

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO VIII, AUGUST 21, 1904.

Elijah on Mount Carmel.—1 Kings 18: 30-45. Commentary.—I. Elijah's sacrifice prepared (vs. 30-35). 30. Come near.—He will have them eye-witnesses of all he does, and witnesses to what God will do. Jesus did nothing in a corner, so neither the servants of God need do anything in secret.—Pentecost. Repaired the altar.—Built in Israel's earlier and happier days, but thrown down by Jezebel. This Elijah restored and consecrated anew. "A hint to builders of sanctuaries. A type of the certain restoration of the true and the downfall of the false." Gray, 31. Twelve tribes were an act showing that the twelve tribes were really one people and had one God in common. So God's true church is one. Israel... thy name—Israel signifies a prince who prevails with God. There are two records of the bestowal of this name on Jacob. See Gen. xxxii. 28; xxv. 20-32. In the name, etc.—"By the authority and for the glory of Jehovah." A trench—To catch the water poured over the sacrifice, and intensify the effect. This solemn object-lesson is a picture of the measures of seed. Literally, "as the space of two seas of seed." The seal is estimated as containing from one and a half to three gallons. There is a difference of opinion as to the size of the trench. Terry is probably nearer correct in supposing the whole trench held three gallons. 33. Wood in order—He obeyed all the injunctions of the law with respect to the offering of a burnt sacrifice (Lev. 1: 6-8). He thus publicly taught that the ordinances of the law were binding upon the kingdom of Israel.—Hom. Com. Barrels—Common jars still used in the east for carrying water, containing from three to five gallons apiece. Whedon, 34. Second... third time.—There was fire concealed under the altar.—Clarke. Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say is never exhausted. Terry and Whedon others think it more likely that the water was brought from the brook Kishon, where Elijah slew the false prophets. II. Fire from heaven (vs. 36-38). 36. At the time.—About 3 o'clock p. m. The prophet waited for the usual hour of the evening sacrifice, thus diverting the minds of the people to the worship of Jehovah. The prophet—But here he performed the duties of the priest. While the priest could not do right by a prophet, the prophet could, by virtue of his direct commission and his higher function, act as a priest.—Kitto. Came near.—He expected an answer by fire, yet came near to the altar with boldness, and feared not that the Lord would be angry with him. Words first used by Abraham. Isaac—Words first used by God at the burning bush, when he revealed Himself in flaming fire (Exodus iii, 6, 16). Known.—That Thou art God. "The honor of God is his ruling passion, the source and end of all his zeal." (1) The servant.—That he, Elijah, was not their enemy, as Ahab had announced him to be, but Jehovah's servant. At Thy word.—That his words and works were not of himself, but of God. 37. Turned their hearts back again.—The end of the controversy is never the mere establishment of truth, but the conversion of the people. Stern and relentless as Elijah had been, his heart was full of God's yearning tenderness, and he longed for their salvation. 38. Fire... fell.—It did not burst out from the altar. This might still, notwithstanding the water, have offered some ground for suspicion that fire had been concealed, after the manner of the heathen, under the altar.—Clarke. Consumed.—The process is remarkable. 1. The fire came down from heaven. 2. The pieces of sacrifice were first consumed. 3. The wood next, to show that it was not by the wood that the flesh was burnt. 4. Twelve stones were consumed, to show it was no common fire, but one whose agency was not to be resisted. 5. Whose agency was not to be resisted. 6. The dust, the gray, the earth of which the altar was constructed, was burnt. 6. The water in the trench was, by the action of this fire, entirely evaporated. 7. The action of this fire was of a nature of all downward, contrary to the nature of all earthly and material fire.—Clarke. 40. The decision of the people (vs. 39, 40). 39. Fell on their faces.—In reverent worship and awe at the divine manifestation, they fell on their faces and with tation, they cried, "Jehovah, he is God!" one voice declaring, and would help the people to stand against Jezebel and her terrible persecutions. 40. Prophets of Baal.—There were 450 of them. It appears that the 450 prophets of Asherah and the groves were not present. The brook Kishon.—This brook flows along the very base of the Carmel on the side towards the sea. Here Sisera was overthrown by Barak (Judg. iv. 7). Slew them.—We can hardly suppose that Elijah himself put them to death. He is said to do that which he caused the people to do. "The priests of Baal hardened their hearts, persisted in their rebellion, refused submission and were equally but of mercy. It was according to law." (Deut. xiii. 1-18; Exod. xxii. 20). IV. Elijah's prayer and the answer (vs. 41-46). 41. Eat and drink.—During the exciting scenes of the day there had been no time or inclination to partake of food. Abundance of rain.—Faith in God was the foundation for his positive declaration and Elijah returned to the top of Carmel, the one to eat and the other to pray. The prophet withdrew himself from the presence of the king and cast himself down upon the earth before the Lord. See James v. 17, 43. Said to his servant. The Lord tells us that this servant was the widow's son whom he had raised from the dead (chap. xvii. 23). Elijah told his servant to look towards the sea, for from that direction the storm and Elijah returned to the top of Carmel, the one to eat and the other to pray. "There is nothing." Then Elijah said, "Go again seven times." 44. At last, at the seventh time, he reported a cloud like a man's hand. Immediately the prophet sent his servant to hasten home and tell the king. 45. Ahab... went to Jezreel.—Jezreel became one of the most famous of the royal residences. It did not supersede Samaria, but here Ahab built a palace (chap. xvi. 31), and it was his summer home. 46. Ran before Ahab.—The spirit of the Lord was on

Elijah and he was given supernatural strength. PRACTICAL SURVEY. The judgments of God are resting heavily upon the erring nation, and before there can be any relief the people must be taught to repent and reform. "Deserters must not look for God's favor until they return to their allegiance." A ringing call to decision is given; halting or hesitating, between two opposite faiths must cease. If the Lord be God, then His reasonable requirement is to follow Him; if, on the other hand, the world, or Baal, or the flesh, or the devil is to be God, then the religious experience can be reached until one comes to the end of their wavering. A settled purpose is necessary to satisfaction and success even in following Satan. Division of attention, service and allegiance between two masters is ever fruitful of trouble to one who attempts it. A fair test is given. In fact, advantage is given the prophets of Baal, for the Lord can give His enemies all the advantages and then easily defeat them. Ahab seems ready to obey the prophet's orders to gather Israel together at Mount Carmel for the test, but, perhaps, not so much expecting to be obliged to acknowledge God as to see if Elijah will produce the much desired rain. As for the prophet, he seems far less intent on proving who is the real creator of Israel than he is to show that Jehovah, and not Baal, is truly God. "Three years and a half of famine would not bring them back to God. Elijah will convince their judgment, and, no doubt, by special warrant and direction, he put the controversy between God and Baal upon a public trial." The prayer of Elijah, after the prophets of Baal had done all the would and failed, is simple and brief. Two things in particular are asked for, that God would let be known that He is God, and that it also be made clear that Elijah is God's servant, and is, and has been, acting under divine direction. He asks that the people be fully convinced of Baal's false claims and of God's authority and power. One may be perfectly sincere and yet not right. If men wish to have their own way with the elements, or to make God's power further their own private ends, it is strange if he declines to hear them. "The God that answereth by fire." "It is observable that no mention is made of rain. We might have expected that after the long drought that this would be the case. But that could not be promised until the Lord had first been recognized as God; "he that can give fire, can give rain." Elijah's repairing and building the altar would teach us that there must be a proper recognition and observance of the law. The people are asked to draw near, every thing is in readiness, the smoking pile upon the falling fire, and promptly at the close of the prophet's prayer it comes, so completely consuming sacrifice, wood, stones, dust and even the water, that the astonished multitude is convinced, and falling on their faces exclaim, "The Lord he is the God, the Lord he is the God." The king had gone down with the crowd to Kishon. Curiosity had perhaps impelled him to witness the slaughter which he was powerless to prevent. Elijah tells him to get up, eat and drink, for there is a sound of abundance of rain, while he hastens back to Mount Carmel, the scene of his recent victory, and, flinging himself upon the ground in an attitude of deep abstraction, he sends his servant as a lookout to watch while he prays. Seven times the servant makes the announcement of his master, when the announcement of the appearance of the little cloud is made to him. The secret of Elijah's great power was in the fact that "the hand of the Lord was on him."—Lanson H. Mulholland.

O JOY, JOY! IT'S A BOY!

That's the Song the Czar is Singing To-day.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12, 2:15 p. m.—A son and heir to the Russian throne has been born. The Empress and the child are doing well. The accouchement took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The birth so greatly wished for, that of an heir to the Russian crown, took place in the Alexandra villa, one of a group of four small palaces in a secluded corner of the magnificent Peterhof park. In one of these buildings the Empress had been living for weeks. The other three are occupied by members of the Imperial family, gathered there in expectation of the Czar's event, including the Empress' mother, His Majesty's two sisters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga, his brother, Grand Duke Michael, and other relatives. The Alexandra villa is a much more private spot than the grand palace. His Name Will be Alexis. St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The child was born at 12:30 p. m., not at 2 o'clock as reported. The child will be christened Alexis.

IN THIBET'S CAPITAL. British Troops Parade Lhasa's Streets for First Time in History. Lhasa, Aug. 12.—Yesterday for the first time in history, British troops marched through the streets of Lhasa, the occasion being a ceremonial visit of Col. Younghusband, the civil commissioner accompanying the British expedition, to the Chinese Amban. The troops, who are on route to the city, passed at foot of the Dalai Lama's great palace on Mount Potala, three miles west of Lhasa and through the fields to the outskirts of the city. Then they passed through the Chinese quarter, which was swarming with pigs, and entered the city proper. The Amban's smart guard who had an hour's interview with the Chinese representative. The Amban lamented the clamorous ignorance and low cunning displayed by the Tibetans in their foreign dealings. On his return to the camp the mission passed the great cathedral, or "The Palace of the Gods." The streets were filthy. Reports still vary as to the whereabouts of the Dalai Lama and M. Dorjeff, his Russian adviser. The people displayed the greatest curiosity to see the British, swarming the side streets and climbing on roofs to get a better view. To-day there were 400 Lhasaites outside the camp, and they did an enormous trade, selling vegetables, sweets and sugar. The chiefs to-day objected to a proposal that the British occupy the Summer palace, alleging that it is the same as a temple. This statement, however, is not believed to be true. The chiefs promise that the national assembly will appoint delegates to negotiate with the British, and that their acts will be fully binding upon the Dalai Lama and the people. They say that a year ago for three years, fearing disturbances, and that he has now gone on a pilgrimage for the remainder of the period, leaving the seals of office behind, so that a binding treaty can be fixed.

NAVAL STRENGTH. An Interesting Statement by Lord Selborne to the Lords. London, Aug. 15.—Replying to criticism of the naval expenditure in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, warmly defended the outlay. He said that more important than ever before British battleships especially should be of the largest and best type. Referring to submarine boats, Lord Selborne said their value for defensive purposes had been abundantly proved. They were a great addition to the national strength. He did not believe submarine boats had reached their limit of improvement or usefulness. The lessons from the war in the far east, he continued, were the importance of the personnel, the necessity of having that without battleships no power could hold or win command of the sea. Lord Selborne said the offer of Lord Goschen, made when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, that if other nations were to diminish the rate of their shipbuilding, Great Britain would not be shipbuilding, but the conditions were more complicated. A few years ago it would have sufficed if France and Great Britain had agreed to diminish their shipbuilding, but now there were almost half a dozen great naval powers, considering the expenditure of other powers. The two-power standard was convenient as regards battleships, but had never had its application to cruisers or torpedo boats. Continuing, Lord Selborne, referring to the newspaper comparisons of the gunnery and strength of the German vessels which recently had visited England, pointed out that the German ships carried twelve on the ships of the British Channel squadron, but the British ships carried 10-inch, 12-inch and 13 1/2 inch guns, while there was not a single gun on the German visiting fleet with a calibre over 9.4 inch.

A CARDINAL'S MISTAKE. He Misapprehended a Remark Made by King Edward. London, Aug. 15.—Cardinal Vannutelli, speaking recently at Maynooth College, in favor of a Roman Catholic University, is reported as having said that the King during his recent visit to Maynooth had expressed his marked sympathy with the aspirations of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in that direction. Lord Knollys, replying to the Secretary of the Imperial Protestant Federation, who wrote regarding the report, said the Cardinal must have misunderstood the King when he stated that His Majesty had made use of such an expression.

The Markets

Toronto Live Stock. August 15.—Export cattle, ex. c's, \$4.90 to \$5.25; do, medium, \$4.70 to \$4.90; do, cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butchers' picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.65; good to choice loads, \$4.30 to \$4.50; fair to good do, \$4.00 to \$4.25; mixed lots, medium, \$3.00 to \$3.75; good cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common to fair do, \$2.50 to \$3.25; butchers' bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulls, export, heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do, medium, \$3.00 to \$3.40; do, light, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stockers, heavy, \$3.00 to \$4.00; do, light, \$2.75 to \$3.00; do, common, \$2.00 to \$2.75; light bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.00; feeders, short keep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; do, medium to good, \$3.25 to \$4.00; do, common and rough, \$2.00 to \$2.50; milk cows, each, \$30.00 to \$50.00; export ewes, per cwt., \$3.75 to \$3.85; do, bucks, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3.00; cull sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.75; per cwt., \$4.00 to \$4.50; calves, per lb., 3 1/2 to 5¢; hogs, select, per cwt., \$5.00; do, lights, \$3.35; do, fat, \$5.35.

Toronto Fruit Market. To-day's receipts were heavy, and towards the end of the day prices had an easier tendency. Raspberries and Lawton's were in excess of supply. The demand for them was active, and prices were firm. Other lines were steady to easy. Cherries, basket, sour, \$1.25 to \$1.50; raspberries, 8 to 9¢; Lawton berries, 10 to 11¢; black currants, large basket, 90¢ to \$1.00; huckleberries, basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25; peaches, basket, 25 to 30¢; apples, 1 1/2 to 20¢; pears, 30 to 40¢; plums, 40 to 50¢.

Toronto General Market. Toronto, Aug. 15.—Wheat, white, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.05; red, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.05; goose, 84¢; spring, 84¢; oats, 30¢; barley, 45¢; rye, 57¢; peas, 64¢; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$12; hay, new, \$8 to \$9; hay, mixed or clover, \$7.50 to \$9; straw, sheaf, \$11; straw, loose, \$6.50; dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$7.75 to \$8.20; butter, 17 to 20¢; eggs, 18 to 22¢; old chickens, pair, 50 to 75¢; old chickens, pound, 8 to 10¢; spring chickens, pound, 13 to 16¢; pair, 50 to 75¢; turkeys, pound, 12 to 15¢; spring ducks, pound, 10 to 14¢; potatoes, bushel, 90¢; carrots, dozen, 15¢; cabbage, dozen, 40 to 50¢; cucumbers, dozen, 15¢; onions, peck, 50¢; onions, green, per doz., 15 to 20¢; rhubarb, dozen, 15¢; lettuce, dozen, 15¢; radishes, dozen, 15 to 20¢; parsley, dozen, 20¢; beans, peck, 30¢; peas, peck, 35¢; beef, dozen, 15¢; beef, hindquarters, 8 to 9¢; forequarters, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2¢; mutton, 5 to 7¢; lambs, pound, 8 to 9¢; calves, pound, 7 to 8 1/2¢; calves, light, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2¢.

Liverpool Apple Market. Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, cabled Eben James: New Yorks, best, 8s. 6d. to 12s.; seconds, 5s. less. The poor results are owing to the bad condition and poor quality of the fruit. Wool. The movement continues light. The market is steady at 21 to 22c for washing, 15 for rejections, and 12 to 13c for unwashed. Bradstreet's Trade. Montreal holiday dullness still interferes with wholesale trade expansion. Business for immediate delivery is light; the retailers buying only in a hand-to-mouth manner. Orders for fall delivery, however, are fairly numerous for this time of the year. Toronto wholesale business is of moderate volume, as is usual at this season. There is but little activity for current requirements of trade. At Quebec the volume of business done during the week shows little increase over the preceding week. In Victoria, Vancouver and other B. C. trade centres, business is better in some departments. Good orders are coming in from the Yukon. At Winnipeg wholesale trade has fallen off a little, as it always does after the close of the Exhibition. Shipments to various retail trade centres are quite heavy now, retail merchants having bought liberally the past two weeks. The movement in wholesale trade at Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreet's, is very fair for this season, when much activity is never looked for. Buying for the fall has been on a liberal scale so far and renewed activity is looked for next month. Wholesale business in Ottawa is in a healthy condition. There is a fair normal movement now in staple goods for this season.

WEST AFRICAN CANNIBALS. They Cultivate Their Fields, But Plough Fully Armed. An interesting story is told by the commissioners, who have been engaged for the last eighteen months in fixing the Anglo-German frontiers in West Africa, that the tribes of the Yolo and Lake Chad regions are little known owing to the hostility of the tribes. The Fulani villagers were found quite friendly, but beyond that, a large town on the Benue, there lay a mountainous region inhabited by pagans, who in many cases were cannibals. They were found to be a most industrious people, who cultivated their fields with a good deal of method. In most cases, says Reuter, they were practically naked, but were always armed, even when at work in the fields ploughing they carried a full kit of spears, shields and poisoned arrows. The arrows are much dreaded, for they are tipped with a deadly poison extract from certain vegetables and from dead bodies. This is carried in small bottles, and when fresh it proves fatal in a few minutes. These people are adepts at game stalking, and disguise themselves as birds and animals in order to approach their prey. They are smaller than the Fulani, being often quite dwarfish, and they live in thicket grass huts perched in inaccessible spots among the mountains. At Kuka the sheikh of British Bornu rode out to greet Col. Jackson at the head of 300 horsemen and a large number of men on foot. He was accompanied by a land and mounted force, and some wore old armour, while the horses were caparisoned with housings like those of the crusaders. The survey has proved that existing maps are to a large extent inaccurate, and has placed the boundary farther to the east, thus enlarging the British sphere.—London Express.

ARRESTED ON LAKE ERIE.

Seven Yankee Yachtsmen Made to Pay Damages. Port Dover, Aug. 12.—That Yankee yachtsmen must observe the law on the occasion of their visits to Port Dover was proved beyond a doubt by the action of the civic authorities here on Sunday in apprehending seven Yankee sports alleged to have been responsible for tearing down the cornerstone of the new Port Dover town hall early yesterday morning. The stone was heaved out of place and thrown out in the streets with its contents early Sunday morning. The stone was laid on July 1.

Reeve Ross was told of the occurrence and suspected the Yankees. He chartered a tug and swearing in seven constables set out in pursuit of them across Lake Erie. The yacht came into port late Saturday night from Erie, Pa., and the reeve was told they left at 7 Sunday morning. The yacht was overtaken five miles out in the lake, the crew arrested and the craft towed back to Port Dover. Here they gave bonds to appear before Magistrate Anderson on Monday morning, but fearing publicity in the matter they sought Reeve Ross last night and asked to be permitted to settle. The request was acceded to, the yachtsmen paying \$25 damages. Some of the party strongly protested their innocence, but being prominent citizens of Erie, they did not want to face a trial.

For a time Saturday night certain summer guests took possession of the port and many wild scenes were enacted. TERRORIC EXPLOSION. A Ton of Hot Slag Rolls Into The Water at Montreal. Montreal, Aug. 15.—A most unusual explosion was caused at St. Henri this afternoon by a solid ton of hot iron slag from the Pillow & Hersey furnaces slipping off a truck on the way to the scrap heap and rolling into a pool of water. The moment it struck the water the outside crust cooled and contracted too quickly for the semi-molten and gas-charged mass inside. A terrific report followed, and chunks of red-hot slag were thrown in all directions. Several persons, including a woman walking on an adjacent street, were injured, but only two of them, F. Foster and Chas. Moore, were hurt sufficiently to cause removal to a hospital. Several sheds in the neighborhood were fired, and many window panes were smashed. Fragments of slag actually passed through into a number of houses, and set fire to furniture and bed clothes. The report is said to have been terrific.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY Issues Message Regarding Coming Visit to Canada and United States. London, Aug. 15.—The Most Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, has issued a message to the clergy and laity announcing his forthcoming visit to the United States to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, which will be held in Boston on Oct. 20. The message says that for the last 20 months information has been coming in steadily concerning the gain which competent men in the United States and Great Britain opine is likely to follow the visit of the Archbishop to the United States. The Archbishop says he will also visit a few of the great Canadian centres, which will entail his absence for two months. The journey, he adds, is undertaken in the belief that it will promote closer amity in the common work of the Church in the two countries, and will strengthen the Church in combating the evils which are rife both in Great Britain and the United States.

SONS OF ENGLAND. The Supreme Secretary's Report Was Adopted. Montreal, Aug. 15.—In committee of the whole this morning the Supreme Lodge, Sons of England, adopted the recommendations and other portions of the Supreme Secretary's report. Supreme Lodge confirming this action. The proposal to limit the amount of beneficiary certificates to an amount of \$1,000 was responsible for a pointed future, which was in progress up to the hour of adjournment, and will be continued to-morrow morning.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY. Some Views Regarding Contributions of Colonies Towards It. London, Aug. 15.—The Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, says that in the matter of the Imperial defence the colonies have already begun to realize that the annual contribution of a few thousand sovereigns or tons of coal is a paltry return for the blessings received. An all-powerful navy is the bulwark of the empire and Imperial South Africa will never grudge its contribution to that bulwark.

A member of the Royal Statistical Society, writing to the News, after giving figures, says if an equal proportion of expenditure were contributed to the Imperial navy the colonies and India would be able to pay \$20,000,000 a year to the United Kingdom, but if the contribution were made proportionate to the trade the Imperial navy protects it would be £12,000,000 only. In return for such contribution the colonies and India would be entitled to take part in the government of the empire.

A man never realizes how unimportant he is until he attends his own wedding.

VILLAGE HELD IN TERROR.

A Band of Desperadoes in England. The Inn, Church and School Attacked by Them. The Defenders Beat Off the Thugs, Shooting Three. London, Aug. 15.—Seathwaite, the Lancashire village made famous by the feat of "Wonderful Walker," the parson who contrived to save £2,000 out of an annual income of £40, has been held up by fourteen Million desperadoes. In an extraordinary fashion they took possession of the village. They made havoc of the inn, schoolhouse and the church, terrorizing the villagers, and, having done all the mischief that occurred to them, they fled, with the exception of three of their number, who were shot down. In the first instance the roughs, who were laborers employed on some works near by, began stopping cyclists and passing carriages and demanding money. This did not prove a very profitable proceeding, and they tackled Harry Todd, the timekeeper of the waterworks which are being constructed for Barrow. From him they wanted a sovereign. The timekeeper, with a glance at the fourteen stalwarts, thought discretion the better part of valor, and took to his heels. He made a dash for the Newfield Inn, and found refuge within its friendly walls. Then the siege of the inn commenced. The raiders broke into the place, however, after throwing all the missiles they could seize through the windows, and smashed most of the furniture and helped themselves freely to the liquor. In a state of frenzy they then rushed out, and the schoolhouse was next attacked. Here all the windows were broken. At the vicarage, which is unoccupied at present, there was more window smashing. The terror-stricken villagers, dared not attack the raiders, and the nearest policeman, who, of course, would also have been powerless, was several miles away. Satisfied with the damage done to the vicarage, and the burning of the schoolhouse, part of the boundary wall was pulled down to provide suitable stones, with which the stained-glass windows were smashed. Then the cry was raised, "Back to the inn." Flinging the last stone at the old doors and windows, the raiders set to work to demolish the deserted road. In the meantime, the landlord, Thos. Dawson, his wife, and daughter, and the barman, James Greenhow, with the aid of the timekeeper, had again made an effort to protect the inn and themselves. Heavy furniture was placed against the doors, and the raiders, when a fierce attack was made upon the premises, and finding that the inmates were determined to hold out as long as they could, the infuriated raiders redoubled their efforts. In fear of their lives, the defenders are alleged to have brought a gun into the inn. Three men were shot. Their names are Owen Cavanagh, Garnett Insella and James Foy. Seeing their comrades fall, the rest made off. The injured men were placed in beds in the inn, and received every attention from the landlord and his heroic wife. The night, who are said to have borne up bravely during the attack. The police and medical aid were sent for, and Dr. Fawcett, of Broughton, was quickly in attendance. Cavanagh died at noon yesterday. The other two have been taken to Ulverston Cottage Hospital. The landlord, the timekeeper and the barman were placed under arrest and taken to Ulverston by train. They were accompanied by Wilson Butler, solicitor, of Broughton, and will be taken before the Ulverston magistrates this morning. It is reported that Cavanagh will also take place to-morrow.

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