Commentary.—I. Saul angry at David (vs. 6-9). 6. Was returned—There has evidently been a digression in the narra-tive (vs. 1-5) "to relate the account of Davids' permanent reception into Saul's service, the commencement of the friend-ship between him and Jonathan, and his ultimate promotion and success." The narrative now goes back to the welcome which David received when the army returned in triumph from the successful verse should be read in connection with chap. 17, 54; though some time may have elapsed, during which the army was occupied in following up its first success. Women came out—This was in harmony with Oriental customs. It was the retain to the control of the cont the principle business of certain women to celebrate victories, sing at funerals, etc. Of all cities—They came together from all the neighboring cities. Singing and dancing—This is a characteristic trait of Oriental manners. On the return of friends long absent, and particuds of women and children issue fro the towns and villages to form a triumphal procession, to celebrate the victory with dancing, music and songs, in honor of the generals who have a madhonor of the generals who have earned the highest distinction by feats of galthe lighest distinction by leats of gar-lantry. The Hebrew women, therefore, were merely paying the customary con-gratulations to David as the deliverer of their country.—J., F. & B. Tabrets—Or timbrels ! A hand-drum, an instrument still used by the Arabs, and described as a hoop over which a piece of parchment a drawn. Sometimes pieces of brass are fixed in it to make a jingling. It is beaten with the fingers.—Cam. Bib. This must have been similar to the modern

7. Sang one to another (R. V.)—They sang alternately. Some of the women began the song with, "Saul hath slain his thousands," and another company answered, "And David his ten thousands." swered, "And David his ten thousands.
"This was a neat poetic parallelism. The
enthusiastic throng intimate that David's
triumph was of more importance than all
of Saul's victories."—Terry. In this they committed a grave indiscretion; they praised a subject at the expense of their

king.
8. Very wroth—Saul centered his thoughts on himself. This was the principal cause of his trouble. He was alays ready to seek the ruin of any man by whom he imagined he might be injur-ed. But the kingdom—The prophet had distinctly told him in the day of his sin, Lord had rent the kingdom from him, and had given it to a neighbor that was better than he (chap. 15, 28). In David Saul could read the marks of such a man.—Wilberforce.

9. Eyed David—Watched all his move-

ments with suspicion and jealousy, which soon ripened into deadly hatred. "He eyed David as one he was jealous of and sought advantages against; his counte-nance was not toward him as it had been Proud men cannot endure to hear any Proud men cannot endure to hear any praised but themselves. It is a sign that the Spirit of God has departed from men if they be peevish in their resontment of affronts, envious and suspicious of all about them, and ill-natured in their conduct; for the wisdom from above makes us quite otherwise."—Henry. Jealousy and envy directed the gaze of that eye. and envy directed the gaze of that eye. Two things will inevitably follow a man filled with the Holy Ghost and walking in the light. He will be filled with power, and true, simple-hearted Israel will joyfully recognize it.—Smith. If Saul had been a good man, he would have been harrified at the gazes three of this evil passion in his heart; he would have said, "Get thee behind me, Satan." In-stead of stamping it out, Saul nourished it; instead of extinguishing the spark he heaped fuel on the flame.—Blaikie.

II. Saul attempts to kill David (vs. 10, 11). Here commences the record of those persecutions by which, during the Sauls' lifetime, the conqueror of Goliath was continually harassed. forms a suggestive period of Israelitish history, and presents in striking contrast the development of Saul's great wickedness on the one hand, and David's many excellencies on the other. These persecu-tions, however, were a most useful discip-line for the psalmist king."—Whed. Com. 10. Evil spirit—A demon like those

mentioned so frequently in the New Tesmentioned so frequently in the New Tes-tament. "The very next day after he conceived malice against David the evil spirit seized him. Those that indugle the seives in envy and uncharitableness give place to the devil and prepare for the re-entry of the unclean spirit, with seven others more wicked."—Henry. From God-Sent by permission of God, as Sat-Came upon Saui-He rean in 300 2, 1. Came upon saul—te leabled into a state of demoniac possession. See chap. 16, 14. Prophesied—Rather, "raved."—R. V., margin. "The word "prophesy" describes an eestatic condition due to supernatural influence, good or evil; the result in the one case being prophetic inspiration or religious enthusiasm, in the other raving madness."— Cam. Bib. Saul was at first inspired by the Holy Spirit, but now that Spirit has piece, and accordingly, instead of ballowcstasy, his religious exercises resem-

utters impassioned cries, and perhaps falls prostrate on the floor and breathes fatts prostrate on the Hoor and breathes forth his inner ravings like one holding communion with an unseen world.—Ter-ry. As at other times—See chap. 16, 23. There is a wonderful power in music to soothe a troubled sold. A javelin—The javelin or spear was the emblem of regal In ancient times kings used a spear instead of a diadem. - Clarke. They always had it at hand, and in annents they are always repre-

sented with it.
11. Cast the javelin—Saul, now thoroughly infuriated, determined to make an end of the shepherd boy. Some think that at this time Saul did not actually an end of the shepherd boy. Some think that at this time Saul did not actually cast the spear as he did later (chap. 19. 10), but that he merely brandished the weapon and that David escaped before it was actually cast. The original wind rendered "cast" may be translated here.

"lifted," or "brandished." After this

"lifted," or "brandished." After this Saul never lost the idea that David was the God-ordained king. This purpose he resolved to defeat, and, accordingly, made several attempts on his life.

Vs. 12.16. 12. Was afraid of David — Saul became sensible that he was fighting against God; this caused terror and continued to disturb him more and more. Because the Lord etc.—When God is Because the Lord, etc.—When God is with us we are certain to succeed, but when the Lord forsakes a person he is equally certain to be defeated. The Christian is mighty only "through God" (2 Cor. 2. 10). 13. Removed him—He was afraid to retain David longer as an im-mediate attendant. Captain—It is not certain that this was the same ap-pointment referred to in vs. 5, but it is quite likely that it was. "Saul probably made David chief of one of the principal towns of Judah, each containing, rough-ly, a thousand men. Saul did this partly to get David out of his sight, and para-ly (vs. 17, 25) in the hope that his dangerous rival might be killed in batdangerous rival might be killed in bat-tle. The people who loved David would consider this an honor paid to the na-ticnal hero; otherwise they would have been angered by Saul's action." Went out and came in—"God being with him in all that he does, he is not only kept from retaliating on Saul, not only kept from all devices of getting rid of one who was so unjust and unkind to him, but he is remarkably obedient remarkbut he is remarkably obedient, remark-ably faithful, and by God's grace re-markably successful in the work given markably successful in the work given in the work given to be a beautiful period of David's life—the most blameless—and beautiful of any. The object of unmerited hatred, the victim of atrocious plots, the helpless object of a despot's mad the helpless object of a despot's mad and ungoverned fury, yet cherishing no trace of bitter feeling, dreaming of no violent project of relief, but going out and in with perfect loyalty, and strain-ing every nerve to prove himself a lab-orious, faithful and useful servant of the master who loathed him."

14.—David behaved .. wisely — David

conducted himself with great discretion dom, by which is meant both piety and prudence. And in this he is an object lesson to us in proof of the point much to be insisted upon, that the Lord's in-terventions in our behalf do not sus-pend our obligations to be both prayer ful and careful." The Lord was with him In every darkness which cast its shadow around him the light of the open heavens penetrated; and after every storm that raged against him there followed the gentle breathings of divine To this day wherever melody of his psalms sounds and echoes in the heart, the shadows of sorrow and sadness are scattered, and courage and peace and joy return and take possession of the soul.—Krummacher. 16. All.... or the soil.—Rrummacher. 10. All...

loved David—That is, the large majority,
all who came to know him. Because, etc.

—That is ,they loved him because he
was discreet and wise in all of his move-

ments among them. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

David persecuted by Saul typifies those of whom it is written, "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suf-fer persecution" (2 Tim. 3; 12.) David

I. Faithful. "David went out whithersoever Saul sent him" (v. 5.) The true disciple will be faithful to those over him not as unto men, but as unto God

(Eph. 6; 5-8).
II. Favored. "Accepted" (v. 5.) Da vid was beloved both by Israel and by the servants of Saul. His wisdom in his walk brought him prosperity (v. 14, margin.) His name was "precious" (v.

slain his thousands and David his ten thousands .. and Saul was very wroth" (v. 8.) By killing Goliath, David had really won the battle. They only old the truth, but it made Saul jealous. Bad men cannot bear to hear good men praised. But those who envy others only hurt themselves. "Wrath is cruel and anger is outrageous, but who is able to the convey" (Proc. 97. 4) "Front of the corridor towards the main entered for only?" (Proc. 97. 4) "Front of the corridor towards the main entered for only?" (Proc. 97. 4) "Front of the corridor towards the main entered for the corridor towards the corridor towards the main entered for the corridor towards the corridor towards the main entered for the corridor towards the corridor towards the main entered for the corridor towards the corridor towards the corridor towards the main entered for the corridor towards the corridor toward stand for envy?" (Prov. 27; 4.) "Envy is as rottenness to the bone" (Prov. 14; 30.) "What rust is to iron and mildew to corn, and moth to cloth, that envy is to the heart where it hides." to the heart where it hides." Envy threw a javelin at David (vs. 8, 11), and Saul died a miserable suicide (1 Chron. 10; 4.) Envy sold Joseph to the Ishmaellites, for twenty pieces of silver (Acts 7; 9. 28), and Joseph's brethren suffered years of remorse (Gen. 50; 15-8.) Envy killed the righteous Abel (1 18.) Envy killed the righteous Abel (1 John 3; 12), and Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond. crisd, "My numishment is greater than I can bear" (Gen. 4; 12, 13.) Envy crucified Christ, and the Jews perished miserably in the siege at Jerusalem. Envy shuts out from the kingdom of God (Gal. 5; 21.) The remedy for the sin of envy is the blood of Jesus. The power to keep from envy is the love of God. IV. Hated. "Saul .. said, I will smite

David" (v. 11.) The world will hate the Christian who is true. Jesus was hated because in the synagogue at Nazareth he spoke true, faithful words (Luke 4: 28, 29.) "The world cannot hate you,"
Jesus said to his brethren who did not and a foul demon occupies his believe in him," "but me it hateth, be-

believe in him," "but me it hateth, because I testify of it that the works therof are evil" (John 7; 7.) Christ's promise to us is, "Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you" (Luke 6; 22).

V. Kept. "Saul cast the javelin David avoided" (v. 11.) He could not fight the king, but he could flee from his presence. God kept the javelin from injuring him. They are safe whom God kepts (Psa. 91: 5. 14-16).

keeps (Psa. 91; 5, 14-16).
VI. Feared. "And Saul afraid of David, because Lord was with him" (v. (v. 12). If we would have the fear of those about us and influence them we must live in the presence of God. A faithful Lord is always recognized by the good as being with those who like David behave themselves wisely. Here are seven rules to

ou would not like God to find you. 5 you would not like God to find you. 5. Read no book of which you would not like God to say, "Show it to me." 6. Never spend your time so that you would not like God to say, "What art thou doing?" 7. Of every doubtful thing always ask, "What would Jesus do?"

VII. Wise. "David behaved himself wisely in all his ways" (v. 14). He was circumspect in his walk and careful to do nothing to inflame Saul's jealousy. 1. He was patient. He did not insist 1. He was patient. He did not insist that Saul's daughter should be given to him as his right, though she had been promised to the one who should slay Goliath (1 Sam. 17:25). He waited. 2. He was modest, Very humbly he replied a Saul's profiter of his daughter (v. 17). He was modest. Very humbly he replied to Saul's proffer of his daughter (v. 17). He did not reproach the king when he demanded another display of valor. 3. He was generous. He brought a double measure of the downy exacted from him, thus proving his love for her and his generosity toward the men who sought his life, the genuineness of his victory over the Philistines and the greatness of his character (vs. 25-27). "A worldly many will score a margin for himself, but his character (vs. 25-27). "A worldly man will score a margin for himself, but a spiritual man can always afford to do more than is exacted of him.", 4. He was respectful. When Saul's servants spoke lightly of the offer made to him he replied, "Seemeth it a light thing to be the king's son-in-law?" (v. 23). Saul was not the king he should have been; he had treated David most unkindly, but he was the king and as such David would respect him. The true Christian s always courteous and reverential and to those in authority.

the aged and to those in authority.
VIII. Beloved. "All Israel and Judah
loved David" (v. 16). Men like David are sure to have the love of the people. A nation can but look up to and admire such men as Washington, Lincoln and Garfield. God will see that they receive

Saul's history affords an example of the downward tendency of sin. It is like virulent poison that, commencing at one small spot, rapidly eats its way at one small spot, rapidly eats its way in and in until it consumes the whole body. His first act is one of negative disobedience, his second one of positive disobedience, his third one of rebellion. He begins his animosity against David with a jealous thought; then follows a jealous habit; next an impulsive effort o kill; afterward a deliberate plot to kill. The longer he pursues his purpose the more devilish it becomes. "Jealousy is the rage of a man: therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance" (Prov. 6:34)

(Prov. 6:34). "A sin is always attended by infinite peril. It cannot become so encysted as to become armless. Sins hunt in packs. Admit the first and a second prowling behind it, and then a third and

prowling behind it, and then a third and a fourth, snarling and pushing, until the whole soul, filled by them, has become a veritable wild beast's den."

Joseph Parker says: "We are apt to think that Saul did all the mischief and David suffered for it. This is an incomplete view of the case. Saul was the vietim of the crulest torment. All his plete view of the case. Saul was the victim of the cruelest torment. All his peace was destroyed. There was bitter-ness in his wine; the charm of sleep perished; the bloom of summer had faded; there was a cruel serpent gnawing at his heart. The way of transgres-sors is hard (Prov. 13:15). Better be sors is hard (110) a martyr than the persecutor, the oppressed than the oppressor. Read Saul's inner life, anger, envy, madness, murder, evil scheming, chagrin, hell.'

DASH FOR LIBERTY.

ANTONIO GIROUARD GIVES MONT-REAL POLICE A RUN.

With Key Left in His Ceil Door He Escapes From the Court House, But is Captured After a Long Chase.

Montreal, Aug. 10.-The Court House was thrown into confusion to-day by the daring break for freedom made by Antonio Girouard, one of the most hardened of the younger criminals in the cells on the ground floor of the Court House, waiting trial on a charge to-day sentenced to serve three months of burglary before Judge Choquet in the Court of Sessions, and by some in-

trance. Two policemen who were standing in Two policemen wine were standing in the hall saw the flight, and went after him hot foot, out on the square and west along Notre Dame street. Pass-ers-by joined in the hue and cry and soon the constables began to creep up on Girouard, who is more or less weak ened by prison fare. He turned down St. Francoic Xavier street, and the St. Francois constables by a desperate spurt ceeded in catching him opposite elevator at the foot of the street. was taken back to the cells and heavily ironed.

PIGSKIN GRAFTED ON BOY. Successful Operation Performed in St.

John Hospital. St. John, N. B., Aug. 10.—Two months ago Eugene McAulifie, the 14-year-old son of Jere McAuliffe, the actor, fell under a train and his left leg had to be amputated close to the trunk. Last evenng eight physicians performed a skin ing eight physicians performed a skin grafting operation. Some days ago a boy friend gave a large section of skin, which was successfully grafted. Yester-day a young pig was chloroformed and skin taken from it to cover a great raw wound on McAuliffe's body. The pigskin has completely taken hold and McAuliffe will recover. This is the first operation of the kind ever attempted in Canada.

CANADA'S DRINK BILL Per Head is Only Quarter That of Great

Britain. London, Aug. 10 .- The Church of England Temperance Society asked an opin-ion on the drink question from some colonial bishops attending the Pan-Anglicolonial bishops attending the Pan-Angin-can Congress. The Australian bishops think the licensing system defective, and there is much to learn in the Common-wealth from an unfavorable comparison with the Dominion. The Canadian bishops point out that the drink bill of Canada is only one-quarter per head of what it is in Creat Britain.

EXPLORER DEAD.

Erichson Met His Death in a Snow Storm in the North.

Two of His Companions Also Perished-Esquimaux Dying.

Copenhagen, Aug. 10.-Mylius Erichsen, the Danish explorer, has met his death in the far north. According to information just received in a telegram to the committee of the Denmark-Green-land expedition Erichsen and two of his companions that sailed for Copenhager with him on June 24th, 1906, to the un explored regions of the northeastern coast of Greenland, perished in a snow storm. The three men were on an expedition over the ice when disaster over

took them.

The exploring party has mapped out large tracts of unknown land and chartered the entire northeastern coast of Greenland. Erichsen and his companions were on an ice floe when they were overtaken by the snow storm. The floe drifted out to sea.

The provisions of the explorers soon

The provisions of the explorers soon became exhausted, as they drifted for some days, growing weaker and weaker. When the floe was finally driven back o land the three men did not have sufficient strength to return to the station They must have perished on the shore. The Esquimaux who brought in the news of the disaster arrived in a dying condition, and succumbed immediately after making his report.

THE AIRSHIP.

Emperor William Sends His Regrets to Zeppelin.

Friedrichshafen, Aug. 10.—The King of Wurtemberg called on Count Zeppelin at his hotel here to-day and conveyed to the aeronaut the personal regret of Emperor William over the destruction yesterday of the count's airship at Echterdingen. The Emperor telegraphed: I have heard with the deepest regret of the destruction of your balloon in {a storm, and I wish you to know of my cordial sympathy in your misfortune. All the more since I and all Germany All the more since I and all Germany thought we had every reason to believe we could congratulate you on the glorious realization of your splendid epochmaking achievement. Nevertheless, what you have accomplished must be recognized as of the highest order and this must be a comfort to you in this case.

MILKED COW.

Lord Minto's Daughter an Accomplished Dairymaid.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.-Lady Violet Elliott. daughter of Lord Minto, now visiting at Government House, gave a unique de nonstration yesterday of her ability to take a useful place on the farm. While visiting a dairy farm at Deschenes yes-terday with a Government House party, Earl Grey jokingly remarked to her, wonder if you can milk a cow." La Violet promptly showed him that she could. The cow was milked, the milk put through the cooling process, and then bottled by the daughter of India's

A CRUEL MOTHER.

Sets Fire to Child's Hands to Make It Confess.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 10.-Confessing that she had bound the hands of her fouryear-old child with oil-soaked rags and set fire to them, Mrs. Helen Nagy was in the workhouse and pay a fine of \$50

and costs.
The mother, with a three-weeks-old baby in her arms, stated in court that she had suspected the older child of stealing the last quarter they had for household expenses, and hunger and desperation had caused her to endeavor to make the child confess by this pun-ishment. Neighbors rescued the child before she was very badly burned.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Persons Killed at Auto Gas Co's Plant at Albany.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Two men are dead and one fatally injured as a result dead and one fatally injured as a result of a series of explosions this morning in the plant of the Auto Gas Company, sit-uated in the north end of Albany. The dead are: John Malone, of Albany, aged 16; William Fort, laborer, of Wat-ervliet, aged 65. The injured: John B. Harrison, of Milwaukee, manager, will probably die. James Kelly, fireman, of steamer No. 2, cut on neck, will recover. steamer No. 2, cut on neck, will recove The plant of the Auto Gas Co. and an adjoining building were completely wrecked. About twenty buildings in wrecked. About twenty buildings in the immediate vicinity were damaged by the force of the explosion. The esti-mated damage to the buildings is about

SULTAN'S TROUBLES.

Turkey's Grand Vizier and New Ministry Resign.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the newly formed Ministry, have resigned. The Sultan has accepted the resignations and has invited Jamalledin Effendi, the Sheik-Ul-Islam. and Kiamil Pasha, to form a new Cabi-

The newspapers assert that Mehmed Ali Bey, Minister to the United States, has been relieved of his functions. The notorious Femi Pasha, former president of the Council of State, has been lynched at Yenishair, in the Villayet of Brusa, Asia Minor.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock in the city n ket as reported by the railways for Wednesday and Thursday were 96 car loads, composed of 1248 cattle, 1942 hogs, 1416 sheep and lambs, 332 calves,

There was a lot of common and me-There was a lot of common and medium, half fat cattle, with a very few that could be classed as good, on sale during the two days.

Exporters—No choice heavy exporters were on sale; two or three loads weighing 1225 to 1260 lbs. each sold at \$5 to \$5.25; export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.40

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 130 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., reported paying from \$4.25 to \$4.75 for fair to good butchers, and \$1.50 to \$4.25 for cows, those at the latter price being good enough to average.

good enough to export.
Feeders and Stockers—H. and W. Murby report several buyers on the market, but they were not anxious to pay high prices. Messrs. Murby bought 80 cattle averaging 700 to 950 lbs. each at \$3.1216 to \$3.60.

at \$3.1216 to \$3.60.

Milkers and Springers—There was an excellent demand for good to choice milkers and springers, due to calve in a month or six weeks. Prices ranged from Veal Calves-Deliveries of over 300

for the two days sold at \$3 to \$6 per

cwt, Sheep and Lambs—Both sheep and lambs sold at firmer quotations. Export ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.15 per cwt.; rams \$3 to \$3.25; lambs sold at \$5.25 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Hogs-Mr. Harris quoted hog prices as unchanged. Selects \$6.75; lights \$6.50: fed and watered at the market.

Farmers' Market.

The only grain offering on the street to-day was a load of eats, which sold at 52c a bushel. Hay firmer, with sales of 25 loads at \$15 to \$16 a ton for old, and at \$11 to \$12 a ton for new. Straw firm, two loads selling at \$12 a ton.

firm, two loads selling at \$12 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady. Choice light weights sold at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$0.25.

Wheat, old, bush ... \$0 84 \$0 85

Do., new, bush ... \$0 52 0 53

Barley, bush ... \$0 53 0 55

Peas, bush ... \$0 75 0 00

Hay, old, ton ... \$15 00 16 00

Do., new, ton ... \$10 00 12 00

Straw, per ton ... \$12 00 0 00 Dressed hogs Butter, dairy
Do., Creamery
Eggs, dozen
Chickens, spring, dressed, 0 22 pound

Fowl, per lb

Ducks, spring, lb
Onions, per bag
Cabbage, per dozen ...

Potatoes, new, bush

Beef, hindquarters Do., forequarters Do., choice, carcase .. Do., medium, carcase . Mutton, per cwt. 7 00 Veal, prime, per cwt. . . . 7 50 Lamb, spring, per lb. . . 0 11

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$5 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.60 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots, 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS. Winnipeg Wheat Market. Following are the closing quotations

rollowing are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:
Wheat— August \$1.07 bid, October 965%c bid, December 95%c bid.
Oats—August 44c bid, October 39%c

Tweed, Ont.— To-day 260 cheese coarded; 160 sold at 12c; balance un-

Alexandria, Ont .- To-day 813 cheese, 63 colored, sold at 12 1-16c.
Belleville, Ont.—To-day 2,860 white, 445 colored; 2,200 white sold at 12 1-16c; 345 colored at 12c; balance refused 12 1-16c. Brockville.—To-day 3,847 boxes regis-

tered, 2,967 colored, balance white; offered on board; none sold. British Cattle Markets.

London.-London cables for cattle are steady, at 11½ to 14½ per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10% to 11c per lb.

New York Sugar Market.

Sugar--Raw, unsettled; fair refining, 3.62½c. Molasses sugar, 3.32½c to 3.37½c; refined, quiet; No. 6, 4.80c; No. 7. 4.75c; No. 8, 4.70c; No. 9, 4.65c; No. 10, 4.55c; No. 11, 4.50c; No. 12, 4.45c; No. 13, 4.40c; No. 14, 4.35c; confection ers', 5.50e; mould A, 5.55e; cutloaf, 6c; crushed, 5.90e; powdered, 5.30e; granulated, 5.20c; cubes, 5.45e. Montreal Markets.

Montreal-Grain-The local grain situation shows little change. There continues to be a poor demand for oats, and the market is firm. Manitoba No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 47c; rejected, 46c per bushel in car lots, ex-store. Flour — The market for flour is steady under a fair bushel in car lots, ex-store. Flour — The market for flour is steady under a fair demand for small lots. Choice spring wheat patents, \$6.40; seconds, \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5; straight rollers, \$4.30 to \$4.50; do., in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.10; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Feed The market for millfeed is unchanged, prices being firm under a fairly good demand; Manitoba bran, \$22 to good demand; Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$20 to \$20.50 to \$25 per ton, including bags; pure grain mouillie, \$30 to \$32; milled grades, \$25 to \$28 per ton. Provisions —Barrels short cut mess, \$22.50; half-barrels do., \$11.50; clear fat backs, \$23; for salt long clear backs, \$11c; barrels, dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, \$17.50; half-barrels do., \$9; and lard. 8 3-4 to 9 1-4c; pure compound lard, 8 3-4 to 9 1-4c; pure lard, 12 1-2c; kettle rendered, 15 to 13-1-2c; hams, 12 1-2c to 14c; breakfast 9.75 to \$10; live, \$6.85 to \$7. Eggs—
No. 1, 20c; selects, 22c per dozen. Butter—24 1-2c in jobbing lots. Cheese—
of eight or ten a day.

Western 11 3-4c to 12c; eastern 11 1-2c

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal: General trade here shows Montreal: General trade here shows little or no improvement from that of last week. In some lines there is a better movement reported, but the volume of business shows but little growth. Retailers in this part of the country are not encouraged to lay in big stocks as the outlook for crops is not so good as it was a week or two ago. The recent rains were too late to overcome the damage done by drought, and they have had a bad effect upon the hay, which was being cut. Shipments of dairy products are light.

Torento: The usual holiday duliness is

Torento: The usual holiday duliness is affecting all branches of trade at the moment. Hot weather is having a good moment. Hot weather is having a good effect upon the retail trade in summer goods, and the outlook for fall goods continues bright. Ontario and Western crops are in splendid condition, although they have in some districts suffered from lack of rain. Travellers report good orders for fall business and some excellent orders for winter goods are coming in. Winnipeg: Summer holidays and great heat are affecting the volume of business, but merchants everywhere are optiness, but merchants everywhere are opti

mistic as to future business and a record fall and winter trade is assured. The harvest has begun in some districts and Vancouver and Victoria: General wholesale business continues to improve. There is also a noticeable stiffening up

of prices in almost all limes.

Quebec: Little change is noticeable in trade conditions of the past week. The solume of business done is for immediate

rants. Hamilton: Retail trade here continues to move fairly briskly, but wholesale business is somewhat affected by the holiday season. Collections are slow. This outlook for future business continues

bright. Harvesting operations are going forward well in this district.

London: A fair amount of business is noving in all lines.
Ottawa: Trade here is fairly good, although the country demand has fallen off on account of harvesting operations.

GIBBONS ILL.

The Cardinal in a Serious Condition at Rome.

Rome, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Gibbons was taken ill at Castel Gandolfo with intestinal troubles. He was driven into Rome and has been obliged to take to his bed. His temperature is at present 101. The Cardinal arrived here from New York on July 30, and had an audience of the Pope Aug. 1. He went down to Castel Gandolfo on Aug. 3 to visit the villa-of the American colony.

FISHING ON ST. LAWRENCE.

Important Proposals at Gananoque Conference.

Thousand Islannd Park, N.Y., Aug. 10.

At a joint meeting of Chief Game
Inspector Tinaley, of Toronto, A. Kelly
Evans, Vice-President of the Fish and Game Commission of Ontario; Messrs. Derbyshire, Dargavel and Charles Britton, of Gananoque, with members of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence at Gananoque to-day, important measures were adopted intended to settle upon a uniform season for bass, pickerel and muskalonge from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Efforts will also be made to abolish the present license of \$5 a rod prevailing at present, making the waters free and open to all. To protect the fish efforts will be made to secure legislation in New York State to prohibit the sale of black bass. Last year 15,000 pounds of bass were shipped from Gananoque. A committee of seven representing New York State and Onrepresenting New York State and On-tario, consisting of Colonel Staples, R. P. Grant, William Thompson and the assistant game protector of New York State, and Messrs. Tinsley, Dargavel, Britton and Derbyshire, was appointed to meet at Toronto next fall and take up the matter in an international way. The United States favors no license for the archipelage of the St. Lawrence, the prohibited sale of bass, and a season opening June 9.

APPLE CROP PROSPECTS.

Shippers Protest Against Increased Freight Rates.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Aug. 10 .- The International Apple Shippers' Association met here to-day in convention, promin-ent shippers of the United States and Canada being present. The association adopted a report protesting against an increase in freight rates, and demanding better classifications from the railroads reciprocal demurrage, proper equipment and more icing stations. The shippers complain that only the southern lines have provided them with information regarding the running of cars, although all roads are requested to do so. Com all roads are requested to do so. Com-plaints were also made about the han-dling of fruit by steamship companies. The shippers say prospects for a big apple crop of fine quality are excellent this year.

RECIPROCITY IN SALVAGE.

Treaty Prepared Between Britain and

United States. London, Aug. 10.—The text of a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States providing for the conveyance of persons in custody for trial either in the Dominion or the United States through the territory of the other, and for reciprocal rights in wreck salvage in waters contiguous to the boundary between the Dominion and the United States, was issued by the

Foreign Office to-night. CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Baptist Mission Board at St. John Receives Bad News.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 10.-At the monthly meeting of the United Baptist For-eign Mission Board for the Maritime Provinces to-day it was announced that word has been received that chelera is bacon, 14 to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15 to raging at the mission stations in India. 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, No missionaries have died, but at one