tion of the companies and the out-

LESSON III.—PULY 21, 1907.

The Ten Commandements-Duties To-

ward Men.-Exod. 20: 12-17. Commentary .- I. The fifth commandment (v. 12). This commandment is a connecting link between the first and second tables of the law, and properly belongs to both. Whedon has put it in the first table. 12. Honor—This means more than to obey, it is to treat with reverence and affection. No child is required to do wrong at the command of a wicked parent, but still the child should love his parents even though they may be unholy and unlovely. Thy father and thy mother—There is a degree of af-fectionate respect which is owing to fectionate respect which is owing to parents, that no person else can properly elaim. For a considerable time parents stand, as it were, in the place of God to their children, and therefore rebellion against their lawful commands, has been considered as rebellion against God. This precept therefore prohibits, not only all injurious act, and irreverent and unkind speaches to parents, but enjoins all necessary acts of kindness, filial respect and obedience. We can a sarrely support and obedience. peet and obedience. We can scarcely sup-pose that a man honors his parents who, when they fall weak, blind or sick, does not exert himself to the utmost for their support. In such cases God as truly requires the children to provide for their parents, as he required the parents to support and instruct the children when they were helpless and dependent. — Clarke. "By Oriental custom, the terms Clarke. "By Oriental custom, the terms father and mother, are by no means limited to one's natural parents, but are applicable to superiors in years, or in wisdom, or in civil or religious station. We should honor those who are over us in the Lord, as the representatives of the Lord." See chap. 21. 15, 17; Lev. 19., 3; Prov. 30, 17; Heb. 12. 9. That thy days may be long—The apostle calls this the first commandment with promise (Eph. 6. 2). It is the only one in the decalogue to which a special promise is attached. From this we may learn, in some measure, how important the duty is in the sight of God. Most of those who come to an untimely end are obliged to conto an untimely end are obliged to conto an untimely end are obliged to con-fess that breaking this commandment and the fourth was the first cause of their ruin. Upon the land, etc.—1. The nation shall be permanent in the pro-mised land. 2. The individual life shall be long, implying happiness, peace and prosperity.—Peloubet. While in its pri-mary meaning this is to be understood mary meaning this is to be understood as referring to the promised land, the land of Canaan, yet "the wider scope which this commandment has, as being grounded in the nature of the family and grounded in the nature of the family and as alike binding upon all men, it is to be understood of the land or country of any and every individual." Children should honor their parents because: 1. Parents have authority by divine right. God has commanded it. 2. Parents are wiser than children. 3. Most parents do more for the children than the children can possibly repay. 4. True affection prompts obedience to this command. 5. Self-respect demands it. 6. Blessings are attached to it. 7. In the future children will need a like respect shown them. How can we honor our parents. 1. By loving them. 2. By obeying them. 3. By showing them due respect in the presence of others. 4. By tenderly minister ing to their necessities. There are many notable examples: Jesus was higher than the kings of earth, yet he was subject to His parents. He honored and obeyed

them. Joseph on the Egyptian throne honored and reverenced his aged father. Solomon showed a like respect to his mother, bowing himself unto her and giving her a place at his right hand. II. The sixth commandment (v. 13).

13. Thou shalt not kill—The murderer is regarded as one who wickedly destroys Gods' image in man, and so most basely 'assaults God Himself. Suicide is accordingly prohibited by this commandment. The Hebrew legislation everywhere emphasizes the sacredness of human life. All the precepts in chapter 21, 12-30, aim to guard life from violence. If any man by earelessness or neglect occasioned the death of another, he .brought blood guiltiness upon his house (Deut. 22, 8). death of another, he brought blood guiltiness upon his house (Deut. 22, 8). A murder by an unknown hand would pollute the very land in which it was committed until suitable expiation were made (Deut. 21, 1-9). Our Lord took up this law for special treatment, and taught that he who cherished anger against his neighbor was guilty before God of the spirit of murder (Matt. 5, 21-24). John also enlarges on the same profound idea (I. John 2, 9-11; 3, 12-15). As not having any other God instead of Jehovah is at the basis of the laws of the first table, so not hating one's neighbor is at the basis of all those of the second. Hence the two great positive commands, inclusive of all others: 1. Thou shalt Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

-Whed, Com. "Our own life." -Whed, Com. "Our own life should be held sacred and we are to do nothing that will shorten or destroy it, as by it we are enabled to serve God and bless our fellow men." The person who takes his own life performs a cowardly and wicked act. Dissipation, drunkenness and sins against the body that unfit it for usefulness and shorten life, are vio lations of this commandment. It is generally supposed that there are cases where the killing of another might be justifiable, as: 1. In the execution of justice. 2. In self-defence. But even in this there is a difference of opinion among good men. Note 1. Human life is precious. 2. It is a sacred trust. 3. Christianity puts a high estimate upon it. 4. We should do nothing to destroy it, either in ourselves or others.

III. The seventh commandment (v. 14)

Thou shalt not commit adultery-The violation of this commandment means the destruction of the home and family, an institution ordained of God and ne cessary to the building up of his king dom in the earth. "This commandment forbids all acts of uncleanness, with all those fleshly lusts which produce tho acts and war against the soul, and al those thoughts or practices which cherish and excite those fleshly lusts, as looking in order to lust, which Christ has expressly forbidden (Matt. 5, 28)."
It also forbids all those unholy amusements which lead souls into sin, such as theatre-going and dancing; and also looking at obsoene pictures, reading impure literature, and telling lewd stories.

Mark x. 2-12. Weighty and suggestive also, are the apostle's words in Eph. v. 23-33. A sound scriptural view of this subject shows the criminality of bigamy and polygamy. Although these abominable evils forced themselves into the domestic life of patriarchs and other distinguished men of Old Testament times, the law of God and nature has ever frowned upon them, and pursued them with a curse. Our Lord showed clearly that these sins had been tolerated because of the people's perversity, in spite of the original law and commandment. He not only re-announced the ancient law, but gave it a broader scope and deeper significance (Matt. v. 28), including fornication and all sensual uncleanness under its prohibition, and limiting the rights of divorce to one cause only." ness under its prohibition, and limiting the rights of divorce to one cause only."

Terry.

IV. The Eight Comandment (v. 15.)

15. Thou shalt not steal—The rights of 15. Thou shalt not steal—The rights of property are of divine appiontment, and we refrain from claiming as our own that which now belongs to another.—Trumbull.

V. The Ninth Commandment (v. 16.)
False witness—This is the worst form of lying and includes all other forms.
"Truthfulness is the only other condition on which human intercourse is possible, and it lies at the foundation of all personal transfer of the condition of the conditi sonal character." Lying is one of the worst sine, because it leads to the com-mission of other sine, and seeks to cover mission of other sins, and seems to cover wrong doing. This commandment for-bids perjury, false oaths, tale-bearing, slander, backbiting, and evil speaking, or anything that would in any way injure another in his gods, person or character. See Lev. xix. 16; Deut. xix. 16-19; Prov. xii. 22; Eph. iv. 31; Titus iii. 2; Jame iv. 11. VI. The Tenth Commandment (v. 17.)

17. Thou shalt not covet—This is the onl yone of the commandments which treats solely of sins of the mind and heart, and in so doing it strikes at the very root of all sin, for every sin is born of desire (Mark vii. 21, 22; James i. 14, of desire (Mark vii. 21, 22; James 1. 1s, 15), and there would be no sin committed if this commandment were perfectly kept (Rom. vii. 7.)—Todd. "The word 'covet' occurs some twenty times in the Hebrey Scriptures, and is commonly translated desire. One may properly desire everything lawful and good, but no one can look with longing upon any posone can look with longing upon any possession of his neighbor's without violating this commandment."

I. Love respects authority (v. 12). A speaker in a children's mission asked I. Love respects authority (v. 12). A speaker in a children's mission asked. "Boys, a kite is a good thing, isn't it?" A bright little fellow answered, "Xes, sir, but it is not worth much when it breaks loose." "Stop, right there," said the speaker. "I want to ask you a question; how much is a boy worth when he breaks loose?" He understood and the shildren all agreed that a boy who broke loose was not worth much. Adroitly they were led to testify against the habit of breaking loose from parental restraint, from the teacher's authority, and from the loving rule of Christ.

thority, and from the loving rule of Christ.

2. Love cannot murder (v. 13). Love never takes life. Love lays down its own (1 John 3; 15, 16). Love keeps the precept; "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law." (Matt. 7, 12).

3. Love is pure (v. 14). It is lust, the

3. Love is pure (v. 14). It is lust, the ounterfeit of love, which works ruin and wrecks homes (Matt. 5. 38). A true lover of mother, sister, wife or sweetheart will keep his thought and hippure, and will honor and protect all wonested. manhod.

Mannod.

4. Love is generous (v. 15). Love will give and "lend, hoping for nothing" (Luke 6. 35); love will neither buy nor

(Luke 6. 35); love will neither buy nor borrow not intending to pay again (Rom. 13. 8). Love seeketh not her own (1 Cor. I3. 5).

5. Love speaks true (v. 16). A little girl's answer to, "What is a falsehood?" was "It is when nobody did anything and somebody went and told of it." Love tells no tales. Love never slanders, never misrepresents, never pretends. Love never makes engagements which it does not intend to keep. Love never deceives. Love thinketh no evil, much less speaks

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy-self" (Matt. 19, 19). Neighbor is from self" (Matt. 19, 19). Neignoor as from a word signifying "close by." The question, "who is my neighbor?" was one day answered by Jesus in the following incident: "A certain man went down from the control of the contr Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his rai-ment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise a by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed, came where he was and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brough him to an inn, and took care of him And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spend-est more, when I come again I will re-pay thee. Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that showed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise" (Luke 10, 30-37). Our lesson

reveals that love to our neighbor is, I. Imperative. "Thou shalt love" (Matt. 22, 39). Again and again we are

given the precept, "Love one another" (I. Pet. 1, 22; I. John, 3, 23). II. Individual. "Love thy neighbor" (Matt. 22, 39). Not thy neighbors, making it a public, wholesale endeavor, but thy neighbor, single individuals who as you have opportunity, and there are always opportunities.

III. Impartial. "Thy neighbor" (Matt.

22, 39). Not thy good, or kind, or polite, or generous neighbor, but "thy neighbor," though he be neither good, nor

kind, nor polite, nor generous.

IV. Interminable. "As thyself" (Matt. 22. 39). Love to hide thy neighbor's failings as thou dost hide thine own own (Phil. 4, 8). Love to see thy neighbor own (Phil. 4, 8). bors' excellencies as thou dost of thine own (Phil. 4, 8). Love to se thy neighbor prosper as thou dost love to see thy self (Rom. 12, 15; Prov. 3, 28). Love to These things are debasing, degrading and soul-destroying.

"He who created man in his own image created them male and female (Gen. ii. 27), and declared that a man and his iffer us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" (I. John 3, Gen. ii. 24.) Compare Matt. xix. 3-9;

MURDER AT HAMILTON.



(From the Hamilton Times) It was shortly before 3 o'clock when Deskman Steward at No. 3 Police Station was informed by telephone from the International Harvester Company's ter of conjecture. Two shots were fired. Deskman Steward at No. 3 Police Staworks that a serious shooting affray

The police were unable to discover where
had taken place in a little frame cottage

on Sherman avenue, a short distance

The police were unable to discover where
the other one went. Radzyk apparently
rolled off the bed, for Goodall and Branon Sherman avenue, a short distance below the Radial tracks. An emergency call for the patrol and ambulance brought Sergt. Walsh and P. C. John Clark on the rush to the scene of the tragedy. Headquarters were notified, too, and Detective Coulter was detailed from there. Neighbors gathered in a group, excitedly discussing the crime, guided the police to the spot. Inside the house a terrible sight met their the house a terrible sight met their gaze. Lying on a bed in the back parlor, his clothes soaked with blood and with blood spurting from a gaping wound in his neck; the officers found a man about his neck, the officers found a man about fifty years of age, gasping for breath.

The death rattle in his throat was audible, and it was evident the end was only a matter of a short time.

tragedy, for which he is accused of being responsible, the police discovered Sunfield. They say he pretended to be asleep, but was really listening to what was taking place. Not ten feet away he could see the blood stained carpet and hear the dying gasps of his victim. With a show of stolid indifference he submitted to the handcuffs being placed on his wrists, and walked quietly away with the officers. Although Sunfield Sunfield. They say he pretended to be asleep, but was really listening to what was taking place. Not ten feet away he could see the blood stained carpet in gove, it was first believed that Sunfield had beaten him over the head with a club, while he lay on the bed, and then shot him. The police say, however, that an examination disproved this theory. Sergeant Walsh believes that after the first bracelet closed on his wrist, the prisoner was in a mood to fight prisoner was in a mood to fight, and field's remarkable indifference as he made an attempt to draw his revolver. George Brandow, a special officer from room where one of his victims, the man, made an attempt to draw his revolver. George Brandow, a special officer from the International Harvester works, and Eddie Goodall, 42 Fullerton avenue, janitor employed at the same place, a stood guard over the prisoner until the police arrived. They pointed to him as the man when the officers entered, and neighbors, emboldened by the presence field sat unmoved in the patrol as the horses galloped to the hospital with Radzyk lying at his feet in a dying con-

At the police station the prisoner gave name of Jacob Sunfield, and stated hat he was a citizen of the United States, born in Chicago, 30 years of age and unmarried. He claimed to be a Ro man Catholic by birth.

Woman Gave Alarm.

The first intimation that neighbor nad of the tragedy was shortly before and of the tragedy was shortly before 3 o'clock when they heard three shots, followed by Mrs. Radzyk rushing from the house and screaming in terror. She was taken charge of and through other foreigners told an incoherent story of what had happened. The police were immediately notified from the International Harvester office and Mrs. Radzyk later returned to the house. The police last night admitted that they were at sea The prisoner Sunfield, who boarded was surmise from information ould do gathered here and there from the other foreigners as to what happened. Here is the story they told last night.

Story of the Crime. The prisoner Sunfield who boarded at Radzyk's place, spent the day there with the dead man and his wife drinking—a fact that is supported by the amount of beer found in the house. It is suspected that there had been a quarel earlier in the day, perhaps over a board bill, or, as gossip has it, over the woman. It was reported that Sunfield, who had made preparation to return to Chicago, from where he came two years ago to work at Hamilton, had boasted at the works before leaving that he was

going "to make a clean up."

Yesterday Sunfield removed his clothes
and valise from the house, leaving them at his sister's home on the same street. The police say she begged of him not to go to the Radzyk home again and to leave for Chicago. He laughed at her and told her he was going back "to have

some more fun." The police suspect that Radzyk discovered Sunfield was too fond of his wife and had a row over it. dow, from the International Harvester works, found him lying in a pool of blood works, found him lying in a pool of blood on the floor when they entered the house. It was impossible to get an intelligent story from Mrs. Radzyk as to how she was shot. The police think that when Sunfield shot her husband she screamed out in terror and rushed for the door. Believing that she was going for assistance, they think he fired as she fled. This, is borne out by the nature and position of the wound.

Dined and Slept After Shooting. While the prisoner was not sober when was passing and was attracted by the shots, of what he had done. He return ed to the house, took a pie from the cupboard, and sat down at a table to await the arrival of the police. Why he only a matter of a short time.

The Prisoner Arrested.

Sitting at a table in the kitchen, his head resting peacefully on his arms, and exhibiting no agitation over the terrible dash for liberty before the alarm was given responsible the police discovered.

lay on a bed with his life slowly ebbing away.

"When we entered the house," Walsh, "we found the prisoner with his head resting on his arms on the table, feigning sleep. George Brandow, a spe-cial constable from the International of the police, rushed in crying, "Arrest Harvester Works, and Eddie Goodall, a that man, he did the shooting." Sunfield sat unmoved in the patrol as the who were the first to respond to the woman's alarm, were in charge, guarding the prisoner. Sunfield, when touched on the arm, quietly arose and walked to the centre of the room. "I am your man. I am under arrest," he exclaimed, without any show of excitement. Radwas unconscious, and the death rat-tle in his throat was clearly audible It was useless to try to get him to iden tify the prisoner, and I questioned the woman. She could not speak English, but through an interpreter, Mary Rankal, an intelligent young foreign woman who came to the house shortly after the shooting, the Radzyk woman identified Sunfield as the man who fired the shots." "Who did the shooting?" she was ask-

ed in her native tongue.

"Jake," was the reply,

"Was it Sunfield?" asked the officer.

"Yes," she said.

Reached for Revolver Again.

While Sunfield submitted quietly to While Sunfield submitted quietly to arrest, the officers believe that after one of the bracelets was snapped on his wrist, he began to realize the position he was in, and was desperate enough to fight for liberty, if given an opportunity. Walsh had already felt his pockets, but evidently overlooked the revolver in his back left pocket. While Clark held the handeuff on his right hand Sunfield the handcuff on his right hand, Sunfield slowly backed towards the wall, draw-ing his left hand slowly around to his hip pocket. The sergeant quickly grab-bed his hand and snapped the other handcuff. At the station the police handcuff. At the station the police found the 32-calibre Iver-Johnson revol-ver, with which the shooting was done in this pocket.

"Sunfield," said Sergt. Walsh, "after doing the shooting, walked over to the table and calmly sat down to eat a pie. We found him with the partly eaten pie hefore him." pefore him." Lodged in Murderer's Cell.

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snowed the same indifference when being searched and questioned. Before leaving the scene of the crime he replied, when asked about the tragedy. "You will find it all out. It will all be cleared up in the court." Some of the officers say that the prisoner denied at the station that he had done the shooting. He made no comment, as the revolver with three empty chambers was taken from his pocket. He showed considerable interest, however, when the police emptied his pockets of money.

"How much have you got there, ergeant?" he asked, as the money was being counted. Sunfield had \$29.45, and confided that he had more money at home.

Sunfield was marched out to the dungeon in the rear of the station and lodged in the cell that Pearson, who mundered a girl on the Waterdown road some years ago, occupied during his stay at the station. When word was received by the police that Hadnyk was dead, instructions were issued to have the prisener removed to the jail for matericepties.

Removed to the Jail.

Removed to the Jail.

A small crowd of men and childrengathered as the patrol drew up to get a glimpe of the prisoner. With his hands closely manaded Sunfield marched out in charge of P. C. Lowery. He walked steadily to the wagon and seemed to be quite sober. He glanced curiously over his shoulder at the newspapermen who stood on the walk. P. C. Lowery and P. C. Duncan rode with him to the jail. stood on the walk. P. C. Lowery and P. C. Duncan rode with him to the jail. Sunfield did not know last night when the iron door at the Barton street jail clanged behind him that he would have to face a charge of murder. The police refused to inform him then that Radzyk was dead. The officers took no chances with their pricence and down him right with their prisoner and drove him through the yard to the jail steps.

Died on Operating Table. Died on Operating Table.

The dying man and his wife were hurried to the City Hospital. It was seen there that the woman's injuries were not likely to prove-fatal, but it was evident from the first that the man had no chance of recovery. From the gaping wound in his neck blood was spurting. He was too weak then from loss of blood to stand the shock of an operation and the doctors permitted him to rest for an hour or two to try and revive him sufficiently to permit them to probe for an nour of two to try and revive may sufficiently to permit them to probe for the bullet. Last evening he was placed on the operating table. Dr. Cummings, assisted by Drs. Parry, McLoghlin and Pain, probing for the bullet. Just after the piece of lead was located, lodged the piece of lead was located, lodged the piece of lead was located. near the jugular vein, the patient expired Threatens to Suicide.

Threatens to Suicide.

The woman was not made aware of of her husband's death last night. She talked frantically at times in her unbroken English threatening to commit suicide when released from the hospital. "I will throw myself in the bay when I get out of here for I am the cause of it all," she walled, so the police and hospital officials say. and hospital officials say.

CHANCE TO WED MILLIONAIRE.

Wealthy American Vainly Seeking Girl He Saw on European Tour.

London, uJly 15.—The Express gives up a column to the woes of an American millionaire in search of a pretty English. is a partner in two large flourishing business concerns in Georgia. The girl's Sheep and Lambs Export owes sold at mame he learned from a violin case she was carrying, and amnothees it was Irene Walker. The susceptible Georgian travelled from Paris to London in April, 1904, in the same train and on the same train and on the same trains and the same hoat with Irene, her sister and her mother, and was so strangely and overpower ingly fascinated that since he has been employing private detectives to aid his own efforts to trace her. Now that all other efforts have failed, the Georgian's agents here have decided to resort to publicity, hoping that Irene will thus learn of the millionaire's aching heart and soothe its pangs.

BAPTISTS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

Will Appoint General Missionary for New Ontario.

Toronto despatch: The Baptists will appoint a general missionary for evan-relistic work in New Ontario. This deof the next quarter.

SAFETY IN SUBMARINES.

British Naval Offivers Invent an Apparatus to Bring It About.

London, uly 15.—Two officers of the British navy, Commander Hall and Staff Surgeon Rees, have invented an apparatus which, it is expected, will remove the present dangers to crews navigating submarine boats. It is designed to enable the men to escape from the vessel even if it is filled with water or poison-Eperiments carried out by the Admir-

alty at Portsmouth proved, it is stated, that the apparatus will fulfill what is claimed for it, and it is likely to be adopted by the British fleet. The invention resembles a diving helmet with a jacket attached

KILLED BY WHITE DAMP.

Eight Italians Overcome Near Hazelton Pennsylvania.

Hazelton, Pa., July 15.—Eight Italians miners were killed by white damp in an abandoned slope of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Honey

rook to-day. Two of the men were sent into the mine to measure the waters. Then two more were sent in to assist them. It was believed that the force was inadequate, and the others were ordered to help them. When the men did not return after a reasonable time an investigation was made, and the presence of damp was discovered. Sunfield had nothing to say on the

Market Reports The Week

The	receipts of	grain	so-day	were a	little
Name of	t 91c, and	100 bus	hels of	g0000	at 830
Deli	ry produce	in go	od aug	ply.	Butter
easy.	with sales	at 18 to	22c 96	e lb.	Mggs,
firmer	mt 22 to	Me per	deset #	OE DOW	laid.
Hay	quiet and	e stend)	WHA	80105	OK 34
loads	at \$14 to	16 a. 44	on for	timoth)	ABO
at \$10	ry produce with sales r, at 22 to r quiet and at \$14 to to \$12 for	mixed.	SHAR	1 30 No	miner,
at \$13	a ton.			Madt .	anoted
	med hogs a				
at at	25 10 10.00,	and and		0 91	8 0 00
Whea	t, white, b	Ued		0 91	0 00
1	Test, Duen	h. "	MARKET	0.85	0.86
Do.,	t, white, b red, bush spring, bu goose, bus	h		6.85	0.00
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il Barlat	beach			0.00°	0.00
Peas.	bushtimothy, so mixed, to			0.27	0 75
Hay.	timothy, to			14.00	15 00
Do.	mixed, to	A		10 00	13 00
Straw	per ton ed hogs			13 00	00 00
Dress	ed hogs			8 75	9 50
ERES	r, dairy creamery			0 22	0.2
Butte	r, dairy .		** **	0 18	0 2
Do.,	creamery	**** **		0 22	0 22
Chick	ens, spring,	10		0 10	0 19
Turke	ya, per lb,	7		1 00	1 10
Potate	hindquarte			8 75	10 2
Deer,	forequarter	M		6 00	7 50
Do.,	choice, ca	PCREO.		8 50	9 50
S'Do:	medium	00 000 00	92	7:50	2 50

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. WINNIPED WHIGHT MARKETS.

Following are the closing quotations on, Winnipeg grain futures co-day: Wheat-July, 92 1-4c bid, Sept. 94 5-8c bid, Oct. 95 1-8c bid.

Onts.July 40 3-4c bid, Aug. 40 1-2c bid, CHEESE MARKETS.

Chess-July 40 3-4c bld, 'Aug. '40 1-2c bld, CHEESE MARKETS.

Cowansville, Que.—The weekly meeting of the Eastern Township's Dairymen's Exchange was hedd here to day. Twenty-seven creameries offered 1,844 boxes outter, and 28 factories offered 1,854 boxes of cheese. Balos of butter: Gunn, Langous & Co., 786 boxes at 20 3-8c, and 185 boxes at 20 3-6c; Hodgson, Bros., 281 boxes at 20 1-2c; J. J. Dickey, so boxes at 20 1-2c; J. J. Dickey, 50 boxes at 20 1-2c; J. J. Dickey, 50 boxes at 20 1-2c; J. J. Dickey, of the control of the

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the retiways, were 101 cars, consisting of 1,215 catte, 1,435 hogs, 1,255 abeep and lambs, with 556 salves.
Exporters—There was practicaly nothing doing or next to nothing in exporters, excepting a few bulls, which sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers—Best butchers sold from \$5 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.60 to \$4.90; good cowz, \$3.50 to \$4.25; common cows, \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Estable to \$4.25; common cows, \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers—Harry Murby reports light offerings, although he could have placed some if the had them of good quality.

Mr. Murby -bought three loads of stockers and butchers at \$2.55 to \$4 per cwt.

Milch cols—About 40 or 60 cows were offered and sold on Wednesday and Thursday, at \$30 to \$50 each, and one or two brought as high as \$50, but the trade in cows was far from being as brisk as a month or six weeks ago. aso.
Veal calves—Notwithstanding the fact that
there was a large number of calves offered, trade was fairly good at \$4 to \$6.59 per
(wt., with a few odd calves reaching \$7

TORONTO FRUIT AND	EGETABL	ES.
The offerings of berases		
sy, and in consequence pr	ices are fi	rmer
herries are weaker.		
trawberries	8 0 08	\$ 0 11
reen peas, per bask	0 25	0 3
otatoes, new, bbl	3 5	8 B
abbage, new, crate	2 26	0 0
Vatermelons, each	0 40	-04
ineapples, case		4 9
herries, choice, bask	. 166	0.0
Do., cooking, bask,		0 0
looseberries, basket		1 9
lums, Cal., basket	2 95	1 9
sparagus, dozen		10
Dredstreetle Treds		10

Montreal-A good mid-summer-trade goods. Sorting orders for drygoods are better than had been expected. Values hold firm and further advances are expected on cottons and linens. Stocks of the latter are reported light in all hands cision was arrived at yesterday afternoon at the quarterly meeting of the Home Mission Board of the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Association. It was decided to open a mission at Sudbury, and Rev. P. M. Week, formerly of Athens, was appointed to the mission charge. The board endorsed the proposals to build churches at Bruce Mines and Keewatin.

Rev. John Carr. formerly sailors' misision was arrived at yesterday afternoon It it stated that at the end of this sumchurches at Bruce Mines and Keewatin.
Rev. John Carr, formerly sailors' missionary in the Canary Islands, is to be the new pastor at Burlington. Rev. G. C. Lamont goes to Iona, and Rev. John Cennox, formerly of the city of London mission, goes to Orangeville. The sum of \$6,000 was voted for the mission work of the next quarter. lines of goods these orders go unfilled owing to the fact that stocks are light. The trade generally has well gotten over any fear that heavy retail stocks will be carried over at the close of the summer. Stocks were originally light owing to the difficulties of securing himmers. to the difficulties of securing shipments from the wholesalers and the continued hot weather has greatly helped in their movement.

with a state of the trade situation here at the moment is the very satisfactory way in which fall business is being booked. Travellers' orders and mail orders are coming in quite brishly. There is also a good sorting trade moving and the demand for all summer lines is brisk. The retail trade is reported fairly brisk in all directions. Vancouver and Victoria - Summer trade continues to show a good tone all

along the Coast.

Ouebec—Seasonable weather benefits trade. The latter, both wholesale and retail is reported satisfactory and in some sales are showing up better instances

than past season.

Hamilton—The general movement of wholesale and retail trade here is very brisk. All summer lines are moving well and collections are generally fairly good. London—A good volume of business is moving in all lines, Local industries are busily engaged and trade in the surrounding country has a good tone. Country produce is coming forward well and collections are fair to good.

Ottawa—There is now a steady demand for all lines of wholesale and retail goods and general trade is actistatory. Prospects for fall trade are reported good.