



LESSON VI—AUGUST 9, 1908.

David and Goliath.—1 Sam. 17: 1-7: 5.

Commentary.—1. Goliath defies Israel (vs. 1-10). The giant, Goliath, who came out as the champion of the Philistines, "belonged to the primitive race of the Anakim, of which the Israelites had found a small remnant at the time of the conquest, four hundred years before (Num. 13: 32, 33; Josh. 14: 12). These, driven out by the Israelites, attached themselves to the Philistines; and Goliath appears to have been one of a family of giants, all of whom were slain by David and his men (2 Sam. 21: 15-22). Goliath's height had been variously estimated at from nine to eleven feet. His armor is estimated to have weighed about 157 pounds; while the head of his sphere weighed about ninety pounds. In those times great size and strength of armor were of immeasurable advantage in battle. The armed and plumed giant defied the armies of Israel morning and evening for forty days. His appearance sent dismay into the hearts of Saul and his people. None of Saul's soldiers dared to fight with him, for no one could overcome him with the ordinary weapons of war. II. David offers to fight Goliath (vs. 20-37). Just at this point David appeared on the scene, and, much to the astonishment of Saul, offered to champion the cause of Israel and go out and meet the Philistine. At first Saul hesitated, but David soon convinced the king that he possessed the elements necessary for success, and Saul reluctantly consented to his going. David's statement (vs. 34-37) shows that he had (1) courage, (2) strength, (3) agility, (4) confidence in his own ability, (5) humility, (6) perseverance, (7) wisdom, and (8) faith in God.

III. David slays Goliath (vs. 38-58).

38. His armor.—The word for "armor" in E. V. is "apparel." "Probably a special military dress adapted to be worn with armor."—Cam. Bib. Coat of mail.—The ancient Hebrews were particularly attentive to the personal safety of their warriors. "The coat of mail was usually made of leather or some pliant material, sometimes covered with metal scales, and capable of taking the form of the parts of the body it protected."—Dic. Bib. 39. Assayed to go.—"Endeavored to go." "By making the attempt David showed his courtesy and reverence to his superiors." Cannot go with these.—The shrewd practical sense of David disabused him of the folly of attempting such a combat with weapons with which he had no skill.—Terry. "He is a wise man who knows what he cannot do as well as what he can." Put them off.—This likewise from the Lord, who would have it made manifest that his servant fought and conquered by faith, and that the victory was from him, who works by the most despised means and instruments.—Scott.

40. His staff.—His shepherd's crook. Five smooth stones.—Had they been rough or angular, they would not have passed easily through the air. Shepherd's bag.—Used to carry his daily food. Sling.—A favorite weapon of Eastern shepherds. It was also very effective in war, and was regularly employed, not only by the Israelite troops, but also by the Syrians, the Egyptians and the Persians. The sling is composed of a strap and a leather strap. The strap is in the middle, and is the place where the stone lies. The string on the right end of the strap is firmly fastened to the thumb. The string on the left is held between the thumb and middle joint of the forefinger. It is then whirled two or three times round the head, and when discharged, the finger and thumb let go their hold of the string on the left end. The sling was a formidable weapon in the hand of a skillful person. A stone could be hurled with a velocity that would make it as fatal as a rifle-ball. It was a very common weapon in David's time. Seven hundred left-handed Benjaminites could sling at a hair's breadth.

41. Philistine came on.—Goliath, in his shining armor, with his dreadful clanking tramp under the hundredweight of metal.

42. Looked about.—He scanned the whole scene, and could hardly persuade himself that this boy was Israel's champion.

Disdained him.—Goliath seemed insulted that such a young, unarmed lad should approach him. "The infinite resources of the mind with God are not visible to the heedless and hostile world. Unchristian people do not understand the character and serviceableness of God's help. They derided David; they derided our Saviour on the cross; they deride us almost every day of our lives, collectively and individually. You may not have been in Christian land, but you have not gone far in Christendom, if you have not been pained by the derision of worldly men, who in the main are friendly, but who are disposed to think you foolish and weak because your strength is a dogmatic one."—Hurlbut's Com. 43. And as he hurled his thrust at David, suggesting that he knew no more than to control his shepherd dog. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall" (Prov. 16: 18). By his gods.—These gods were such as Baal and Ashtaroth. The combat thus became a question not merely of David and Goliath, but between God and idols. If Goliath was successful then idolatry would gain a stronger hold upon the people.

Missionary instruction.—The giant Goliath is typical of the giant heathenism. Goliath was 1. A ponderous foe. The heathen world is an extensive field that seems impossible to reach it with gospel truth. 2. An insulting, haughty foe. Heathen religions are contentions toward the Christian religion. 3. An easily conquered foe.

David is a type of the Christian who comes with the smooth stones of the gospel truth to combat the sin and ignorance of the world. 1. David was small and appeared insignificant. The Christian religion appears small and weak as compared with the other religions of the world. 2. David possessed real power. His help was in God. "One, with God, is a majority." 3. David's weapons were effective. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds" (2 Cor. 10: 4). The light of the gospel is destined to shine in the darkest corner of heathendom.

BODY FOUND IN BONFIRE.

Disfigured Remains of a Woman Discovered in Dump.

Police Believe She Was Murdered and Placed in Fire.

New York, Aug. 3.—An autopsy will be necessary to determine the cause of the death of the man or woman whose charred body was found in a bonfire on a vacant lot in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn to-day. The legs and arms of the victim were nearly burned off, and the body so disfigured that the police were unable to decide the sex of the victim. A stableman, who discovered and extinguished the fire, was detained by the police, who have no information as to how the body was placed in the fire.

A physician's examination disclosed that the body was that of a woman, and small pieces of clothing and hairpins found near the body confirmed this decision. The pieces of a large glass bottle which lay near the body led the police to believe that acid had been used, possibly to disfigure the body or to cause the fire to burn more furiously. The police are working on the theory that the woman was murdered, and her body carried to the dump and set on fire to conceal the crime.

KEEP QUIET.

Sultan Sees No Need for Further Demonstrations.

Populace Wants His Old Advisers Dismissed.

Constantinople, Aug. 3.—The crisis in Turkish affairs is by no means over. The demonstrations that have been in favor of the Sultan may at any moment turn against him if he does not yield to the demands of the constitution party for the dismissal of the palace camardillo.

It is believed that the Sultan will make these concessions, although to do so is difficult. Some of the officials already have been removed, and it is believed that others will either flee the country or seek refuge at one of the foreign legations. It is apparent that the Sultan is becoming uneasy. Troops yesterday evening prevented further demonstrations in front of the palace.

An imperial decree made public to-day convokes the first Turkish Parliament under the new constitution for Nov. 1. The document announcing this decision appeals to the people to cease their demonstrations pointing out that as the Sultan has proved his good sentiments and his intentions strictly to observe the constitution and labor for the prosperity of all his subjects there is no longer reason to continue the manifestations, which only impede progress.

FISH KILLED.

Pollution of Water Condemned by Member of Commission.

New York, Aug. 3.—The killing of fish by the pollution of waters in which they feed and spawn has become a matter for international consideration. This is the opinion of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University and one of the most eminent ichthyologists of America, who is a member of the International Fishery Commission. This body, consisting of the United States and Canadian experts, was created in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and is engaged in the task of framing statutes which shall protect the fish in international waters along Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. When these statutes have been adopted they will be enforced by the general governments of the treaty-making powers.

In a letter to Edward Hatch, jun., of New York, Dr. Jordan says: "It seems to me that the pollution of international waters is a matter which this commission must take very seriously. We shall provide adequate means for reinforcing whatever statute are adopted. The New York statute seems to cover the ground very well, but I am told it is not enforced against the great pulp mill corporations."

FARMER'S TOMB.

INSISTED THAT HE BE BURIED BESIDE HIS HORSE.

Grave-Diggers Halted — Aristocratic Relatives Shocked and Amazed, but Obeyed the Injunction.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—"See that I'm buried near the old gray horse. He was my faithful friend. I'd rather be buried in — than in that cemetery, among the swells."

This was the instruction given James McMillen, executor, by Warren Phillips, a wealthy farmer, of Upper St. Clair township, some weeks before his death, which has just occurred. The rich farmer has been interred by the side of his old gray horse, "Phil Sheridan," and Western Pennsylvania tongues are wagging wildly over this most unique burial.

A grave which had been prepared for Phillips by his widow before she became acquainted with the remarkable provision which her husband made for his own interment, both by word of mouth and in his will had been filled. In the absence of the executor Phillips' name near being interred among the people whom he had said to be wanted to avoid, but at the last moment Squire Andrew McMillen, who had drawn Phillips' will, rushed to the front, declaring that there must be no wrong interment. Grave-diggers were required to rest on their spades while the will was sent for and opened. The first paragraph read as follows: "I direct that my body be plainly and decently buried on the northeast portion of my farm; place to be selected and my burial to be under the direction and control of my executor hereinafter named, and I direct that no mark of any kind shall be placed on my grave. Executor McMillen was then sent for and said that his instructions were to bury Phillips close to "Old Phil," whose bones had rested in the northeast part of the Phillips farm since December, 3, 1899.

There was almost a riot among the aristocratic Phillips connection when it became known that Warren had chosen to lie beside his old gray horse instead of in the pretty little cemetery on the hill where the Phillips family for many generations had been buried; but there was no way out of it, and the cemetery grave was filled and a new one opened beside that of Phil Sheridan on the other hill, and there the farmer was buried, Rev. Chester A. Wyckoff reading the burial service.

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FIGHT IN A JURY ROOM.

Jurymen Disagreed Over An Indecent Show Trial.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Personal violence in the jury room yesterday brought to a sudden termination the case of Eugene B. Hobson, manager of a Turkish theatre in Amusement Park, on trial before Judge Beitel for presenting an indecent show.

The jury was given the case for consideration, and a disagreement was anticipated later in the day when heated arguments were heard. Then a water goblet was sent hurrying through the glass door of the jury room and Judge Beitel ordered Bailiff James Hart to quell the disturbance. Hart discovered half a dozen jurors in a clinch, chairs were broken and the room was in general confusion. Two of the men were exchanging blows and the others were striving to separate them. Hart was told that the jury stood for acquittal and four for conviction and that the battle started when one of the men tried to "convince" another.

Judge Beitel dismissed the jurors in the afternoon and ordered the case for re-trial August 26th.

PRINCE IMPRESSED.

Canada's Greatness Must Be Made Known.

London, Aug. 3.—The Prince of Wales told a special correspondent of the Times that he was profoundly impressed by the experiences of his Canadian visit. It made him feel more than ever the absolute necessity of increased efforts to make the people of Great Britain understand the greatness of the conditions and opportunities of Canada and the other great colonies. The monarch, who is reported to have been most hospitably shown his made him win or returning that Canadians were not so much swamped in the vastness of London's social life. He hoped that efforts would be made to overcome this and strengthen the social links which are growing more important every day.

HAS ENEMIES.

MR. McCALLUM'S STOCK POISONED BY PARIS GREEN.

East Hawkesbury Farmer Loses Three Cows and Three Horses, and His Barn is Filled—Poison Found Spread Over the Pasture.

Vankleek Hill, Aug. 3.—Mr. Malcolm McCallum, who resides in East Hawkesbury, about six miles from Vankleek Hill, had three cows and three horses poisoned in the pasture. Dr. Metcalf had one of the dead animals examined, and found Paris green, and as a result a search was made and quantities of Paris green were found in several places. Some one also tried to burn down Mr. McCallum's barn, but the fire was discovered in time to prevent it from doing any damage.

Mr. McCallum married a daughter of Mr. Alex. McKenzie, of St. Anne de Prescott, a few weeks ago, and it is reported that prior to the wedding she was told that if she married McCallum she would have no luck. It is reported also that McCallum found a note posted on the fence saying he would have more trouble. This happened after the first cows died.

Mr. Maxwell, the Crown Attorney, has communicated with the Government officials, and it is expected a man will be sent here immediately to investigate.

RUINED BY BANK'S FAILURE.

Largest Cutlery Manufacturer in Solingen Goes to the Wall.

Cologne, Aug. 3.—F. W. Rauth, the largest cutlery manufacturer of Solingen is insolvent. It was announced yesterday, as the result of the failure of the Solingen Bank, of Solingen, whose formal bankruptcy was declared July 25th. Rauth's assets are said to exceed \$250,000.

Another large cutlery manufacturing and exporting firm, Von Zur Gathen, suspended on Saturday, and it is reported in financial circles here acquainted with the situation at Solingen that about forty further suspensions are expected there, these being chiefly small firms.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was no grain received to-day, and more freely and ruled firm. Hay offered \$15 to \$16 a ton for old, and \$19 to \$21.50 for new. One lot of straw sold at \$12 a ton. Dressed hogs are steady. Choice light weights sold at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.25.

Wheat, white, bush \$ 9.82 \$ 0.85
Do., red, do. \$ 9.85 \$ 0.85
Do., goods, bush \$ 9.85 \$ 0.85
Oats, bush \$ 0.82 \$ 0.00
Barley, bush \$ 0.80 \$ 0.85
Peas, bush \$ 0.80 \$ 0.85
Hay, old, ton \$ 15.00 \$ 16.00
Do., new, ton \$ 19.00 \$ 21.50
Straw, per ton \$ 12.00 \$ 13.00
Dressed hogs \$ 9.50 \$ 9.75
Butter, creamery \$ 0.25 \$ 0.28
Do., country \$ 0.25 \$ 0.28
Eggs, dozen \$ 0.25 \$ 0.28
Chickens, per dozen \$ 0.12 \$ 0.13
Poultry, per lb. \$ 0.12 \$ 0.13
Duck, spring, lb. \$ 0.12 \$ 0.14
Cabbages, per dozen \$ 1.35 \$ 1.40
Onions, per bag \$ 1.00 \$ 1.20
Beef, hindquarters \$ 6.00 \$ 6.50
Do., forequarters \$ 5.50 \$ 6.00
Do., medium, carcass \$ 6.00 \$ 6.50
Mutton, per cwt. \$ 7.00 \$ 7.50
Veal, spring, per cwt. \$ 9.00 \$ 9.50
Lamb, spring, per cwt. \$ 0.14 \$ 0.15

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: granulated, \$8.00 in barrels, and No. 1 gold, \$8.40 in barrels. These prices are for delivery, car lots 50 tons.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 31 car loads, composed of 1,122 cattle, 1,788 hogs, 1,242 sheep and lambs, with 187 calves. There were few well-finished cattle on sale to-day.

Exporters—No loads of export steers were reported on the market, although one or two good ones could have been disposed of. A few export bulls were reported as being sold at \$2.75 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butcher—The highest price reported as being paid for a load of butchers' cattle on sale to-day was \$10.00 per cwt. for a weighing 1,000 lbs. each, at \$2 per cwt. for the balance.

Butcher—A few of both classes were sold at unchanged quotations.

Milkers and Springers—There was a good trade for good qualities at unchanged quotations. Prices for cows were reported as being sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. for a weighing 1,000 lbs. each, at \$2 per cwt. for the balance.

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OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.
Sugar—Raw, firm, fair refining, 375c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.3; molasses sugar, 1.45c to 1.50c; refined steady.

WHEAT MARKET.
Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat—July 31/6 asked, October 31/4 bid, December 30 3/4.
Oats—July 42 1/2c, October 33 1/2c bid.

MONTRÉAL LIVE STOCK.

The domestic about 350 head of butchers' cattle and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the market to-day. The hot weather had a depressing effect on trade, but there were no material changes in prices, excepting that hogs were lower. Prime beef sold at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per pound, greatly good cattle, 4c to 6c, and the common stock, 2 1/2c to 3c per pound. The number of head of hard looking bulls on the market, which at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Milk cows sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Sheep sold at 3 1/2c to 4c per pound; lambs at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Good lots of fat hogs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Montreal—Steady; eastern, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; western, 12 to 12 1/2c.
Woodstock—Factories offered 765 white and 1,135 colored; sales at 11 1/2c.
Maded—75 boxes cheese boarded, all selling at 11 1/2c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—London cables for cattle are steady, at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c per pound.

WOOL MARKET.

Wool prices, which this season have been much lower than usual, are not likely to go higher, but still lower, if the London wool sales of any indication. If the London wool market, and would draw the attention of our readers to a report of the London sales made by the London Wool Exchange, which in all classes back to practically the old level. In view of this and the fact that the sales have been shortened by seven days, and some 70,000 bales have been withdrawn from the present series as they have been quoted for Canadian duties during the present season, it has been well within the limit of a liberal price.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

London—The wool sales were continued to-day with offerings of 12,500 bales, a small supply of merinos sold at unchanged rates; the remainder being in good request, especially inferior sorts continued irregular. The withdrawal of 70,000 bales was in good request, especially inferior sorts continued irregular. The withdrawal of 70,000 bales was in good request, especially inferior sorts continued irregular.

COPPER IN LONDON.

Copper in London is 66 higher yesterday. New York banks lost \$1,875,000 through treasury operations since Friday.

Treasury to revive More Steamship Lines provides for \$40,000,000 of new stock and \$15,000,000 of bonds.

Bankers working on plans to pay off Wheeling and Lake Erie \$8,000,000 impending indebtedness.

Unions revolt against Gompers and plan new central Federated Union.

Standard Oil to be tried in Tennessee courts November next on 1,624 counts, for which maximum penalty is \$30,000,000.

Let's President Cleveland left a fortune of \$250,000.

President Roosevelt will discuss with New York Republican leaders advisability of running Hughes for Governor for second time.

Bryan may take the stump to answer Taft's exhortation of Democrat platform.

Eric will test the eight-hour law.

Commercial organizations report better business in South.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—There has been but little change in the trade conditions during the past week. The volume of business does not materially improve, although some wholesalers state they find orders somewhat heavier than was the case a week ago.

Trade has been to some extent affected by the recent unfavorable weather for crops in Quebec province, although conditions continue most favorable in other parts of Canada. The hay crop is about an average, and oats are not looking nearly as well as was expected. All this has had some effect upon country trade, and orders for fall have suffered in consequence. Industrial activity has not been lessened by these conditions.

General business continues to show an improving tone here. Re-

ports of Ontario and the West may crop conditions are in every way favorable.

Sorting orders here are keeping up well, and fall and winter business continues brisk. In the matter of dry goods there are some authorities who go so far as to prophesy a record season's trade, although this opinion is hardly general. The western yield of grain will be larger than ever before, and that of Ontario will be good. Fall wheat is already being shipped, and its quality is excellent.

Winnipeg: Plenty of rain has fallen in all parts of the country during the past week, and the outlook for crops has still further improved.

Vancouver and Victoria.—General business holds a good tone here and all along the coast.

Quebec.—Wholesale trade is quiet, most of the travellers are off the road, pending the fete.

Ottawa.—Trade is moderate, although active preparations are going forward for later business.

Hamilton.—Wholesale and retail trade is fair to good, the tendency in the former being towards further improvement. Country trade is quiet, and collections are only fair. Fall and winter orders for general lines promise well.

London: General business here holds a steady tone.

THOMAS L. HISGEN

Presidential Nominee of the Independent Party.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The First National Congress of the Independent party finished its labors early to-day, after nominating Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, for President of the United States, and John W. Graves, of Georgia, for Vice-President, and adopting a platform of principles.

The nomination of Hisgen was reached on the third ballot.

Graves was named for second place on the Harris campaign ticket, while John I. Sheppard, of Kansas, was attempted to put W. J. Bryan's name in nomination, had to be given the protection of the entire force of the Independence party officials to save him from the infuriated delegates.

Sheppard was escorted from the hall by a detail of sergeants-at-arms, while the crowds of delegates surged around and denounced him as a traitor.

The National committee was expected to meet to-day, having been authorized by the convention to fill any and all vacancies.

CLOSED PORTS.

President Castro Cuts Off Trade With the West Indies.

Port of Spain, Aug. 3.—Following the issuance of a decree by President Castro last May prohibiting the despatch of vessels from Venezuelan gulf ports to Trinidad, Cocos and other Venezuelan products have been forwarded from these ports to the Island of Grenada, in the lesser Antilles, and thence to Trinidad.

President Castro has now issued a decree prohibiting the despatch of vessels with cargo for Grenada or other islands in the Antilles, thereby closing the gulf ports entirely to export and import trade with the West Indies.

Great indignation is felt in the British colonies, and it is expected that the aid of the British Government will be sought to secure to protection against the methods of President Castro.

DECLARED INSANE.

Yet He Was Discharged From the Asylum as Sane.

Penacola, Fla., Aug. 3.—The hearing of testimony presented in the criminal court in the case of Geo. C. Scudamore, alleged embezzler of \$70,000 from the Penacola Bank & Trust Company, ended last night. The court decided Scudamore to be mentally incapable of conducting his defence. The defendant was adjudged insane some months ago and sent to the asylum. There the physicians, after watching him for a number of weeks, declared him to be feigning, and dismissed him from the asylum.

WHERE LOVE LAUGHED.

Knot Was Tied Through Cell's Barred Window.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 3.—A marriage at the county jail took place under unusual circumstances last night, when Prof. Hans Albert, a musician, formerly of Omaha, and Miss Grace Hadsell, of Ottumwa, Iowa, daughter of the United States Marshal at that place, were declared man and wife by the Rev. Mr. Inman, a Methodist minister of Golden, Colo. Albert's arrest was caused Saturday by the girl's father to prevent the marriage, the charge being insanity.

Last night Miss Hadsell and the minister visited the jail and asked to see Albert. The request was refused, and the jailer, thinking the fiction closed, went upstairs. During his absence a box was placed outside Albert's cell window, Miss Hadsell mounted it, and, clasping Albert's hand through the barred window, was made his wife.

MILLIONS FOR PROVINCE.

The Loan Will Be Flouted in the Fall.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Hon. Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, is planning a trip to England in October to float a loan of \$4,000,000, credit of which was given by the Legislature at the last session, and of which the Government has availed themselves to the extent of \$2,000,000 on treasury notes.

Most of the money is for the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, which is now being built from Matheson to make connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific. For this work the money has been taken from the general revenues of the Province, and when the loan is floated all the treasury notes given for the advance will be redeemed.