perance Lesson.-Gal 5: 15-26; 6: 7. COMMENTARY.—1. The Spirit of the flesh and enmity (vs. 15-18. 15. If ye bite and devour—In contrast to the love of verses 13, 14. "These are terms drawn rom the habits of wild beasts in the order of climax. Bite designates the mor entary outbursts; devour, the steady purpose of injury; consume, the final result probable to both parties. For all of these the true remedy is a revival of love, powerful enough to purge away an-gers, hates and strifes. These strifes are

the results, not of true religion, but of the want of it."—Whedon. Take heed, etc.—As wild beasts conidea is that in their contentions they would destroy the spirituality and happiness of each other; their characters would be ruined; the church would be overthrown. The readiest way to de stroy the spirituality of a church and the influence of religion is to excite a spirit of contention.—Barnes.

16. This I say then—Having pointed out the effect of the spirit in the spirit of the spirit in the spi

out the effects of violating the love, the apostle now proceeds to show how this law may be obeyed. Walk-This word is often equivalent to "live' (Mark vii. 5: Rom. vi. 4.) To walk is to pursue a course of action. The meta-phor is very common in the writings of Paul and John. In the Spirit-"This i differently explained: 1. By, or according to the rule of the Supirit. 2. By the guidance of the Spirit. 3. By the help of the Spirit. Notice, 1. The antagonism between the Holy Spirit in all that he is and produces, and the flesh with its appetites and works. 2. The certainty of victory over the flesh to all those who walk by the Spirit." Shall not fulfill-The strongest negative possible. Ye shall fulfi! -- Cam. Bib. Spirit of God dwell in and rule your heart, the whole carnal mind will be destroyed; and then, not only carnal or dinances will be abandoned, but also the works and propensities of the flesh.-Clarke. Lust. Desires. Flesh—That is the evil impulses which have their seat 17. Flesh lusteth against the Spirit-The two are antagonistic seeks to control the man, and b One or the other rules in every soul. Ye cannot do, etc.-The apos tle is not here speaking of mature Christians, but of those who are in an unsettled, or distracted state, first ready to follow one impulse and then another The Spirit impels them one way, them the other way, away from the spedim the other way, away from the spedim uself equ plus "[1.85 eq; month for good and your plans for sin are alike upset. You enjoy neither religion nor the world. The Lord does not substantial to Lord does not allow you ease in sin, the world does not allow you enjoyment in What is the remedy? Walk in the Spirit."has given it:

18. But—This internal strife may b ended. Be led—By submitting to the Spirit and by following Has drawings. Not under the law—Not under the restraints of the Mosaic law or dispensa and while we know that the obligation of the moral law rest upon every one, yet the one who is led by the Spirit is such full accordance with this lay that he does not feel the presence of

II. The works of the flesh (vs. 19-21) Works of the flesh-"The works which are done when the man exalts the flesh and its desires to a controlling in e." "By flesh we are to under-the evil and fallen state of the stand the evil and famel state of the soul, no longer under the guidance of God's Spirit and right reason, but under the animal passions. This evil natureleads men into all kinds of crimes." This evil nature Are manifest-Are obvious to "A fourfold classification of the sins here mentioned has been suggested: sins of sensuality; 2, sins connected with heathenism as a religion (ilodatry love, in feeling and act; 4, sins of in-temperance."—Cam. Bib. Paul does not claim that the list is complete, but he doubtless chose those to which the Galatians were most addicted. The first four mentioned are those that specially be-

long to the sensual nature.

20. Idolatry—The worship of false deities. Witchcraft—Or sorcery. The use of charms, incantations, etc., to produce preternatural effects. Witchcraft is in the same class with modern spiritualism Now follow nine "works of the flesh" (in the Revised Version only eight, mur der being omittted) which are directly opposed to the love we owe to our neighbor. Variance—Strife; a disposition to Emulations-Jealousies, rivalry, endeavoring to excel at the expense of another. Strife—"Factions."—R. V. Heresies—Parties. Nothing is more in line with the selfish, independent, flesh-ly nature than strife, contention, fac-tions and parties in the church, 21. Murders—Omitted in the Revised Version But if not rightly in the text it is certainly one of the works of the flesh Drunkenness, revellings—These are the sins that follow the indulgence of appe-tite. Revellings include drinking, feasting, dancing, ribald songs and debauchery in general. "The seeds or posibil ery in general. "The seeds or posibilities of all these sins are in every unre generate heart. Many of them may he ing circumstances, away from restraints I appear in the life and char moted and neouraged by the use of in toxicating liquors. Told you in time past—This doubtiess refers to his preach ing in Galatia, . "hall not inherit-"These works of the flesh are diametric ally opposed to the principles of God' kingdom, the principles which make .. a ven the holy and happy place it is."
III. The fruit of the Spirit (ys. 22.
26), 22. Fruit of the Spirit—The fruit of

the Spirit is one yet manifold. He who of all Christian graces.—Perowne "There is a grouping of these fruits in to three parts. The first includes the in ner graces, as love, joy, peace; the second, their action upon others, as long suffering, gentleness, goodness; third, manifold traits of character. faith, meekness, temperance."-W. Love-This includes all the rest. See Rom. xiv. 17. The people of God are filled with holy joy. Peace—The gospe is a gospel of peace. The one who has experienced it has peace of conscience xxvi. 3; lii. 7. Rom. v. 1. Longsuffering "Oh, then I throw it eway."

-An attribute of God (1 Tim. i. 12; 1 Pet, iii. 20; 2 Pet, iii. 15). Here it means patience sustained under injuries and provocation.—Cam. Bib. Faith — "Faithfulness."—R. V. Fidelity, trust-worthings.

carnal desires and lives a life of ease and self indulgence. Reap corruption—A strong figure. He will reap ruin and spirtual death. "A course of self-indulgence corrupts the moral nature and ends in destruction." To the Spirit.—He who follows and obeys the Spirit. Life everlasting—In this promise is included all that God has provided for His people in the world to come.

1. Well: in the Spirit. "And we shall and the Dairymen's Associations in pro-

the world to come.

1. Walk in the Spirit. "And ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh" (v. 16). Those who know God's will and desire to do it "walk circumspectly" (Eph. 5, 15). They "walk in wisdom" (Col. 4, 5); "walk honestly toward them that are without" (1 Thess. 4, 12); "walk by faith, not by sight" (2 Cor. 5, 7); "walk in love" (Eph. 5, 2); "walk as children of the light" (Eph. 5, 8); "in the light" (1 John, 1, 7); "walk worthy of God" (b) Explaining to the makers as clear—

objects of the Deaprtment of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Associations in producing shift in the work they are doing will here be given:

1. To assist the makers in producing a high class article by

(a) Pointing out defects in the cheese on hand, and suggesting to the makers defects.

(b) Explaining to the makers as clear— (1 John, 1, 7); "walk worthy of God" (1 Thess. 2, 12); "walk even as He walk-ed" (1 John, 2, 6); and they shall walk ed" (1 John, 2, 0); and they with him in white (Rev. 3, 4).

With him in the Spirit. Those who

II. Work in the Spirit. Those who live in the Spirit" (v. 25) also work in the Spirit, "redeeming the time, because the days are evil" (Eph. 5, 16). They "buy the opportunity" (R. V., margin). They purchase every chance to crucify the self-life and to do good in the Spirit. One day as Thomas Aquings was in the short of the Self-life. inas was in the chapel alone the Savior seemed tosay to him, "Thomas, thou hast written much and well concerning me. What reward shall I give thee thy work?" thy work?" His answer was, "Nothing but thyself, O Lord." A spiritual life but thyself, O Lord." A spiritual life comes by faith, so does spiritual character. As on a cold day yo utake your cloak and wrap it round you; fold it close and wear it wherever you go, so by faith you put on the Lord.

close and wear it wherever you go, so by faith you put on the Lord Jesus Christ (Rom. 13, 14), put on the new man, put on love (v. 14, R. V.). You reach toward Christ your arm of faith, you receive him, hold him close, accept him as a part of yourself under his beauty.

(i) Doing anyting and everything which will tend to stimulate both maker and patron to do their best.

2. To visit the farms of patrons, not in the capacity of a detective, but to see the conditions under which the milk is a give instructions as to longsuffering, gentieness, goodness, latter, meekness, temperance" (v. 22). God's love in the home will bring joy and peace and temperance. Those who truly love their own will be total abstainers. A same for cooling purposes.

(c) Necessity for an abundant supplied the same for cooling purposes. mother?" "Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"You?" "I do not know."
"mother lo mother?" "Yes, sir." "Does she love you?" "I do not know." "Which do you think your mother loves best, the gin or you?" "The gin, sir. I shouldn't steal if she did not drink. The first thing I stole was because I was hungry, and mother was out drinking." Indulgant wine drinking and other intoxicants leads to sins and sorrows of every kind. It deprives the soul of it eternal is necessary that the producer, maker

Take a walk with me along our streets.

From the depot to the mill pond and from the banks of the Medicine—made pasture should be clean, dry and free historic by General Custer—to the bluffs weeds, west of town, you will see no window stuffed with rags, adorned with old hats and wholesome. Cows giving milk or dirty pillows. You look in vain for a shutter hanging by one corner or a gate off the hinges. An unpainted building is hard to find. A saloon would change things. Here almost every man owns his ble, or anything which would tend to have the mile. A saloon would plaster them taint the milk. the good of the town. Women sing as Plenty of pure water ought to be with as they throw open the shutters and in easy reach of milking cows. Foul admit the pure air of the prairie and the stagnant, or very cold water is injuribright light of heaven. Troops of well-dressed boys and girls go to school. Not

You meet no bloated, blear-eyed man or sad-faced, tattered woman wherever you go. We can change it all in a jiffy by pening a saloon. Farmers bring loaded agons to town. Look at them-men, every inch of them, well dressed, well equipped. They sell their produce, call around a saloon. It makes a town live-

> The Final Analysis. (New York Tribune.)

Berzelius, the Swedish chemist, made most his experiments in the kitchen with his lock as his only assistant. "What is your master?" asked one of his

****** Production and Care of Milk for Cheese Factories

worthiness.

23. Temperance —Self-control in the gratification of appetites. While this includes the abstinence from strong drink it must not be limited to this. No law—there is no law to condemn those whose sl 3, 14. "These are terms drawn habits of wild beasts in the ordinax. Bite designates the momoutbursts; devour, the steady of injury; consume, the final rebable to both parties. For all of he true remedy is a revival of werful enough to purge away antes and strifes. These strifes are ults, not of true religion, but of not of it."—Whedon.

heed, etc.—As wild beasts conmetimes until both are slain. The that in their contentions they destroy the spirituality and hap-file and other; their characters

Itual life.

IV. Sowing and reaping (vs. 7, 8). 7.
Be not deceived—This is a warning against self deception, which, strange as it may seem, is common. Not mocked—God is not deceived or deluded.

8. To his flesh—He that gratifies his carnal desires and lives a life of ease that the produced or deluded.

So the strange as the factories and the farms upon which the

(b) Explaining to the makers as clearly as possible the quality of cheese required by the trade, so far as acidity texture, color, finish, etc., are concerned.

(e) Following the different stages of manufacture from the time the milk

received until the curd has been put to press, and pointing out the importance of care, watchfulness, and a definite aim at all times.

(d) Suggesting needed improvements in equipment, drainage, methods of di

of whey, etc. posing of whey, etc.

(e) Examining the curing room, and instructing as to requirements so far as ventilation, degree of moisture, regulation of temperature, etc., are concerned.

(f) Drawing attention to the necessity for absolute cleanliness at all times an in all stages of manufacture.

(g) Making curd tests of each pat-ron's milk, in order that foreign flavors

fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, the conditions under which the milk is longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, kept and give instructions as to meekness, temperance" (v. 22). God's (a) Most effective and simple method

judge said to him, "Do you love your ply of pure water both for cattle and mother?" "Yes, sir." "Does she love for cleaning purposes.
you?" "I do not know." "Which do (d) The desirability of not allowing

In order that the greatest good may

cants leads to sins and sorrows of every kind. It deprives the soul of it eternal is necessary that the producer, maker inheritance (I. Cor. vi. 11) and will bring a harvest of never ending corruption (Gal. 6, 7, 8). A Nebraska curnal some the lowest information obtainable.

The following notes were prepared by the contario Agritime after their town had voted in pro-hibition, expressed its good results in cultural College, and are worthy of care-cultural College, and are worthy of carethe following pen picture: "Let us have ful study by every milk producer.

from the banks of the Medicine—made pasture should be clean, dry and free historic by General Custer—to the bluffs from bad odors and bad smelling weeds.

with mortgages and eat the foundations "Either rock or common salt should away. By all means let us have one for be accessible to the cows at all times "Either rock or common salt should

"Cows should be milked with clean dressed boys and girls go to school. Not one stays away for lack of shoes, clothing or books. We can never hope to change these things without a saloon. You meet no bloated, blear-eyed man or milk should be strained at once after milking, through a fine wire straine and also through two or three thick nesses of cheese cotton. The strainer needs special care in keeping it clean. The milk should be removed from the stable or milking yard as soon as possible after milking. It should be cooled on the editor or the minister, pay any at once to a temperature of 60 degrees little trifle at store or bank, buy dry certainly below 70 degrees, by setting trifle at store or bank, buy dry lumber or machinery, anything the cans in tanks of cold water, and by goods, lumber or machinery, anything to make life comfortable, and leave early stirring the milk without exposing to the air more than is necessary, in order to have their teams tied to posts, starving, till midnight, while they were drinking, fighting, gambling and swearing animal odors to pass off readily. After the milk is cooled to 60 degrees around a saloon. It makes a town live-cond where Saturday right's and Sunand swearing and swearing After the milk is cooled to 60 degrees around a saloon. It makes a town lively, you know. And we might have a day morning's milk is to be kept over shance to drag the river for their bodies, and inquests, make arrests board prisbe as low as 50 degrees in the hot weamers, take care of wives insane and ther), the cans may be covered with the on fatherless. The only way to lid or with a piece of damp, clean cotton is to open a saloon. Our ton. By leaving one end of the cotton to support drunkards' families, in the water evaporation will tend to comminate police courts or paupers must keep the milk much cooler. Night's and be denied. It is as old as the distillery morning's milk should be kept separate and sacred as the dramshop or brothel."

"Be not deceived; God is not mocked."

"If the milk be placed on a milk stand for the first than the stand for the standard for the standar

for some time before it starts to the fac-tory, the stand should be covered and boarded in on the sides, and the whole neatly painted a white color. Milk should be protected from the rays of the sun, from the dust, and from the rain There is always a danger of getting undesirable flavors in the milk if it is exposed to the air under the ordinary

'If possible, the cans should be covered with a canvas cover while on the way to the factory, especially in hot, dusty weather. It is needless to say that the

the great dairy industry of Canada,
"Sour whey or buttermilk should not
be put in the cans, as the acid destroys
the tin and causes the can to rust. Rusty
cans cause bad flavors in the milk. It is
safer not to put whey in the milk ean.
A separate vessel should be used for this
purpose, if the whey must be returned
to the farm. If the whey must be returned in the milk can, it should be
emptied at once upon its arrival at the
farm, and the can thoroughly washed
and aired in the sunshine before milk
is put in it again.

were the salaries of officers and employees and expenses of organizing work.
"Your expenses for organization have
been enormous, have they not? That
is not too strong a word, is it?" inquired Mr. Shepley. "No, they were
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been enormous, have they not?

Expansion Necessitated Incorporation.

Dr. Oronhyatekha said that owing to
the rapid extension of the order into
the other Provinces and into the United
States under the Ontario incorporation
they office the salaries of officers and employees and expenses of organization have
they are the salaries of officers and employees and expenses for organization have
they are the salaries of order in a salaries of order in a salaries of organization have
the time they are the

s put in it again.
"Do not use wooden pails. Discard all rusty pails, cans and stirring ut?1:itls.

"Milk cans and pails should first bettinsed in cool water, then wasled vital brush and luke-warm water, in which a little sal soda has been dissolved, then scalded and placed on their sides in the

"Be clean, Keep cool,"

INVESTIGATION OF THE FORESTERS'

Investigation of I. O. F. Affairs Commenced by Commission.

A Toronto despatch: Owing to a new ine of evidence which unexpectedly de-The new line of evidence proved exceedingly interesting, and somewhat intricate to follow. The evidence of Hon. Mr. Stratton, Mr. McCutcheom and Mr. Warren, the solicitor, was that up to the last moment the arrangement was that Mr. Pattison was to receive \$90,-000 and all the documents were prepar ed on that basis. When Mr. Stratton went to the bank and cashed the check for \$90,000, he arranged with Mr. Patti-son to take \$80,000, which he paid him in cash. The various documents, how-Cutcheon signed his contract which pro-vided for repayment of \$90,000 out of Mr. Stratton gave him a commission. Mr. Stratton gave nim a check for \$10,000, which he has since kept in the vault of the comapny as his personal property, and deposited the \$10,000 cash in his own bank at Peter-

Company, which he declined. The offer war really made by the late Dr. Ickes. When recalled yesterday Mr. Pattison explained that he had not understood Mr. Tilley's question of yesterday regardthe company is obligated to pay it; do the company is obligated to pay it; do you propose to return any part of it?" persisted Mr. Tilley. "I can only repeat what I have said before, that if it can be shown I have taken any money improperly from the Home Life or any other company I will return it," was the reply

was the reply.

Hon. James R. Stratton, recalled, was unable to produce the check for \$80,000, and explained that Mr. Pattison was paid in cash by himself in the Traders Bank. Mr. Stratton said he had personally guaranteed the \$90,000 to the Traders Bank and the money belonged to him; he deposited the \$10.000 in his bank at Peterboro', and gave Mr. McCutcheon his check, which he produced, for \$10,-000 to apply on the temporary loan from the bank.

Foresters' Turn Comes.

K. C., opened the inquiry into the affairs of the 1. O. F. by putting Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, in the box. Air. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., and Mr. W. H. Hunter appeared for the I. O. F. Mr. E. E. A. Duvernet watched the proceedings on behalf of the Union Trust Company. Dr. Oronhyatekha was assisted by Vice-Supreme Chief Ranger George A. Harper ,who was also sworn. The Supreme Chief Ranger, under examination by Mr. Shepley, gave a history of his connection with the order since 1878, when he became High Chief Rangordinate, High and Supreme Courts, There are, he said, some 5,000 subordinate courts etxending practically over the whole world, divided into some sixty High Court jurisdictions. Supplies are furnished through the High Courts by the Supreme Court to the subordinate courts, the profits being one of the sources of revenue to the High and Supplies are prisoner was insanity. ources of revenue to the High and Sureme Courts.

Composition of Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of 210 members composed of one representative select by each High Court, large jurisdic tions receiving additional representation according to membership. The perman-ent officers are seven in number, com-

prising the Supreme Chief Ranger, Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Vice-Supreme Ranger, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, Supreme Medical Officer, Suoreme Counsellor. The loaning board which has charge of investments, is composed of Supreme Counsellor Elliott E. Stevenson, Supreme Physician Thomas Millman, Supreme Secretary, John A. McGillivray, Supreme Treasurer Harry Collins, and Dr. Oronhyatekha.

Dr. Oronhyatekha narrated in detail the various source from which the Su preme Court derives its funds. He stated that the revision of rates in 1898, which went into effect in 1899, was made on the basis of the expectation of life of members. The revenues were banked as soon as received. The gen eral features of the various benefits to members were also enumerated. The maintenance of the Orphans' Home was met by a tax of one cent per member per month. The general fund was com posed of the extension of the order tax, charter fees, registration fees and pro

wagon, the man, the horses, and the harness should be clean, and a credit to the great dairy industry of Canada.

"Sour whey or buttermilk should not be put in the cans, as the acid destroys

"Your expenses for organization have the state of the control of the

they were advised by counsel to obtain their Dominion incorporation. It was not because they found the restrictions imposed by the Ontario Act regarding the holding of real estate irksome, Neither was it because the Ontario Act restricted the order in their investrestricted the order in their investments. They had nothing to invest for which they could not find employment which they could not find employment in the securities authorized by the Pro-vincial Act. Dominion legislation was sought because of the prestige it would give the order. The proposition was opposed most fiercely by the old line insurance companies and the financial papers under their control, and also by the Insurance Department on the ground of the inadequacy of rates charged by the order.

the order.
Dr. Oronhyatekha, in reply to further questions, said that he did not expect to have to take advantage of the safety clause, the level premiums col-lected being sufficient to meet the claims. Every fraternal society should be required to have a safety clause in weloped in the Home Life enquiry before its constitution. The requirements tor the Insurance Commission yesterday the investigation into the affairs of the I. O. F. was deferred until the afternoon. value for their policies, which the fra-ternal societies did not.

Dr. Oronhyatekha's examination will be resumed this morning.

HAD SKIN DISEASE FOR 2 YEARS

WAS CONFINED TO HIS BED BUT ZAM-BUK HAS CURED HIM ON-TARIO MAN'S INTERESTING TES-TIMONY.

The "Brantford Expositor" recently reported an incident which reflects great credit on the well-known balm Zam-Buk. Mr. Chas. Hill, a moulder, living on

commission. Mr. Stratton gave nim a check for \$10,000, which he has since kept in the vault of the comapny as his personal property, and deposited the \$10,000 cash in his own bank at Peterboro'. The investigation of the Home Life will be resumed at 2 o'clock to-day.

Will Return Proper Payments.

In the report of the proceedings yesterday morning Mr. Pattison was inadvertently made to say that Mr. John Firstbrook had offered him 250 shares of stock of the Grand Valley Railway (Company, which he declined. The offer Company, which he declined. The offer response to an advertisement, I sent Toledo.

Buk. Mr. Chas. Hill, a moulder, living on Main street, Brantford, was the subject of an interview and he said:

"For nearly two years I had been suffering with a skin disease on my legs which became so irritable at times that I was confined to my bed and unable to apply bandages of any kind or even to let anything touch my leading Wheat Marker.

Leading Wheat Marker. response to an advertisement, I sent for a sample box of Zam-Buk and with the first application *I got immediate relief of the irritation. I have used not the first application #I got immediate relief of the irritation. I have used not quite two boxes and my cure has been complete, the sores having entirely disappeared from my limbs. Since then I have been able to go about my work with perfect comfort, something I have not done for nearly two years. Zam-Buk with perfect comfort, something I have not done for nearly two years. Zam-Buk has certainly worked wonders for me."

Zam-Buk is made from vegetable essences and contains no trace of any animal fat or any mineral coloring matter. It cures cuts, burns, eczema, pimples, running sores, spreading scabs, scalp disease, poisoned wounds, festering sores, piles, ulcers, bad legs, sore feet, abscesses, boils, ring worms, erysipelas, scrofula, barber's rash, insect stings, stiffness, rheumatism, and all injured, diseased or inflamed conditions of the skin.

Of all druggists at 50c a box, or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. Col.

Trade was brisk for cattle that were anything like good. More finished cattle would have been sold, but there would have been more of the better class.

Trade was brisk for cattle that were anything like good. More finished cattle would have been sold, but there would have been more of the better class.

As it was, the common classes of cattle that were anything like good. More finished cattle would have been sold, but there would have been more of the better class.

As it was, the common classes of the term for the close of the market.

Exporters—There were no sales of shipping cattle reported, with the exception of one stuckers of them were reported as being unsold at the close of them were reported as being unsold at the close of them were reported as being unsold at the close of them were reported as being unsold at the close of them were reported. When the close of them were reported as being unsold at the close of them were reported as being unsold at the close of the market.

Exporters—There were no sales of shipping cattle reported, with the exception of one stuckers of the close of the market ing the return of money as applying to payments to him by the Home Life.

Mr. Pattison said that no part of the \$80,000 he received had been paid by the Home Life. "But you know the company is obligated to may it, do has certainly worked wonders for me."

tions of the skin.

Of all druggists at 50c a box, or direct from the Zam-Buk Co., Colborne street, Toronto, upon receipt of borne street, Toronto, price. (6 boxes for \$2.50.)

IMPRISONMENT

A Lithunian Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Lyons, N. Y., Sept. 17.-Frang Klanis, aged 25 years, unmarried, a Lithuanian resterday was convicted of murder in the second degree before Justice Robson at the September sitting of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to life in prison-

ment at Auburn prison.

The crime for which Klanis was coner, and of the various authorities, Provincial and Dominion, under which it has operated down to the present day. He also explained the principles upon don on Jan. 9t last. After the murder which the order was founded, and the Klanis stole \$100 in cash and a quantity constitution and organization of the sub-ordinate, High and Supreme Courts. first to Rochester and thence to Boston



"Royal Crown" Witch-Hazel **Toilet Soap**

At the Chateau Frontenac-at Place Viger Hotel, Montreal-at Banff-Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg on their Pullmans and ocean liners —guests and passengers are provided with "Royal Crown" Witch-Hazel.

It's a medicated soap, and a toilet soap. Two soaps in one for the price of one 10c. a cake. 3 large cakes for 25c. Insist on having "Royal Crown" Witch-Hazel Toilet Soap.

Market Reports The Week.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadían cattle in the larkets are quoted at 10%c to 11%c per frigerator beef, 8%c per lb. Manitoba Wheat.

At the Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing quotations: Sept. 73c bid. Oct. 71%c, Dec. 70%c bid. May 75c bid.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small, with little change in prices. Wheat steady, with sales of 100 bushels of red Winter at 7dc per bushel. Barley unchanged, 400 bushels selling at 48 to 49c. Oats firmer, 200 bushels selling at 36 to 37c.

Country produce in fair offer to-day, with prices firm. Dairy butter sold at 23 to 25c per lb., and eggs at 21 to 23c per dozen. Poultry unchanged.

Hay in fair otter, there being sales of 35 loads of new at \$11 to \$12 a ton. Straw is unchanged at \$33 a ton; and a load of loose sold at \$7. Seeds—
Alsike, fancy, bush.
Do., No. 1, bush.
Do., No. 2, bush.
Red. clover, bush.
White clover
Dressed hogs
Eggs, dozen
Eggs, dozen

Do., forequarters ...
Do., choice, carcase
Do., medium, carcase
Mutton, per cwt. ...
Lamb, per cwt. ...

Cheese Markets.

Cheese Markets.

Brantford.—Brantford cheese market offered 950; sold 800, as follows: 65 at 12½c, 100 at 12 9-16c, 180 at 12½c, 365 at 12 11-16c, 90 twins at 12 13-16c. Next market Friday, Sept. 23.

Ottawa.—The cheese board held its weekly sale this morning. There was a full attendance of buyers, and 898 white cheese and 1.113 colored were boarded. The ruling price was 12½c, with a few sales at 12 11-16c. The cheese shown at the exhibition was sold at 12½c for white and 12 11-10c for colored.

Leading Wheat Markers.

Toronto Live Stock.

22.50. Milch cows—Deliveries of milch cows and have liberal during the week. Milch cows—Deliveries of milch cows and springers have been liberal during the week. Prices have ruled steady at \$30 to 60 each, as will be seen by sales given below. Veal calves—The market for veal calves—emains strong for those of good quality at prices ranging from \$3 to \$7 per cwt.; few. however, reached the latter price, the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep and lambs—Deliveries were large, especially for lambs. The bulk of the lambs, was fully one ambs. especially for lambs. The bulk of the lambs, yes fully 90 per cent., are bucks. Export ewes sold t \$4 to \$4.40, with a few selected lots at \$4.50 per cwt.; bucks sold at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs sold at about an average of \$6 per cwt. Some sold as low at ..6.25 per

Hogs-Mr. Harris reports prices steady at \$6.40 for selects and \$6.15 for lights. Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal: Wholesale trade has con tinued quiet in tone during the past week. This, to a certain extent, is seasonable, but some local authorities say trade is quieter than it should be at this time of the year. These authorities are also of the opinion that the outlook is not so bright as indications have caused to be expected. To substantiate this there is talk of poor crops in some parts of Eastern Canada. Collections are fair, but paper due early in the month showed an increasing number of renewals, The fall millinery trade has opened well, buying having been fairly heavy. Groceries are showing more activity. Values hold steady. Meals and hardware keep brisk demand and there is a good tradepaints and oils.

Toronto: The general movement of all ines of trade here continues very satisfactory. Agricultural and manufacturing interests have passed through a goo Agricultural and manufactur season, and the expectation is that through the coming season money will be free. The millinery trade has been eavy, and in common with other lines of dry goods the demand has very largely been for goods of superior quality.
Values of linens, cottons and woolens hold high, but the demand is active.
There is considerable complaint regarding the slowness of manufacturers' deiveries. Hardware is very active. Metals are active and there is a heavy de-mand for sporting goods. The brisk en-quiry for building materials shows no-sign of let-up. Sugars are very firm. Winnipeg: There has been a bettor movement to wholesale trade here during the past week. Grain is going to market much more rapidly than it has in previous years and it is generally showing an unexpectedly high grade. As a result money promises to be easy earlier than usual, and retailers are more confident regarding coming business. Wholesalers report a good movement for all staples. A heavy business has been done in millinery and in heavy dry goods, and the demand for hardware very active throughout the country

A feature is the steady growth in build-ing activity. Values are firm, Vancouver and Victoria: A good business is moving in all branches of trade here. The exports of grain and fish are also likely to be heavy.