment. "Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more" (v. 13). 1. Judging is arrogance. "Who are thou that judgest another?" (v. 4; Jas. 4: 12). Are you infallible? Is there no possibility that you are mistaken? "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth" (v. 4). Because I judge an act of another's wrong, does not make it wrong. He whom I judge may be "acceptable to God" and worthy of my approval (v. 18).

2. Judging is presumption. "Why dost thou judge thy brother?..we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ" (v. 10). Judging is Christ's work, not ours, We usurp His prerogative when we judge another to be bigoted, or wrong, or wicked because he differs from us in the non-essentials in which each is commanded to "be fully persuaded in his own mind" (v. 5).

We are forbidden to judge the motives of men, "the hidden things..the counsels of the hearts" (1 Cor. 4. 5). Forbidden to judge "according to appearances" (John 7. 24). Forbidden to judge one another for not keeping Jewish ordinances (Col. 2. 16). Forbidden to judge others as regards eating or drinking or service (vs.3, 4). We are to judge sinful deeds, as Paul did the fornicators of Corinth (1 Cor. 5. 3), as Peter judged Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5. 3), as John judged Diotrephes (3 John 9) .We are to judge the words of professed teachers (1 Cor. 10. 15), to "prove all things; hold fast that which is good" (1 Thess. 5. 21). Above all we are to "judge ourselves" (1 Cor. 11. 31) as to words and deeds and motives.

III. Walk in love. "If because of meat thy brother is grieved ,thou walkest no longer in love" (v. 15). Love not only "thinketh no evil" (1 Cor. 13. 5), but love worketh no ill" (13. 10). Love is not only quick to discern good, and slow to impute evil, but love will not do anything which affects another injuriously in person, or reputation, or estate. Abstinence for the sake of others is "good," fair, and beautiful, and morally right because it is according to the law of love. "Destroy not him.... for whom Christ died" (v. 15). "For meat destroy not the work of God" (v. 20). A Sunday school superintendent went to the theatre. Afterward, learning that a member of his school was ill, he called to see him, and found him hopeless of salvation. "My dear boy," he began, "Jesus will——" "Hush!" was the wild answer: "don't talk to me about Jesus. Three months ago I saw you go to the theatre, and that caused me to go, and to-day I am a lost soul, and you are the cause of it." That superintendent said he would have been willing to give his life-work if he could have recalled that act.

TRAIN WRECKS.

Accident to Florida Fast Mail—Crash Near Fort Smith.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 22.— Seaboard Air Line train No. 43, known as the Florida fast mail, was wrecked at 2.45 this morning, about two miles south of Denmark. The fireman is reported killed and Engineer Petit slightly injured.

The conductor, baggagemaster and express messenger also were injured. No passengers were hurt. The entire train was derailed, and the engine landed forty feet from the main line.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 18.—Nineteen persons were injured, but none fatally, when south-bound passenger train No. 11, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, was wrecked at Rogers, 60 miles north of here, yesterday. Spreading rails caused the accident.

RACE TRACKS.

Deputation Urges Government to Stop Gambling.

Ottawa, Ont., despatch— Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. A. B. Aylesworth this morning received a delegation which strongly urged the Government to support legislation designed to prohibit race track gambling. The delegation consisted of Senator Jaffrey, Rev. Dr. Chown, Rev. Mr. Shearer, Rev. Dr. A. A. Cameron, Ottawa; Rev. Mr. Knox, Pembroke; Rev. W. E. Raney, Toronto; H. H. Millar, M. P., A. Wilson, M. P., C. J. Thornton, M. P., and Senator McMillan.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 177 car loads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday at the City Yards, consisting of 2185 cattle, 4,481 hogs, 3.624 sheep and lambs, 171 calves and 4 horses.

There were more cattle of a better class than usual. although the bulk was common to medium.

Trade was good for all classes, even the common eastern cattle were all taken.

Exporters.—There were , no export steers offered, consequently there were none sold for export. T. Connors bought a load of export bulls, weighing from 1,200 to 1,900 lbs. each, at $3.25 to $4.-75 per cwt.

Butchers.—George Rowntree bought 760 cattle for the Harris Abattoir. Butchers' steers and heifers, at $4.20 to $5.35; cows, $1.75 to $4.60; bulls, $2.50 to $4.75 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Mr. Murby bought 350 cattle at following quotations: 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.—There was a strong market for a large delivery of milkers and springers, several buyers from Montreal, Ottawa and Cookstown, as well as many dairymen and farmers in the vicinity of Toronto. The many sales reported below show that prices ranged from $35 to $75 each.

Veal Calves.—Moderate receipts of veal calves sold readily at $3 to $6.50, and a few extra quality at $7 to $7.50 per cwt. More good to choice veals would have sold.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were large and prices firmer. Export ewes, $3.50 to $4; culls and rams, $2.50 to $3; lambs, $5.50 t8 $6, or an average of $5.75 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices were unchanged for to-day, but Mr. Harris' and in fact all the dealers' prospects are for lower quotations. Selects, fed and watered, $7.65, and $6.40, f.o.b cars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were small, only about 100 bushels of barley offering, and selling at 65c.

Hay, quiet and firm, with sales of 15 loads at $16 to $22 for timothy, and at $10 to $12 for clover.

Straw, quiet, a load of bundled selling at $16 a ton.

Straw nominal at $17 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with prices ruling at $10.50 to $11.

Wheat, white, new	$1 07	$1 08
Do., red, new	1 07	0 00
Do., goose	1 02	1 03
Oats, bush	0 43	0 44
Peas, bush	0 75	0 90
Barley, bush	0 64	0 65
Rye, bush	0 75	0 76
Hay, timothy, ton	16 00	22 00
Do., mixed, ton	10 00	12 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	0 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, No. 1, bush.	7 50	8 00
Timothy	1 40	1 60
Dressed hogs	10 50	11 00
Butter, dairy	0 27	0 30
Do., inferior	0 22	0 24
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 40	0 45
Do., fresh	0 30	0 35
Chickens, lb.	0 12	0 14
Ducks, lb.	0 12	0 14
Turkeys, lb.	0 17	0 20
Geese, lb.	0 10	0 11
Fowl, lb.	0 08	0 10
Apples, bbl.	1 75	3 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 55	0 65
Beef, hindquarters.	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	5 00	6 50
Do., choice, carcass	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcass	6 50	7 00
Mutton, per cwt.	7 00	8 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	9 50	10 50
Lamb, per cwt	9 00	10 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-pound bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—November 98 7-8, December 96 5-8c, May 99 1-4c.

Oats—November 34 1-2c, December 33 1-8c, May 35 3-4c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—Liverpool and London cables for cattle are firm, at 12 3-4 to 13 3-4c per pound for live cattle, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 to 10 3-8c per pound.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 544 white and 157 colored; sales, 394 at 11 3-8c, balance at 11 5-16c; board adjourned to second Thursday in April, 1910.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day the offerings were 845 colored and 225 white; 11c was offered and refused. The board will adjourn for the season next Thursday.

HORSE EXCHANGE.

West Toronto.—Trade at the Horse Market this week has been the best yet months. A far better demand was felt from all quarters of the country than a week ago. Horses were shipped to Western Canada, Quebec, to various points throughout Ontario and to the United States.

On Monday and Wednesday about 100 horses were sold, the heavy draught class being in best demand and bringing best prices, which ranged about the same as a week ago at $180 to $225. To-day the consignment of 27 English shires and fillies which arrived here ten days ago, were sold. These animals, which will be almost entirely used for breeding purposes, were sold to local buyers and to purchasers from the State of Michigan. Mr. Chambers, who brought the imported stock across the ocean, was very pleased with the result of to-day's sale. Prices realized were high, ranging from $300 to as high as $625 per head. The general range of prices this week was as follows: Heavy draught, $180 to $225; general purpose, $140 to $175; wagon and express horses, $150 to $190; drivers, $100 to $160; serviceably sound, $25 to $80.

MONTERAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—About 1,100 head of butchers' cattle 90 milch cows and springers—more than three-quarters of them being springers—156 calves, 1,200 sheep and lambs, and 1,100 hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. Trade was good, with an inative demand for good beef. A few of the Northwest cattle sold at about 5c per lb. and a little over. Pretty good animals sold at 3 1-4 to 4 1-2c: common stock, 2 to 3c per lb.: lean canners sold at from 1-1-2 to 2c per lb.: milch cows old at from $30 to $60 each. Grass-fed calves sold at 2 1-2 to 4 1-2c per lb.: good veals at 5 to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at 2 1-2 to 3 3-4 per lb.; lambs at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 8 1-2c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of trade continues fairly large. Sorting orders for general drygoods are coming forward freely, the mild weather being particularly helpful in this respect. It is generally reported that stocks of fall goods in the country are being cleared up nicely and that the end of the season will find shelves depleted.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say general wholesale trade continues of good volume. Letter orders for sorting lines are coming in and spring business is assuming record proportions for this time of the year. All lines of falls good at retail are selling well and business, while not as good as it was in October, is still of good volume.

Winnipeg reports say trade there and throughout the province holds brisk and fall lines are being cleared up in all directions.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say business throughout the province continues in good volume.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of business done during the week compares favorably with the preceding one.

Hamilton reports say general trade there holds steady. The sorting business in fall lines of drygoods, etc., is active and the total volume of the season's business will show a heavy increase over that of last year.

London reports say a good steady business is moving there in all lines of goods.

Ottawa reports say wholesale and retail trade continues to move satisfactorily and prospects for the winter and spring trade are improving as time goes on.

ASTOR'S YACHT.

His Friends Unable to Find Any Trace of the Vessel.

New Yor, Nov. 22.—Fear that Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal, with the owner and his son Vincent aboard, may have been disabled in the West Indian hurricane of last week was further increased to-day by the failure of the various vessels known to be seeking the whereabouts of the missing yacht to report her.

Neither at the New York Maritime Exchange nor at the headquarters here of the United Wireless Co., which had sent out a general inquiry for the Astor yacht yesterday had any word calculated to allay the anxiety of Col. Astor's friends been received.

KING MANUEL.

Brilliant Company Greet Portugal's at Guildhall.

London, Nov. 22.— King Manuel of Portugal, who is supposed to be in England in search of a royal spouse, had a great reception in London to-day. He spent the night at Windsor Castle, and early this morning entrained for London. On his arrival at Paddington Station, London's welcome began. The route which he took from the station to the Guildhall was gayly decorated, and the streets along the way were crowded with people, who cheered the young monarch enthusiastically.

On arrival at the Guildhall King Manuel found a brilliant company to greet him. The Lord Mayor, Sir John Knill, on behalf of the city of London presented the King with an illuminated address enclosed in a gold casket, which was adorned with gems.

In reply to the presentation address, King Manuel expressed his pleasure at the warm welcome he had received. He said he hoped with all his heart that the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, which alliance was registered in history, would forever remain as cordial as it was at the present time.

STORM OVER .

Vessel Owners Were Warned and Only One Life Was Lost.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 22.—The second severe storm of the autumn season on the great lakes completely abated to-day, and marine traffic was resumed with vigor, which annually characterizes the closing days of the shipping season. While it is estimated that damage to the extent of probably $50,000 was suffered by the marine interests, yet the loss was not so great as in past storms. Boat owners were warned in time, and practically all sought shelter. During the storm only one life was lost, although five vessels were caught and partially wrecked.

VESSEL ASHORE.

Steamer Wm. H. Mack Aground Near Muskegon.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 22.—Driven by a fierce northeast gale, the steamer William H. Mack dragged her anchor from Bay Mills yesterday, and is high and nearly dry on the long sloping beach at Bank Point, off this harbor. Small harbor tugs, which went to the vessel's assistance, could do nothing, and larger tugs have been ordered from Chicago.

The Mack is a steel steamer of 5,000 tons displacement, and is valued at $235,000. She is owned by the Jenkins Steamship Co., of Cleveland. To move her may necessitate the dredging of a channel.

ROME BURNED.

Steamer's Crew Made Their Escape in the Yawl.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch—The steamer Rome, owned by J. W. Norcross, Toronto, was burned at 3 this morning at Luna Island, near Detour. She is a total loss. The crew escaped in the yawl and were picked up by the Strathcona, arriving at the Soo at noon to-day. The fire started between the decks, but the exact cause of it is not known. She carried a cargo of cement and hay, a portion of the cement being consigned to the Algoma Commercial Co. Captain Stephens was in charge of the Rome. The crew numbered 25.

The Rome was owned by the Consolidated Steamship Company of Port Arthur, and J. W. Norcross & Co., 8-10 Wellington street, are eastern agents of that company.

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Balfour Hedges on Tariff Reform Question.

Chaplin Wants Small Tax Placed on Food.

What Government May Do—O'Connor on Situation.

London, Nov. 22.—Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, speaking to-night at a great mass meeting in Manchester, stated his belief that tariff reform is the only practical alternative to the Lloyd-George budget. He said at the same time, however, he would never give his adherence to any fiscal reform, of importance calculated to increase the ordinary cost of living to the working classes. He did not believe that result would follow. He thought the cotton industry was going to gain in two ways; firstly, by a commercial treaty-making power whereby Britain would get justice for her manufactures, and, secondly, by colonial preference. So long as the colonies chose to give a preference Britain must gain enormously. It was impossible to doubt that the gain which accrued now would augment year by year, and that as the great sister States increased in population and wealth preference would mean more and more to the great industries of this country. (Cheers.) British and American prosperity, Mr. Balfour contended, grew up contemporaneously with the imposition of high protective duties

The budget was a combination of bad finance and muddle-headed Socialism. The method of dealing with licenses was abominable and unjust. The idea that the lot of any man could be improved by destroying private ownership in land was perfect folly. No man should be taxed according to the kind of property in which his wealth happened to be invested. The issue raised in the budget could not be decided by the Chinese labor majority of 1900. Whatever would be the result of the trial which was going to take place, he believed Lord Lansdowne was right. The House of Lords was no longer co-equal in authority, but it would be absolutely fatal to free institutions if it were deprived of the power of saying: "There are some matters of such grave moment that the country must declare itself before we give our assent." The main function of the second Chamber, he asserted, was to see that the Government of the country was a popular one.

A TAX ON FOOD.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, who also spoke at Manchester, said: "The attacks on tariff reform must be met by a frank avowal that if they are to have taxes on manufactures, they must also have some taxation on imported food, small as this may be. It was absolutely essential for the policy of preference and the future of British agriculture. These taxes must be offset by a readjustment of the existing duties on food."

NO COMPROMISE WITH PEERS.

London, Nov. 22.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education, seaking at Hull to-night, made the important announcement in behalf of the Government that it would refuse to entertain any negotiations or compromise with the Peers over the budget.

Beyond this announcement all is conjecture regarding the development of the political situation. Some prominent Liberals still are of the opinion that Mra. Asquith will resign on the rejection of the budget. Others believe that he will ask the King to create a large body of Liberal Peers, recalling that the Irish Church disetablishment bill was allowed to pass the Lords on Gladstone's threat to create new Peers.

Mr. Balfour's speech at Manchester satisfied his followers, inasmuch as it adopts tariff reform as the party cry, but it cannot be regarded as an election manifesto, since it fails to define what he understands by tariff reform. As to his exact views on tariff reform Mr. Balfour was silent, except to say that he would not touch tariff reform "if it were to increase the ordinary cost of living of the working classes."

The Liberals in the election campaign will evidently concentrate their whole attack on the House of Lords, in which they will have the energetic assistance of the Irish party. John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party, speaking in Dublin to-night, declared that they refused to throw themselves into the arms of the tariff reformers or to back up the Houseof Lords, Ireland's deadly enemies. The Nationalists had long waited to strike a blow at the Lords.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Province, R. I., Nov. 22. —T. P. O'Connor, the British member of Parliament, and a prominent advocate of home rule for Ireland, when interviewed here to-night, following the addresses which he has been delivering in the United States for the past month, said regarding the House of Lords' rejection of the budget:

"I hear with joy the announcement that the House of Lords has resolved to reject the budget. It marks the beginning of the end of the mischievous progress and reform, and especially all progress and reform, and especailly all progress and reform in Ireland. The Lords will make home rule for Ireland not only inevitable, but will accelerate its advent perhaps by a year."

THE LABOR MEN.

Carpenters' Union Asked to Amalgamate in a Year.

Toronto, despatch — At this morning's session of the American Federation of Labor it was decided that the two unions of carpenters, one of which is now in the federation, and the other of which is seeking entrance, should amalgamate and come in as one body within a year. In the meantime all lawsuits and other legal actions between the two are to be dropped, they are to get together, settle their differences, unite and come in the parent body. One of the existing unions is the Amalgamated Carpenters. It is already affiliated with the federation.

Through General President Daley, of the metal workers, an apology was tendered to Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison at the convention of the Federation of Labor this morning.

The metal workers were the ones which went on strike and caused the trouble with the Bucks Stove and Range Company.

GOT TIN BOX.

Jackson Angevine, 80 Years Old Falls For an Old Game.

Family Curious About the Precious Box Mr. Angevine Bought.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 22.— Jackson Angevine 80 years old, one of the best known men in the county, a resident of La Salle, last Wednesday fell a victim to confidence men, losing $1,200. The family is reticent about the details of the affair, which took place in this city.

Mr. Angevine met two men here by appointment after he had drawn the necessary funds from a local bank. With the pair, the aged man went to a hotel and there was shown the prize, packed in a tin box. The tin box was given into Mr. Angevine's care after the transfer of his money and he went home.

There was considerable curiosity among the members of the family as to the contents of the box, which, when it was opened, was found to contain a miscellaneous lot of junk, with this note on top: "By this time we are in Canada."

Angevine, who is one of the wealthiest farmers in this part of the country, did not notify the police authorities here or the authorities in La Salle.

CAN RAISE DEAD.

Makes Successful Tests With Rabbits and Dogs.

New Yor, Nov. 22.—Many medical men of the city for several months have been interested in a young woman who came from France not long ago and declared she could bring the dead to life.

In several experiments with rabbits and dogs Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch showed to the satisfaction of large gatherings of physicians that she could under certain conditions accomplish the fact by the use of electricity.

Dr. Robinovitch is equally sure that she can do the same thing with human beings. She insists that when her electric machine is put into practical use it will be possible not only to restore life in the body of a man shocked to death by electricity, but to save many victims of an overdose of chloroform or ether. In fact she sees no reason why anybody who suffers from sudden collapse of the cardiac and respiratory organs may not be restored to consciousness, provided, of course, there is no organic disease and the victim is not so far gone that chemical changes have taken place.

SWEPT DOWN.

Train Struck by Avalanche and Engineer Killed.

North Bend, B. C., Nov. 22—Engineer Gough, of Kamloops, was killed and two trainmen were badly injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific last night a few miles west of here.

A snowslide struc the engine of the freight train just after it had emerged from a tunnel, and carried the locomotive and four cars over an embankment down 300 feet into the Fraser below. The engineer was not seen again. Fireman Mackay jumped. He sustained a broken arm, while Brakesman Foster, of Kamloops, was given a severe shaking up.

Three cars were derailed besides those carried over into the river. A blinding snowstorm was raging at the time. The slide missed the eastbound passenger train by half an hour.

TIRED OF HIM.

Want Brantford's Labor Gazette Correspondent Removed.

Brantford despatch — The Trades and Labor Council in session last night decided to ask the Department of Labor at Ottawa to remove J. C. Watt, the Brantford correspondent of the Labor Gazette, the members stating that Mr. Watt had grown out of touch with labor conditions and it was hinted that Mr. Watt was too friendly with manufacturing interests. Mr. Watt for the past three years has been assessment commissioner here.

SHEA FREED.

His Shooting of Former London Boy Called Self-Defence.

Sandwich despatch—Peter Shea, of Detroit, who shot Harry Norrie, a former London, Ont., resident, at the Windsor roller rink last April, was charged with attempted murder at the Assizes, but was acquitted by the jury after 15 minutes' deliberation. It was shown in evidence that Norrie visited the place on purpose to pick a quarrel with Shea. The jury considered that Shea shot in self-defence during the assault.

WATCH MORALS.

Montreal, Nov. 22. — Montreal is to have a board of morality to supervise its public morals, especially in connection with theatres, moving picture shows, gambling houses and other places. This was decided upon this afternoon by the police committee on recommendation of Chief of Police Campau, Detective O'Keefe was appointed president of the new board, and he will be given two or three constables as assistants.

WORE STOLEN HAT.

Young Woman Who Operated in Department Store Sentenced.

Toronto despatch — Mrs. Georgina Davey, the young matron who was caught by an assistant at Simpson's marching out in all the bravery of a new hat, ignorant that a tag was giving her away, was sentenced to 20 days in jail yesterday by Judge Denton on a charge of theft.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., saw evidences of insanity in the attempt to march out adorned with the ill-gotten apparel.

On searching the defendant's house the police found too much evidence of method in the lady's madness and His Honor remarked that it was not a case for a suspended sentence.

The Brandon Shoe Company, recently burned out at Aylmer, will remove to Brantford.

DOG RAN, TOO

Man Tries Dynamite For Removal of Dog.

Ties Explosive to Animal's Collar Then Sprints His Hardest.

Lathrobe, Pa., Nov. 22.—Wearying of the burden of supporting a small dog of which he was the possessor, John Pinto, a Bradenville miner, yesterday conceived the idea of its painless removal by means of dynamite. Procuring a stick of the explosive, Pinto attached it to the dog's collar, lighted the fuse, waited till the crackling assured him it was well ignited, then with the parting injunction to the dog to "sitta down, nice-a da Fido," he took to his heels.

But Fido did not "sitta down." Instead he wagged his tail, emitted a merry yelp and dashed after his fleeing master. Pinto, hearing the dog behind him, raced madly up the road, fearing every instant to be blown to smithereens.

Nearing the village, Pinto made for a house which stands close to the road and, letting out a link, sought its shelter at top speed. As he reached the door faithful Fido was close at his heels.

With a yell of terror Pinto bounded across the threshold, slamming the door in the dog's face just as the explosion occurred. The windows were shattered, the door unhinged and a huge hole was torn in the ground, but Pinto escaped injury. Fido's fate was such as to render a burial unnecessary.

WORK OF SCENE PAINTER.

Miniature Cardboard Models Made of Every Stage Setting.

The theatrical scene painter often works in the playhouse itself, where you will find him on a platform at the top of a flight of iron stairs at the back of the stage. This platform extends across the whole width of the rear wall and is known as the paint bridge.

In the centre of it is a table about 12 feet long and 3 feet wide, in some cases covered with thick plate glass. Along its edge is a row of earthen pots about 4 inches in diameter, filled with different colored paints. The scenic artist, however, does not use "paint," he always uses "color." This table is his palette.

He must have vast spaces for his work, as the great sheets must hang at full length. For this reason the rear of a theatre stage, though bleak, dusty and uninviting, is a commodious place. On both sides of the paint bridge you will find various canvasses of different size. Here will be an immense sheet cut to the dimensions of a back drop, and on the other side of the bridge you will find smaller canvasses.

These are mounted on a small frame and suspended by ropes worked by means of pulleys and windlasses, so that each may be raised or lowered as the artist wishes. Back of the paint bridge is the supply room, where paint and other materials are kept in wholesale quantities.

Here, too, the little models are made that form so important a part of the scenic artist's work. The building of an original stage setting is a matter of much thought and considerable time. In the first place, says the Green Book, the artist reads the manuscript of the play tobe presented, or else he receives ideas from the author or manager as to what is wanted.

There is a great difference in authors—also managers. Some know to the last tack in the carpet just the way the scene must be built. Others have only a vague idea and leave most of the work to the artist's imagination. Usually the artist and the manager and the stage carpenter get together and map it out.

Then the artist makes a detailed drawing on cardboard of each scene, and this is carefully painted in water colors. If the scene is an interior, the most minute details of the furnishings are shown. Suppose, for instance, it is the interior of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Then the old-fashioned bed with the patchwork quilt is shown, and the old rag carpet is on the floor. Even the little fireplace with its burning logs is there—the fire in which is represented by red isinglass.

The amount of patience and time that are expended on some of these little models is amazing. If, for instance, in the foreground of a rural scene is shown an old vine grown tree even the raised irregularities in the bark are depicted and the tiny flowers upon the vines are shown. An elaborate model of a scene nicely adjusted to the business of the play, to the construction of the stage, to the mechanical arrangements of the scene, with its mathematical perspective, and the ornamental detail is the labor of about a week.

When it is finished the manager looks it over, and if he is satisfied with it he can buy it outright for $50, and have some one else take up the scenery, or he can negotiate with the artist who made it to complete the setting of the play.

Each piece of scenery has a technical name. The canvas that forms the background is caled the back drop. The isolated partitions that are set one back of the other at the side of the stage are the wings. Then there are the single leg drop; but if the canvas reaches not only across the bridge, but spreads to the floor on both sides it is known as a double leg drop. The sky, ceiling and overhanging foliage are the borders.

If a scene painter is employed exclusively by one theatre, he is assisted by the stage carpenter and the property man. This is the case in the stock houses that are obliged to keep one or two artists busy preparing for a change of scene every week; but a many instances the scenic artist is a free lance who uses the theatre merely as a convenient place, and who contracts for work with any manager who wants it. In that event, though he bids on the entire production and signs the contract for it, the carpentering and building are done by his business partners or assistants.

In these days scene painting has become a business, and many artists have severed themselves from theatres and theatrical managers and have established factories that are operated on exactly the same basis as are other manufacturing establishments. Some of them send out salesmen with title model stages and any number of books filled with photographs of act drops and other scenes from which the theatrical managers all over the country can select.

In this way the manufacture can copy a design many times and sell at a lower price than he would have to ask for original work. He argues that a theatre is Seattle is just as well off for having a curtain exactly like one in New Orleans and Detroit, and the managers agree with him.

"There is no limit to the study required for the work," says one of the guild. "Every country on the globe is at one time or another depicted, and every period in the world's history may be called on for material. Every new thing that is invented gets to the stage, and we have to look it up and see how it is made, so that we can copy it."

TORONTO