

Sunday School.

LESSON XIII.—SEPT. 14, 1907.

Review.—Read Psalm 90.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The manna, a type of Christ. Places: Elin; the Wilderness of Sin; the Wilderness of Sin; they murmur against Moses and Aaron; they fear they will starve in the wilderness and long to be back in Egypt; the Lord promises to rain bread from heaven; directions are given regarding the gathering of the manna; the Sabbath is to be observed; flesh is to be given them, also; they are murmuring against the Lord, not merely against Moses and Aaron.

II. Topic: Man's duty to God. Place: Mount Sinai. God spoke to the people with His own voice and gave them the ten commandments. This lesson embraces the first four commandments: 1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. 3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain. 4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

III. Topic: Man's duty to his fellow men. Place: Mount Sinai. This lesson embraces the last six commandments: 5. Honor thy father and thy mother. 6. Thou shalt not kill. 7. Thou shalt not commit adultery. 8. Thou shalt not steal. 9. Thou shalt not bear false witness. 10. Thou shalt not covet. The fifth is the only one with a specific promise attached. The tenth deals wholly with the inner life.

IV. Topic: A study of idolatry. Place: Mount Sinai. After the ten commandments are given to the children of Israel, the Lord calls Moses up into the Mount where he remains for forty days. The Israelites persuade Aaron to make a golden calf which they worship. Moses comes from the mount, breaks the tables of the law, calls those who are on the Lord's side to come to him, and punishes the people for their great sin.

V. Topic: Vital laws of spiritual worship. Place: Mount Sinai. Moses commands that the tabernacle be set up in the ark and the furniture are to be put in the tabernacle; the altar of burnt-offering and the laver are to be put in the court before the tabernacle; Aaron and his sons are to be washed with water; Aaron is to be clad with the holy garments, anointed and sanctified; all is done as God commanded.

VI. Topic: Terrible effects of wine-drinking. Place: Mount Sinai. Nadab and Abihu, Aaron's sons, put strange fire in their censers and go in before the Lord; the fire of the Lord devours them; Aaron gives commandment that the priests are not to drink wine or strong drink. God puts a difference between the holy and unholy, and between man and clean.

VII. Topic: Christ typified as the sin-bearer. Place: The Israelites are still encamped before Mount Sinai. Great preparations are made for the Day of Atonement; the high priest enters the holy of holies, first with incense, then with the blood of the sin-offerings, an atonement is made for the sanctuary, the tabernacle and the altar; the scape-goat is sent away into the wilderness.

VIII. Topic: Qualities of our life pilgrimage. Place: Mount Sinai; Paran. The cloud is taken up from off the tabernacle and the children of Israel leave the wilderness of Sin on their journey to Paran. Moses invites Hahab to accompany them, but he refuses to do so; some things indicate that he changed his mind and went with them.

IX. Topic: Qualities of our life campaign. Place: Kadesh-barnea. One man from each tribe is sent to search the land of Canaan; they are gone forty days; they bring back some of the fruit of the land; they report that the land is good, but that the people are giants, and that the cities are walled; only Caleb and Joshua think they are able to go up and possess the land.

X. Topic: God's gractions dealing with the sinner. Place: The Valley of Arabah. The Israelites are obliged to go to war; some of the Israelites are taken prisoners; journeying from Mount Hor; the people are discouraged; they murmur against Moses and Aaron; they punish them by sending fiery serpents among them; the people come to Moses for help; Moses goes to God, and is directed to make a serpent and put it on a pole, and "every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it, shall live."

XI. Topic: Aids to a more blessed life. Place: East of the Jordan, opposite Jericho. Moses makes an address to the people; he tells them that if they love and obey God their days will be prolonged and they will increase mightily; it is their duty to teach God's word to the children; they are warned against idolatry, and are told to beware lest they forget the Lord.

XII. Topic: Moses, a great character. Place: Mount Nebo. Moses goes up into Mount Nebo and views the land; he could not go over into the land because of his rash act at Meribah; he dies on Nebo and the Lord buries him. Read God's testimony as to Moses' character in Deut. 34: 10-12.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. I. The Lord provides. It was not absolute want that caused the Israelites to murmur at this time, but distrust for the future. How soon may we forget God's deliverances, and repine in anticipation of evil to come. Great was their blindness that they could not perceive that it was the Lord and not His servants who had saved them from Egyptian bondage and the most menial slavery. They were without faith in God as a deliverer, hence could not trust Him as a preserver. Could not He who had opened a passage through the Red Sea "lead bread from heaven"? This He really did, and Moses said unto them, "The bread which the Lord has given you to eat." Forty years this miraculous supply of food continued daily. So the Lord ever gives His people their "daily bread."

II. The duties we owe. The "fear of God" is the supreme lawgiver. He is self-existent, independent and eternal; the source of all being and power. The creature has no obligations equal to those he owes to his Creator. Other obligations are secondary in character and grow out of the relationship we sustain to each other. The command to glorify God in our bodies and spirits, derives its force from the stated fact that they belong to Him. The duties we owe to God are of a moral character, and cannot be accept-

ably performed in a mechanical way. He will not be worshipped by men's hands as though He had need of anything; neither are men heard for their "much speaking" when they pray. If we possess that spirit of entire submission which recognizes the supreme right of our Creator to worship and obedience, it will result in the devotion of the whole heart and life to His service. We have duties to our fellow-men that spring from our relation to God as our common Father. There are duties we are under obligation to perform to each other, that arise from our social relations, and would exist if we could suppose man had no Creator. These duties have not been left to the light of reason for discovery, but have been clearly defined in the law of God. While the precepts are few and simple, they extend to all the relations existing between men. The principles laid down touch human conduct, in thought and in deed, at every point.

III. The effect of strong drink. It is not improbable that the sin of Nadab and Abihu was caused by "strong drink." Under its influence they committed a great sin, and "died before the Lord." It unbalances the intellect and prompts the individual to wicked and rash acts. The brain favored by excessive stimulation does not perceive apparent danger, and often rushes its victims into crime and death. Wine or strong drink dis-qualifies for the discharge of duty and the performance of sacred and business obligations. The Lord prohibited Aaron and his sons from their use. He knew these beverages destroyed the power of mental discrimination. The power of example for good and the ability to "teach" holy commandments are destroyed by alcohol. The man who has been ruined by the bad example of those at the head of families and in official positions. Their teaching to live sober and godly lives has been neutralized by their inebriate conduct.

IV. Unbelief is disastrous. Unbelief is not content to rest alone upon the word of God, but demands evidence of its truth. Israel said to Moses, "We will send men before us and they will search out the land." Rather than at once to trust and obey God, they were willing to spend forty days in proving their ability to do what they were commanded. How condemning the Lord is to human weakness! They were allowed to make the search. Hearts filled with unbelief will make an evil report of a land "which flowed with milk and honey." They saw "men of great stature," and yet declared that "the land eateth up the inhabitants thereof." Infidels admit the excellence of God's character and doctrine, and at the same time undertake to prove that he was an impostor. Only men with faith in God can see truth in its true character.

V. God's remedy for sin. God's ways are not our ways. How unlikely that to look at the image of a serpent would heal its deadly bite! Israel requested Moses to "speak unto the Lord that He take away the serpents." It has ever been the cry of humanity that God may remove their afflictions from them. This he does not always choose to do. The serpents remained among the Israelites, but the Lord gave them a perfect remedy, unavailing to save life unless looked upon by Jesus saves only those who by faith look to him. There was no other way to escape death.—L. M.

NEW TREATY.

FRANCE AND CANADA BOTH MAKE CONCESSIONS.

France Lowers Duty on Canadian Cattle, Sheep and Wood Pulp—Marselles Anxious for Direct Line of Steamers to Canada.

London, Sept. 9.—The frequently well-informed Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that the concessions are nicely balanced in the new Franco-Canadian treaty. Canada grants concessions on the intermediate tariff, but they are framed to include articles not competing to any extent with British manufactures. France has consented to rank pulp wood as raw material, it is believed that considerable concessions have been made in the wheat and Canadian cattle and sheep may enter French markets.

Marselles is anxious to have a line of steamers direct to Canada, and a subvention awaits the firm enterprising enough to establish it. Messrs. Field, and Brodeur and the French Consul at Montreal, who has been an active agent in the negotiations, hope to sail for Canada on Tuesday.

The Times, referring to the Franco-Canadian negotiations, states that France has successfully sought to obtain from Canada not only the benefit of the minimum tariff, but in the case of certain articles an important reduction in duties, notably on wine. France has extended the application of her minimum tariff to a number of exclusively Canadian products. The formal adhesion of the British Government will be required before the convention can be published.

Mr. Fielding is now in London in order to arrange the form. Lively satisfaction is felt in French business circles at the conclusion of the agreement. As Le Journal points out, French diplomacy has given a most practical reply to the initiative of Canadians in establishing a regular steamship line from the St. Lawrence to the Seine.

HOOTED BY MOB.

Merry Del Val, Papal Secretary, Has Stormy Trip.

Castel-Gondolfo, Sept. 9.—While Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, was driving to this place from Rome last evening, several men on a passing tram-car hooted him and shouted, "Death to the Pope!" "Down with the Cardinal!" and gave utterance to curses and other insulting expressions. The police, who were escorting the Cardinal's carriage, stopped the tram-car and arrested the offenders, but only after a long and exciting struggle, in which friends of the demonstrators made attempts to rescue them from the police.

WHAT IS 'THE CROP SHORTAGE?'

President McEwing's Statement Questioned—Northwest Crop Reports.

(Toronto Globe.)

In the accompanying article on the business outlook it will be observed that President McEwing, of the Farmers' Association, bases his pessimistic forecast on the hypothesis that the crops are a third less in volume than they were last year, and that they are, therefore, worth a third less in money to the producer. The consumer of farm products knows that this is not the case, and that in very many cases the farmer will be so well off with the smaller crop as with the larger. Here are the highest prices quoted for some of the chief products of the farm on the local market yesterday and a year ago on the corresponding day:

Table with 4 columns: Product, Price yesterday, Price a year ago, Price in crease, p.c. Ontario white wheat, No. 2 (outside) ... \$0.87 ... \$0.70% ... 24 ... 70 ... Manitoba No. 1 Northern (lake ports) ... 72 ... 57 ... 15 ... 26 ... Oats, No. 2 (outside) ... 43 ... 31 ... 12 ... 28 ... Oats, No. 3 yellow (Toronto) ... 72 ... 57 ... 15 ... 26 ... Barley, No. 2 (outside) ... 75 ... 58 ... 17 ... 29 ... Peas, No. 2 (outside) ... 75 ... 58 ... 17 ... 29 ... Hay (in bulk) ... 18.00 ... 15.00 ... 3.00 ... 20 ... Straw ... 14.00 ... 13.00 ... 1.00 ... 7.1 ... Hogs (dressed) ... 9.25 ... 9.50 ... -0.25 ... -2.3 ... Hogs (live) ... 6.25 ... 6.40 ... -0.15 ... -2.1 ... Butter ... 27 ... 25 ... 2 ... 8 ... Eggs ... 25 ... 22 ... 3 ... 1.3 ... Export cattle (Toronto market) ... 5.10 ... 4.00 ... 1.10 ... 27.5 ...

It will be observed that the increase in the price of oats, the crop that shows poorest results, is over 39 per cent. This will go far to make up for the shortage in the crop to those who sell the oats. In the case of the farmers—the vastly greater number—who use oats for feed the increase in the selling price of live stock that is almost inevitable will go far to compensate. The late grass and root crop may yet do much to save the feed situation as a result of recent heavy rains. The farmer of Ontario is many miles from this side of ruin.

McEwing's Statement. Toronto despatch: President McEwing, of the Farmers' Association, made a statement at Tuesday's meeting of the association that has set every financial authority and mercantile expert in the country a-tiptoe for information. His prediction that the comparative crop shortage of the year would give the farmers of the Province \$900,000,000 less to spend than in 1906 is regarded with alarm by some and derision by many. Here is the remarkable statement that has caused searching of barns, pastures, grain bins, and pocketbooks in rural Ontario for the past three days: "I regret very much that, owing to the extraordinary drought, the number of acres under crop is not obtainable at the present time, and, therefore, no estimate can be made of the gross yield. Taking into consideration, however, the enhanced value of the different products mentioned, it is doubtful if the gross value will be much less than that of last year."

Proceeding, Mr. Watts dealt with an important point. He said: "The number of acres under crop is not obtainable at the present time, and, therefore, no estimate can be made of the gross yield. Taking into consideration, however, the enhanced value of the different products mentioned, it is doubtful if the gross value will be much less than that of last year." "As butter, milk and cheese are all higher in price—judging by the prices we pay in the city—and also the prices of meats of all kinds is higher, it is very difficult to see how Mr. McEwing arrived at his estimate of a shortage of \$900,000,000. It is unfortunate that reports of that kind should be given prominence if they are incorrect. They have a very bad effect on the country, Ontario, tending to divert immigrants to other portions of Canada, where such pessimistic reports are not put in their way."

Below is printed a comparative table of yields as supplied by the Department of Agriculture:

	Bushels per acre.	1907.	1906.
Winter wheat	22.1	22.9	
Spring wheat	17.1	19	
Barley	27.9	33.4	
Oats	30.4	39.1	
Peas	21	18	
Beans	17.2	8.5	
Rye	15.6	16.6	
Hay	1.18	1.23	

The Sun's Estimate. The Farmers' Sun, which has certainly not been unduly optimistic, says in its last issue: "So far as Ontario is concerned the facts given in the report of the Department of Agriculture clearly show that the value of the grain crops in this Province is at least \$12,000,000 below the average of the previous five years. By the time the returns from all crops are figured out, and account is taken of the decline in dairying, it will probably be found that the shortage in this season's operations as compared with the previous five, is between fifty and twenty millions. It is absolutely certain that proportionate losses have been sustained in the west; if we have a really severe frost within two weeks the western losses may be still greater. It is better to face the situation boldly than it would be to close our eyes to obvious facts."

Mr. Madden, of the William Ryan Company, Limited, provision dealer, speaking in regard to the prices of dairy products, pointed out that, generally speaking, they had been unusually high. He regarded the statement of President McEwing as being a most extraordinary one, and utterly failed to see how anybody at the present time could be in a position to make such an estimate. As a matter of fact, he believed that the McEwing statement was being done some pretty tall guessing.

Where the Farmer is Hit. Mr. D. Plewes, who carries on a considerable business as a grain buyer, said in reference to Mr. McEwing's statement: "I don't know what the basis for his figures is. There is a shortage of oats. According to the reports, the crop will be short 40 per cent, and the barley crop will be a little short, but not much. The wheat crop, I believe, will be three-quarters of an average crop. It must be borne in mind, however, that a very small portion of the oat crop is marketed, the farmers keeping it for feed, and, although the price is 25 per cent. higher than last year, the difference in price will not make up for the loss to the farmer entailed by the shortage of the crop. There has also been a shortage in the hay crop, and a serious shortage. Even having regard for that, I think that Mr. McEwing's statement is a gross exaggeration. The average oat crop of Ontario is 110,000,000 bushels. Supposing that this year the crop was only 50,000,000 bushels at 40 cents a bushel instead of 30 cents, the loss entailed to the farmers would be \$10,000,000, speaking in round figures."

Bearing out the statement made by Mr. Plewes, are the statements made by farmers who have been visiting the city for the purpose of seeing the exhibition. Farmers from Brant County, Wellington, Halton and Hastings have reported a great shortage of feed. From Wentworth, Lambton and Welland, on the other hand, come reports to the effect that there is a sufficiency of feed to see the winter through.

NINETY MILLIONS REVENUE. Bank of Commerce Estimate of Northwest Crop Output.

The head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received from its Winnipeg manager estimates of crops for the three Northwest Provinces, with the continuance of reason-

ably good weather for two to three weeks, the result is estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Yield per Acre. Manitoba ... 14 ... 39,033,000 bushels. Alberta ... 22 ... 6,376,000 bushels. Saskatchewan ... 18 ... 35,283,000 bushels. Total ... 80,811,000 bushels.

Estimated Values. Wheat ... \$60,814,000. Oats ... 23,042,000. Barley ... 7,980,000. Total ... \$91,836,000.

Northwest Crop Estimate. Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association handed out to-day, through Frank O. Fowler, secretary, their crop estimates for this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is a most favorable one.

It is as follows: Wheat, 5,012,544 acres at 16.4 bushels per acre, 82,222,000 bushels. Oats, 2,373,030 acres at 26.9 bushels per acre, 63,755,000 bushels. Barley, 664,832 acres at 28.1 bushels per acre, 18,654,000 bushels. Flax, 105,050 acres at 12.5 bushels per acre, 1,313,125 bushels. The total of crop in farmers' hands to market, 800,000 bushels. Oats of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 492,000 bushels. The statement says: "The above statement may be increased or decreased according to the weather conditions prevailing from now on for harvesting, as a large proportion of the heaviest yielding crop is not yet ready to cut, and will not be for eight or ten days."

The damage from various causes is far less than at first estimated, and is but a small percentage.

THE ORPHANS LOVE HER.

DESCENDANT OF SCOTTISH KINGS OSTRACIZED HERSELF.

Her Asylum Burned Up—Nova Scotia Spite Drive Her to Coatesville With Little Remnant of Her Wealth.

Coatesville, Pa., Sept. 9.—There was more news in and around the life of Miss Emma Maitland Stirling, the rich and aged spinster who died last night at her home here, than appeared on the surface, or than the casual acquaintance, who had known her only since she came here from Nova Scotia, 11 years ago, with 11 orphan children, would dream. She was a descendant of Scottish Kings and had lived a wonderful life.

Miss Stirling was virtually a martyr for her lifelong resolution to uplift fallen humanity. She was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and that her father was a first cousin of Sir James Hume, of London. In early life she took up mission work in her native land, going among the children of the slums of large cities. Her aristocratic family bitterly opposed this action on her part, but she would not be dissuaded, and the result was that she finally left home to follow up the work.

She was the pioneer in Scotland of the movement for the prevention of cruelty to children, and had, in 1877, founded that which, in 1889, developed into the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In the course of her efforts she had saved so many destitute children that she could not support them in Scotland and was forced to find more room and cheaper food for the 300 growing boys and girls depending on her bounty.

The land of Exangeline, as pictured by Longfellow, appealed to her nature and, with her 300 waifs, she left England and crossed the Atlantic, settling in Aylesford, Kings county, Nova Scotia. Her new home she called "The Foot Farm," and there she added the cause of temperance to her work, organizing a branch of the W. C. T. U. in Aylesford. Through her efforts in this line Kings county, in 1894, went overwhelmingly "dry."

The following year one of her wards, a girl, became involved in serious trouble. Arrests followed, but through Miss Stirling's aggressive work in the case she incurred bitter enmity in this section, and finally, one cold winter night, her house burned to the ground. She and her children barely escaped with their lives, and were compelled to walk through the snow in their bare feet, pre-terred by the hot embers of the burning building. In this plight they traveled by rail to Halifax, clad only in their night clothes.

Feeling that the people of Nova Scotia were against her, Miss Stirling disposed of her property there and came to this place, where she bought what is known as the old Miller place, the relic of an old Chester county family. Here for several years she educated and reared orphan children and found them good homes and started them in useful careers. Of late years, however, she had been forced to give up this work, on account of failing health, and several winters had lived at Bonny Brae, Thonotopa, Pa.

Dynmpeller, her home here, has on its walls the portraits of William Morris, of Revolutionary fame, and some of the Willings, an old and prominent Philadelphia family, with whom Miss Stirling claimed relationship. Throughout her life Miss Stirling was very simply in her tastes and of a strong personality. She sought few companions, seeming to feel that the hand of the world was against her; yet beneath it all was a deep religious fervor and a kindly heart that prompted her to extend a helping hand to all these who she had cast in the under world.

William M. Hayes, of West Chester, and Thomas Clark, of Philadelphia, were named as her executors. A girl whom she brought from Nova Scotia says that Mother Stirling requested that she be buried in her nightgown. Attorney Hayes was here yesterday, and made arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Thursday morning.

THE MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London—London cabs are fatter at 1 1/2% to 1 3/4% per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c per lb.

CHESS MARKET. Kingston—At the chess board this afternoon chessers recorded 300 white, and 611 colored; 204 boxes white were sold at 1 1/2 and 63 colored; 186 boxes white at 1 1/2-20, and the remainder went out to the curb and was disposed of by small sales.

FLOUR PRICES. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.00 to \$5, truck; Toronto; Ontario, 40 per cent. patent, \$3.50; bid for export, Manitoba, 40 per cent. special brands, \$4.20; second patent, \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.50.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. The rain prevented farmers coming in with grain this morning, and prices are very nominal.

May in light receipt, with prices firm. Five loads sold at \$2 to \$2.25, and 100 light, and at \$2.25 per heavy. Wheat, 2000 bushels, unchanged at \$2 for light, and \$2.25 for heavy. Oats, 2000 bushels, unchanged at \$1.25 for light, and \$1.50 for heavy. Barley, 2000 bushels, unchanged at \$1.25 for light, and \$1.50 for heavy. HAY, old, 1000 tons, unchanged at \$12.00 for light, and \$13.00 for heavy. Straw, 1000 tons, unchanged at \$12.00 for light, and \$13.00 for heavy.

Alaska, No. 1, bush, 7.00 7.00. Do., No. 2, 6.00 6.00. Do., No. 3, 5.00 5.00. Do., choice, 4.00 4.00. Eggs, per dozen, 23 23. Butter, dairy, 22 22. Do., choice, 20 20. Fowl, dressed, lb., 10 10. Chickens, Spring, lb., 12 12. Ducks, 12 12. Turkey, per lb., 14 14. Potatoes, bush, 6.00 6.00. Cabbage, dozen, 9 9. Beef, hindquarters, 10 10. Do., forequarters, 9 9. Do., choice, 8 8. Do., medium, 7 7. Mutton, per cwt., 10 10. Veal, prime, per cwt., 12 12. Lamb, per cwt., 11 11.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways since Tuesday, were 94 horses, composed of 1222 and 666 hogs, 232 sheep and lambs, 225 calves. The quality of fat cattle was another repetition of what has been coming on the market for a month past, only dealers say that there are fewer of the best class coming.

Exporters' few, and a few export cattle on sale, but had there been some of good quality they would have found a fair market. Some of the heaviest of the butchers' stock were said to have been bought at \$4.20 to \$4.35 per cwt. Butchers—The best butchers offered—and there were none too good—sold at \$2.25 to \$4.00, with a few picked halves at \$4.00 to \$4.25, medium \$3.00 to \$4.00, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for cwt. Packers and stockers—Mr. Murby reported having handled about 100 cattle to-day, stores weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds each at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. Stockers of fat quality at \$2.50 to \$3.25, and inferior classes around \$1.50 per cwt. and some of the worst quality eastern cattle were almost unobtainable at any price.

Milkers and Springers—A large number was offered. Trade was fair for a few extraordinary good cows at prices from \$40 to \$50, and some of the best cows at \$25 to \$30. Medium cows were sold at \$15 to \$25 each, and several were reported as unsold at the close of the market. Veal Calves—Trade was good considering the quality offered. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. A choice new milk fed calf would be worth more money.

Hogs—The run of hogs this week was the smallest of the year thus far. Export was reported prices unchanged at \$2.25 for select, and \$1 for lights and fets, with the prospect of still lower prices for this coming week.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—Sept. 97c bid, Oct. 82c, Dec. 82c bid. Oats—Sept. 43c bid, Oct. 42c bid, Dec. 41c bid.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW. Montreal—General business in all lines here continues to move satisfactorily. On every hand there are still to be heard complaints regarding the tightness of the money market.

At the present time there are arriving at Canada about 20,000 immigrants per month. These new citizens are making great demands upon Canadian manufacturers and merchants; demands the filling of which means necessary great sums of money not at present available. Collections are not coming fast as well as they should, and a serious trade continues to break in all lines. Dry goods houses report that fall orders in even better shape than last year. There has been some improvement in remittances from some distant sections. Wholesale trade is still slow. Orders for fall and winter goods continue large. Hardware lines are moving briskly, and values held firm. The business in sporting goods and small wares is active. Metals are firm and active. A good trade is existing in groceries. Values in all lines are firm.

Toronto—General business is moving satisfactorily. Orders for fall and winter wholesale lines are heavy and an excellent season's trade is looked forward to by every direction. From throughout the country collections are fair to good, but from the West they are still slow. This fact, taken in connection with the general tightness of the money market, is the most serious factor to be considered at the moment. The volume of retail trade throughout the country does not seem to be in the least affected in every direction there is expressed the greatest hope for and finally, one cold winter night, these lines in which orders for next spring are being placed there is also every evidence of confidence. It is reported that in no line will the end of the season find retailers' shelves heavily loaded. All lines of dry goods are moving well and shipments are heavy. Winnipeg—Winnipeg continues an excellent tone for trade here. Wholesale trade is active, and orders for fall and winter goods are heavy. Country trade is a little quiet on account of harvesting operations.

Vancouver and Victoria—There is an excellent movement in all lines of trade along the Coast. The demand for wholesale goods from the interior is heavy and collections are generally good. The lumbering and mining industries are busily engaged, but the catch of salmon will this season be very light. The shipping trade is active and there is a steady growth in the trade with the Orient.

Quebec—Trade conditions are unchanged from the preceding week. Shipments of fall goods have been considerable during the past few days, and trade prospects continue favorable.

Hamilton—A good volume of business is moving and the outlook for the future trade continues bright. Local industries continue busily engaged. Country trade is quiet. Collections are fair.

London—Wholesale lines are moving well and the manufacturers generally continue very busy. Country trade is quiet and harvesting operations are generally going forward well. Crops have suffered from lack of rain. Collections are generally fair to good.

Ottawa—A good steady wholesale trade is moving and the outlook for all trade is satisfactory. Retail trade has a quiet tone. Collections are about fair. The outlook for crops is a somewhat shorter yield than that of last year.

FIVE YEARS FOR BRIBERY. San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Louis Glass, Vice-President of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, convicted of having bribed Supervisor Langston to vote against granting a franchise to the Home Telephone Company, was to-day sentenced by Superior Judge Lawlor to five years' imprisonment in the state prison.