

Sunday School.

LESSON VI.—AUGUST 4, 1907.

The Tabernacle.—Exod. 40: 1-13, 24-38.

Commentary.—I. The tabernacle (vs. 1, 2). 1. The Lord spoke.—For six or eight months the people had been making the tabernacle according to the pattern which Moses had received in the mount, and now the Lord gives directions concerning its erection. "When God talks with us we should listen. Not a syllable of the divine message should be lost. Let us be ministers in gathering up every word of God."—Parker. 2. The first day.—The day of Abib or Nisan, a year, lacking fourteen days, from the time they had left Egypt, and more than eight months since the worship of the golden calf. Shall thou—Nothing was left to human ingenuity. If it had been it would have been wrong.—Torrey. set up—Each part had been made ready but not yet put together. All the parts of the tabernacle of God, the mystery of redemption, will present one harmonious whole.—Adamson. tabernacle.—The tabernacle consisted of three apartments, the outer court, the sanctuary, and the holy of holies. The entire enclosure was 100 cubits by 50 cubits, or allowing 18 inches to a cubit, 150 feet by 75 feet. It was surrounded by fine twisted linen screens, hung by silver hooks upon pillars of brass. The tabernacle proper was situated in the western half of this enclosure, and was covered by a large tent spread over it, thus protecting it from sun and rain. It had two apartments. The first, situated toward the east, was called the sanctuary or holy place. It was 30 feet long and 15 feet wide and contained the altar of incense, the table of shew bread, and the candlestick. The other apartment was called the holy of holies. It was 15 feet each way, thus being a cube, and its only article of furniture was the ark of the covenant. The open court in the front of the tabernacle proper was 75 feet each way, and contained the laver and altar of burnt offering. Tent of the congregation.—Tent of meeting.—R. V. That is, the tabernacle, the tent of meeting" (Hawkinson), thus putting the two words in opposition. It was the place where God met his people.

II. The furnishings (vs. 3-8). ark of the testimony.—This was an elegant table made of acacia wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was 2 1/2 feet in length and 2 1/2 feet in width and depth. Its lid was called the "mercy-seat" and was overlaid with gold, with a golden rim around it. There were two cherubim above the mercy-seat, one at each end. On the table were placed the stone tables of the law, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. cover the ark.—"Screen the ark."—R. V. This veil or curtain hung between the holy of holies and the holy place, suspended from four pillars. The table.—This occupied a place on the north side of the sanctuary. It was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and had a rim of gold around it. It was 3 feet in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and 2 1/2 in height. The things upon it.—The table was provided with dishes and spoons for the frankincense, and with flagons and bowls. Upon it were laid each week twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. The loaves were arranged in two piles, and were removed every Sabbath. The table was eaten by the priests in the sanctuary. The candlestick.—This was set in the south side of the holy place. It was made of pure gold and had seven arms. The height of the candlestick is not stated. The lamps.—Seven lamps which were placed on top of these were supplied with pure olive oil (27-20) from oil vessels. Seven signifies perfection. So the Christian is to give out a clear, perfect and constant light.

5. The golden altar (R. V.)—This was set in the sanctuary just before the "screen" which separated it from the ark of the covenant. It was square, being 1 1/2 feet in length and breadth, and 3 feet in height. It was made of acacia wood overlaid with pure gold, and had four horns of gold, and a rim of gold around its sides. For the incense—Incense was burned thereon. Incense was a type of the prayers offered for us by Christ our great intercessor. It also is a symbol of the prayers and praise offered by true Christians.

6. Altar of the burnt offering.—This stood in the centre of the open court in front of the tabernacle. It was 7 1/2 feet in length and breadth and 4 1/2 in height. It was made of acacia wood covered with brass, and had a horn at each corner. It had various utensils chap. 27, 1-8. This altar pointed to Christ as the great sacrifice for sin.

7. The laver—This was put between the tabernacle and the altar of burnt offering. It was made of brass, with a pedestal of brass, and was filled with water. Here the priests washed their hands and feet when preparing themselves to enter upon their holy work (30, 17-21). It was also used for washing certain parts of the victims (Lev. 1, 9). "The laver signifies the purity needed for worship."

8. Set up the court.—The hangings or screens which were to serve as a fence about the court were attached by silver hooks to pillars of brass resting in sockets of brass. The court gate.—The gate of the court was on the east side and was thirty feet wide. "The court represented the separation of God's people from the world."

III. The tabernacle consecrated (vs. 9-11). 9. The anointing oil.—This was a particular oil compounded for the purposes here stated and for no other. The Lord had given to Moses special directions both as to the oil and the manner in which it was to be used (30, 22-33). It was not to be used upon foreigners, or for the purpose of anointing the flesh, but it was to be holy. Anoint the tabernacle, etc.—"The ceremony of anointing with oil denoted the acting apart and consecration of an object to a holy use." To-day we need the heavenly anointing. His purifying work is here typified by the anointing oil. God's true church is a holy church (Eph. 5, 25-27).

IV. The priests consecrated (vs. 12-13). 12. Wash them with water.—They were to be clean before they ministered before the Lord. This washing symbolized the purifying work of the Holy Spirit. The Lord said to you, "I will cleanse you from all unrighteousness" (1 Cor. 6, 11). The holy garments.—The attire of the

priests, and especially of the high priest, was very elaborate, and is minutely described in chapter 28. "The priests did not wear their sacred dresses outside of the tabernacle." Anoint him.—The anointing of sacred persons signified that they were set apart to the service of God. The holy anointing oil is an emblem of the Holy Spirit. Sanctify him.—The work of consecration was not complete until a ram had been slain and some of its blood had been put upon Aaron's right ear, hand and foot, and sprinkled upon his garments.

V. The cloud filling the tabernacle (vs. 34, 38). 34. A cloud covered, etc.—Thus did God approve of the work and the divine glory filled the place so that Moses was not able to enter. Tent of meeting.—The tent is here distinguished from the tabernacle, and is to be understood as the outer covering of curtains, while the tabernacle proper was the dwelling within. 36, 37. Went onward.—journeyed not.—When the cloud moved they moved. The cloud was the symbol of the divine presence. God was their constant guide. The cloud served three distinct purposes: 1. During the day it was a pillar of fire giving light the way before them. 2. During the night it became a pillar of fire giving light to every part of the Israelitish camp. 3. It was a covering, protecting them from the scorching rays of the sun. See Num. 9, 15-23; Psa. 105, 39, 1 Cor. 10, 1, 2.

VI. PRACTICAL APPLICATION. 1. Type of Christ who "dwelt" tabernacled among men (John 1, 14; 2, 21). Christ not only took on Him the nature of men, He came and dwelt among men. Shepherds, soldiers and sojourners dwell in tents. Jesus did not dwell in a mansion, but in a place of warfare, like a soldier, for He was prophesied to bruise the heel of the serpent (Gen. 3, 15); not in a home, but in a tent, as the patriarchs, who confessed they were strangers and pilgrims (Heb. 11, 13, 14).

2. Type of the Church of God. (a) Planned "by the Lord" (vs. 1; 1 Cor. 3, 9). (b) Built by Christ (Matt. 16, 18). (c) United "through the Spirit" (Eph. 2, 22). (d) Filled with the Spirit (1 Cor. 12, 13). 3. Type of every true Christian. (a) Beloved by God (1 John, 4, 9, 10). (b) Redeemed by Christ (1 Cor. 3, 16; 6, 19; 1 John 4, 13).

II. The tabernacle pattern. Divinely made (Exod. 25, 40; Heb. 8, 5). Divinely filled (Exod. 40, 34). Christ is our pattern (John 13, 15; Matt. 11, 29; 1 Pet. 2, 21). We are a pattern (1 Tim. 1, 16; Phil. 4, 9). "Be likened unto one toward another according to the example of Christ" (Rom. 15, 5, margin). Divinely gave a boy an example in arithmetic, with the printed rule. Perseveringly, the boy tried, but, failing, laid his head on the desk and sobbed. The teacher sat beside him, patiently worked out the example, and showed him how. God commanded, "Be ye holy" and gave the law. But when men failed to keep it, He sent Jesus to show them how. He is the pattern for our imitation. Let us ask, in every difficult place, what John Stuart Mill is said to have asked toward the last of his life: "What would Jesus of Nazareth have done if he had been in my place?" Let us look at our pattern and follow Him. "Do as I have done to you" (John 13, 15). "Those things which ye have... seen in me, do" (Phil. 4, 9). "Ye have us for an example" (Phil. 3, 17). "Be ye followers of me" (1 Cor. 4, 16). The successful business man dares to say: "Do as I do; I keep my books by double entry; I divide my profits with my employees; I never do myself what I can afford to hire others to do; I never employ incompetent help." The successful housewife dares to say: "Do as I do. I have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. I treat my servants kindly, and am not always changing. I never try experiments when I am going to have company." The successful preacher says to the young: "I begin the preparation of my sermons early in the week. I go among my people and get many illustrations from conversation with them. I make as careful preparation for prayer-meeting as for Lord's day. Do as I do."

III. The tabernacle entrance. I. Only one door (vs. 6-12). No other way to God (Acts 4, 12). 2. No lock, bar or bolt (John 10, 9). 3. Wide, Thirty feet. Whoever will (Rev. 22, 17). 4. Faced east. Enter only in the light (John 3, 21). Christ said, "I am the door" (John 10, 7). Opened for entrance, closed for security. Jesus is the door out of slavery into freedom, out of sin into holiness, out of the field into the fold, out of earth into heaven. "The most holy place was completely dark, and no one was allowed to enter except the high priest once a year, on the annual day of atonement." "So gloriously did the cloud appear about the tent, and so wonderfully did the divine glory fill the interior of the sacred dwelling, that Moses could not enter."

IV. The tabernacle materials. Gold (vs. 5). Glory (Rev. 21, 23, 24). Silver (Exod. 26, 19-25). Redemption (1 Pet. 1-19). Brass (Exod. 26, 11). Judgment (Num. 21, 6-9; John 3, 14; Rev. 2, 18). Linen (Lev. 6, 10). Righteousness (Rev. 19, 8). Wood (Exod. 26, 20). Humanity (Gen. 22, 6). Goat's hair (Exod. 25, 4). Separation (Matt. 23, 32; Heb. 7, 26). Ram's skin (Exod. 26, 14). Death (Gen. 22, 13). Badgers skin (Exod. 26, 14). No reputation (Phil. 2, 7).

V. The tabernacle people. "The congregation" of God's saints (vs. 2, 6, 7, 12, etc.). Redeemed (Psa. 77, 15; Luke 1, 68). Saved (Psa. 106, 8-10; Matt. 1, 21). Separated (Exod. 33, 16; Lev. 20, 26). Peculiar (Deut. 14, 2; Exod. 13, 5; 1 Pet. 2, 9). Guided (Psa. 78, 52; John 10, 13). Loved (11. Chron. 2, 11; Gal. 2, 20). Blessed (Chron. 3, 10; Eph. 1, 3). Strengthened (Psa. 29, 11; Phil. 4, 13).

VI. The tabernacle priests. Washed (vs. 12). Clothed (vs. 13). Anointed (vs. 13). Sanctified (vs. 13). We are to be priests to God. We are to be cleansed from sin, clothed with the robe of righteousness, anointed by the Holy Spirit and set apart for the service of God. Holiness becomes God's house, holiness becomes God's people and God's priests. If you are to be holy God must make you so, and only God can keep you so. But you have your part to do as well as he. Believe God loves you and longs for you, that he may bless you.—A. M. C.

In 1900 the International Association of Typographers spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing a nine-hour day. Last year the International Typographical Union spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing an eight-hour day.



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, Who will have charge of the United States Pacific Squadron.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CITY OF OTTAWA.

Sash and Door Factory, Planing Mill, Fire Station, Hotel, Store, Etc., Burned.

An Ottawa, Ont., special despatch says: The New Edinburgh portion of the city, which is adjacent to the Government House, and lying to the east of the Rideau River, was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. The total loss is put at \$300,000. Of this amount about \$250,000 will have to be borne by the W. C. Edwards Company, of which firm Senator Edwards is the head. The W. C. Edwards sash and door factory, the planing mill, the library bureau of the Canada factory, in which the W. C. Edwards Company is largely interested, several piles of valuable lumber, Blackburn & Russell's mica warehouses, Foley's grocery store, and the main office of the Edwards Company are all burned to the ground. Several other buildings, including the fine residence of the Blackburns, were scorched.

RUSSIAN WOMAN HANGED

Refused to Plead for the Mercy of the Czar—Tried to Kill Officials

Moscow, July 29.—With the observance of the greatest privacy, Madame Fromkina, who in March last attempted to assassinate General Rheinbot, the ex-prefect of police, and who in May made an attempt to murder the inspector of the political prison here, wounding him with a pistol, which had been mysteriously smuggled into her cell, was hanged in this city at sunrise to-day. The authorities made every effort during the past fortnight to persuade the woman to plead for the mercy of the Emperor, but this she obstinately refused to do. Her parents interceded with the throne in her behalf, but their efforts were unavailing. Madame Fromkina was not charged with actual murder, but accused of making several ineffectual attempts to kill officials. It is believed that her mind was unbalanced, and that she suffered from hysteria. This is the first time a woman has been executed in Russia since Anna Benedictova was put to death at Cronstadt last October for complicity in a plot to blow up a public building.

DESERTER WAS IN PLAIN VIEW

WHEN GILLETTE FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

Inquest Begun at Sault Ste. Marie Yesterday—No International Complications Likely to Arise.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch: E. S. B. Sutton received appointment yesterday to look after the interests of the British Government and the Cadeneheads in the matter of the shooting of Miss Cadenehead, of Kingston, who was shot by a soldier at Fort Brady. He states, however, that he sees no likelihood of any international complications, as all the British Government will ask will be that the matter be thoroughly investigated and justice done. At the inquest three witnesses George M. Cadenehead and Miss Kate Cadenehead, brother and niece of Miss Elizabeth Cadenehead, who were with her at the time of her death, and Cyrus Gillette, the sentry who is alleged to have fired the fatal shot while in pursuit of a deserter, were examined. It appears that it was the first shot fired by Gillette that struck the woman. When the shot was fired the fleeing man was in front of the Dunbar property, and within plain sight from the spot from which the shot was fired about 300 or 400 feet away. After firing this

Market Reports of The Week.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Receipts of grain here continue small, consisting to-day of only 100 bushels of oats, which sold at 21c per bushel. Hay in moderate receipts, with prices firm, there being sales of 15 loads at \$17 to \$18 a ton for old, and at \$12 to \$14 for new. Straw is nominal at \$13 a ton. Dressed hogs are steady with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.50. Wheat, white, bush. .... 0 91 \$ 0 93 Do., red, bush. .... 0 91 0 92 Do., spring, bush. .... 0 93 0 94 Do., winter, bush. .... 0 93 0 90 Oats, bush. .... 0 61 0 60 Barley, bush. .... 0 77 0 78 Peas, bush. .... 0 77 0 78 Hay, 800, ton .... 16 00 16 00 Do., new, ton .... 12 00 12 00 Dressed hogs .... 9 25 9 25 Eggs, doz. .... 22 24 Butter, dairy .... 0 20 0 23 Do., creamery .... 0 22 0 23 Chickens, broiler, lb. .... 0 15 0 15 Fowl, lb. .... 0 10 0 12 Ducks, lb. .... 0 15 0 10 Potatoes, per bag .... 0 90 1 00 Beef, hindquarters .... 8 70 10 25 Do., forequarters .... 8 00 10 00 Do., choice, carcass .... 8 50 9 50 Do., medium, carcass .... 7 50 8 50 Mutton, per cwt. .... 8 00 10 00 Veal, per cwt. .... 8 50 10 00 Lamb, per cwt. .... 14 00 15 00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 214 calves, composed of 1,094 cattle, 1,777 hogs, 2,077 sheep and lambs, with about 300 calves east of here. The market is all the way from 50c to 40c lower than a week ago, the most decline being on the common to medium grades. Exporters—Few exporters were offered, and those reported sold around \$5 to \$6.25 per cwt. but dealers stated that had there been cattle of good enough quality they would have brought \$5.50 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$4.50 per cwt. Butchers—Choice picked lots sold at \$4.50 to \$5.15; loads of good at \$4.20 to \$4.50; fair to good cows \$3.75 to \$4.25; common cows \$2.40 to \$3 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports the receipts of stock this week, chiefly weighing from 500 to 800 pounds, and of an inferior quality. These kind sold at low prices, but will be considerably lower yet. Mr. Murby bought about 100 head to-day at prices ranging from 24c to 25c per lb. of live weight, with some quality, and \$2.65 to \$3.50 for steers 500 to 1,000 pounds of good quality. Cows—The demand for milkers and springers was a little better, but prices were not any higher. There is a fair demand for good quality that will come in about October. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$37.50 each. Feed calves—Prices for veal calves were lower, in sympathy with the beef cattle. Quotations range from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Priced new milked calves would bring \$4.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lamb—Export ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$5.75; bucks \$3.75 to \$4; culls \$2 to \$2.75 per cwt.; lambs \$6.75 to \$7.50 per cwt., or, in other words, \$2c to \$2.50 per lb. of live weight. Hogs—Prices unchanged at \$5.50 for select and \$5.65 for lights and fats.

FLOUR PRICES. Flour—Mantiboa patent, \$4.60, track, Toronto, Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$2.50; second patent, Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5; second patent, \$4.40; strong bakers' \$4.30. LEADING WHEAT MARKETS. New York .... 89 1/2 90 1/2 100 1/2 Detroit .... 82 1/2 83 1/2 91 1/2 St. Louis .... 85 1/2 86 1/2 93 1/2 Toledo .... 93 1/2 94 1/2 100 1/2 BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London.—Liverpool and London cables are firmer at 13c to 13c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 13c to 13c per lb. Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal: If there has been any change in trade conditions here during the past week it has been more a change of sentiment regarding the future than of actual conditions. That is to say, that collections in the western country and, indeed, to some extent in all Canada, having shown some improvement, the outlook for the future is regarded as brighter than ever. The summer trade was late in setting in, its volume will not be behind that of previous years. A splendid retail trade is now moving in all directions. In dry goods this is particularly the case. The re-order business for summer lines is brisk and fall and winter trade is exceedingly heavy. Some lines of trade report an astonishing expansion over the business done last year. This is the case with the ready-made clothing trade. In the matter of ready-made coats it is said business has been better than ever before. There is also a very gratifying improvement in the quality of the trade doing. All lines of iron and steel are in brisk demand. Mills and car foundries are working to capacity and prices are firm. The boat and shoe industry reports great activity in preparation for fall business. There is a good business in groceries. Sugars are quoted ten cents lower, but are expected to again advance. Winnipeg: There is generally a good tone to trade throughout this part of Canada. The excellent condition of the crops is having a good effect upon the general sentiment of business. In all parts of the country the expectations are for a heavy yield of grain and the quality of the crop is expected to be good. Vancouver and Victoria: Summer trade has been exceedingly heavy along the Coast. Industrial activity in the interior and the northern part of the Province has resulted in an excellent demand for all lines of wholesale goods. Collections also have been fair to good. The shipping trade is showing steady growth. Prices of commodities generally hold firm. There is still some complaint about the scarcity of labor. Hamilton: An excellent volume of summer business continues to move here, and the outlook for fall trade is exceedingly satisfactory. Collections are generally fair. Country produce is coming forward well and values hold firm. London: The activity in local trade holds up well despite the disaster which has befallen the retail district recently. Manufacturers and wholesalers report an excellent demand for goods. Collections show improvement. Ottawa: There has been some improvement in collections here during the past week. Trade continues to show a good tone and the outlook for fall and winter is excellent. Crops in this part of the country generally promise well.

WANTS HIS HEAD.

CLAMOR FOR THE EXECUTION OF A FRENCH MURDERER.

Brest, July 29.—In the course of the increasing popular clamor for the carrying out of the death sentence imposed last Tuesday upon a man named Solleiant for the murder of a little girl under particularly atrocious circumstances, especially as it has been discovered that the Chamber of Deputies has passed an appropriation of \$5,000 for public executions. It was thought when Solleiant was sentenced that his execution was impossible because of the lack of this appropriation, but now it is known that the appropriation passed the Chamber of Deputies during the confusion of the closing days of the session by a majority of 13. This fact escaped public notice at the time. The time allowed by law for Solleiant to appeal from the death sentence expires to-morrow at midnight.

SEA SERPENT ON LAND.

Great Water Python Terrorizing Nebraska People. New York, July 29.—The Herald has received the following despatch from Valley, Neb.: A great water python, forty feet long, twelve inches in diameter and with a head the size of a bushel basket, is terrorizing the country around about Ames Lake, several miles east of here. Joseph Anderson and W. Nightingale, while walking through high grass near the lake yesterday, attempted to step over what they thought was a large log. It was the snake. While Anderson had his foot on either side the great snake lifted its head, throwing Anderson twenty feet. The serpent then made a rush for the lake, holding it head six feet above the ground, hissing like a steam engine. In its way it broke branches of trees three and four inches in diameter. A big snake hunt is being arranged.

MILKMAN REBUKED.

Recorder Dupuis Says Dirty Vessel Are Killing the Infants. Montreal, July 29.—"Look at the poor children he and others are sending to the cemetery," was the reproful cry, employed by Mr. Recorder Dupuis to-day, when counsel for Louis Kutzman, asked for a man, of 310 St. George street, asked for a license for his client, saying, "this is a case of a poor man, your Honor." Kutzman was charged, in the words of the complaint, with selling milk, "the vehicle for contagion or infection, inasmuch as the mixer, cans and measures employed were dirty." Mr. Recorder Dupuis further told Kutzman that he was letting him off easy. "Cases such as yours," he said, "will in future be dealt with in such a way that the offenders will suffer the utmost severity of the law." Kutzman was fined \$20 and costs or one month in jail.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Mr. J. G. Fellows Run Over in G. T. R. Yard at Midland. A Midland despatch: Midland received another shock this morning by an accident in the G. T. R. yards. Mr. J. G. Fellows was working on the G. T. R. track as a section hand, and stepping off one track to allow an engine to pass he stepped in front of the car, which was an instant later struck by an engine coming from the opposite direction. The unfortunate man was knocked down with his body across the track, and with his wheel passed over the centre of the body, killing him instantly.

OCEAN SHOOTING FIRE.

A Remarkable Phenomenon Reported From Tonga Islands. London, July 29.—A remarkable phenomenon is reported from Sydney in a despatch to the Daily Mail. Advice from the Tonga Islands, dated July 5, state that seven distinct columns of fire, smoke, steam and black pillars, stone, all within an area of 200 miles, have been visible for a fortnight from Tongatabu, the largest island of the group. The columns, which appear to arise from ventral holes in the sea, are estimated to be 250 feet in height. The ocean is very deep at this spot. There is a continuous roar and frequent explosions occur, survice being thrown onto the Island of Nukunaloa, thirty miles distant. The Tonga Government Gazette reports that land is forming round the scene of the eruption and it is believed that a new island is in course of formation.

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CLEVELAND IN DARKNESS.

City Swept by Storm Which Destroyed Large Amount of Property. Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—Many lives were imperilled and thousands of dollars of damage was done by a storm at Cleveland to-day. While the city was enveloped in almost total darkness for fifteen minutes, trees were uprooted, small buildings blown down and all the loose and lighter structures along the lake front and at the amusement parks were blown from their places and smashed to pieces. Lightning struck numerous buildings, the Sheriff street market house was set on fire by lightning, and considerable damage done. A number of persons were struck and stunned. It is reported that two small vessels laden with oil were completely wrecked on the lake near the city, but no trace of wreckage can be found.

GRANT FOR LORD CROMER.

Proposal Before British Commons to Vote Him Quarter Million. London, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Campbell-Bannerman presented a Royal message proposing a special grant of \$250,000 to Lord Cromer, who recently resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in recognition of his services to that country. Wm. K. Redmond, Nationalist, announced the intention of opposing the voting of this sum.

BELFAST STRIKE.

SHOPS CLOSING DOWN FOR WANT OF COAL—POLICE KICKING. Belfast, July 29.—Unable to obtain coal as a consequence of the continued strike of the dock laborers here, one of the largest spinning mills in this city shut down to-day. Almost all the other mills give notice that they will be forced to close at the end of the week for the same reason. Scores of thousands of men will then be without work. The police are becoming disaffected with the strike, and are demanding additional pay.