Review.-Read Psa. 18: 1-6, 46-50. Summary.-Lesson I. Topic: Reject ing God as king. Place: Ramah. Samuel was growing old; there was no one to take his place; other nations had kings; Israel wanted to be like the nations around them; the elders came to Samuel and asked that they might have a king; the request displeased Samuel; he took the matter to the Lord; the Lord said, Hearken unto the voice of the recolle; Hearken unto the voice of the people; they had not only rejected Samuel, but they had rejected the Lord; the Lord

show what a king would expect of them.

I. Topic: God's providential control.

Place: Mizpeh. Saul goes to Samuel seeking information; the Lord told Samuel to anoint Saul to be king; Samuel invites Saul to dine with him; afterwards he anoints Saul; Samuel calls the people together to Mizpeh; told them that they had rejected God; ordered the tribes to arrange themselves for the purpose of casting lots for a king; Saul is chosen; Saul had hid himself; the Lord revealed his hiding place to Samuel; Saul is brought in and the people shouted and said, God save the king.

III. Topic: The true service of God.
Place: Gilgal. After his election as king

Saul returned to private life, but soon Saul returned to private life, but soon it became necessary to go against the Ammonites, and Saul called the army together and gained a great victory. Samuel then called the people together at Gilgal for the purpose of establishing Saul in the government; Samuel makes his farewell address; speaks of his integrity; recalls Jehovah's past mercles and Israel's ingratitude; confirms his words by a miracle—a thunder storm in words by a miracle—a thunder storm in

words by a miracle—a thunder storm in harvest time; the people are comforted. IV. Topic: Disobeying God. Place: Gilgal. Saul had been king about ten years; he had grown proud and rebellious; he was commanded to utterly decrease. stroy the Amalekites: he brought back pest of the sheep and oxen and Agag, the king; Samuel met Saul and charged him with disobedience; Saul excused him self and said the people saved the best in order to sacrifice to the Lord; Samuel said, "To obey is better than sacri-fice"; Saul is rejected.

V. Topic: God calling to service. Place: Ramah. The history of David is begun; Samuel is commanded to go to Bethle nem and anoint one of the sons of Jesse; he fears to go; is told to take a heife and sacrifice unto the Lord; the elders of the town tremble at his coming; unto the Lord; the elders Samuel told them he came peaceably pass before Samuel, but the prophet said the Ford had not chosen them; David is called in from the field and is an inted by Samuel in the presence of his

VI. Topic: Christianity's conflict with Place: Valley of Elah. The Philistines are arrayed against Israel; Goliath, the Philistine giant, challenges Sauls' army to furnish a champion to meet him; David hears the challenge and offers himself is first said in a coat of offers himself; is first clad in a coat of but lays it aside, and takes only his staff and sling and five smooth stones from the brook; the Philistine derided David; David answered him; David slung a stone and smote Goliath in the forehead; David then cut off the ead of the giant; the Philistines fled;

lsrael pursued them.

VII. Topic: Two types of character and conduct. Place: Gibeah. After his victory over Goliath David acted wisely and was promoted; the women sang his praises; Saul became very angry; he watched David's movements with suspicion; feared David would seize the Kingdom; tries to kill David by casting his javelin at him; David escaped; David made captain over a thousand; all Ismade captain over a thouse rael and Judah loved David.

Place: VIII. Topic: True friendship. A field near Gibean. To save his life David fled to Samuel; Saul pursued him; David then appealed to Jonathan for assistance; Jonathan loved David and promised to find out what Saul's intentions were; Jonathan soon discovered that Saul intended to kill David; David Leasthan met at the stone Kell, according to the world, so he world Leasthan met at the stone Kell, according to the world, so he Gibean. To save his life and Jonathan met at the stone Ezel: according to previous arrangement arrows were shot and David was warned; David and Jonathan then have an effective farewell.

1X. Topic: How to treat an enemy, lace: The hill of Hachilah, near Ziph. Samuel died and was buried at Ramah; David in exile for six or seven years; Saul pursued him with murderous intent; David's exile a benefit to him in many ways; Saul's life was twice in Da-vid's power; David exhibited true nobilmany ways; Saul's life was twice in David's power; David exhibited true nobility by not permitting him to be put to death; David called to Saul from a distance and expostulated with him; Saul admitted his sin and promised to pursue to the same glorious sun will warm, cheer, enlighten, invigorate; or may harden, wither, burn, destroy. 6. The truly good are not only indignant

Saul. Place: Mount Gilboa. The Philistines fought against Israel; Saul's sons were slain in the battle; the archers pressed Saul hard; he was greatly distressed; asked his armor-bearer to kill him; the armor-bearer would not; Saul took the sword and took his own life the armor-bearer then took his own life; the men of Isreal fled; Philistines came and dwelt in the country; bodies of Saul and his sons treated with indignity; men of Jabesh-gilead took the bodies, burnt them, and buried the bones.

XI. Topic: The true spirit in prosperty. Places: Hebron, Jerusalem. David returned from exile; asked direction of God; was told to "go up" to Hebron; those with David located near Hebron; David was anointed King of Judah; he showed kindness to the people of Jabesh-gilead; asked them to recognize his au-thority; Abner made Ish bosheth king over the northern tribes. Abner and Ish bosheth king over the northern tribes. Abner and Ish-hosheth were both assassinated; all Isreal came to David and urged him to become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of other inmates of the house as become their king; he was a like the safety of the little girls in the little girls in the little girls in the little sister last night and stamped out a fire which not only the little girls like the little girls like he was a like the little girls like the little girls like he was a like the little girls like the little girls like the little girls like he was a like the little girls like the little girls like he was a like the little girls like he was a like the little girls like the little girls like he was a like he was a like the little girls like he was a like become their king; he was again an-ointed and established his capital at Je-

CHRONOLOGY.

The chronology of 1 Samuel is very uncertain; no two authorities agree. The following table is arranged on the supposition that Saul's reign continued for forty years. Ussher's chronology is taken as the basis.

Samuel was born about B. C. 1148. Israel asks for a king, B. C., 1095. Saul rejected by the Lord, B. C. 1079 David arointed at Bethlehem B. C. David slays the giant Goliath, B. C Saul tries to kill David, B. C. 1062. David covenants with Jonathan, B. C.

David an exile, fleeing from Saul, B Saul and his sons slain, B. C. 1055. Ish-bosheth king over Israel, B. C. Abner and Ish-bosheth slain, B. C. David anointed king over all Israel. F

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Those who rebel against God's ways and walk according to their own carnal desires are certain to go astray. The children of Israel were backelidden and children of israel were backshidden and had become worldly and proud. Samuel was old and not "up to date." The people demanded a popular leader, one who would command the respect of the heathen nations around them. The Lord was greatly displaced at the course. then nations around them. The Lord was greatly displeased at the course they took and at the demands they made, but he allowed them to have their way. Samuel called the people together and a king was chosen, and the aged prophet stepped aside.

Humility was the crowning virtue in the life of Samuel and in the carly life.

the life of Samuel and in the early life of Saul. The true Christian is a humble person. He is clothed with humility (1 Pet. 5, 5). Although Samuel saw that the people were weary of his judgeship, yet he still did all he could for them, pray for them and giving them fatherly instruction and advice. He did not reinstruction and advice. He did not re-tire sullenly and leave them to their fate, but like a true man of God he stepped in the breach and assisted in selecting the new king. It is often as great a mark of the self life to refuse to do what God and the church ask us to do, as to desire to be put ahead and be made prominent. Saul's rejection came from various

causes (1 Sam. 15). 1. He was dis-obedient. "This was the root of his obedient. "This was the root of his offense. He was determined to be a king like those of the nations around Israel—a despot, untrammeled by constitution, and regardless of any higher power. God wished for Israel a theorems to king that is one who recognized cratic king, that is, one who recognized himself as the minister of God's will. It himself as the minister of God's will. It was not by the greatness of the act of disobedience so much as by the fact of it that Saul was judged. God found him self-willed, rebellious, obstinate, and therefore he set him aside. The sinner of to-day is rejected for the same reasons, whether he be a wicked man or a moralist; he is a rebel against God. 2. As a result of this sin we find other sins cropping out, of which one was varieties. sins cropping out, of which one was vanity, rearing a monument in his own honor. If Saul had been sure that he was doing right he would have been less vain-glorious in boasting of it. The man who vaunts his own good deeds is generally trying to hide from himself the consciousness of his own guilt. 3. Notice also the sin of falsehood. He knew that his declaration was false and the sin of the consciousness. that his declaration was false, and none the less because it was half true. half truth is generally the worst of lies 4. We see also the sin of hypocrisy. He made the pretence that his disobedience was only for a pious purpose. The hypocrite is one who uses his religion as a clock for his own selfish aims. Cold age. ocrite is one who uses his religion as a cloak for his own selfish aims. God accepts no such sacrifices as those of Saul. 5. Next, the sin of cowardice. "The people took!' Saul showed a most unkingly spirit in following the multitude in evil. His weakness of will in submitting to the grand when he should have ting to the crowd when he should have ruled it, made it manifest that he was not fit to wear the crown. Is not Saul's sin in this respect one prevalent among public men and political parties? 6. Lastly, the sin of formalism. He made religion to consist in outward service, offerings and forms, and ignored the weightier matters of the law—right-cousness and obedience to God. In sharp contrast shines the spirit of Samuel, showing: 1. Promptness; an instant obedience. 2. Courage; the prophet of God did not fear the king of Israel. 3. Fidelity, he was faithful even when duty was a bitter task. 4. Insight; he

Lessons from the life of Saul. "1, As God gave Saul great opportunities, and prepared him for a life which would make him a better benefactor to his nation and a blessing to the world, so he gives to every one of us the offer of a kingdom and large opportunities of use-fulness and blessing. 2. As before Saul, so before us there are two diverging ways, and we must make our own ways, and we must make our own choice. 3. The great question of our lives is whether we will obey God or not. 4. Life is full of tests of our character; it is both a probation and an education God bears long with us. 5. If we chang admitted his sin and promised to pursue David no longer.

X. Topic: Lessons from the death of Saul. Place: Mount Gilboa. The Philitian Place: Mount Gilboa. most unkingly manner, laid the blame of his sin on the people. So Adam laid the blame on Eve."

WITH BARE FEET.

12-Year-Old Boy Saves Sister From Death.

Erie, Sept. 14.-With presence of mind and rare courage that would have done credit to one many years his senior, Louis Cavenaugh, the 12-year-old son of James Cavenaugh, stripped the flaming clothing from his little sister last night

bed, when the girl accidentally set fire to her clothing and the muslin curtains in the room. Without a moment's hesi-tation Louis ripped away her burning garments, tore down the blazing cur-tains and stamped out the fire in the carpet with his bare feet. Meanwhile neighbors, who saw the blaze at the wingarments, tore down the blazing curtains and stamped out the fire in the carpet with his bare feet. Meanwhile neighbors, who saw the blaze at the winder, was the reply. Mr. Mullen dow, rushed to the rescue and others turned in an alarm. Before help arrived, however, the brave little fellow had to the rescue and the rescue around the end and struck Bax. Saul chosen king, B. C., 1095.

David born in Bethlehem, B. C. 1085.

done.



Scotch plaid is represented in this smart design, which is made over a fitted lining. The closing is effected invisibly on the left side, a belt of the material or of leather being worn. The full bishop sleeve is gathered in a prettily shar d cuff, and a narrow turn-over collar gives a dainty finish to the neck. Cashmere, serge, challis, and any o the plaids or cheks that are now so fashionable and the washable fabrics are all

BRITAIN'S NEW LEVIATHAN.

Launch of the Largest and Heaviest of Britain's Navy.

Portsmouth, Sept. 14.-The St. Vinent, the largest and heaviest battleship ever built for the British navy, was launched successfully here to-day. The weather was fine and the sea smooth and a great crowd saw the vessel take the water. As the warship slipped from her blocks she was christened by the Countess Beauchamp. Counting the three cruising battleships of the Invincible class, the St. Vincent is the eighth vessel of the Dreadnought type to be aunched in this country. The Admiralty has reserved its usual reticence in regard to the design and construction of the St. Vincent, but from certain figures that were given out it is manifest that the experience gained from the construction of the Dreadnought has been utilized in this wassel. It is believed that we in this vessel. It is believed that some of the additional weight of the St. Vin-cent is to be accounted for by heavier armament for protection against torpedoes and by improvements giving
greater security to those controlling the
movements of the ship while in action.
A number of foreign naval attaches
attended the launching on the invitation of the Admiralty.

The St. Vincent was laid down in December of last year. She is supposed to be about 19,250 tons, and her cost has to be about 19,250 tons, and her cost been given at \$9,500,000.

GOT OVATION.

Irish Agitators Greatly Honored at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Sept. 14.-John E. Redond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, and Jos Devlin, M. P., or their arrival here last night to take pas sage on the steamer Oceanic for New York, were recipients of a remarkable ovation at the hands of 5,000 people. There was a torchlight procession, with many bands and banners, to the town hall, where an address was presented, thanking Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the people, for his priceless services. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin are on

their way to attend the convention of the United Irish League in America, which will be held the latter part of the month in Boston.

LAWYER USES FISTS.

Was Nearly a Fight In a St. John Courtroom.

St. John, N. B., despatch: Before Judge Ritchie to-day a remarkable court room scene was enacted. While the court was giving judgment in the case of the striking St. John printers agains clothing from his little sister last night and stamped out a fire which not only threatened the little girl's life, but the safety of other inmates of the house as well.

The little people were preparing for bed, when the girl accidentally set fire to her clothing and the muslin curtains in the room. Without a moment's hesiin the room. said the last time he interrupted the dow, rushed to the rescue and others turned in an alarm. Before help arrived, however, the brave little fellow had won the fight, and aside from a few minor burns no particular damage was done.

to the rescue and others to reach his opponent, but, failing, he rushed around the end and struck Bax-rushed police sergeant redow in a house back of the marsh, one of the men was up to his chin in the minor burns no particular damage was the men. Baxter merely smiled and held mess.

his arm up to guard. Judge Ritchie asked an apology to the court from Mr. Mullen, and it was made.

The judge fined Hardy \$250 or three months in jail, but said he was in doubt as to als jurisdiction in the case, as the

offence, if any, was committed in the United States. He would like the opinion of the Supreme Court. A deposit was accepted for Hardy, pending the appeal. STREKER FINED.

THREW STONES AT WORKMEN OF THE ANGUS SHOPS.

C. P. R. Taking on New Men Constantly -Report of Negotiations for a Settlement Denied by the Company's Officials.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Antonio Chipiti, a Canadian Pacific Railway striker, who was recently arrested on a charge of throwing stones at non-union workmen near the Angus shops, was this after-noon found guilty in the police court, and fined \$10 or three months' imprisonment A report was prevalent to-day that negotiations were under way whereby the strike would be settled within a week, and that the company would make the initiative move to bring about an agreement with the men. Officials of the company say that so far as they are concerned, no negotiations have been opened, and no settlement has been asked for. The road is running as usual, and the places of the striking men are being

Another demonstration against C. P. strikebreakers was attempted by the strikers to night, but was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the police.

Mr. Bell Hardy issued a statement to night, claiming that the men who were brought out from England were secured by the C. P. R. under false pre-tences. He claims that they were not informed that there was a strike in progress, and has secured the signatures of five of the imported workmen to his

statement. When asked shout the matter the P. R. officials stated that the whole thing was of no importance to them. As far as they were concerned, the

BANKER KILLED.

Automobile Collided With Horse and Buggy.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Phillip Lilienthal, manager of the Anglo-Califorian Bank, of this city, was killed last night in an automobile accident near here. In company with Gregory Wilenkin and Ignace Warschansky, both of Washing-Ignace Warschansky, both of Washington, D. C., he was returning to town, when on the Mission road they encountered a horse and buggy. The horse became frightened and a collision followed. Mr. Lilienthal jumped out of the automobile and was killed. His companions escaped injury.

CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND.

Family of Five Nearly Perish at Coney Island. New York, Sept. 14.—Duried above their waists in the treacherous quicksands abounding in the marshes near Coney Island Creek, two women, a girl and two men, all members of one family, yesterday afternoon for four hours faced a horrible death, unable to extricate themselves, and unable to make their frantic cries for help heard by the hundred who peased a greater. by the hundreds who passed a quarter of a mile away.

When finally rescued, after a young

TORONTO MARKETS

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Mar-ket, as reported by the railways, were 63 car loads, composed of 890 cattle, 979 hogs, 1408 sheep and lambs, with 68 calves.

The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as could be desired, in fact there were many inferior and too few

and many cattle have been reported at much lower quarters, some even as low as \$4.30 to \$4.50. It will take a very good load of cattle to bring over \$5.

Butchers—Prime picked butchers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.15 to \$4.30; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cauners and bulls, \$1 to \$2.25.

Feeders and Stockers—Feeders, 900 to 1050 lbs. each, at \$3.60 to \$3.90 per

1050 lbs. each, at \$3.60 to \$3.90 per cwt.; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.65; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.25; common, \$2.50, and

medium, at \$2.75.

Milkers and Springers—Good to choice cows ranged from \$50 to \$60 each, but few bring the latter quotation. The average price for the best cows offering would be between \$40 and \$50; medium ows, \$35 and inferior \$30 down to \$20. Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves were light, and prices ranged from \$3 to

eep and Lambs-Receipts were not as large as a week ago. Prices ruled steady as follows: Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; rams, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$4.50 to

Logs—Receipts, light and market firm at \$6.70 for selects, and \$6.45 for lights. Farmers' Market

The receipts of grain to-day were about 900 bushels. Oats firmer, 200 bushels selling at 4 to 45c. Fall wheat is unchanged, there being sales of 500 bushels at 89c. Barley firm, 200 bushels selling at 58c a bushel.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of about 20 loads at \$12 to \$13 a ton. One load of straw sold at \$13 a ton.

oad of straw sold at \$13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$0 for heavy, and at \$9.25 to \$9.50 for light. Wheat, fall, bushel. ... \$ 0 89 \$ 0 00 Wheat, fall, bushel. \$ 0 89
Do, goose, bush 0 86
Oats, new, bushel 0 44
Barley, new, bushel 0 55
Rye, bushel 0 75
Peas, bushel 0 85
Hay, per ton 12 00
Straw, per ton 12 00 0 00 13 00 Do., creamery 0 10 Turkeys, lb.

Cabbage, per dozen

Onions, bag

Potatoes, bag

Apples, bbl.

Beef, hindquarters

Do., forequarters Do., forequarters
Do., choice, carcase
Do., medium, carcase Do., forequarters Mutton, per cwt. 7 00 Veal, prime, per cwt. . . . 8 00 Spring lambs 9 00

Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as ollows: Granulated, 4.80c in barrels, and No. 1 golden, 4.40c in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots, 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations have Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat—September 96½c bid, October 95½c bid, December 93½c bid.
Oats—September 40c bid, October 39½c

British Cattle Markets.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady at 11½ to 13½c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 101/2 to 11c per lb.

The Cheese Markets. Belleville, Ont .- To-day there

ffered 255 white and 230 colored. Sales: 2,206 at 12%c, 35 at 12 5-16c, balance re fused 12 5-16c fused 12 5-16c.

Brockville, Ont.— To-day 2,255 boxes were registered, 1,150 colored, balance white; 12c offered on board; none sold. Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,334 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill cheese board here to-day. price offered, 12 5-16e, and at this figure

Kingston, Ont.-At the Frontenac cheese board the registrations were white and 264 colored at 1234c: 580 boxes were sold.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.-Grain-A fair trade con-Montreal.—Grain—A fair trade continues to be done in oats, and new crop ontario rejected sold at 44c, while old crop Manitoba No. 2 white at 471-2 to 48c, No. 3 at 461-2 to 47c, and rejected.

With sulpnuric acid lell from an express wagon at Queen and Yonge streets this morning and created great excitement. The acid fell on a car track and the second street of the continues marks attanged those who steed 48c, No. 3 at 46 1-2 to 47c, and rejected. The acid fell on a car track and the at 45 1-2 to 46c per bushel, ex store. Flour—A fair volume of business continues to be done in flour, there being a good demand from local and outside buyers for car lots at firm prices. Chibitophilic products a consider the store of watering care and the store of watering care at the buyers for car lots at firm prices. Chicago spring wheat patents, \$6; seconds, \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.10; straight rollers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; do., in bags, \$2 to \$2.10; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Freed—The demand for bran and shorts continues good, but owing to the limited supplies available the volume of new business passing is small. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$21 to \$22; middlings, \$26 to \$27; shorts, \$26 per ton, including bags; pure grain mouillies, \$30 to \$35, and milled grain mouillies, \$30 to \$35, and milled grades, \$25 to \$28 per ton. Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$22.50; half-barrels, \$11.50; clear fat back, \$23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels plate beef, \$17.50; half-barrels do., \$9; compound lard, \$344 to 91-4c; pure lard, 12 1-2 to 13c; kettle rendered, 13 to 13 1-2c; hams, 12 1-2 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15 to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75; alive, \$8.85 to \$7. Eggs—No. 1, 19 to 20c; selects, 23 to 24c per dozen.

Theese—Western, 12 5-8 to 12 3-4c; east sen, 12 1-4 to 12 1-2c. Butter—25c in

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—There has been some improvement in the volume of wholesale and retail trade here during the past week. Slightly better orders from outside are coming forward and retail trade here is somewhat, more active. Orders for fall and winter dry goods are fair to good, although they are still behind the volume of business of this time last year. Groceries are fairly busy and wholesalers report a better tone to collections. Sugar is about steady at the recent decline and the demand for teas and coffees is brisk.

Toronto—Business here continues to reflect improved conditions in all parts of Canada. Good fall and winter orders are coming in for dry goods and the fall

Trade was slow all round at lower quotations in nearly every class, except for prime butchers' heifers and steers.

Exporters—The highest price quoted at the latter end of the week was \$5, and many cattle have been reported at much lower quarters, some even as low with the control of the week was \$5. The control of t orders. All lines of groceries are mov-ing well and the volume of hardware business moving is about normal. Winnipeg—Fall supplies are being rushed forward in all directions in order

that they may not later be held up during the grain movement.

Vancouver and Victoria—Trade all

along the coast holds brisk.

Quebec—No improvement is noticed in wholesale trade and not likely to be, until the season is more advanced. Hamilton—There has been little change in trade conditions during the past week. Sorting orders are fair and

prospects for future business continue good. General lines are going forward well, but collections are still on the slow side. Retail trade is rather brisk-

er, but business in the country is still reported light.

London—General business holds a good tone, although its volume is hardly equal to that of a year ago.

Ottawa—General wholesale lines are meeting with a rather better demand, and the outlook for trade has improved accordingly.

BRIDGE BURNED.

C. P. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS RUNS INTO RAVINE.

Engineer Badly Hurt-Marvellous Escape of the Passengers, All Chinese-Traffic on the Main Line Tied Up by the Disaster.

A North Bay despatch: A bridge near White River caught fire early this morning, burned fiercely all day, and it was late this afternoon before the

blaze was under control. At 6 o'clock a. m., six miles west of White River, the first section of the 0 28 C. P. R. Atlantic express eastbound, 0 27 ran into a ravine, the bridge spanning 0 15 the chasm being in flames. The pas-sengers were all Chinamen, passing 0 13 through in bond from the coast, and

they escaped injury.
Engineer Nice, of Schreiber, was probably fatally injured, and his fireman suffered a broken leg. The engine turned over on its side, and the mail 1 75
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ies, will recover.

The origin of the fire is a mysetry,

and incendiarism is suspected, though the continued dry spell have caused ignition from a falling cinder of a passing engine. Superintendent Brady is at the scene

with a strong force of bridge-builders, and expects to have traffic moving as usual in two days at the most, but has prodigious contract.

a prodigious contract.

A press despatch says: The engine went into the ravine spanned by the bridge, the engineer and fireman escaping, although the engineer was seriously injured. The contents of the baggage and postal cars were saved. and no passengers were hurt. The cause of the fire is unknown, but an investigation is being held. The work investigation is being held. The work of rebuilding the burnt part of the bridge was at once commenced, and it is expected that traffic will be resumed

HELD THEIR NOSES.

Demijohn of Sulphuric Acid Scatters Toronto Crowd.

Toronto, Sept. 14 .- A demijohn filled with sulphuric acid fell from an express

BAILIFFS WANT CHANGE.

Claim Present Fee System is Unsatisfactory.

A Toronto despatch: Ontario division