

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 111.
JULY 17, 1904.

Asa's Good Reign—2 Chron. 14:1-12.

Commentary.—1. Reformation under Asa (vs. 1-5). 1. City of David—Jerusalem. Asa his son—Abijah had many sons (chap. xiii:21). Reigned—Asa reigned 41 years. Was quiet—That is, they had no wars. Ten years—This was probably the result, largely, of Abijah's great victory over Jeroboam. "These 10 years of rest are naturally to be assigned to the beginning of Asa's reign; later on there was a rest of 20 years" (compare chap. xv: 10 with xv: 19). 2. Good and right—After the division of the kingdom not one of the 19 kings that ruled over Judah were good. Asa was the first good king of Judah. He followed the commandments of God with his whole heart, and in that respect was like David. In 12 eyes of God—God—He aimed at pleasing God. 2. He saw God's eye always upon him. 3. God approved of what he did.—Henry.

3. He took away—This statement, which is again repeated in verse 5, seems to be contradicted in chap. xv: 17, where it is said "the high places were not taken away out of Israel." There are different ways of explaining this apparent discrepancy. "Perhaps the best explanation is that Asa made a great effort to remove these from his kingdom and was largely successful, but that notwithstanding all his efforts he failed of complete success. The writer does not say that he took away 'all' the high places.—Terry. High places—It was the practice of their idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or mountains, supposing they were nearer to God and Heaven. From the time of the judges God's people had of ten sacrificed to Jehovah on high places (Judges iii: 4, 7; vi: 26, 27). It was in so doing there was great danger that their worship would degenerate into heathenish idolatry, as it often did. Images—"Pillars."—R. V. The pillar or obelisk was a monolith standing by an altar as a symbol of the god worshipped at the altar. In later days an image took the place of the pillar, that is, the mere symbol was succeeded by the likeness of the god.—Smith, Groves.—Asherim—The plural name for the plural Asherim and Ashereth, and is another form for Ashereth, the goddess of the Zidonians. Asherah was their female, as Baal was their male divinity. In the plural it is often used to designate the general sense of idols.—Whedon's Com.

4. To seek the Lord—Compare chap. xv: 12, 13. Asa commanded the people to observe all the divine institutions which they had been utterly neglecting. After destroying idolatry Asa revived religious worship: 1. by his personal example and 2. by his use of his authority, 5. Images—"Sun images."—R. V. The original word is different from the one used in verse 3. "The Hebrew word is of uncertain meaning, and it is possible that no kind of image is meant, but rather the hearth on which the sacred fire was kept. The Hebrew root means to be hot."—Cam. Bib. Was quiet—The people obeyed the commands of Asa and sought the Lord (chap. xv).

II. Asa's military defenses (vs. 6-8). 6. Built fenced cities—Probably restored the fortresses which Shishak, the King of Egypt, had taken and dismantled (chap. xii: 24). The kingdom of Judah had probably been tributary to Egypt since the time of Shishak (chap. xii: 24), but now Asa discerned a favorable time to throw off this foreign yoke, and while the land was unguarded by the Egyptians he fortified his kingdom.—Terry. Lord had given—Asa had not gained rest and success by his own valor, but God had given it. Land—Land—That is, while the land was unoccupied and unguarded by their enemies and they were free to go at their own pleasure. Sought the Lord—It is always good to seek the Lord, those who pursue the world meet with vexation of spirit, but God gives peace and prosperity, and real prosperity can only come from God. S. Targets and spears—See R. V. "The Hebrew word here rendered target means a large shield." W. E. Barnes. Out of Judah—Asa's army, divided into heavy armed soldiers, carrying spears, belonging to Judah, and light-armed bowmen belonging to Benjamin. All these—This does not mean that Asa had an army of his own, but that he had an army of composed European armies or our standing army; but there were in Judah and Benjamin this number of men capable of bearing arms and liable to be called into service.

III. Asa defeats the Ethiopians (vs. 9-15). 9. Zerah the Ethiopian—He probably belonged to the same dynasty as Shishak (chap. xii: 24), for his army was composed of the same nations. This proves him to have been an Egyptian and not, as some have thought, an Arabian or Asiatic king. A thousand thousand—This is the largest collected army of which we hear in the Scripture. But some think that the number is not to be taken literally, and that a thousand thousand signifies a very great host too great to number. Three hundred chariots—The chariots, though comparatively few, are mentioned because Asa himself had none at all. Mareshah—One of the cities which had been fortified by Rehoboam (chap. xi: 8). It was probably near the western border of Judah, about 25 miles southwest of Jerusalem.

11. Cried unto the Lord—Asa saw that his hope of success was not in any effort he might be able to make, but in God. His faith and courage mounted high, and with boldness he pressed his case. Nothing with thee—See R. V. It is alike to thee to help the powerful or the weak, thou canst as easily help the weak as the strong.—Spence Com. In thy name—That is, by thy commission, in confidence of thy assistance, and for the maintenance of thy honor and service and people.—Benson. We go—Although relying on God for victory, yet Asa made the best preparation possible, and went out to meet the enemy. Against thee—Asa thus made the battle of the Lord's and called upon him to maintain his own honor. 12. The Lord smote—But not without the help of Asa and his Jewish and Benjaminite forces. Filled with terror, the vast Ethiopian hordes fled to the south.

Practical Survey.
The circumstances under which Asa came to the throne were not favorable to the spirit of reform. The idolatry encouraged in Solomon's later years was

further fostered by Rehoboam. Abijah, father of Asa, "walked in the sins of his father," Rehoboam, in whose reign it is said, "Judah did according to all the abominations of the nations which the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel" (1 Kings xv: 3, xv: 22-24). Asa had doubtless seen the debasing effects of idolatry and had resolved that on coming to the kingdom he would seek to bring about a reformation. Our lesson tells how thoroughly he carried out his purpose and the happy results. A genuine reformation—Idolatry abolished. It is probable that Solomon, as well as Rehoboam, repented before his death of his own sin and idolatry, but neither made any effort to bring about a reformation. Idol and idol worship remained. If Abijah had simply fallen in with the prevailing conditions. Immediately upon his ascension, Asa set about the work of reformation. He had not only abolished the worship of idols, but he destroyed the signs of idolatry in the land. While these remained they were a continual source of temptation to the people to return to idolatry.

The worship of Jehovah restored. He was the God of Israel, their rightful Sovereign and Lord (Eccl. iii: 13-15). No reformation can be complete which did not recognize Him and restore His worship. All thorough reformation, whether of the individual or the people, begins by putting away sin, and as far as possible, putting away the exalting of God of sin, and ends in the exalting of God to the supreme place in the heart and life. All other reformation is spurious, and a failure.

A prudent king (vs. 6, 7). "In time of peace prepare for war." Asa did not settle down at ease because there was peace. He knew that Judah had enemies who might at any time rise up against them. His counsel to Judah was, "The Lord hath given us rest on every side, therefore let us build" (v. 7). "Let us now prepare for the war when it comes." Though God may have done much for us we must not be "at ease in Zion." "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We too have enemies (Eph. vi: 12). They may attack us at any time (1 Peter v: 8). We need to be constantly on the watch, armed and equipped for the fight (Eph. vi: 10-18). Victory through faith. (vs. 11, 12). Asa had done all that wisdom and prudence dictated to do, and he was just such an emergency, but as he saw a force outnumbering his own two to one and with vastly superior equipment, he felt that only God could give the victory. He prepared as though he must fight alone, when the test came he depended wholly on God for victory. God honored his faith and gave him a signal triumph over his foes. If we fail to make use of every means of strength which God has placed within our reach we will find ourselves weak, helpless and defeated in the test.

Some lessons: 1. Faith in God rises superior to all other opposing influences. 2. In the conflict, while not casting away its own resources, it nevertheless expects victory from God. 3. The cause of God's people is the cause of God. 4. True faith sees God's word and God's honor involved in the conflict, and, losing sight of self, cries for God to vindicate Himself.—John S. McGeary.

HELD TRAIN BY FORCE.

Malone National Guards Threatened the Conductor and Stopped the Train.
Ottawa, Ont., report: An incident which occurred in connection with the visit to Ottawa on Dominion Day of the Malone Company of the National Guard of New York may lead to the issue of an order forbidding the visit of Canadian militia to the United States, and American soldiers to Canada. Among the visitors from Malone on Dominion Day were the members of the Ladies' Military Corps of that town. Two trains were scheduled to leave Ottawa within a few minutes before the visit of Malone without delay, and the second was for Cornwall. The first train on which the National Guard and the Ladies' Company were traveling, pulled out sharp at 10.30. It had only left the station a few minutes when it was discovered that five of the young ladies from Malone had been left behind.

The officers of the National Guard, without consulting the conductor, stopped the train. The five missing girls had, in the meantime, been put aboard the Cornwall train, and orders telegraphed ahead to Cornwall to hold the Malone train there so that they might be transferred. The conductor of the first train, knowing that the second one was close behind, and fearing disaster, ordered the engineer to proceed, and again the Malone men stopped the train by applying the emergency brakes. Their men were placed on guard, and the officers were placed to throw the train crew into the Rideau River unless five missing girls were put on board. Fortunately the second train was running slowly, otherwise a rear-end collision would have taken place. It was stopped in time and the quintette of Malone soldiers in forcibly taking possession of the train has given a great deal of offence, and it is said that representations will be made to Washington upon the subject. Mr. Gays, general manager of the Ottawa and New York Railway, admits the accuracy of the statement that the first train was held by the Malone soldiers.

U. S. Version of the Story.

A special despatch from Malone gives the U. S. version of the story. It says:—"The arrangement with Capt. A. J. Miller, of Company E, was that the train should not be put on until 10.30 that night, and not then if any of the girls of the ladies' company were missing. The train was started before the time agreed upon, and without Captain Miller being notified. He stopped the train twice before the conductor came to explain what the trouble was. Captain Miller explained matters, but the conductor again started the train. This time the emergency brakes were applied, resulting in the breaking of a coupling and the abrupt stopping of the train. By the time the damage was repaired, another train, on which the missing members of the ladies' military company were transferred. The officers were justly indignant over the treatment given them by the railroad officials, as represented by the conductor of the train. It was only after threatening to place the conductor under military arrest that he consented to hold the train."

GREAT RAINS IN MISSOURI. Cause Overflow of the Kaw River and Flood Armourdale.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—One-half of Armourdale, the packing house town in the suburbs, on the Kansas side, is under water on account of the overflow of the Kaw River. The water is still rising at a rapid rate, and conditions approaching the great flood of 1903 are feared. The river is higher than at any time since then. Other suburbs also are flooded, and hundreds of laboring people have left their homes.

West of Kansas City, along the Kaw, that stream is bank full, and is doing great damage at North Topeka. Law, butaries are rising. There has been at

most incessant rain in this part of the southwest for five days. This great volume of water is coming this way, doing great damage in its course.

All last night a steady downpour of rain fell here, and in many parts of Kansas, and to-day it continued. Morning found the water still rising, and Armourdale, and gradually spreading over the town until one-half of the place was under from one to five feet of water. To-day the water has reached the live stock exchange, and drove the occupants from its basement floor. Forecaster O'Connor, however, said that there hardly would be a repetition of last year's disastrous flood. Railway traffic west of here is badly demoralized.

GYANZSE JONG CAPTURED.

An Entire Day's Fighting of Most Brilliant Character in Thibet.

London, July 11.—(Toronto Globe).—The correspondent of the Times writes from the British force at Gyantse, in Thibet, says: "The breach in the walls of the Gyantse jong was made, and an entire day's fighting of the most brilliant character, and in accordance with the plan. Three assaulting columns moved in which I telegraphed an outline of the night. After establishing the summit to house, fighting in the morning and marching steadily toward their objective. There was a series of explosions at 4 this morning, proving the success of the operation. Later events proceeded from house to house, fighting and meeting stubborn opposition, but losing few men, though, to the sincere regard of the whole vi. 12). They were attacked us at any time (1 Peter v: 8). We need to be constantly on the watch, armed and equipped for the fight (Eph. vi: 10-18). Victory through faith. (vs. 11, 12). Asa had done all that wisdom and prudence dictated to do, and he was just such an emergency, but as he saw a force outnumbering his own two to one and with vastly superior equipment, he felt that only God could give the victory. He prepared as though he must fight alone, when the test came he depended wholly on God for victory. God honored his faith and gave him a signal triumph over his foes. If we fail to make use of every means of strength which God has placed within our reach we will find ourselves weak, helpless and defeated in the test.

After thoroughly establishing themselves in possession along the southern fringe of houses under the jong the Gurkhas made a gallant attempt to carry off the main gate of the jong, but were too strongly defended in spite of well-aimed fire from the guns. They directed a series of fire operations in the afternoon. General Macdonald chose a spot in the defenses on the extreme east of the jong and directed a heavy fire upon it. At last the concentration of the Thibetans, who had attempted a gallant defense, were driven to abandon their position. A party of Gurkhas, with reinforcements from the Royal artillery, climbed an almost precipitous ascent to the breach, scaling the rocks under magisterial covering work by the guns, which continued till the last possible moment over the head of the troops. When the first figure appeared on the summit there was a prolonged cheer, and then various companies scaled the rock and took a position along the broken wall. The task would have been of great difficulty even had the occupation been peaceful.

The casualties on our side were not fully reported, but certainly were small for the task, insignificant. The conductor of the task, insignificant. The conduct of the troops cannot fail to impress the Thibetans. In general, all concerned in the day's operations deserve the fullest credit for their energetic and beautifully-executed scheme against one of the strongest fortified places in Central Asia at a time when a successful and rapid operation was essential for the success of the campaign. The Thibetans developed a counter-attack against our right flank, keeping up a heavy bombardment for ninety minutes. The clearing of the jong, a necessary and difficult operation, is being continued by our forces. It is now fully cleared. Altogether it has been a good day and it is hoped a finally effective day's work.

It is worth 10 cents to clear your house of flies, and the packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will do it.

PUT DIGNITY ASIDE.

And Go Fishing for Souls, Says Dr. Dixon.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The fourth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America opened this evening in the Light Guard Armory by an evangelistic service conducted by Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston. This movement was organized in Chicago in 1891, and in the following year the meeting was held in this city, the keynote then being "Enlargement." This Year's Keyword is "Perfect and Promise." The greatest success, to-night's audience numbered four thousand.

Among the Canadian speakers on the program are Rev. Dr. Perry, pastor of Jarvis Street Church, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Trotter, pastor of University, and Dr. George A. Robinson, pastor of First Baptist Church, and an ex-Canadian, who has a prominent place, is Rev. C. A. Cooke, formerly pastor of Toronto, Street Baptist Church, who presided over the convention. The chorus comprises five hundred singers uniformly dressed in white, led by Mr. George A. Robinson.

The special C. P. R. train, which left Toronto at noon and took on delegates at various points en route, arrived at the evening meeting. Rev. Dr. Dixon delivered a powerful exposition on the text, "He that winneth souls is wise." His experience was that the average audience comprised 50 per cent. of the unconverted, whereas only 10 per cent. go to the churches. The devil had made a master stroke when he suggested to preachers that it was undignified to preach outside a consecrated building. Dr. Dixon's open-air preaching was objected to on the score of dignity, and he found that the question of dignity, and he found that the only time in which it was mentioned, with awful emphasis, is where Solomon says, "Great folly is set in dignity," and Solomon strictly meant to say, "that any fool can be dignified." Christians should put dignity aside and go fishing for souls.

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Markets

Farmers were prevented marketing their produce to-day by the rain, receipts in consequence being very light. Wheat steady, 100 bushels of white selling at 92c, 200 bushels of red winter at 92c, and 100 bushels of goose at 76 to 77c. Oats firm, 100 bushels selling at 37 1/2c. Butter in good supply, with sales of dairy at 15 to 18c. Eggs firmer at 18 to 20c per dozen.

Hay dull with no changes in prices; 10 loads sold at \$9 to \$10 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw \$9 to \$10 a ton for two loads.

Dressed hogs are a little firmer. Light sold at \$7.50 to \$7.60, and heavy at \$6.75 to \$7.

Wheat, white bushel, 92c; red, 92c; spring, 90c; goose, 76 to 77c; oats, 37 to 38c; peas, 65 to 66c; barley, 41 to 42 1/2c; hay, timothy, ton, \$9 to \$10.50; clover, \$7 to \$8; dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.60; eggs, dozen, 18 to 20c; butter, dairy, 16 to 18c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, spring, lb, 17 to 20c; turkeys, cabbage, dozen, \$1 to \$1.50; beef, hind-quarters, \$9 to \$10.50; forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5; choice, carcass, \$7.50 to \$8.25; medium, carcass, \$6.75 to \$7.50; mutton, cwt, \$7 to \$8.50; veal, cwt, \$7.50 to \$8.50; lamb, spring, lb, 12 1/2c.

British Live Stock Markets

London, July 9.—Canadian cattle are firm at 11 1/2c to 13c per lb; refrigerator beef, 10 1/8c to 10 1/4c per lb.

The Cheese Markets.

London, July 9.—There were 1,695 boxes of cheese boarded at to-day's meeting of the board—515 white, balance colored. No sales were made; the bidding ranged from 7c to 7 1/2c. At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairy-men's Association here today, 32 factories offered 1,938 boxes of cheese. The sales were: A. W. Grant bought 128 boxes at 7 3/8c; Alexander bought 178 boxes at 7 3/8c; D. A. McPherson bought 275 boxes at 7 7/16c; J. Price bought 47 boxes at 7 7/16c; Fowler bought 125 boxes at 7 1/4c, and 30 boxes at 7 1/4c; 1019 boxes butter and 1155 boxes cheese carried over.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts at the City Cattle Market were 18 carloads, consisting of 157 cattle, 174 hogs, 302 sheep and lambs, 27 calves and 441 hogs to Park-Blackwell. The best exporters would not, have sold for more than \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt, and to bring the latter price would have to be stalled.

All offerings of sheep, lambs and calves were readily bought up at quotations given below.

Deliveries of hogs were not large, and prices were unchanged at \$5.15 for select, \$4.90 for lights and fats, \$3.50 to \$3.75 for sows and \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. for stags.

Exporters.—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt, and medium, \$3 per cwt.

Export bulls.—Choice export bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium at \$3.75 to \$4. Export cows.—Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Butchers' Choice picked lots of butcher's equal in quality to exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lb each, sold at \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50; common at \$3.50 to \$4; rough and inferior at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs, of good quality, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Stockers.—Choice yearling calves sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50; poorer grades and office colors sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25, according to quality.

Milk Cows.—Milk cows and springers sold at from \$28 to \$50.

Sheep.—Export ewes sold at \$3.85 to \$4.15; export bucks at \$3 to \$3.25.

Spring lambs.—Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Prices are straight loads, fed and watered, were \$5.15 per cwt, and \$4.90 for lights and fats.

Veal calves.—Prices ranged from \$2 to \$10 each, and \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

In Montreal wholesale trade has been a trifle quiet this week, but the volume of fall trade is comparing favorably with last year. Sales for the week are expected to expand, the buying being stimulated by the fine crop prospects and the continued steady influx of settlers. The outlook for the fall business is promising. Prices of staple manufacturers are steady. Jobbers are inclined to look for easier prices in cotton goods.

Trade in jobbing circles at Toronto has been quiet for goods for hot weather use, but the weather has favored retail sales of dry goods. A little more activity is shown in hardware. The fall business being booked is quite large, and the general prospects for trade are somewhat better. Prices are steady to firm, Cotton goods, however, are unsettled, owing to the larger prices of raw material. City trade is not as active as in past seasons, and few tourists have begun to arrive.

At Victoria and Vancouver the conditions of wholesale trade are sound. A fair seasonal movement is reported from distributing points to provincial trade centers. There is less demand from the Yukon owing to a glut of goods at Dawson.

In Winnipeg there has been good buying in jobbing trade circles for the fall in the expectation of a large increase in the season's turnover. The weather has been favorable for the crops and that has been a stimulating factor in fall business. Real estate speculation is still active.

In spite of the weather, which has not been altogether favorable, wholesale trade at Hamilton has been of fair proportions for this season. Prices inquiry for the fall is good. Prices are generally well maintained. The outlook is for a steadily increasing demand for fall and winter goods.

In London, as reported to Bradstreet's, the movement in jobbing trade circles is a trifle on the quiet side, as is usual at this season.

Ottawa wholesalers trade is moderately good for this time of the year.

CRISIS ON FRENCH SHORE.

St. John's, Nfld., July 11.—The cruiser Lavoisier, flagship of the French squadron, arrived here to-day. Her commander conferred with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, on the flagship Ariadne, of the British squadron, regarding the revival of serious friction along the French shore owing to misunderstandings between French and Newfoundland fishermen respecting their altered status under the new French shore treaty, which has not yet been ratified.

The authorities of both countries regarded the situation as very serious.

A BOAT ADRIFT FOR SIX DAYS.

Another Boat Load of Norge Survivors Picked Up.

Wives of Two Emigrants Attempted Suicide.

Danes Sent a Steamer in Search of Survivors.

Aberdeen, Scotland, July 11.—Another boat load containing seventeen survivors of the ill-fated Danish steamer Norge, which foundered off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, on June 28, were landed at Aberdeen to-night by the steamer trawler Largo Bay, a six hundred and twenty-seven souls are still missing. The contingent now being cared for at Aberdeen consists of 100 passengers, the third mate of the Norge, the quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer and one of the crew.

They departed at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. When both water and food were gone and when the occupants were almost too exhausted even to hope, the trawler hove in sight. This was on July 4, and when the boat was about 30 miles off St. Kilda. Those rescued had eked out an existence on two biscuits per day.

When they started from the ill-fated ship there was only one small cask of fresh water in the boat. Before the Largo Bay fell in with them the biscuits had been finished and the crew of thirst and hunger had set in. They were a gaunt and irrevocably as best they might, and strived to reach the coast of Scotland. From strips of life belts they constructed a crude sail. The men had scarcely strength enough to hold the oars.

When the survivors were dragged on board the trawler, the fishermen were obliged to forcibly prevent them from eating and drinking too much. Many of the survivors have severe wounds sustained in jumping from the decks of the sinking ship. The legs and arms of others were swollen from exposure and from the salt water. On their arrival at Aberdeen the survivors were taken to the Sailors' Home.

The third mate states that three other boats started with that rescued by the Largo Bay. One of these contained 32 persons, including several women and children. Another boat had fifteen men, with the second mate in charge. The third boat had ten men on board. The survivors parted company with the three boats on July 3.

For these boats the British gunboat Leda, a government fishing cutter chartered from Glasgow, and several other vessels are diligently searching.

Stornoway, Scotland, July 5.—The Danish authorities have chartered a steamer to search the Rockall, St. Kilda and Flannan Islands for survivors of the wrecked steamer Norge. Two children were among the rescued passengers of the Norge, died in the hospital here as a result of exposure.

Copenhagen, July 5.—Touching scenes were witnessed again to-day in the office of the United Steamship Company. The wives of two of the emigrants lost on the Norge attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but they were saved at the last moment. According to an order issued by the company small steamers have begun a search of the islands and waters in the neighborhood of Rockall for survivors. Crown Prince Frederik, who is recent in the absence of King Christian, has expressed condolence from several Sovereigns.

U. S. INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Hay Has Something To Say About Thibet.

London, July 2.—The Associated Press learns from a high British source that exchanges of views are taking place between America and Great Britain with respect to Thibet.

Being a dependency of China, the fate of Thibet is of considerable importance, especially to America, not because Americans have any interests of value in that country, but because its acquisition by any power would mean a violation of the principle of the integrity of China, which is the keynote of United States Secretary of State Hay's far eastern policy to which Great Britain has given adherence. Mr. Hay, therefore, has watched with the closest attention the British treatment of the Thibetan question and it is believed through Ambassador Choate has delicately presented the possible bearing of the British military procedure on Chinese integrity.

It is understood that the British Government frankly disavowed any ulterior purpose regarding Thibet territory, reiterating that it has no intention to permanently occupy Thibet and that Great Britain's motives are those already proclaimed by the British Government. This declaration the British Government announced that the Brigadier-General Macdonald's expedition is expected to retire so soon as the purposes for which it was organized have been achieved.

FRICION BETWEEN FRENCH AND NATIVE FISHERMEN.

St. John's, Nfld., July 11.—The cruiser Lavoisier, flagship of the French squadron, arrived here to-day. Her commander conferred with Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, on the flagship Ariadne, of the British squadron, regarding the revival of serious friction along the French shore owing to misunderstandings between French and Newfoundland fishermen respecting their altered status under the new French shore treaty, which has not yet been ratified.

The authorities of both countries regarded the situation as very serious.

A CURIOSITY, DEAD OR ALIVE.

St. Louis, July C.—Alm Bernard, of Winnipeg, who was exhibiting Deauville, the Canadian giant at the St. Louis Fair, has wired the father of the dead giant to meet him at St. Louis, and will endeavor to secure his permission to have the body embalmed or prepared in such a manner that it can be put on exhibition to complete the engagement at the fair.

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