LESSON VIII.-AUG 23, 1908.

Friendship of David and Jonathan 1 Sam. 20: 1-42.

entary.—I. David's consultation with Jonathan (vs. 1-10). To save his life David had escaped to the aged pro-phet Samuel in Ramah. Here David was placed in the school of the prophets at Naioth, a part of Ramah, But Saul learned of his retreat and David was obliged to leave. It was then that David appealed to Jonathan for assistance. On the day following, the festival of the new moon was to be celebrated, and David would be expected to be present. But he felt that it would not be safe for him to go; accordingly he ask. safe for him to go; accordingly, he ask-ed Jonathan to make excuses to Saul for his absence and thus learn how Saul felt ans assence and thus learn now Saul rett toward him. "Though David was the anointed king to reign after Saul he had everything to fear from Saul, and there-fore concluded it better to secure him-self than to get into danger. He might have rallied an army to his defence, but he had not sought the kingdom or public he had not sought the kingdom, or public notice, and he chose to trust God to bring about his affairs in His own time and way."

II. The covenant (vs. 11-23). "The pridialogue which is here detailed at full length presents a most beautiful exhibition of these two amiable and nobleminded friends. Jonathan was led, in the circumstances, to be the chief speaker. The strength of his attachment, his pure disinterestedness, his warm piety-his invocation to God consisting of a prayer and a solemn oath combined— the calm and full expression he gave to his conviction that his own family were by the divine will to be disinherited and David elevated to 'the possession of the throne; the covenant entered into with David on behalf of his descendants, and the impression (\*\*16) imprecation (v. 16) denounced on any of them who should violate this part of the conditions; the reiteration of this covenant on both sides (v. 17) to make it indissoluble; all this indicates such a power of mutual affection; such mag-netic attractiveness in the character of David; such susceptibility and elevation of feeling in the heart of Jonathan, that this interview for dramatic interest and moral beauty is unrivalled in the records of human friendship." It seems clear that Jonathan expected David to occupy the throne of Israel (v. 13), and he acthe throne of Israel (v. 10), and ne ac-oordingly exacted a promise from him to show kindness to his posterity after his death as well as to himself during his lifetime. "His words, like Saul's in chapter 24, 21, are prompted by a fear lest even David should conform to the rous Oriental custom by which the first king of a new dynasty often tried to secure himself on the throne by murhis predecessor's family. David fulfilled his promise by showing kindness to Mephibosheth. See II. Sam. 9, 1-13; 21, 7."

Saul's murderous design (vs. 24-34.) Following the interview between Jonathan and David, David remained hid in the field while Jonathan returned to test his father and find out his purpose Jonathan soon discovered that his father was very angry against David, and had determined upon his death. 30. Against Jonathan—Saul was angry at Jonathan because he saw ne was pleading for David, ious woman-To any Oriental, nothing is so grievously insulting as a reproach cast upon his mother. The a reproach cast upon his mother. The mother herself is not held to be affronta reproach cast upon his mother. The mother herself is not held to be affronted in such cases, but the son who hears such words applied to her is insulted, and meant to be insulted beyond expiation.—Kitto. To thine own confusion.—Saul accuses Jonathan of disgracing Gd faithful in all his house. God whis. -Saul accuses Jonathan of disgracing himself and his mother by choosing Damimself and his mother by choosing David as a friend. 31. As long as the son of Jesse liveth—"Saul had now fully made up his mind that David was his rival for the throne; that he was the man after God's own heart of whom Samuel had told him; and perhaps the fact that Samuel had anointed him was now generally known."

God, faithful in all his house, God whispered the secrets of the pered the secrets of the secrets of the pered the secrets of the pered the secrets of the secrets

he had acted wisely. But saul's jealousy knew no bounds. He hated him because he was good. Saul could see plainly that David's growing success, and how he was rising in the estimation of the he therfore became, filled with envy, pride, jealousy and cruelty. These ele The event was celebrated with special specifices and blowing of trumpets. See Num. 10. 10; 28, 11-15; Psa, 81, 3. The sacrificial feast (v. 24) lasted at least two days (v. 27); this was the second day. Had done him shame—Saul had done David a great wrong by charging him with treasonable intentions. "The generosity of Jonathan's character is very apparent. He did not resent the injury and insult offered to himself so much as the wrong done to his friend."

Second Com

morning-Which would be the third day since David and Jonathan had made the covenant. At the time appointed—"To the place appointed."—R. V., margin. Arrangements had been made so that Jonathan could inform David of Saul's

**+++++++++++++++++++++++** place evidently well known to Jonathan and David but unknown to us. A little lad with him—Jonathan proceeds to carry out the plan which had been prearranged, whereby David was warned to flee. 40. Artillery—That is, his bow and strows. Go.. to the city—The lad was sent back to Gibesh. 41. David arose—Seeing no one near David came from his hiding place to meet Jonathan. Bowed himself—When an Oriental meets a superrior down and touches his forestead to the ground. This act on the part of David was a token of reverence and loyalty. David exceeded—"The separation of two such faithful friends was equally grievous to them both, but David's case was the more deplorable, for when Jonathan was returning to his family and friends, David was leaving all his comforts, even those of God's sanctuary, and therefore his grief exceeded Jonathan's."

42. Go in peace—It was kindness in Jonathan to bid David depart, since his life was in such danger. They referred to the covenant they had made with each other, to be faithful and kind to each other from generation to generation. They found some comfort in this way in the mournful separation. He arose and departed—"Nothing can be conceived more pathetic than this past.

in the mournful separation.
and departed—"Nothing can arose and departed—"Nothing can be conceived more pathetic than this part-ing; and we do not find that they met ore than once more in this world."

Questions.—Where had David fled for David go to him for assistance? What was the covenant that Jonathan and David made? What were some of the evidence of Jonathan. dences of Jonathan's love for David? What took place at the time of the new What took place at the time of the new moon? What did David purpose doing? What sign was agreed upon? What did Jonathan learn as to his father's purpose concerning David? What did Jonathan do? Describe the parting of these two friends.

two friends.

Teachings—Those who are theroughly honest and upright in all their doings are glad to call God as a witness. True love is self-denying and self-sacrificing; it stands by in the midst of adversity and trial as well as in times of prosperity and blessing. We should always be ready to assist those in trouble; favors shown at such times will never be forshown at such times will never be forgotten. It is right to protect our lives, to avoid danger and to guard ourselves against those who might seek to do us injury. The Lord is with those who trust in him to protect and sustain them in the hour of darkness and danger.

Thoughts—Because Saul did not humble himself before God, he became a prey to envy, pride, jealousy, cruelty and every malevolent temper. David might have raised a powerful party in Israel, but as God had called him to the kingdom he chose to let God bring him

kingdom he chose to let God bring him to it in his own way. God's way and time are always best.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The love of David and Jonathan is

type of the friendship between Christ and his own.

"I will shew it thee" (v. 13). Friends tell their secrets to each other. It was to Abraham "the friend of God" (Jas. co Abraham "the friend of God" (Jas. 2:23), that "the Lord said, Shall I hide from Abraham that things which I do?" (Gen. 18:17). "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will show them his covenant" (Psa. 25:14). To Enoch, who walked with him, he recorded the prophery of his coming with vealed the prophecy of his coming with ten thousand of his saints (Gen. 5:22;

now generally known."

32. What hath he done—He had slain Saul's enemies and saved the kingdom;

Determine the same of the sam ful persecution among the Scotch Covenanters, two women were tied fast to stake out in the breakers on the sands that David's growing success, and how he was rising in the estimation of the people. He was also convinced of his own evil conduct in public affairs. But this did not humble him before God, and the conduct in public affairs. But this did not humble him before God, and looked calmly out to where her companerfore became filled with envy, jealousy and cruelty. These elewithin his heart led to every evil
When controlled by these he was lon by Satan into the most torii. reched on by Satan into the most terrible excesses, without respect even to character or the most sacred obligations.

Think ye that we are the only sufferers?

Think ye that we are the only sufferers? He could not tell one moment what he should do the next. 33. Cast a avelin—
It was the custom for a king always to have his spear with him. The Arabs still have the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demon that at times possessed him:

No, it is Christ in us. He sends none on a warfare at their own charges."
Then she repeated the words, "Who still separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or persecution, and the shall separate us from the love of the still tribulation and the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate us from the love of the same practise. Jonathan knew—He had before been disposed to attribute his father's acts of violence toward David to his madness and the demonstrate to same practise. Jonathan knew processes a same practise in the same practise in the same practise. Jonathan knew practise in the love of the love of the love of the love of demon that at times possessed him; but now he is convinced that David's suspicions of his bloody design (v. 3.) are well founded—Terry. 34. Arose from the table—It was at the time of the new that the neither death, nor life, nor angels, and the time of the new that the neither death, nor life, nor angels, and the time of the new that the neither death, nor life, nor angels, and the times the neither death, nor life, nor angels, and the times possessed him; but now the times possessed him; but now he is convinced that David's we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter. Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerous through the neither death, nor life, nor angels, and the neither death, nor angels, and the neither death, nor angels, and moon, or the first of the lunar month.

The event was celebrated with special sacrifices and blowing of trumpets. See Num. 10. 10: 28, 11-15; Psa. 81, 3. The separate us from the love of God, which continued from the love

God save the king." But she answered, "I will not. I am one of Christ's
children. Let me go." One of the soldiers let her down and held her head under water until life was extinct. The
brave champion was with her Lord.

He loved him as he loved his own
soul!" (v. 17) Lovathan may love the soul" (v. 17.) Jonathan may love David with all his heart, and soul, and Jonathan could inform David of Saul's designs without making a personal interview between them necessary (vs. 19-22).

as it might be hazardous to both of them to attempt to meet again. David Our David loved us first (1 John 4, 10.) was to hide by the stone Ezel (v. 19), alle loves us most (John 15, 13; Rom. 5,

18, 10. He apprenates our love to him infinitely more than we can his love to us. If we say to our Beloved, "Thy love to be tee than wine" (\$, 0, 6, 1; 1), he will answer us, "How much better is thy love than wine" (4; 10). "The Lord be between me and thee (v. 42.) Reciprocity is the joy of love. In the sweetest friendships the attachment is wholly mutual. On one of the bridges of Ghent, in Flanders, are two bronze statues of a father and son, erected in memory of their mutual affection. They were both condemned to die by the headsman's axe for some political offense, but so greatly were they exteemed that no man could be found who would set as their headsman. A strange proposition was made that one chould have his life in the can be added to the love of the love teemed that no man could be found who would set as their headsman. A strange proposition was made that one should have his life by becoming the acceptioner of the other. The father urged the son to accept the terms, as his life must end soon, and the son had a long life of usefulness before him. The day came. Calmly the father knelt, placed his neck on the wood and waited for the fatal stroke. The son, with pale face and trembling hand, raised the acc in the air. Then he flung the deadly weapon from his hand and fell upon the bared neck of his father and burst into tears, exclaiming: "No, no, my father, we die together." The crowd gave vent to their admiration in the wildest applause and demanded their pardon, which was granted, and an artist reared a monument of their mutual affection.—A. C. M.

# AID TO FERNIE.

B. C. GOVERNMENT MAY RECON-STRUCT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bedding is Needed for Homeless Ped ple-Difficulty in Taking Over Electric Light and Telephone Services-Town Has No Assets.

Fernie, B. C., Aug. 12.—The temperature is decidedly lower, and if the cool spell continues there will be much rushing in for mattresses and blankets. Further supplies of tents from the military stores at Victoria have arrived and have been issued already. Blankets are scarce, and there is urgent need of a protection of rubber sheets as protection against the rain and damp ground. These may also be procured from the military stores, and negotiations with that end in view are now in progress. Colonel James Mason, of Toronto, who is one of the directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, has been spending a few days in the city looking into the situation as created by the fire. He has interested him self in procuring military supplies for the stricken people, and has hopes of being able to assist the citizens tobeing able to assist the citizens to-wards procuring what is needed most. Incidentally Colonel Mason has been watching the reconstruction of the branch of the Home Bank, of which he is general manager.

Mayor Tuttle has received a despatch rom Premier McBride at Victoria, asking for information with respect to the city's need in the way of municipal buildings. From this it is believed that buildings. From this it is believed that the Government will grant aid towards restoring the city hall and schools, which must be rebuilt almost immediately. Further assistance will be necessary for the street. Further assistance will be necessary for making another survey of the streets, reconstructing sidewalks and making repairs to sewers. With the destruction of the buildings the assessment is decimated, and the resources available for municipal works are practically exhausted. The city's plight in this respect is serious, and unless the Provincial Government comes to its aid it will not be in a position to undertake its ordinary obligations.

its ordinary obligations.

A citizens' meeting has been called for Friday evening next to take up the question of the acquisition of the electric light and telephone systems owned by the Coal Company. The sentiment in the city taking over these utilities is almost unanimous, but no one has been able to devise a satisfactory means for financing the proposition. The company appears to be prepared to deal liberally with the municipality, but the latter is not in a position to add to its obligations It has troubles enough There is difficulty, too, in the fact that the city's charter does not permit the municipality to engage in the electric light or telephone business. Special permission would be necessary for this purpose, and the Legislature would find The waterworks are on a different footing, but they are still in good shape, and are now managed by a company and present no problem. Other utilities must be reconstructed, and the question is as to who shall undertake the work Eventually, of course, all utilities will

Eventually, of course, all utilities will be owned and operated by the city, and in the meantime means must be devised for finding the money.

Explaining a despatch from Fernie, B. C., which states that the City Council are negotiating with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to take over their electric light and telephone facilities, Mr. R. M. Young, the secretary of the company, stated yesterday that such a company, stated vesterday that such s deal would require the approval of the Toronto office. There are about 200 telephones in Fernie, and, according to Mr. Young, the system was first built to connect with the collieries of the company at Michel, Coal Creek and Carbonado. The electric light system of bonado. The electric light system obtains its power from the company's plant at Coal Creek. Mr. Young stated that local officers had heard nothing of the proposal, and he was doubtful of the city could find the money to carry the deal through at present through at present.

DOLLAR RETURNED AS BY MAGIC

Lost Fifty-four Years, Rains Uncover it Before Loser's Eyes, on Road. Shippensburg, Pa., August 17 .- Alhough a diligent search failed to recover a dollar goid-piece which John A. McNeal received from his father in 1854, the year of its coinage, as a gift on his fourth birthday, the recent heavy rains washed the ground off the road which passes the old McNeal estate, so jacent to Roxbury, and, as though touched by a magic wand, the glittering coin appeared from its hiding place of more than a half century, and was picked up a few days ago by-the recipient of the gift.

# FAIRY LAND.

Pretty Women Threw Flowers Into King Edward's Carriage

As He Entered Ischl to Visit Francis

Entertained at Dinner and Serenad ed by Vienna Choir.

Ischl, Austria, Aug. 17.- Through ires of beautiful women, dressed as Tyrolese peasants and throwing flowers into the royal carriage, King Edward entered Isehl yesterday to pay his respects to Emperor Francis Jos whose summer villa is in this quaint little town. Emperor Joseph, despite his advanced age, was at the station to meet the King and a loving greeting between the monarchs took place.

Edward, who left the Kaiser at

Crenberg at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, traveled all night along a continuous line of sentries. From Cronberg to the Austrian frontier, German sentries stood 300 yards apart and this guard was continued by Austrian soldiers when the frontier was crossed.

The villa of Francis Joseph is The villa of Francis Joseph is too small to accommodate the King's entourage and he is stopping at the leading inn, a building more than 100 years old. The King and Emperor lunched together in the open air at the Imperial villa. Subsequently they took a drive together, at which question of state were discussed. While nothing of importance was given out regarding their conference, it is understood that it had aference, it is understood that it had to do largely with affairs in Turkey in whose future both countries are virtual ly interested.

Many German critics of King Edward profess to see in his visit to Emperor Francis Joseph an attempt to win Austria Hungary, one of the few remaining allies that Germany has, to the English column. They point to his alliance with Japan, his agreements with France, Rus-sia, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, and his command of the support of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland, as proof that his desire for the absolute control of Europe is still unsatisfied, nor will he until he has won every ally from Germany.

The Emperor last night entertained King Edward at a gala dinner during the course of which toasts were exchanged, expressive of the mutual pleasure of the visit, the King congratulating Emperor Francis Joseph on the celebration of his jubilee and both dwelling with satisfaction on the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

satisfaction on the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The dinner was followed by a serenade given by the Vienna Mannergesang Verein, during which in sobedience to flashlight signals, beacon fires were lighted at 200 points in the surrounding mountains. The two monarchs then drove through Ischl to view the public fete and illuminations until nearly midnight, when the Emperor escorted his royal guest back to the hotel.

King Edward left for Marienbad, where he will take the waters this morning. Emperor Francis Joseph, who displayed wonderful activity during King Edward's visit, was at the railway station to bid his royal visitor farewell.

### FINDS AT COBALT.

CROWN RESERVE AND LAROSE MINES STRIKE RICH ORE.

Two Giant Nuggets Hoisted From New Find on Crown Reserve-Larose Vein Said to be Three Feet Wide.

Cobalt, Despatch-Yesterday in the crosscut about twenty feet from the main shaft at a depth of one hundred feet the Crown Reserve mine struck what is believed to be their big main vein.

Two hundred pound nuggets were hoisted from the find last night. Supt. Cohen states that the ore is the same as the ore in the open cut one hundred and ninety feet to the west, where a large quantity of very rich ore has been taken out. The width of the vein been taken out. The width of the vein where it was struck in the crosscut had not been determined last night, but it is believed to be equally wide as at the other end of the vein. This virtually means that high grade ore has been blocked out of one hundred and ninety feet with every likelihood of the vein continuing to the east. The vein in the open out shows 36 inches in width, A new compressor plant will be in operation on the property next week. A big strike was made at the Larose mine this week in the north tunnel 140 feet in from the face of the cliff. It is re-ported that the entire face of the tunnel shows high grade ore for a width of three feet. The strike is considered very important on account of its being farther north than where other work has been done on the property.

UNHURT BY THREE-STORY DROP 'Feeling Fine" Said Supposed Corpse

When Ambulance Came. Chicago, Aug. 17.-Just a little tumble of three storeys failed to disturb Stan-ley Zwinakis, and when the ambulance came racing up to his home this morning Stanley was sitting on the front steps smoking a cigar. Zwinakis, who is 21 years old, struck several projections and a stone railing in his descens, and men who were working near-by no-tified the police to come and carry away

a corpse.
Stanley puffed thoughtfully when the Stanley pured thoughtfully when the ambulance attendants argued that he should be taken to a hospital, as he certainly must have been seriously injured; but he refused to go and declared he was "feeling fine."



TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market as reported by the railways, for Wednesday and Thursday, were 96 carloads, composed of 1,2=0 cattle, 1,3-34 hogs, 2,155 sheep and lambs, and 140

There were a few good cattle on sale, but the bulk were of the common to me-

dium quality.

Trade was fair but slow. The best cattle were firm at Monday's and Tuescattle were firm at Monday's and in-

Exporters—Few, if any, were on sale, unless it was a few light weights. Geo. Rowatree had 100 of extra choice cattle, 1,425 lbs. each, bought several weeks ago

Rowafree had 100 of extra choice cattle, 1,425 be each, bought several weeks ago in the country.

Butchers—A few prime picked lots of butchers sold at \$4.60 to \$4.90, which is a little higher than early in the week. Loads of good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$3.90; common, \$53.90; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.40; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Stockers and feeders—Few stockers and feeders—Few wanted. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.00 to \$3; feeders, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.00 to \$3; feeders, 500 to 900 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers—There was a good demand for good cows at steady prices, ranging from \$30 to \$60. The average price for the best cows would be about \$46 each.

Veal Calves—Receipts light, prices firm at \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

firm at \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts fair, prices firm at about steady quotations. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25, with a few selected lots at \$6.35. Hogs-Mr. Harris quoted prices unchanged at \$6.65 for selects fed and vatered, and lights at \$6.40. Too many ight and coarse hogs are being ma.

The Grain Market showed some im-The Grain Market snowed some improvement to-day, with receipts of 500 bushels. There were 300 bushels of white wheat, with sales of old at 86c, and of new at 86c. Oats are easier, 200 bushels selling at 51 to 52c.

Hay quiet and firm, with sales of 17 loads at \$15 to \$16 a, ton for old, and

loads at \$15 to \$16 a ton for old, and at \$12 to \$13 for new. One load of straw sold at \$11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady. Choice lightweights sold at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$0.25.
Wheat, old, bush.... \$ 0 86 \$ 0 00 Wheat, old, bush. \$ 0 86 \$
Do., new, bush. 0 85
Oats, bush. 0 85
Barley, bush. 0 53
Peas, bush. 0 75
Hay, per ton, 15 00 1
Do., new, tom. 12 00 1
Straw, per ton. 11 00 1
Dressed hogs 9 25
Butter, dairy. 0 23
Do., creamery 0 26
Eggs, dozen 0 23
Checkens, spring, dressed
Ib. 0 15 0 17

Fowl, per lb. 0 10
Ducks, spring, lb. 0 12
Onions, per bag 1 25
Cabbage, per dozen. 0 25
Potatoes, new, bush. 0 85
Beef, hindquarters. 9 50
Do., forequarters. 5 50
Do., choice, carcase. 8 00
Do., medium, carcase 6 50
Muttoa, per cwt. 7 00 Mutton, per cwt. . . . . 7 00
Veal, prime, per cwt. . . . 7 50
Lamb, spring, per fb. . . . 0 11

The Fruit Market. The receipts were only moderate today, and, dwing to the rain, fruit was
not in the best of condition. We quote:
Gooseberries . . . . \$ 1 00 \$ 1 25
Currants, red, basket . . 0 90 1 10
Do., black, basket . . . 1 20 1 40
Blueberries, basket . . . 0 90 1 10 neberries, hasket Lawton berries, box ... 0 06
Raspberries, box ... 0 11
Oranges, late Val., box .. 4 25 Lemons, new, box .... 5 00 Banamas, bunch ..... 1 30 Apples, basket . . . . 0 15
Peaches, Can., basket . . 0 40
Pears, Sickel, basket . . 0 40 Plums, Can., basket .... Cabbage, dozen .... 0 20 Tomatoes, Can., basket .. 0 15 

Green peppers, basket ... 0 15 Gherkins, basket ... 0 25 Sugar Market. St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, 4.90c in barrels, and No. 1 golden, 4.50c in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

### OTHER MARKETS.

New York Sugar Market. Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining 3.58; centrifugal 96 test, 4.08; molasses sugar 3.25 to 3.33; refined quiet.

Winnipeg Wheat Market. Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat—August, \$1.08 bid, October 95% bid, December 93% bid. Oats-August 43c asked, October 39%c bid.

British Cattle Markets. London.—London cables for eattle are steady at 11½c to 14c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c to 10½c per lb.

Victoriaville, Que.—Four cars cheese oaded here to-day; no cheese board; cheese will be sold at different prices.

Alexandria, Ont.—Eight hundred and seventy-seven cheese offered; 65 colored

sold to-night at 1214c.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 1,480 white gether.

and 1,895 colored offered; total, 3,375; 1,500 sold; best price, 123c.

Kingston, Ont.—Registered to-day, 471 white and 365 colored. Bidding began at 113c and rose to 123c for selections. The balance brought 123-16 to 125.16c.

Bradstroet's Trade Review

Bradstroet's Trade Review.

Montreal—Business continues quiet as for some time past and merchants are none too pleased at the prospect of a continuance for some weeks to come. Retrenchment has been the order with several firms who, all through the depression of last fall and winter, made no change in their arrangements. Expenditures have been cut down in view of the feeling that there will be no improvetures have been cut down in view of the feeling that there will be no improve-ment for some time. Favorable crop re-ports from the West continue and it is noped that prospects for fall business may improve steadily. What effect the strike on the C. P. R. may have on local conditions in problematical. Shipments conditions is problematical. Shipments showed some movement in preparation

showed some movement in preparation for September.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say:
Holiday conditions are still prevalent and there is little, if any perceptible in-dication of any change in conditions for another week at least. Reports of On-tario and Western harvesting operations

yield of 20 bushels to the sore at least and trade generally will loosen up. Vancouver and Victoria say: The week has been uneventful in the whole-sale markets. While there has not been any increased activity, prices are report-ed firmer and a somewhat better feeling prevalls. The market shows little or no Drice changes since last week. Trade price changes since last week. Trade has been featureless. Business has been

Quebec-Rain is badly wanted. Re-Quebec—Rain is badly wanted. Reports from various sections are to the effect that pasturage is pretty well burnt up and forest fires in some sections are making matters unpleasant. Wholesale business is much about the same as the previous week. City trade is fairly satisfactory. In the lumber industry a quietness is noticeable.

Hamilton—Retail trade continues fairly active despite the holiday season.

is fairly satisfactory. In the number of dustry a quietness is noticeable.

Hamilton Retail trade continues fairly active despite the holiday season.

\*\*hunderstorm did considerable\*\*. are no reports of crop injury from this district.

London business shows a fair contin-ued movement in wholesale lines. Crop reports show improvement and the out-look for fall trade improves. Ottawa trade shows a gratifying vol-rme of mid-summer business, although the holiday feeling and harvesting has made taings quiet. Report try districts are favorable. Reports from

# SOFT SPOT IN CANAL

Navigation Delayed While Repairs Were Effected.

Cornwall, Ont., Despatch-Ever since Cornwall, Ont., Despatch—Ever since the recent big break in the Cornwall Canal, which tied up navigation for a couple of weeks, the officials have been keeping a very close watch on the banks and every sign of a possible leak is carefully investigated. Yesterday the water in the level between locks 20 and 19 was let. out to examine one of the 19 was let out to examine one of the 9 00 19 was let out to examine one of the 9 00 suspected places near an old culvert.

A large, soft spot was found, which it was decided might prove dangerous. Navigation was temporarily resumed till this afternoon, when the level was again lowered, the soft stuff removed, and replaced with carefully puddled clay. Very few vessels were delayed, and these will get through this evening.

# \$5,500 IN PRIZES.

What the O. R. A. Is Offering Marksmen.

In a circular just sent out; Capt. A. Miller, secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, mentions the fact that \$5,500 will be given in cash and valuable 500 will be given in cash and valuable trophies and cups as prizes for the 19 matches at the O. R. A. matches, to be held August 25 to 28, both inclusive. These 19 matches are open to school cadets, members of militia, rifle clubs and civilians. Special matches are provided for cadets and green shots, and special prizes for green shots in every special prizes for green shots; and special prizes for green shots in every match. Entries should be made to the secretary, 152 Bay street, Toronto, by the 18th instant. After that date 10 per cent, extra will be charged.

ONTARIO OVERBURDENED.

Insane and Criminals Cost the Province Enormous Su. Toronto, Aug. 17.—Owing to the fact that Ontario is contributing annually an enormous sum of money, entirely out of proportion to the percentage of foreign-born residents, for the maintenance of criminal, insane and dependent per-sons of foreign birth, it is likely that the Provincial Government will pro-test to the Dominion Government against the latter's system of inspec-tion at the ports of landing. Mr. Samuel A. Armstrong, Inspector of Asy-lums, Prisons and Public Charities, fol-lowing his investigation into the matter, that that many against forcing here. states that many cases of foreign-born of the most defective type have been al-lowed to enter the Dominion, who had

The Cheese Markets.

Belleville.—There were offered at today's Cheese Board 2,165 white and 160 colored; 2,050 white sold at 123c, and 110 colored at 12 5-16c.

Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,474 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day. 500 boxes were sold for 123c, and balance on board was sold for 123c, and balance on board was sold for 123c. There were six buyers present, Weegar, Roleau, Code, Fraser, Hodge and Arthurs. Victoriaville, Que.—Four cars cheese loaded here to-day; no cheese board; cheese will be sold at different prices.

Alexandria, Ont.—Eight hundred and cheese was incurred on account the sylvanian s thirds of which was incurred on account of the first class, constituting about one fourth of the number of persons alto-