LESSON VI.-NOV. 10, 1907

Joshua Renewing the Covenant With Israel.—Josh. 24: 14-28.

Commentary.—I. Joshua's earnest appeal (vs. 14, 15). 14. Now therefore—In view of the fact that Jehovah has peal (vs. 14, 15). 14. Now therefore In view of the fact that Jehovah has brought you forth with such a mighty hand. Fear the Lord—Reverence the Lord and walk carefully before Him Think of His Majesty and respect His authority, and remember that His eye is ever upon you. Always make Him the object of all your worship. Serve Him—Perform His will; obey His commandments. In this address Joshua calls their attention to the many things God had done for them. An idol could do nothing for any one, why then did they cling to idols? In sincerity and in truth—Without hypocrisy. "The Latin word from which our 'sincerity' comes, denotes honey without wax,' unmixed purity. The Greek word is considered by some to be founded on the idea of something held up in the rays of the sun, and proved to be without speck or flaw."—Cam. Bib. Put away the gods—It would seem from these words that there were some among them who privately kept the images or gods which had belonged to their forefathers. The gods which their forefathers worshiped were (1) the gods of the Chaldeans. They worshiped fire, light and sun and made gods to them. (2) The images worshiped by the Egyptians which were the ape, serpents, vegetables, etc. The inhabitants of Canaan also worshiped idols, which would become a snare to Israel unless they put away all heashiped idols, which would become a snare to Israel unless they put away all hea-then worship. Joshua saw that they could not be sincere in divine worship and use idols. Beyond the River (R. V.)—That is, beyond the Euphrates, in Mesopotamia and in Ur, the land of Abraham's nativity.

15. If it seem evil—If it seem unwise or inexpedient Choose you get.—Like

15. If it seem evil—If it seem unwise or inexpedient. Choose you, etc.—Like Elijah on Carmel (1 Kings 18. 21), Joshua calls upon the people to at once decide as to whom they would serve. "They had been harboring idols (v. 23) and worshiping them in secret, while openly professing to serve God. It was high time for this to cease. The whole hope of the nation depended upon a whole-hearted service of Jehovah. There was no good reason for them to defer the matter a single moment." As for me and my house—Joshua is outspoken. His decision was made many years before this. "He almade many years before this. "He also resolves for his family, his children and servants, and such as were under his care and influence and protection. Though he was a ruler, Joshua did not neglect family religion. He speaks as though there might be some of his people who would turn to idol worship, but in his household he would not permit idolatry. He gave them his decision and example before receiving their real." before receiving their reply."

strains (Deut. 30. 19. 2 Cor. 5. 14). Isdivided by a "profane thing" to
them. Forsake the Lord—This shows
that they now consider themselves as
belonging to God. What ever may
have been their sins they were not
ready to forsake the service of Jehovah. They reply with firmness.

They reply with firmness. ready to forsake the service of Jehovah. They reply with firmness, leaving no room for doubt. "Joshua did everything possible to confirm their decision and to render it enduring. That brought us—Some reasons are now given which led them to make this decision: I. God had delivered them from Egyptian bondage. 2. The "great signs" wrought in the land. 3. Their preservation for forty years in the wilderness. 4. The ex-

it, for in the verses following they commit themselves unreservedly to the service of Jehovah. An holy God

commit themselves unreservedly to the service of Jehovah. An holy God—He is holy in his character, and will not allow his people to be defiled by any impure worship. A jealous God—He is altogether unlike the gods of the nations around, and if they would serve him they must make him the highest obect of their love and devotion. Will not forgive... your sins—Rather, will not pass by your sins as if taking no notice of them.—Gray. He will not tolerate sin. "The explanation is, that while God is forgiving to the truly penitent, he vigorously punishes all incorrigible sinners."—Whedon.

20. Then he will turn—God is unalterably fixed in His attitude toward sin, toward the repentant sinner and toward the righteous. He never changes, but does not deny God's goodness to them, but He had made a law and if they transgressed the wrath of (60d would certainly fall upon them. They fixed their own punishment. Consumes—Punish them severely. 21. We will serve the most of the moment of the componies. If heathen gods are really better, serve them. Count the cost (Luke 14.28). Know the worst. Face the cross. There are trials and temptations in serving God, but it pays. Then choose. Take a blank sheet of paper. Rule it. Write God's name above one column and Satan's name above the other. Weigh deliverately impartially each service. Write ponse. If heathen gods are really better, serve them. Count the cost (Luke 12.28). Know the worst. Face the cross. There are trials and temptations in serving God, but it pays. Then choose. Take a blank sheet of paper. Rule it. Write God's name above one column and Satan's name above the other. Weigh deliverately, impartially, each service. Write honestly in one column the reasons why you should serve Satan. Then deliberately determine to serve God. Write your name to it and stand by it.

VIII. Holy service. "The can be no opportunity in particular the reasons why you should serve Satan. Then deliberately determine to serve God. Write your chose of them holy God's" (v. 19). If you choose to serve, i verely. 21. We will serve the Lord-They understood Joshua's meaning, and declare they will not cause God to turn declare they will not cause God to turn and do them hurt. Whatever He requires, at their hand, they pledge themselves to be obedient. They promise to.

SMALL CALLS II OFF.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—What might be pleasing in the sight of Theodore Roosevelt does not suit the Toronto and do them hurt. Whatever He requires, at their hand, they pledge themselves to be obedient. They promise to put from among them anything that hinders God from having their best af frections. 22. Witnesses against your-selves—They had decided and publicly promised to obey, accepting the condi-ers' Union, Sylvester J. Small, again toselves—They had decided and publicly promised to obey, accepting the conditions of blessings for obedience and punishment for disobedience. "Their conscience will be their witness, judge and "Their conscience will be their witness," and their witness will be their witness, judge and "Their conscience will be their witness," and their witness will be their witness, judge and "Their conscience will be their witness," and their witness will be their witness, judge and "Their conscience will be their witness," and their witness will be their witness will be their witness will be their witness.

tions at once. Begin the work of refor-mation before your hearts harden from both telegraph companies to be against your promise. Let the heart effective on condition the men would incline toward God, and the acts of the life will harmonize with the divine will.

He said the men would be taken back 24. Will we serve—The thought of prompt action did not change them, 24. Will we serve—The thought of prompt action did not change them, but only settled their minds more fully. The better they understood the more determined were they to obey. The service of sin is wrong, degrading, painful, destructive; the service of God is right,

exalting, happy, saving. God's service is reasonable, worthy of our best efforts.

25. Joshua made a covenant—A covenant had been concluded by God on Sinai with Israel and solemnly ratified (Exod. 19, 20). This covenant Moses had renewed in the field of Moab (Deut.

29, 1).

1V. A memorial stone (vs. 26-28). In these verses we are told that Joshua put their covenant in writing and erected a memorial stone under an oak. This monumental stone would remind them of the vows they had made and be a witness to future generations. God undertook to make it easy for them to remember to do the right, and He held them ber to do the right, and He held them responsible for the fulfilment of the vows that they had thus solemnly made.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. .. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Reasonable service. "Now, therefore, serve him" (v. 14). "Therefore... will we also serve the Lord" (v. 18). Joshua's call and the people's choice were based upon a review of what God had done for them. So we who are "justified by faith," because "Christ died for us" (Rom. 5:1, 8), are free from sin, are delivered from this body of death (Rom. 7:24). are under "no condemna-(Rom. 7:24), are under "no condemna-tion" for whom there is no separation (Rom 8:1, 35-39), can say that ours is "reasonable service."

II. Sincere service. "Serve him in sincerity" (v. 14). Christ has "chosen us... cerity" (v. 14). Christ has "chosen us...
that we should be holy and without
blame before him, in love" (Eph. 1:4).
"Me want to help you," her baby girl
said to Margaret Bottome, as she was
putting down the carpet. So the mother
gave her the saucer of tacks to hold.
But presently the tiny hands grew unsteady, the saucer fell, and the tacks
lay scattered upon the carpet. It seemed the mother was hindered instead of
helped. She looked at the grieved lips
of her child and kissed them into smiles.
Quickly into her heart came the thought Quickly into her heart came the thought her imperfect service for God and his loving acceptance of it, and afterward relating the incident she said, "Baby did help mother better than she knew." God counts sincere service as blameless, covaring all its imperfections with the man-tle of mother love. If we will be blame-less here (Phil. 2:15) he will present us faultless there (Jude 24).

III. True service. "Serve him.... in III. True service. "Serve him.... in truth" (v. 14). A tiny boy was having such a good time with his blocks when his mother said, "Come, dear, it is time to put the blocks away and get ready for bed." "Oh, mamma," begged the child, "let me stay a little longer—just till the clock strikes again." It only wanted fifteen minutes of seven, so the mother said "If you will stop cheerfully wanted fifteen minutes of seven, so the mother said, "If you will stop cheerfully when the clock strikes I will let you play on." He promised. It seemed only a minute to the busy block-builder when the clock on the mantel told the hour of seven. The dear child looked up in surprise, shut his lips tight, drew a long breath, and then said as cheerfully as he could, "I didn't think it would strike so soon, but I must keep my truth."

soon, but I must keep my truth."

IV. Voluntary service. "Choose" (v.
15). God's claim to Israel's service was II. Israel's Solemn Promise (vs. 16-18). 16. People answered—Through their leaders, and by hearty acclaim on their part the people promised didelity to Jehovah. God forbid—The force of the original is the beautiful force of the original is the the original i

2. The "great signs" wrought in the land. 3. Their preservation for forty years in the wilderness. 4. The expulsion of the Amorites.

18. Therefore will we also—Joshua would not be permitted to stand alone in his choice, for they were of the same mind, and would claim the same God with him. They would not break the vows which they had made. III. A Covenant Made (vs 19-25).

19. Ye cannot serve the Lord—Ye cannot in your own strength, while still clinging to your idolatry, and with hearts unregenrated. Joshua did not intend to suggest an impossibility, and the people did not so understand it, for in the verses following they commit themselves unreservedly to the service of Lobyach Arr hely. Cannot ye will serve." There can be no who we will service.

whom ye will serve." There can be no compromise. If heathen gods are really better, serve them. Count the cost (Luke

SMALL CALLS IT OFF.

New York, Nov. 4.—After being de-posed and expelled from the Presidency

executioner."

23. Put away, etc.—Prove your intenous at once. Begin the work of reforeurition before several and his former followers, Small explained he had obtained concessions

IRISH MOB STOPS ORMOND HUNT.

CRISIS REACHED IN DISPUTE BE-TWEEN LEAGUE AND GRAZIERS.

Police Swept Aside-Crowd Armed With Sticks Gathered at Master's Residence—Hustled Members of the Hunt as They Came to the Assembly -A Threat to Lay Poison on Fourteen Farms.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Herald has received the following cable despatch from Dublini

Matters have come to a crisis in connection with the dispute between the Ormond Hunt, King's County, and the local branch of the United Irish League. The latter is opposed to the grazing system and has been agitating for breakdistribution to enlarge small holdings.

The graziers are the chief obstacle.
Certain graziers are members of the Ormond Hunt, and the league some time

mond Hunt, and the league some time ago informed the Hunt Committee that if they were allowed to follow the hounds the hunt would be stopped. Negotiations ensued, and it was then announced that the Messrs. Kenny, who are chiefly aimed at, agreed not to hunt during the season.

during the season.

This, however, was not considerd sufficient and the United Irish League circulated a notice broadcast on Sunday calling on the people to assemble their hundreds at the opening of the meet this morning, at the master's, Mr. Crad-dock's, residence, and teach the insolent

men a lesson by stopping the hunt.

More than five hundred people, all armed with heavy sticks, assembled, and, headed by a band, marched to Mr. Craddock's residence. Meanwhile, the followers of the hounds were beginning to assemble, about one hundred mounts

to assemble, about one hundred mounts turning up. These were groaned at, and so threatening was the aspect of the crowd when Mr. H. M. White Spooner and some friends were driving past that Mr. Spooner drew a revolver.

As the crowd drew near Mr. Craddock's place they created a terrible din, the band playing, horns and tin whistles being blown, and others cheering.

At the entrance to the private grounds in front of the mansion, Mr. Corbet Craddock and half a dozen police cleared the way, but were quickly swept aside and an excited throng of several hundreds broke down the ornamental shrubs and swarmed all over the place, amid waving sticks and the ring-leader declared that the hunt would be eader declared that the hunt would be

leader declared that the hunt would be stopped.

At this juncture Mr. Michael Hogan, M. P. for North Tipperary, arrived and exerted his influence to prevent the breach of peace which seemed very imminent. As Mr. White Spooner was standing at the front door a couple of dozen men ran toward him with uplifted sticks, shouting:

"Now draw your revolver on us. Shoot us if you dare!"

Mr. Hogan succeeded in inducing the

us if you dare!"

Mr. Hogan succeeded in inducing the crowd to withdraw. He was at one with them, he said, in stopping the hunt, but they should not resort to violent

Shortly after Mr. E. F. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders and Grant Saunders rode up and were met with boohs and hisses The crowd declined to let them nose The crowd declined to let them pass through, but Mr. Saunders at length got an opening and passed on. Mrs. Saun-ders in attempting to follow was pre-vented, and a Justice of the Peace, who was on foot and endeavoring to make way for her, was severely hustled. He had his hat knocked off and narrowly escaped a violent blow from a stick. A parish priest succeded, with Mr. Hogan, in keeping the more violently

disposed members of the opposition within bounds.

At length the Hunt Committee appointed three members to confer with a like number from the league, but the conference came to no agreement, the league demanding as a minimum the expulsion of the eMssrs. Kenny from the hunt.

The master decided that in view of the threatening attitude of the crowd it was inadvisable to bring out the hounds, and those present rode off amidst rounds of cheering by the crowd. The master of the Meath foxhounds

has received a notice from the local branch of the Irish League that if Judge Fitzgerald, who recently awarded dam ages to Lord Ashtown in connection with the Glenaheiry bomb outrage, is allowed to ride to his pack poison will be laid on fourteen farms. The Meath season opens to-morrow. Similar notice has been sent to the master of the Ward Union staghounds, with which Judge Fitzgerald has hunted since the season

LURE FOR LADIES.

\$500 IN GOLD TO EVERY BABY

THAT'S BORN. Alluring and Ingenious Proposal Which Was Being Made to Torontonians Until the Police Made Some Enquiries-How the Money Was to be Won.

police, and when an advertisement calling upon married women to come forward and hear of things to their advantage appeared in an afternoon paper, lo-

cal sleuths got busy.

One of those to whom the proposition was expounded in answer to a letter sent to the correspondence box advertised retold the tale. It developed that one, J. D. Rankin, was commissioned to bestow a boon on humanity and to reward innocent new-comers into this vale of tears with a substantial gift of

its main offices at 1267 Broadway, New York City.

The happy woman who became a member of this association was assured that one month after the stork had called the company's official Santa Claus would be on hand with the purse

However, the police found out that the company is not registered in Can-ada, and Mr. Rankin has been induced

RECEIVER ASKED.

WO AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS CLAIMED FROM SYNDICATE.

cobalt Lake Company Action-Statement of Claim by Mr. J. J. McConvey Was Filed Yesterday at Osgeode Hall.

Toronto, Nov. 4.-Mr. J. J. McConvey nas filed at Osgoode Hall his statement of claim in his action against the Cobalt Lake Mining Company, and Sir Henry M. Pellatt Messra Thomas Birkett Britton

Pellatt, Messrs. Thomas Birkett, Britton Osler, G. F. Henderson, D. G. Rochester, Raymond Mancha and J. H. Avery.

Plaintiff sues on behalf of himself and all other shareholders, except the defendants and "those among whom shares of the said company have been improperly distributed."

It is alleged by plaintiff that the

It is alleged by plaintiff that the individual defendants formed a syndicate for the purchase of Cobalt Lake from the Government, and effected this for \$1,085,000. Then they formed a company with a capital of \$5,000,000, and purported to transfer the property to the said company for \$3,625,000, engaging to give a good title. Adverse claims to the property having been made, the syn-dicate applied to the Government for a patent, which was granted, but the plani-tiff claims that this was illegel, and that the caution registered against the property has prevented the record of the

letters patent. Plaintiff claims that the individual defendants should not have been allotted shares for more than \$1,085,000, and that they are therefore liable fo

The writ asks: "1. Payment by the individual de-endants of the said sum of \$2.540,000. "2. That the stock not paid for at par issued to the lirectors or promoters or others on their behalf or with the knowledge, and consent of the individual defendants or any of them, be either delivered up to the defendant company to be cancelled, or in default thereof paid for at par by the individual de-fendants to the company.

"3. Payment by the individual defend-

ants of all the costs and expenses of and incidental to the promotion of the said legislation, and the abortive attempts to perfect the title of said com-pany to the said property." It winds up with the application for

WIFE ELOPES.

Man Deserted With Two Children to Care For.

Woodstock despatch: Fred. Craig. a workman employed at Karn's factory and residing in the east end, has lost his wife. Mrs. Craig went to stay at a resort in Muskoka this summer and while there was the object of marked attention on the part of a young man staying at the same place. Mrs. Craig was joined by her husband, who put a stop to the flirtation. They returned to Woodstock, and not long after their return they were visited by the man whom Mrs. Craig had met in Muskoka.

After being a guest at the house for several days Mrs. Craig and the visitor last week disappeared. The husband is left with two small children to look after and he has the sympathy of many friends in his marital trouble.

NELSON RELICS FOR SCHOOLS.

Prizes to be Given for Essays Written by Canadian Children.

Toronto, Nov. 4.— Two "Nelson placques," madef rom the copper of Nelson's flagships Victoria and Foudroyant, will be given as prizes for the best essays written by Canadian school children, boy and girl, under 16 years of age. In this plan the Minister of Education is this plan the Minister of Education is co-operating with the British and For-eign Sailors' Society, of London. Lord Strathcona has given £1,000 to the so-ciety to aid in a plan for giving Nel-son shields to every school in Canada.

A BLACK HAND MURDER. Victim Failed to Carry Out Deed of

Vengeance. New York, Nov. 4.—Because he failed to carry out an errand of vengeance, Vito Grienaldi, a member of the Black vale of tears with a substantial gift of \$500 in gold.

Of course, there was a stipulation. The mother, to whom the sum would be paid as trustee, must deposit \$5 with Brother Rankin as agent for The North American Parents' Benevolent Association, which company in its prospectus, is described as incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. with



Winnipeg Wheat Market,

Following are the closing quotations of the Wheat—Oct. \$1.05 1-4 bid, Dec. \$1.05 bid, May \$1.13 3-8 bid. Oats Oot. 80c bid, Dec. 55 3-4c bid, May

British Cattle Markets. London.—London cables are firmer at 10c o 12 1-4c per lb., dressed weight; refriger-

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 129 carloads, composed of 1546 cattle. 1725 hogs on the market and 1400 hogs to packers direct, 3605 sheep and lambs, and 179

packers direct, 3005 sheep and sauros, and calves.

The quality of the bulk of the cattle offered as fat was about the same as has been coming, but there were some few lots good.

Exporters.—Only a few export bulls were on sale, and there were quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers.—One choice picked load was sold by Crawford & Hunnisett to the Harris Abattoir Company at \$5.15 per cwt.; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.15; ccmmon, \$2.50 to \$3.50; good to choice cows, \$2.40 to \$4. common cows, canner bulls, \$1 to \$2.25.

reeders and Stockers.—H. & W. Murby report a falling off in the receipts of stockers and feeders. https://doi.org/10.000 to 1100 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.65; best stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.65; best stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.5 to \$2.60; medium stockers, 800 to 800 lbs., at \$2.00 to \$2.55; oommon stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Milkers and Springers.—Trade was good all week for color nelk is and forward springers.—Institute the stockers and springers.—Trade was good all week for color nelk is and forward springers. week for follower and forward spring-ers promising to have good miking quali-ties. These sold from \$40 to \$80, and one at, \$67, the bulk of the best sold around \$50 each. Medium sows, \$30 to \$35, and com-mon to inferior at \$15 to \$25. These were hard to "el" and not wanted. Veal Calves.—Trade was slow for veal calves. Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., the tulk so line at \$4.75 to \$5.75 per

cwt.
Sheep and Lambs.—The general quality of sheep an lam s was not good. Trade slow, with prices caster for the bulk. Export ewes \$4.25 te \$4.40: rams and culls. \$3 to \$3.50; rams ald culls \$3 to \$3.51; lambs, \$4 to \$0.25 per cwt.
Hogs.—Prices were quoted to-day by Mr.
Harris at \$6.12 1-2 for properly finished hogs,
with a prospect of lower quotations.

The Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont.—To-day there offered 180; sold at 12 1-8c; balance refused.

Campbellford.—To-day 1285 were offered; 75 sold on the board at 12c; balance refused at 12c; mostly all sold on the street at 12c.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Grain receipts to-day were a little larger than yesterday. Goose wheat lower, with 100 bushels selling at 98c. Oats are easier.
400 bushels selling at 61c Oats are easier.
400 bushels selling at 90c. Buckwheat sold at 70c a bushel for one load.
Hay quiet and steady with sales of 30 loads
\$20 to \$23 per ton. One load of straw sold
at \$16 a ton.

Dressed hows are unchanged at \$8.75 for Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$8.75 for light, and at \$8.25 for heavy.

segme, and at torn tor ment?		-		
Wheat, white, bush		.\$1	06	. 1
Do. red, bush		1	06	
Do., spring bush		1	05	
Do. goose, bush		0	88	
Oats, bush		0	62	
Barley, bush		.0	90	
Ryo, bush		0	90	
Peas, bush		0	87	
Hay, ton		20	00	
Straw, ton		16	00	
Seeds-				
Alsike, No. 1, bush		8	75	
Do., No. 2		8	00	
Dressed hogs		8	25	
Eggs, per dozen		0	30	
Butter, dairy		0	28	
Do., creamery		0	30	
Geese, dressed, lb		0	10	
Chickens, lb		0	10	
Ducks, dressed, lb		0	11	
Turkeys, lb	•••	0	16	
Apples, per bbl		1	50	
Orions, per bag	•••	i	25	
Potatoes, per bag		0	80	
Cabbage, per dozen	•••	0		
Beef, hindquarters	•••	8		
Do., forequarters		4		
Do., choice, caroase	•••	7		
Do., medium, carcase		0	00	
Muton per out	••	0	00	
Muton, per cwt		0 1	50	
Tamb man and	••	. 6	00	
Lamb, per cwt		29 1	URU .	

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—General wholesale and money stringency has still a disturbing et- ed for some penalty

Montreal.—General wholesale and retail trade continues to hold a good tone here. The money stringency has still a disturbing effect upon business. This has largely been responsible for the declines in the values of Canadian securities during the past week. While lack of money is in some cases regtricting Canadian industrial enterprises, there is still a brisk tone to all lines of manufacturer. In some particular branches, such as textiles, the manufacturers are unable to turn out sufficient goods to meet all demands. Values continue to advance. In lines is creating a heavier demand for cotons. The demands upon hardware manufacturers is keeping factories busy. While the demand for builders' supplies has fallen off somewhat there is etill a fairly good movement in this regard. Grocers report markets generally steady to firm and the demand for staples good.

Toronto—A healthy and generally brisk to be is reported to all lines of trade here. Stocks are moving well and the outlook for the winter business is bright. Money is still very scarce and the granting of credits is being done with extreme caution. Wholesale done with extreme caution. Wholesale drygoods are marketing their grain and products is largely responsible for the high prices which farmers are obtaining for this. The farmers are marketing their grain and products is largely responsible for the high prices which farmers are obtaining for grain and products is largely responsible for the salers report there is rather a better tone to collections from nearly all districts. The high prices which farmers are obtaining for grain and products is largely responsible for the minute of the manual on this account. They are not generally, as is cometimes the case, holding off for still higher prices. Wholesale drygoods men here state that the demands for renewals are not so heavy as they were a year ago. October settlements were generally dute good. In some districts of the West, however, collections are still slow. All lines of winter drygoods are moving well and

forward. Sugar is quieter and steady. Teas and general lines are firm in tone.

Winnipeg.—The outlook for general trade here continues to grow brighter as the season advances. Threehing returns are showing better than was expected and with grain prices high country trade promises well. The grain is being marketed rapidly and from most districts collections are improving. Grocers report a fairly good business in all staples. Prices on new goods show cousiderable advances.

Vancouver and Victoria—All lines of wholesale trade report a good movement here, in fact, the trade all this year has been neavier than it was last. Values in all lines are firm. Flour and feed prices have advanced sharply. The fruit trade is heavy.

Hamilton—The volume of wholezale and retail trade here continues good. Country trade is showing improvement and collections are generally fair to good. Values in all lines hold very firm.

London—There is little change in the business situation here. Wholesale sorting orders are good and prosepcts for the winter season are bright. From most directions collections are good. Local industries are busilty engaged.

Ottawa—General business continues fair. Wholesale drygoods are moving briskly and retail trade has a good tone. Country trade is moderate. Country produce is still slow in coming forward and values are firm.

H. E. Foster, a Syracuse medical stuund ter being storm-tossed in a motor boat way business is done here. I dismiss the on Lake Ontario for forty-eight hours.

DAWSON CITY

THE FLUSH TIMES OF EARLY DAYS A THING OF THE PAST.

The Dredge Has Taken the Place of the Miner-Water Supply for Individual Claim-Owners a Serious Problem, Says Dr. Lachappelle.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.- "The Yukon. Council has aked Commissioner Henderson to make representations to the Minister of the Interior in the direction of securing some kind of relief in regard to the water supply on behalf of individual claim owners in Dawson district," said Dr. J. O. Lachappelle, Vancouver, on his way to Montreal from the north. "We are face to face with a mining situation anything but favorable to the country as a whole, the serious problem created by the possession by a large company of two principal courses of water supply. Water, and nothing but water, is the prime requisite in working placer ground. Under existing circumstances the individual claim owners are virtually in the lands of, shall I say at the mercy of, the Guggenheims. While appreciating the splendid enterprise of the New Yorkers, the large expenditures they are individual claim owners in Dawson disspiedad enterprise of the New Tora-ers, the large expenditures they are-making, and sincerely hoping to see-them making handsome returns or their investment, I believe that the question-of other vested rights should not be-lost sight of. Controlling as they do the two most available sources of water lost sight of. Controlling as they do
the two most available sources of water
supply, grave danger threatens the individual claim owners. Wherein liesthe remedy? Some kind of relief from
the present intolerable situation will beheartily welcomed by the entire population in the district. The problem is a very complex one, requiring careful consideration by the authorities. Times are very quiet in the north. All the mines have suspended operations for the winter, except a few properties on Sul-phur, Quartz and Black Hill Creeks. The former glory of Dawson has departed. It has no semblance of its former self of

the good old days.
"Unlike in the earlier years, owing to "Unlike in the earlier years, owing to lack of employment miners and laborers now go outside for the winter. All in all, the immediate outlook is not too encouraging. During the past season between fifteen hundred and two thousand men were employed by the large mining companies principally in improvements. With the inauguration of dredging operations there is a great reduction in the force of laborers employed, and they only work four or five ployed, and they only work four or five months in the year."

WARNING TO AUTOMOBILISTS.

Reckless Driving Discussed in Toronto Police Court.

Toronto despatch: "I want the impres sion to get abroad that automobilists must consider pedestrians," said Col. Denison in the Police Court yesterday morning. "The drivers of autos will have to bear the blame when they run over any person. People have a perfect right to walk about our streets without risking their lives, and because a man happens to be absent-minded, it is no reason with the control of the cont why he should be injured when he does not hear the auto horn tooted."

The case was that of Victor Otto, charged with reckless driving. The defendant knocked down the complainant, Q. Zurick, on Bloor street, and severely injured him. Zurick was alighting from a street car when the auto, coming from behind, struck him.

"The auto was only going at the rate of about six miles an hour,' said

the counsel for the defence.
"It had no business to knock a man down going even at the rate of one mile an hour," replied Colonel Denison. The case was complicated by the fact that the injured man has entered a suit for damages in the Civil Court. suit for damages in the Civil Court.
Colonel Denison said that he did not wish to have a double sentence im-Crown Attorney Corley press-

take the trouble we will lose our chance, and Canada will be filled by somebody else. We ought to be sending out from this overcrowded land more and more loyal Englishmen. Emigration is largely the cure of our ills, and if it is a God-given cure both clergy and laity might give their brains to see it properly car-ried out."

IS JUDICIAL SYSTEM ROTTEN?

Chief Justice Meredith Indignant at Motion Made.

Toronto despatch: Chief Justice Meredith waxed wroth yesterday over a motion presented by counsel for G. O. Hayne, defendant in an action brought by J. W. Kay and one Taberner, who claimed \$500 damages over the transfer of certain shares in Nipissing Mine. The defendant's motion was to have Kay's name removed as plaintiff, and after a full presentation of facts counsel was

interrupted. "What are these motions made for," his Lordship demanded, "unless they are intended to show the rottenness of our dent, and H. W. Remner, reached Syra-cuse last night from Kingston, Ont., af-