Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI. AUGUST 6, 1905

Josiah's Good Reign.—2 Chron. 34: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. Josiah's character (vs. i. ii). 1. Josiah—The fifteenth son of Judiah (not counting Athaliah, the usurper), son of Amon and Jedidah. He was married at the age of thirteen to Zebudah. 2. Did....right—"He grew up into a noble life in spite of the worst influences of an immoral and idolatrous court and the example of an idolatrous father." Let us learn, 1. That a child may begin to serve God early. 2. That a child may serve God when the world is most attractive. 3. That when a child begins to serve God early he will be likely to become honorable and useful." Ways of David—"The character of David was the standard by which the sacred historians were in the habit of trying his successors. His father—His ancestor. Turned not aside (R. V.)— This phrase implies an undeviating obedience to all the commandments of God."

II. Idolatrous images destroyed (vs. iii.-vii.)

3. Eighth year—When he was sixteen years old. Began to seek—It it quite wonderful to see this young man in the midst of the temptations of an idolatrous and corrupt court begin, at the first dawning of his manhood, to serve the Lord with all his heart. Those dwelling under unfavorable influences should take courage. Began to purge—The condition of things in Judah and Jerusalem at the time of Josiah's conversion was most deplorable. For nearly seventy years idolatry had prevailed, except during the few years of Manasseh's later life. Amon in his short reign had again fully established idolatry. Immorality was rampant. "Jerusalem was filthy and polluted. Crimes of violence, deeds of oppression, and shameful vices abounded everywhere.

In the twelfth year of his reign, and the twentieth year of his age, Josiah set out in earnest to destroy the idolatry of his kingdom. In II. Kings xxii. 3 the date given is the eighteenth year of his reign. It is probable that the work was begun in the twelfth year and completed in the eighteenth year.

4. They brake down, etc.—The temple was cleansed of idols, the molten images, idol altars and Asherim were ground to powder and their dust sprinkled on the graves of their worshippers in the kings' presence. 5. Burnt the bones—This was predicted of Josiah more than three hundred years before this time (I. Kings xiii. 1, 2). The bones of the idolatrous priests, with the one exception of the prophet of Bethel (see I. Kings xiii. 1, 30; II. Kings xxiii. 15-18), were disentombed and burned upon their own altars.

6. In the cities, etc.—The northern kingdom was now under the Assyrian Government, but the remnant of Israel maintained close relations with Judian and looked to them as their natural protection. Josiah used his influence and what power he had in removing the idols from the land of Israel. The Assyrians probably did not trouble themselves about his religious proceedings.

III. The temple repaired (vs. 8-13). 8. Eighteenth year—When he was twenty-six years old. This was the year in wheen the great work begun six years before it was fully carried out. Purged—The purging of the temple had probably been the first work. From purging he proceeded to repairs; and these had evidently been carried on for some considerable time before the particular occasion.—Cook. Shaphan—Called scribe in II. Kings xxii. 3. The scribe or secretary was on an equality with the governor and royal recorder. We may think of the scribe as the king's secretary, writing his letters, drawing up his decrees, managing his finances. The scribes became a body of men whose duty was to transcribe old records and put in writing what had been handed down orally; then to preserve the sacred books, the laws, hymns, prophecies of the past. Repair the house—"The first work was to clear away the impediments and purge out the evils that had gathered in and about the house of the Lord. But all this is of little avail without repairing the temple, and renewing the service of God. The people must be taught and trained in religion, or they would soon go back to idolatry. To cut off outward sins, is but the beginning of a true reformation. The esential work is the forming a new heart and character and the cultivating a new and better life. First dig up the weeds, but it is good seed from which the good crop is to come." Levites had gathered—The money was collected not merely at the temple, but also by collectors who visited all parts of Judah and Israel for the purpose of soliciting contributions. This work appears to have been done well and thoroughly. 10. The money was placed in the hands of the overseers and they paid it to the workmen.

11. To floor the houses—"To make beams for the houses."—R.V. By "the houses" we are to understand the houses and chambers of the priests in the temple and its courts.—Whedon's Com.

13. In this verse we are told "of the Levites there were scribes, and officers and porters." "Here we have come to a new order of things. An order of scribes forming a distinct division of the Levitical body, has been instituted.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

Josiah was the son of a father who walked in wicked ways. It is thought that he received good instruction from his mother. But it is certain that men devoted to the service of God helped him to follow in the footsteps of the King of whom the Lord said, "I have found David a man after mine own heart" (Acts xiii. 22). Earnestly should we labor with, pray for and encourage those children whose parents give them neither prayers, nor help nor sympathy.

"And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord and walked in the ways of David his father" (v. 2). As we live we will others. That we may be a good example to those who follow us we must follow a perfect model. Josiah copied, better his ancestor David. Our model should be the only perfect pattern the world has ever seen—Jesus. To be like him we must study His life, His words, and His deeds. We must think often of His loving patience, His wonderful humility, His untiring diligence, His acts of self sacrifice for others, His mode of reasoning and His ways of working.

"And declined neither to the right hand, nor to the left" (v. 2). Many will watch our lives though they will not study God's words [illegible] worlds.

dying infidel once made this confession: "I could argue against the Scriptures, but I could not argue against the holy life of my Aunt Mary." We are to be "the epistles of Christ—written not with ink but with the Spirit of the living God—in fleshy tables of the heart" (2 Cor. iii. 3). The world will not study the Gospel of Christ; they will read the new gospel the Holy Spirit writes on our hearts.

"He sent Shaphan to repair the house of the Lord" (v. 8). To be able to set others to work is a greater art than to be able to labor ever so earnestly one's self. Especialy is this true in philanthropic endeavors to help people. To put a poor man in the way to earn one loaf of bread is better than to give him two. The Earl of Shaftesbury illustrated this principle when he purchased a number of trucks and hired them out by the day at a nominal sum during the hard times to poor men that they might earn a living by peddling vegetables. Those having charge of the funds were so true to their trust that no one desired a special reckoning with them. It is a grand thing when boys and girls are so faithful that it is not necessary to oversee them. Are you such a one? "Johnnie," said his father, "put your hand here and keep it on this letter till I come back." "Yes, father," cried the little fellow. When half an hour passed and his father did not come back Johnnie grew tired. Another half hour passed, but Johnnie held bravely on. Father had bidden him, and he would do what father wished; but, oh, how tired he was, and how dark it was getting! Where was papa? He had started off with the man who had called upon him, forgetting all about the little boy. It was an hour and a half before his father came back, and Johnnie stood all that time holding the letter as he had been told. This was faithfulness. It is often in being faithful in little things that we best show our devotion and self-sacrifice. Being careful to make time to do well the small duties at home we promote the comfort and happiness of the entire family. We help in lifting heavy burdens by doing little things. The power of example often does more than many words. A holy life tends to inspire others to live right. That life is helpful whose influence leads to the right.

Abbie C. Morrow.

JOE BENNETT'S TRIAL.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF BETSY JACOBS COMMITTED.

Pleaded Not Guilty, But Had Nothing to Say—David Davis Did Some Good Detective Work in the Case.

Brantford, July 21.—Joe Bennett, the Indian accused of the murder of Betsy Jacobs, received his preliminary hearing before Squire Leitch yesterday afternoon, and was sent for trial at the fall assizes. No new evidence was brought out, excepting that of David Davis, the star witness, who found the letter and discovered the body. Davis swore that he had carefully measured the tracks of the horse's hoofs at the Jacobs home, and compared them with the tracks at the Martin House, where Bennett was seen on the night of the crime. These tracks, according to Davis, were the same. No person was present for the prisoner's defence, and he pleaded "not guilty." He took the greatest interest in the proceedings, but had nothing at all to say.

It is understood that the Crown officials will have some additional evidence to bring out at the trial, which will make another link in the chain around the accused Indian. These witnesses did not take the stand because it was thought the statements of the other witnesses would be sufficient to send the prisoner for trial.

NATIVE INDIAN OFFICERS.

Commissions in British Army for Natives of India.

Simla, July 24.—An innovation which has excited some jealousy in military circles is announced in the grant of four British army commissions to natives of India.

The recipients are the nephew of his Highness Agha Khan of Pothi, in the Punjab, and three youg nobles from the courts of the Bhaunagar of Gohelwad, in Kathiawar, of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and of the Rajah of Jaipur.

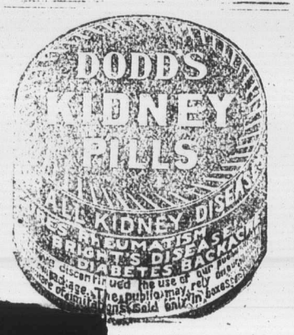
All the four new British officers have been trained in Lord Curzon's Imperial Cadet Corps. The second named has received the command of the Bhaunagar Imperial Service Lancers, a corps of 550 men, and the other three become aides-de-camp to various British lieutenant-generals in India.

FAMOUS "RUBENS" FOUND.

Portrait of Charles the Bold Lost for 264 Years.

London, July 24.—According to the Daily Mail, Rubens' posthumous portrait of Charles the Bold, which has been missing for 264 years, has been found in London. The portrait was catalogued among Rubens' effects when he died in 1640, but it was lost in 1641. It seemed that it passed into the possession of Philip IV. of Spain. It was probably taken by one of Napoleon's generals to France, and thence to England. It is still in excellent condition.

Dr. Rooses, of Antwerp, a leading authority on Rubens' work, declares that the portrait is undoubtedly the long-lost No. 96 in Rubens' catalogue.



BALFOUR CABINET MEETS DEFEAT.

Has a Minority of Three on a Redmond Amendment.

Much Excitement in the House When Result is Announced.

Government Won't Resign and Refuses an Adjournment.

A London cable: The Government was defeated in the House of Commons at midnight on an amendment offered by John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, to reduce the Irish land commission. The vote stood 199 in favor of the amendment and 196 against it. Intense excitement followed the announcement of the vote. The Liberals and Irish members stood for some minutes cheering and shouting "Resign!"

When the tumult subsided, and the usual motion to adjourn the sitting was put, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Liberals, asked whether, in view of the defeat, the Government had any statement to make. Sir Henry was loudly cheered.

Prime Minister Balfour replied that it was impossible to make any statement at present.

John Redmond, amid Irish cheers, reminded Mr. Balfour that he had repeatedly declared that he would resign if he were defeated in the house. He said that if Mr. Balfour disregarded this vote of want of confience it would be contrary to all precedent. Mr. Redmond asked if he were going to swallow this humiliation as he had swallowed every other during the last few years. He declared that if the Government clung to office, despite the vote, it would be the duty of the Opposition to use every means to prevent such an outrage.

Balfour Was Cool.

Mr. Balfour, speaking with his accustomed coolness, said that Mr. Redmond greatly agitated himself about a matter which would be settled in due time.

This statement caused an uproar.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said he was unconscious of any humiliation. (Here the uproar was renewed with added vigor.) The Government hitherto had received the unfeigned support of the party which constituted a large majority of the House, but it would not continue in office unless it could do so with dignity. It had been defeated, as many previous Governments had been defeated, on a vote on the estimates. It must consider whether to resubmit the vote. He felt under no obligation to give a decision now, as he required to consult his colleagues first. He would make a statement Monday, when, by a coincidence, there would be an opportunity provided for deciding whether the Government enjoyed the confidence of a majority of the House.

This was a reference to the fact that the Government had allotted Monday for a vote of censure previously moved.

The House rose at 12.40 o'clock amid loud Opposition cries of "Resign!"

Redmond's Motion.

The House was in committee of supply when Mr. Redmond made his motion.

Mr. Long, the president of the Local Government Board, had been making a general statement of the working of the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1903. The applications under the act, he said, had reached nearly £26,000,000, but the money to meet them did not reach £10,000,000. It was desirable to raise a loan to meet the deficiency, and he proposed therefore to amend the act so as to enable the vendors to take two-thirds of the purchase money in stock. He was aware that the landowners were opposed to this, but he hoped they would reconsider the matter.

Mr. Redmond followed, opposing Mr. Long. He declared that the act had completely broken down, financially and otherwise. It had not dealt with the problem of congestion or reinstated those who had been evicted from their holdings. He moved to reduce the vote as a protest. The debate dribbled throughout the evening. There was a thin attendance of members.

There is nothing indicative of the course the Government is likely to take in view of its defeat. It is a fact, as Mr. Balfour stated, that Governments have often been defeated on the estimates without resigning, and many parliamentarians believe that the Cabinet is not likely to abandon office.

The Times, which usually supports the Government, points out, however, that although the incident is not necessarily decisive, it is unquestionably serious. The vote cannot be represented as a snap division. It was taken when nearly four hundred members were present, and at the end of the sitting when a division was to be expected. Its significance is apparently increased by the fact that it occurred only two days after the Prime Minister had convened a meeting of his party and warned them of the necessity for close and regular attendance for the remainder of the esssion, and followed upon an important statement by the Chief Secretary for Ireland proposing an amendment which would require bills for its reilization.

Majority Accidental.

On the other hand, it may be argued that the majority against the Government was almost certainly accidental, for it is certain that the bulk of the Unionists cordially approve the Government's Irish policy, and that if the vote on which the Covernent was defeated were resubmitted it would almost certainly be carried by the full Government majority.

The Times thinks there are very serious reasons that may determine the Ministers to resubmit it, for which there are plenty of precedents.

It is of national importance that the extremely important negotiations pending with Japan to prolong and extend the treaty of alliance should be concluded before the Government resigns. There are also other grave foreign and colonial subjects to be considered.

Like the Diamond

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea cannot be successfully imitated—the label might be imitated—but the quality of tea—Never.

Sold only in lead packets. 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

LIGHTNING STRIKES POWDER HOUSE.

Six Men Blown to Pieces by the Terrific Explosion.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 24.—An explosion is reported to have taken place this morning at the west Riverside Coal Mine, two miles west of the city, Five or six miners are said to have been killed.

A telephone message from the mine states that lightning struck the powder house shortly after 6 o'clock. The building contained a considerable quantity of dynamite and the explosion which followed was terrific. Other than the six men reported dead, it is stated that the wounded may number twenty.

Five of those reported dead are: John Woods, Will Lattimer, Walter Evans, Zink Leavis and Newell.

The dead men had gone into the powder house to secure their daily supply of dynamite to be used in the mine. They had not been in the shed more than a minute or two when the structure was struck by lightning, igniting the entire supply of dynamite and blowing building and men literally to pieces.

Later reports are that no one was injured, and only those in the building were killed.

Thousands of Women

ARE MADE WELL AND STRONG

Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Rests Upon the Fact that It Realy Does Make Sick Women Well

Thousands upon thousands of Canadian women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Their letters are on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office, and prove this statement to be a fact and not a mere boast.

Overshadowing indeed is the success of this great medicine, and compared with it all other medicines and treatment for women are experiments.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished its widespread results for good?

Why has it lived and thrived and done its glorious work for a quarter of a century?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has even approached its success is plainly and positively because there is no other medicine in the world so good for women's ills.

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant—not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the uterine system, positively CURING disease and displacements and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures, and physicians who have recognized the virtue in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due. If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience that it will effect a cure.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration, or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Anyway, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. It's free and always helpful.

A BRUTE'S CONFESSION

DENIES HE WAS INSANE AND IS WILLING TO SUFFER PENALTY.

Oswego, N. Y., July 24.—Defying the efforts of his own lawyers to save him, Henry W. Manser, on trial for the murder of Cora Sweet, said to-day when his defence offered evidence to prove his insanity at the time of the murder: "I was not insane for a minute, and I am willing to suffer death for my act."

A SOCIALIST APPEAL.

JOURNEYMAN BAKERS WANT MUNICIPAL BAKESHOPS NOW.

New York, July 24.—The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America is now sending an appeal to all bakers' unions in America calling on them to assist in the establishment of municipal bakeshops in all cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico. "Along with the public utilities," says the appeal, "the food product industry will be the one that will become the object of municipal control for the benefit of the people. It is now possible to put the control of the railroads, street railways, the post office, the telegraphs, the manufacture of tobacco, the transportation, the lighting plants and even the savings institutions in the hands of the State or municipality, as is the case in many European countries and partially even in the United States."

"SCOTTY" PLANS NEW BUST.

To Be More Substantial Than Present Meteoric Spree.

New York, July 24.—"Scotty," the lively and picturesque miner from Death Valley, it was reported last evening, may have a portrait bust of himself executed in pure gold taken from his mines. To indulge in this artistic fancy, it will be necessary for him to "loosen up" to the extent of $30,000 to $60,000 for the gold alone.

The sculptor who will execute the statue will be Frederick E. Triebel, a member of the National Sculpture Society. Mr. Triebel called at the Herald Square Hotel this morning to arrange with "Scotty" for the first sitting. "Scotty's" head appeals to the sculptor as full of character, signifying luck, intelligence and determination. It is said this will be the only gold portrait bust in the world.

If "Scotty" should ever be down on his luck he would not have to be "grub-staked," but could melt up his graven image. This might, therefore, be considered a sort of sinking fund, regardless of its artistic merit, his friends say.

DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

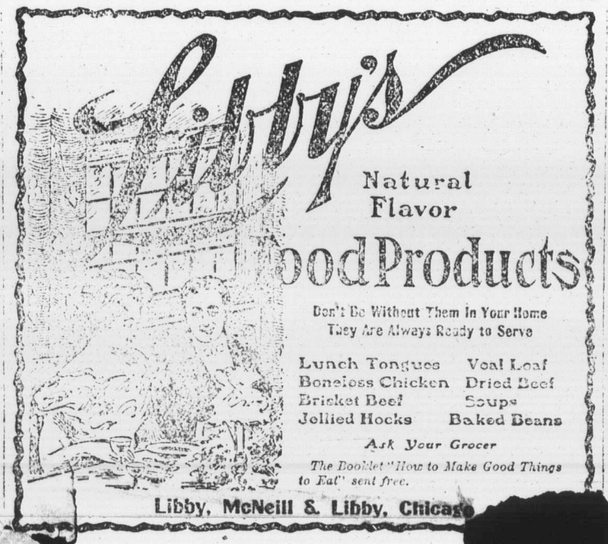
MOBS LOOT SHOPS AT SEVILLE AND SALAMANCA.

Madrid, July 24.—Serious disorders have occurred at Seville and Salamanca arising from the general distress.

Four hundred farm laborers invaded Seville, looted the bakeries and shops and committed other depredations until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and gendarmes.

A mob stormed the City Hall at Salamanca, broke into the building and sacked it. A member of the municipal Council fleeing from the rioters, jumped from a window and was killed. The Republicans are summoning mass meetings in Madrid and elsewhere. The Government fears a spread of the disorders and is taking precautions.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock, Toronto, was fined $25 for for driving his automobile above the legal speed.



Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Trade at St. Lawrence Market continues very quiet, owing to the light receipts. There was little offering, even at the stalls, and everything was cleared up early.

Dressed Hogs—The market is firm in tone and unchanged at $8.50 per cwt. for heavies and $9 for choice light weights.

Butter—Had a firm tone, receipts being light. Prices ruled about 20 to 21c.

Eggs—Held fairly steady at 22 to 24c per dozen.

Poultry—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged.

Hay—Only about five loads of No. 1 timothy were offering. Prices are easy in tone at $10 to $12.50 per ton.

Wheat, white	$ 1 00	to	$ 1 02
Do., red	1 00	to	1 02
Do., spring	0 90	to	0 00
Do., goose	0 75	to	0 00
Oats	48½	to	0 49
Buckwheat	0 54	to	0 00
Rye	0 62	to	0 65
Barley	0 49	to	0 00
Hay, No. 1, timothy	10 00	to	12 50
Do., clover, mixed	8 00	to	9 00
Straw	10 50	to	0 00
Do., loose	6 50	to	0 00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	9 00	to	0 00
Do., heavy	8 50	to	0 00
Butter	0 20	to	0 21
Eggs	0 22	to	0 24
Old chickens, dressed	0 10	to	0 00
Spring chickens	0 15	to	0 20
Fall chickens	0 14	to	0 00
Turkeys	0 13	to	0 00
Potatoes, bushel	1 00	to	1 10
Carrots, per bag	0 60	to	0 75
Parsley, dozen	0 20	to	0 00
Rhubarb, dozen	0 25	to	0 00
Beets, doken	0 20	to	0 00
Cabbages, dozen	0 40	to	0 50
Turnips, dozen	0 40	to	0 00
Lettuce, dozen	0 20	to	0 00
Radishes, dozen	0 20	to	0 00
Beef, hindquarters	08½	to	09½
Do., forequarters	0 06	to	0 07
Mutton	0 07	to	0 09
Suring lambs, per lb.	0 14	to	0 15
Calves, per lb.	07½	to	09½

Toronto Fruit Market.

The market continued steady. Receipts were fair in all lines, and the demand active. Prices were generally unchanged.

Cherries, sweet, basket	$ 0 65	to	$ 1 10
Raspberries	0 09	to	0 12
Blueberries, basket	0 65	to	1 00
Red currants, basket	0 60	to	0 75
Gooseberries, basket	0 75	to	1 10
California peaches, case	1 00	to	2 00
Do., plums	1 25	to	2 50
Pears	4 00	to	0 00
Georgia peaches	1 25	to	2 50
Cantaloupes, crate	2 25	to	2 50
Watermelons, each	0 30	to	0 75
Bananas, bunch	1 25	to	2 00
Do., red	2 50	to	0 00
Lemons, crate	5 50	to	6 00
Oronges ,crate	4 75	to	5 50
Vegetables—			
Tomatoes, crate	1 50	to	0 00
Do., basket	0 80	to	1 00
Cucumbers, basket	0 40	to	0 50
Potatoes, bbl.	2 25	to	0 00
Do., basket	0 25	to	0 30
Beans, basket	0 25	to	0 30
Squash, hamper	1 00	to	0 00
Cabbages, bbl.	1 00	to	1 25
Celery, dozen	0 50	to	0 00

Cheese Markets.

Alexandria—The cheese board here to-night offered 1240 boxes, 958 white and 255 colored. White sold at 10¼c and colored at 10⅜c.

Vankleek Hill—The cheese board opened this afternoon with a good attendance. Alexander bid 10¼c, and at this figure all cheese was sold, Riley getting 53 boxes, Hodgson 336, A. A. Ayer 174, Alexander 890 and Langlois 132 boxes. Both white and colored went at the same figure.

Cornwall—1065 boxes white and 385 colored were boarded here to-day. White sold for 10¼ and colored for 10⅜c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
New York	$0 98¼	$0 94¼	$0 94½
Toledo	0 91½	0 90⅞	0 92
Detroit	0 91½	0 91¼	0 91¾
St. Louis	0 87	0 86¼	0 87⅝
Duluth	——	0 92⅝	——
Minneapolis	1 11¼	0 97⅞	0 94½

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice	$ 4 60		$ 4 80
Do., medium	4 40		4 60
Do., bulls	3 00		3 50
Do., cows	3 00		3 60
Butchers', picked	4 40		4 50
Do., choice	4 00		4 40
Do., medium	3 75		4 00
Do., common	3 50		3 75
Do., cows, choice	3 00		3 60
Do., common	2 00		3 00
Do., bulls	2 50		3 50
Feeders, short-keep	3 75		4 25
Do., medium	3 40		3 75
Do., light	3 00		3 40
Stockers, choice	3 00		3 50
Do., common	2 25		2 75
Do., bulls	2 00		2 40
Export ewes, per cwt.	3 75		4 00
Do., bucks	3 00		3 25
Cull sheep, per cwt.	2 50		3 50
Lambs, cwt.	6 00		6 50
Calves, cwt.	3 50		5 50
Do., each	2 00		10 00
Hogs, selects, per cwt.	6 35		6 35
Do., lights, per cwt.	6 10		6 10
Do., fats, per cwt.	6 10		6 10

Live Stock Receipts.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market during the past week amounted to 123 cars, and included 1,592 cattle, 3,644 sheep, 1,302 hogs and 457 calves. At the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, receipts amounted to 119 cars, and included 2,010 cattle, 137 sheep, 5,170 hogs, 36 calves and 3 horses.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The trade situation here generally is unchanged from that of a week ago. Holidays are the rule in every line of wholesale trade and little is moving but small sorting orders. The industries generally continue busily engaged and outside of the wholesale trade there sem to be no complaints regarding quiet conditions. Values are generally steady to firm. Sugars are unchanged and active. Cotton yarns have been advanced 10 per cent., while there are few price changes to report in other lines. The shipping trade is active. Cattle shipments to Europe are expected to be large and space is well taken up.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: For the present season of the year there is a fairly good volume of trade moving. Groceries are quiet, although there is considerable activity in the demand for sugar. At Quebec reports from the eastern section of the province show little change over that of the preceding week. City collections are reported extremely slow. The outlook for fall business is encouraging.

Winnipeg trade reports say: There is an excellent tone to all branches of trade here. A good business is being done for fall delivery of dry goods and the hardware trade continues active with values firm.

Reports from Victoria and Vancouver to Bradstreet's say: Wholesale business here continues to hold a fairly good tone, indeed some improvement is noted over that of a week ago.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The volume of wholesale business continues light, although the retail trade shows some improvement. Country trade is a little quiet, while collections are fair. Receipts of country produce have fallen off since haying began but prices are steady.

Trade reports from London to Bradstreet's say: There is a fairly good business doing in all lines of trade, although the wholesale trade is of the light sorting variety.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION