

Sunday School.

LESSON IV.—OCT. 27, 1907. Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded.—Josh. 14: 6-15.

Commentary.—Caleb makes request for his inheritance (vs. 6-8). Children of Judah.—Judah was the fourth son of Jacob. In Gilead—This was the first place where the Israelites camped after crossing the Jordan into Canaan. Caleb was the man of the tribe of Judah, and was appointed to assist in making the division of the land. Caleb was charged with trying to choose the best for himself, he brought others of his brethren when he came before Joshua that they might be witnesses to his justice. Caleb had been one of the spies to go under Moses' direction to spy out the land which he traversed in his search (Num. 13, 26.) Joshua was acquainted with this fact, and Caleb quotes that fact to him before the witnesses, that it might stand as his motive in making his plea for a certain portion. Caleb came with the land. The promise of God was sufficient and Caleb would show that it would be in vain and needless to try to fix upon his portion in Canaan. All the people seemed to fully consent that Caleb was the man intended for Caleb's inheritance. Concerning the man that was faithful and believing, and both were permitted to enter Canaan.

7. Forty years old was I.—The whole circumstance was so clearly fixed in his mind that Caleb remembers the place, the place, so that he can refresh Joshua's memory. They were the two oldest men in Israel at this time. A recollection of old times would cheer them, especially now that the promises made to them were ready to be fulfilled. Caleb, Moses, etc.—Caleb manifested great respect for Moses. In his character Moses was "the man of God," in his occupation "the servant of the Lord." In his heart—He spoke his honest opinion in the matter of which he was sent to search out. He was not influenced by fear or favor, but spoke the truth and that only. He was not a man of words of tenderness for his old comrade. Heart-melt—The other ten spies, by their evil report of Canaan, influenced the people to rebel against going in to possess the land, so that fear caused them to wander in the desert again. Caleb followed the Lord—He had done his duty and constantly aimed at the glory of God. Caleb is one of those men whom we meet with seldom in Bible history, but whenever we do meet them we find the better for the meeting. He is cheerful, true, brave, strong in his face, courage and decision in the very pose of his body, and the calm confidence of faith in his very look and attitude. Blakie, 9. Moses swore—Moses declared, by authority from God that Caleb should be rewarded (Num. xiv; 24; 31; 36).

11. Caleb is to take possession of his inheritance (vs. 10-12). 10. Keep me alive—Caleb had not only been brought through the perils of the wilderness, but he had been preserved from death in this war of conquest. Length of days—This caused him to desire to be able to see the next generation. I. Yet I am as strong—Though eighty-five years old, he felt as able to enter his possession that God gave him as when the promise was first made. God would not appoint him to a place and protract his days, and then change his mind. All things are in his hands, all events at his command. What though the sons of old Anak were tall, and giants in strength! What though Hebron lay in a mountainous region, he would go gladly and confidently.

12. Give me this mountain.—Though it was already his, by promise, he would request the position and authority of Joshua, and have it granted him lawfully. The Anakim—The giants. If God has his best things for the few—The Lord... with whom it was the most singular providence, as it was as well as strong physically. The only equipment he needed was God's continued presence, which he believed would insure victory over giants and walled cities. His faith for the overthrow of those enemies which he had known for fifty years before. His truthfulness, piety and faithfulness in former years had grown, so that his reliance was kept for the battle.

13. Joshua blessed him—He not only admitted the claim, but in a public and earnest manner, prayed for the divine blessing to assist the efforts of Caleb in driving out the idolatrous occupants. J. F. B. No doubt Joshua commended Caleb for his courage and piety, and mentioned as a reward for his devoted life. Gave... Hebron—Thus Caleb came into possession of that portion which he had visited forty-five years before. The promise had been long delayed. 14. Unto this day—When this book was written, it was called by both names for centuries. Rest from war—There was no more general war. There were after-war particular wars, arising from the attempts of each tribe to expel the ancient inhabitants still remaining in their respective territories.—Bush.

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A WESTERN SENSATION.

GREAT YUKON ROBBERY FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

The Prisoner, Who Killed Himself After His Arrest, is George Kincaid, of the Public Works Department—Formerly Resident in Peterboro—Another Man Under Arrest.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—A Dawson dispatch says: "George Kincaid, head foreman of the Public Works Department in the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Dawson, arrived on Sunday in charge of the police, at Selkirk, one hundred and seventy-five miles above Dawson. He was charged with stealing \$100,000 which mysteriously disappeared from the registered mail and delivered in Dawson July 22. Kincaid was placed aboard the steamer Prospector, which left Dawson on his way to Selkirk and died three hours before the arrival of the boat. A trial supposed to contain person was found in his baggage on Monday night. He was well and ate heartily. It is believed that the man was so overcome with shame because of his capture that he ended his life."

It is believed that Kincaid stole the gold from the Post Office when he worked in the Government service. He had confederates, who carried the gold, seized it with Kincaid's dust and sold it to the bank. Only a small portion was recovered. Richard L. Hall, bookkeeper of the M. & N. saloon of Dawson, a former restaurant proprietor, was arrested on Thursday on a similar charge to that on which Kincaid is held. Hall is confined in the barracks at Dawson. It is reported that he has made a confession implicating a number of Dawsonites. The arrest of Hall and Kincaid caused the biggest sensation here in years, both having been prominent Klondikers. Kincaid is a native of Peterboro and went to Dawson in 1898.

Peterboro, Oct. 16.—The Peterboro friends of Kincaid were shocked last night to learn of his tragic death. He was a native of this town, and all his family connections were highly respectable. Kincaid was a man of about forty and had been a carpenter while resident in Peterboro, where his reputation was excellent. The story that Kincaid killed himself because of shame is a quite probable one to those who knew him, said a Peterboro acquaintance. His relatives knew nothing of the tragedy last night.

Queer Result of an Ad. For a Husband. New York, Oct. 21.—All the fashionable in Burlington, N. J., an old and aristocratic town, are laughing at the romance which a matronly widow, who lives on Federal street, forced on herself.

The widow, although well known, is best described by this "personal" which she placed in a Philadelphia newspaper:

"A lady of mature age, but looking young and feeling so; a tall blonde, intelligent, and at the same time well-to-do, desires to marry. Address—"

The lady, who is no older than she feels, chose her affinity from the writers of many letters she received. Quickly an interview was arranged—she wearing a bunch of lilies of the valley in her corsage, was to wait at the Pennsylvania Railroad station; he, with a red rose in his coat lapel, was to arrive on the 9.37 a. m. New York express, eastbound, yesterday.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

CARNEGIE AND ROSEBERY DIFFER ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Oct. 21.—After Andrew Carnegie had delivered a eulogy on the negro in an address on "The Negro Problem," in inaugurating the winter lecture session of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh last night, Lord Rosebery, who presided, moved a vote of thanks and then proceeded to pulverize the ironmaster's arguments.

Mr. Carnegie said, in part: "The question is no longer, what can be done with the negro? It is now, how many more of them and other workers can be obtained? The negro has become of immense economic value in an advancing world. The negro is not lazy. On the contrary, he is engaged in every field of human effort, and is even a credit to journalism. The race's capacity for producing, at intervals, exceptional men who are the glory of the nation is not an sanguine of an advancing people. A respectful, educated, intelligent race of citizens."

Lord Rosebery said that Mr. Carnegie is a man who scatters benefactions as the locomotive scatters sparks and admitted: "Carnegie's arguments do not solve the matter, but they prove to be only the commencement of the solution of the problem. Might not the period of tutelage, regarded as necessary in India, have been extended advantageously to the negro races?"

Met His Ma. Queer Result of an Ad. For a Husband. New York, Oct. 21.—All the fashionable in Burlington, N. J., an old and aristocratic town, are laughing at the romance which a matronly widow, who lives on Federal street, forced on herself.

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THE MARKETS.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—London cables are firmer at 104 to 112 1/2 per lb. Dressed weight; refrigerated beef is quoted at 8 1/2 to 10 per lb.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were light and prices raised firm. Wheat, spring, 2000 bushels at 66 to 67 c. Oats, bush, 1000 bushels at 25 to 26 c. Hay, ton, 1000 bushels at 15 to 16 c.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since Tuesday, as reported by the railway, were 125 calves, composed of 244 calves and 1 horse.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

The Cheese Markets.

Oil Boom in Canada.

Mark Twain. VICTIM OF FRIEND HE MET IN PRISON.

Deposition From Author Read in Trial to Recover for Alleged Libel—Let in on "Ground Floor" for \$25,000.

HAIR ANY STYLE.

CHICAGO SALESLADIES FREE FROM TYRANNY LIKE PITTSBURG'S.

Pompadour Passes, Anyhow—But if a Girl Wants to Wear One, Let Her Manager Dare to Interfere.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—If that perfectly horrible Pittsburg department store manager who got into all the papers yesterday would just come to Chicago, he would learn a few things that might interest him.

He would learn, in the first place, that any man who so far forgets himself as to try to tell a saleslady how she should do her hair might be all right in Pittsburg, but—well, comparisons are odious, whatever that is, and a Chicago man is always, mark you, gentleman, if nothing else.

He would learn that keeping up a refractory switch and examining the result in a mirror doesn't take up any noticeable amount of a Chicago girl's working hours, although goodness knows the girls in Pittsburg may need it. And he would learn that the girl who wears a pompadour is more to be pitied than scorned, anyway, for with the new hats, you know, the pompadour is really pretty much passé.

All of which Elizabeth Ryan—not Desha, either; Elizabeth—did a nice man yesterday from behind the perfumery counter in one of the big State street stores. Elizabeth is in a position to know, for she has rather run things at the perfumery counter since she was promoted from notions. She said so herself.

"You know," she confided, "in some of the smaller stores as the girls don't really seem to know how to do their hair so it will stay. Probably that's the trouble in—where did you say it was? Oh, yes, Pittsburg. But I have a picture of a Chicago store manager fixing a girl's hair cause she spent her time fussing with a pompadour. Why look at any of the girls around here! Don't they look as if they could get their hair fixed in the morning?"

The mere man was forced to admit that the girls seemed to be attending more or less strictly to business. Nevertheless, for the sake of thoroughness, he went down the street to dig up some evidence at another establishment. Here a dark secret was revealed.

STEMMING THE FLOOD.

Fewer United States Publications Coming to Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Post Office Department reports that as the result of a new agreement to the second-class postal rates between Canada and the United States, which went into effect last spring, the flood of cheap American newspapers and magazines, used merely as advertising mediums, has practically ceased to pour into Canada.

Until May last hundreds of tons of American newspapers and magazines of the cheaper and poorer class were carried weekly by the Canadian mails.

Since the new rate of one cent for four ounces has been in force there is not one pound of this objectionable class of American mail matter coming into Canada for every thousand pounds that came in before. The congestion in the Canadian mail service caused by the handling of this immense mass of United States publications has been relieved, and the relations between the two countries in respect to revenue and expenditure on international mails are on a more equitable basis.

A large proportion of the better class of United States magazines and newspapers still coming into Canada are now being carried by the express companies instead of being handled by the Post Office as formerly.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—General trade holds a good steady tone here. Wholesale and retail goods are moving well and the outlook is considered cheerful. Dry goods men report that the buying of winter goods has been cautious and have not taken on unreasonably large stocks.

Toronto—A fairly good volume of wholesale trade continues to move here. The business in staple lines is quite satisfactory. Values of all lines are firm. Further advances are noted in woolen goods. Canadian cotton mills are still backed up six months ahead. A good hardware trade is moving. Stocks for fall and winter use are going out in fairly large shipments. Large deliveries of all kinds of goods are being made by lake freights. These deliveries will continue heavy until the close of navigation.

LET HIM GO.

BLIND RIVER FIRE CHIEF GETS BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

The Magistrate Before Whom Was Tried the Case of George Raymond Decides That He Shall Go Free—Sensational Evidence Given by a Hotel Clerk.

Saut Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch: The case against George Raymond, the chief of the Blind River Fire Department, charged with causing a series of incendiary fires at Blind River, was closed last night, and Raymond was allowed to go free. The case had caused much interest, and a large quantity of evidence taken, the proceedings lasting the entire day and far into the night. Raymond was defended by J. A. Mulligan, of Sudbury, and the case for the Crown was in the hands of Mr. U. McFadden, who acted for his brother, the Crown Attorney.

For some time the authorities at Blind River have had three secret service men in the town endeavoring to locate the incendiaries. Important evidence was given by Charles Rogers, clerk at the Huronic Hotel, who swore that on the night of the Edwards fire he heard Raymond remark to two unknown men, "They are on our trail, and we must be careful." Raymond also made reference to the Edwards boarding house and the Presbyterian Church. Rogers told what he had heard to the police, and several constables were put on guard. Raymond was positively identified by Detective Hark, one of the Thiel secret service men, as the man who set a fire between the Edwards and King boarding houses.

Magistrate Williams stated there was some doubt in his mind as to whether Raymond was the guilty party, and dismissed the case. He stated, however, that in his opinion all the fires had been of incendiary origin.

The case against Goovra, Lablanc and Gaudreau, three other suspects, were also dismissed.

Tomatoes Up.

Don't Pay More to Farmers, But Say Help is Scarce.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Canned tomatoes are going to be high this winter—some say a good deal higher than they should be, because of a union of packing houses known as the Canadian Packers, Limited. There was a time when the retailer could sell tomatoes at three cents for a bushel, but now out it looks as though the best will be two for a quarter.