

Sunday School.

LESSON XL—SEPT. 1, 1907.

Moses Pleading With Israel.—Deut. 6: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. The duty of loving and obeying God (vs. 1-5). 1. Commandments, etc.—If a distinction is made between these words, then commandments must be understood to refer to the moral law, statutes to the ceremonial law and judgments to the judicial law. 2. Which I command thee.—The speaker is an aged man, whose venerable head is covered with the snowy white of nearly a score years, but whose voice is still loud and clear enough to be heard afar off. "Moses pleads, exhorts, wrestles with men, that they may be wise and good; there is nothing wanting that is suggestive of ripeness of experience, of depth and genuineness of sympathy. He becomes shepherd again, only now men and women and children, more wayward than any heathen, constitute his multitudinous and most trying flock. Read Deuteronomy immediately after Exodus, and mark the growth of the man; how his voice is softened, though the fire of his eye is not dimmed; how his tears are multiplied; how intense is his pastoral solicitude for the salvation of Israel."—Joseph Parker. Days ... prolonged—Compare chapters 8: 1; 30: 16; 5: 16. The person who wastes his life in sin does not live his allotted time. 3. Increase mightily.—Moses saw a great future for them if they obeyed God. 4. God is one Lord.—Here is the cornerstone of the Hebrew faith. Jehovah is one. This great truth stood opposed to all the idolatrous religions of the nations around them, against which Moses warned them so earnestly. (vs. 14, 5). Thou them so earnestly.—This comprehensive requirement God calls the first and great commandment. And by its side he places the requirement to love our neighbors as ourselves (Lev. 19: 18). On these two hang all the law and the prophets. Compare Matt. 22: 37-40; Mark 12: 29-31; Luke 10: 27. The whole significance of the scriptures as a rule of life is embodied in these requirements.—Lindsay. Without love God himself becomes but a distant and infinite ideal. Love does not reason; love speaks its own language, finds its own prayers, creates its own songs, and sets them to its own music. Children can love where they cannot understand. Love passes straight through the zone of reason and ascends to the heaven where it is seated in the heart of God.—Heart ... the heart of God.—We may understand this as a command to devote all our powers to God. The heart is man's inner nature and is the seat of the affections, the desires, the motives and the will. It includes "the intellectual, emotional and moral faculties." It is "the centre of all moral activity." The soul is "the personality, the individual existence." The might is "the sum of the energies" of both body and mind. "He that hath this love in his heart has the fountain and source of all virtue."—Lindsay. What the fountain is to a watch, what the soul is to a stream, what the soul is to the body, what the two olive trees of Zechariah's vision were to the lamps they fed. It will express itself in love to man.—Peloubet. II. The duty of teaching God's word to the children (vs. 6-9). 6. These words.—Beginning with chapter 5. In this heart.—Compare Jer. 31: 33. These words were to be understood, loved and obeyed. 7. Teach them.—In every possible way. In the home, in the Sunday school, through the public worship of God, through the child's own life. Children need to be taught and trained. To neglect either teaching or training is detrimental. The child is undeveloped—training is the art of promoting growth. The child is ignorant—the art of furnishing the mind with the knowledge of things. Talk of them.—Not lecture upon them, simply talk. The words of God are to become part of our life, to mingle with our breath.—Parker. The atmosphere of the home, the great effect on the life of the child. Good training and a family religion are the foundation of a strong Christian character. 8. Bind them, etc.—The Jews applied this injunction literally. The so-called phylacteries are leather boxes with four compartments, in which are put four portions of the law, written on parchment. These were bound to the forehead and arm by long leather straps. "But the real meaning of this command is that God's law should be in every deed of the hand, in the sight of the eye, in the plans of the heart."—Write them.—The Jews take this literally. "Since writings were rare and costly, few could possess copies of the law, or read them if they did possess them; this command kept the truths of God ever before the eyes of the people."—Lindsay. 9. Write them.—The Jews should be ruled in harmony with the law of God. III. Warnings against idolatry (vs. 10-15). 10, 11. Which He sware.—God had solemnly promised to bring them into Canaan. To Abraham—Gen. 13, 14-17; 15, 5; 18, 18; 22, 17, 18. To Isaac—Gen. 28, 25, 24. To Jacob—Gen. 28, 14. Build not.—The Israelites were about to leave their tents for the homes of the Canaanites, who because of their excessive wickedness had forfeited all right to them. In these verses we have "a picture of advancing civilization." We are constantly appropriating to our own use that which has been produced by the hard fought battles and the laborious efforts of those who have sown the seed. Beware lest thou forget the Lord.—They will be in great danger because of their prosperity. "Ever let men hear this word of caution—'beware!' When the physician is unknown at the door—then beware!" When house is added to house and land to land, beware of Park. Beware lest thou forget the Lord—forget His holy day, forget His promises, forget His holy day, forget His worship, forget to render Him the service of thy hands and forget to give Him of the substance. Beware lest thou forget the Lord—fulness of God have sipped the spiritual life from many souls. When men become satisfied with earthly blessings, it is difficult for the soul to urge its way to heaven. Which brought thee—It would be profitable for them to recall their former condition in life, and their wonderful deliverance from heathen bondage. A. C. M.

THE TRAGEDY AT WIARTON.

Inquest into the Murder There of Philip Gilbert.

Woman Thomas Discharged and Then Re-Arrested.

Mob Pelted Women With Stones and Rotten Eggs.

Warton despatch: As already reported, Philip Gilbert, an old and well known citizen, was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. Thomas, one of a pair of disolute women who were housed in a tent in a suburb known as Voganville. The section in question has long been troubled with houses of a questionable character, and Mrs. Thomas was warned away from there more than once. She always returned, however, and when she came back last week it is said Gilbert organized a gang of men and boys to raid the tent where she resided. The tent was pulled down by a mob estimated at from twenty-five to fifty men and boys, some with blackened faces. The two women were pelted with stones and rotten eggs, and it is said Gilbert struck Mrs. Thomas. However, the woman fired several shots in the air to frighten the raiders away, but the last shot struck Gilbert and death followed almost instantaneously.

Blame the Authorities. The Town Hall, Warton, was packed by hundreds of people to-night to listen to the coroner's inquest on Philip Gilbert. County Crown Attorney Dixon, of Walkerton, was on hand to press the prosecution, and Mr. A. G. Mackay, Owen Sound, represented the woman under arrest. On every hand there was a disposition to severely censure the authorities for their laxity in dealing with the women of ill-repute. Agnes Thomas is an old and familiar name in these parts. Two years ago she located on Four Mile Point, in the township of Keppel, on the shores of Colpoys Bay, and proved herself almost invariably a trouble maker. She pitched her tent on the marine allotment and defied removal. The authorities of Keppel were remiss in their duties, and at last the Mayor of Warton and the Police Magistrate practically drove them out by a game of bluff. The matter at all the two women then went to Albenbarre, but the authorities in that township got after them and forced them to make tracks in double-quick time. Since that time the women have been here off and on. They were here early in the spring, when they took their traps to Southampton, where Col. Belcher forced them to make a hasty exit. Last Friday night they returned and pitched their tent in the outskirts of the North Ward, and at within twenty-four hours life there became intolerable for the residents. They wanted them out of that. So far the law has been inoperative. Upon three occasions charges had been laid against women of this class, and the cases tried before the Police Magistrate, who dismissed them each time on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Planned the Raid. The dead man, Philip Gilbert, was one man who had laid a complaint, and to no effect. He felt something had to be done. So on Tuesday evening he headed about a dozen men who determined that they would make a raid upon the tent and drive the undesirable women from the town. The raid was made with apparent wildness, the tent ropes were cut and the tent dragged away. Stones were thrown, and the women were pelted with eggs, and when they found, which gave evidence that force was intended. Agnes Thomas came out and warned the men to keep away, stating that she would shoot. Then to give effect to her warning, she fired several shots in the air. Just then some one struck her arm with a club. She was on the point of discharging her revolver again, but the man who threw it upon her, and the next bullet went through Gilbert's heart. The body of the unfortunate man was taken to a house near by and Dr. Fisher summoned, but the man was dead long before he arrived. The Mayor, who was at a Masonic meeting, heard of the shooting, and he then swooped in a large number of special constables and the arrest was immediately made.

All day the body of Philip Gilbert lay in the room of the local undertaker, and the women were in the lockup. The Inquest Begun. A post-mortem examination was held during the day, which did not bring out anything new, and the coroner began his inquest in the afternoon, but soon adjourned till the evening, in order that counsel might be present. At the inquest, Andy Hasling, a day laborer, who resides in the North Ward, stated that he heard shots and was near the tent when the last discharge of the revolver was made. He stated that there were between thirty and forty among the raiders, and that some had their faces blackened.

Robert Lancaster, into whose house the body was taken, carried by four men, unfortunately appeared to know very little, and knows none of the people there, though he has lived among them all his life. His evidence did not amount to much. Dr. Albert Fisher was called, and made his report upon his post-mortem examination. He stated that the wound corresponded to what might be made from a bullet of a small revolver, of, say, 32 calibre. The bullet, it appeared, went into the right lung, where he found it imbedded, and he laid it upon a table. From the nature of the wound he did not think that Gilbert had lived more than a minute, because a large blood vessel had been burst. He stated that the wound showed that the man had been in a stooping position when the shot was fired, but in answer to the defendant's counsel he admitted that if the arm of the one discharging the revolver had been lowered anyway it

might account for the downward tendency of the bullet.

The Prisoner's Statement. Chief Hull, who made the arrest, stated that Agnes Thomas wanted to know why she was arrested. The Chief informed her, "For killing Philip Gilbert," whereupon she replied, "Surely to goodness I did not shoot anybody." She begged to be taken over to where Gilbert was, so that she would be convinced that he was shot. He took her to the street, where he met the Mayor, who gave instructions that she should not be taken in where Gilbert was. She told the chief that she had only shot to scare them, so they would quit tearing the tent down, and that the last time she fired someone had struck her on the arm and knocked her arm down. He then asked her the revolver which she had taken from the prisoner, which contained five chambers, and all of which were empty. The chief said that the woman had told him that when the men came she went out and asked what the men wanted, but instead of answering her, they shot her down. She simply shot in the air to scare them away.

Mrs. Lamont's Account. Mrs. Stella Lamont, the associate of Agnes Thomas, was then called, and stated that her home was in London. They had arrived here last Friday night on Tuesday afternoon, and she stated that there would be a crowd there that night to tear the tent down. She told the story to Mrs. Thomas, who advised her to get a revolver, as she had, to protect herself and her property, and if she would fire in the air a few times the crowd would disperse. She stated that at 9:30 p. m., there must have been about fifty men, some with faces blackened, standing on the road in front of the tent. Mrs. Thomas, who went out, asked them what they wanted. They did not reply, but some one of the crowd said, "Bring out the money, or we are out of here." Gilbert led the raiders, who ran into the tent, cut the guy ropes, pulled the tent down, upset the furniture; then she ran towards the road. She just got on the road when a number of men came from a house on the opposite side of the road, and three eggs and stones at her, one stone hitting her on the back. She went to a creek to wash her face, when the shots were fired, and upon returning found Mrs. Thomas lying on the bed crying. In a few minutes the chief came and placed them under arrest. She told a weighty story, and it was evident that her impression upon the jury was decidedly in their favor.

The Crown Attorney and Counsel A. G. Mackay both addressed the jury for a few minutes, the latter emphatically maintaining that the shooting had been justified and that there had been no premeditated intention, and that the killing of Gilbert was accidental. Verdict of the Jury. The jury retired and brought in a verdict that the said Philip Gilbert came to his death at Warton on the 20th day of August from a pistol shot wound and the jury are of the opinion that the bullet came from a revolver fired by the hand of Agnes Thomas. Mr. Mackay contended that the verdict was no finding against Mrs. Thomas. The jury had not found unlawful shooting, and therefore the prisoner was at large. The coroner, after further argument, refused to issue a warrant, and Mrs. Thomas was discharged, but subsequently arrested under a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate.

Philip Gilbert was a man of sixty years of age, and was English by birth, had served a number of years as a constable, and was a member of the police in Warton for twenty years. He was unmarried, was an honest, law-abiding citizen, and every man in Warton regrets his untimely end.

CHOKED INDIAN.

ROLLING RIVER SQUAW CONFESSES KILLING HUSBAND.

Man Had Come Home With Whiskey, Wife Hid It and the Husband Threatened to Kill Her—She Acted in Self-Defence.

Minneapolis, Man, Aug. 26.—Several weeks ago an Indian, John Assinwasiss by name, disappeared mysteriously from the Rolling River reserve, and foul play was suspected, as indicated in despatches to the east at the time. The mystery has been cleared up by the arrest of his squaw, charged with murdering him. The squaw when arrested made a pathetic confession to killing her husband in a struggle. She said she brought home to the tepee two large bottles of whiskey. She hid them from him, and he threatened to kill her if she did not give them up. He chased her. She laid down her child, threw him down and choked him, not intending to kill him, but he died shortly afterwards. Early in the morning she dragged the corpse to a big knoll nearby, wrapped it in a blanket and buried it, putting her husband's drinking cup in the grave. It appears that there was another Indian camp near by, but the men were so much under the influence of liquor that they did not know anything about what had happened. The squaw was committed for trial by the Shoal Lake Magistrate to-day.

STEEL-MAKING IN B. C.

Great Plant to be Established by Aid of British Capital.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 26.—J. T. Shadforth, organizer, Newcastle-Tyne, and the organizers of the North Pacific Iron & Steel Corporation, is here arranging for the amalgamation of the coal and iron interests preparatory to the erection of a modern steel works. It will be a steel plant of all grades, including steel rails and ship plate, with a big ship-building plant. The initial capital will be raised in British Columbia and a greater amount in Manchester and London. The company will be registered for fifteen million, of which two million will be raised in Vancouver. All the raw material is now found in British Columbia. The value and extent of the iron ores of the coast is only lately being fully realized.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market since Tuesday, as reported by the market, were 200 head of calves, 1,237 cattle, 1,237 hogs, 2,050 sheep and lambs, and 24 calves. The quality of fat cattle was no better, but worse. The market is being flooded with half-fat steers, many of which weigh around 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each. Trade was dull for all cattle except a few of the best, so dull that several lots were left unsold. More good fat cattle would have sold, but drovers say they are hard to find. Prices are lower, and it looks as though \$5 would be the top price for choice exporters. Exporters—None of choice heavy weights were on sale. One load weighing 1,200 lbs. was on sale. Feeder cows, sold at \$1.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Butchers'—Butchers' cattle sold at lower prices than at any market this season, but the general run of the cattle was of the poorest quality. A few picked lots sold from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. The heifer price; medium cattle and good cows sold at \$1.50 to \$4.00; fair cows, \$2 to \$3.25; cows, \$1 to \$1.50. Feeders and stockers—A few loads were offered, which were generally of common to medium quality. Common stockers, 500 lbs. each, sold at \$2 to \$2.25; some light feeders, 800 lbs. each, sold at \$2.50, and one load of 1,000 lb. feeders sold at \$2.15 to \$3.50 per cwt. Milkers and springers—The bulk of the best cows sold around \$20; some few reached the \$50 mark, and one \$57. Some inferior cows were reported at \$25, and some did not sell at all. Veal Calves—Trade remains steady for veal of good quality, with a good demand. Prices ranged from \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt., with the bulk selling from \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Sheep and lambs—There was, as usual, a good demand for sheep and lambs. Fat sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few selected lots at a little more money. Hogs—There was not a large run of hogs, but did not stop a drop in price. Mr. Harris quoted selects at \$6.50, and lights and huts at \$2.25 per cwt.

CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston—The Frontenac Cheese Board was held this afternoon. There were 600 lbs. of 47 colored, all of which, except thirty, were sold at 11 1/2c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Twenty-five loads of new hay received to-day sold between \$16 and \$17. Great reeds were the best of Fall wheat, at 90c, and the first load for the season of new oats, which sold at 90c.

Do, red, bush, ... \$0.90 \$0.91 Do, white, bush, ... \$0.88 \$0.89 Do, spring, bush, ... \$0.82 \$0.83 Do, clover, bush, ... \$0.50 \$0.51 Oats, bush, ... \$0.50 \$0.51 Barley, bush, ... \$0.75 \$0.76 Peas, bush, ... \$1.00 \$1.01 Hay, old, ton, ... \$15.00 \$15.50 Hay, new, ton, ... \$12.50 \$13.00 Dressed hogs, ... \$9.00 \$9.50 Eggs, per dozen, ... \$0.17 \$0.22 Butter, dairy, ... \$0.23 \$0.24 Do, creamery, ... \$0.19 \$0.24 Fowl, lb., ... \$0.10 \$0.14 Turkeys, Spring, lb., ... \$0.12 \$0.15 Ducks, lb., ... \$0.12 \$0.15 Chickens, new, bush, ... \$0.75 \$0.80 Beef, hindquarters, ... \$2.00 \$2.00 Do, forequarters, ... \$1.50 \$1.50 Do, choice, carcass, ... \$7.50 \$7.50 Do, medium, carcass, ... \$6.00 \$6.00 Mutton, per cwt., ... \$10.00 \$10.00 Lamb, per cwt., ... \$13.00 \$13.00

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Following are the closing quotations on futures for wheat to-day: Wheat—Aug. 21 1/2c bid, Sept. 21 3/4c bid, Oct. 23c bid.

FLOUR PRICES. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.50 to \$5, Toronto, Ontario, 50c less, patent, \$3.25 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5; second patent, \$4.00; strobus brands, \$4.40.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Montreal—About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 400 milch cows, 200 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, and 400 fat hogs were offered for sale at the market to-day. There was a fair attendance of butchers, but trade was dull and the prices of all kinds and qualities of live stock, excepting milch cows, had a downward tendency. Prime cattle sold at \$5 to \$6 1/2c per pound; pretty good steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; common steers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per pound, while the small, hard-looking bulls sold at 1 1/2 to 2c per lb. Milch cows sold at \$5 to \$6 1/2c; calves at from \$2.50 to \$10 each; sheep at about 4 1/2c per lb. and the lambs at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 9 1/2c to near 10c per pound.

CANADIAN APPLE TRADE. London.—Official figures of the apple trade show that Canada sent 3,000,000 bushels, three-quarters of a million less than American merchants, but Canadian realized better prices.

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal—General business continues to move along well. The demand for wholesale stocks is heavy and big shipments are going forward. In this connection the prospect for a heavy fall business is being well borne out. The whole country is reflecting the optimistic tone to which Western Canada is being encouraged by generally excellent crop conditions. The stringency in money continues as bad as ever. Canadian securities have been seriously affected by this factor and by the declines in New York. Collections are generally fair, and where renewals are granted it is at considerably higher figures than have ruled for some years. The dry goods men report that fall and winter goods are going out well. The grocery trade is beginning to show a better tone after the holiday season. Fairly good shipments are being made and values generally held firm. A good business is being done in all lines of hardware. The railways still find difficulty in obtaining desired supplies and values are firm. The business in small goods is also heavy.

Toronto—There is now rather more activity in general trade here. Wholesale men are busy sending out fall lines, and they report that an unusually heavy business is being done. The total volume is said to be even heavier than that of last year. Crop prospects are looking well in all directions. Money is very tight and firm and relief in the connection seems to be as far off as ever. Other branches of wholesale trade report a good, reasonable demand for all lines, and in almost every direction prices may be said to show marked firmness.

Winnipeg—A fairly good volume of business is moving here at the present moment. At this season of the year there is always a quiet tone to the ordering, but shipments are being made and heavy lines are arriving from the east. In dry goods there arrivals are slow, but it is hoped that everything required will be on hand before the opening of the season. The crop outlook is generally very encouraging. The wheat looks well and harvesting is drawing near. The total crop is expected to prove fairly close to last year's figures. Should it go behind somewhat, higher prices for grain will offset the shortage.

Vancouver and Victoria—Excellent business is moving in all lines here and along the coast. The retail trade is quite brisk, and wholesalers report a very active demand for all lines. The lumbering and mining industries continue exceedingly active and the call for supplies is heavy. Collections are good. The shipping trade shows steady expansion, the season so far having been an excellent one.

Quebec—Trade reports are usually satisfactory, and while considerable rain has fallen in the eastern section of the province during the past fortnight, crop reports to hand are satisfactory and there is every indication for a very fair harvest.

Hamilton—The volume of fall business is now good. Shipments of all lines are going forward and orders continue to promise a heavy business. Local retail trade is brisk. Harvesting is about beginning and crops are looking well. Collections are good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

Ottawa—There has been little change in the situation here. Wholesale and retail stocks are moving fairly well and collections are fair to good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

London—There is generally a good tone to trade here. The volume of business will hold moderate until after the close of the holiday season. Retail trade is fair and collections are generally satisfactory. Local industries are busily engaged.

Ottawa—There has been little change in the situation here. Wholesale and retail stocks are moving fairly well and collections are fair to good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

Denkirk, Aug. 26.—The following very gratifying letter was received to-day by Michael Summers of Denkirk, engineer of a passenger train on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad, Warren, Pa., Aug. 20, 1907.

Please accept my thanks for stopping your train yesterday in time for me to escape a serious injury if not death. Had you been as careless as I my family might have been having a funeral to-morrow. I did not realize what had happened until it was all over.

Gratefully yours, Sam O. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, an elderly man, was in company with a gray-haired woman walking along the tracks from one crossing to another with their backs toward the train of which Mr. Summers was engineer, and being somewhat hard of hearing, were not aware of the approaching train. The engineer whistled and rang the bell without any success in alarming the two persons. He put on the emergency brakes and succeeded in bringing his train to a stop within four feet of the man and woman, who knew nothing of their danger until they were saved.

DELLA FOX.

The Comedienne Ill and May Neer Act Again.

New York, Aug. 26.—According to a despatch from Pittsburgh, Della Fox, the comedienne, is seriously ill at the Hotel Lincoln.

Last night Dr. Samuel Milligan, who is attending her, declared that she may never appear behind the footlights again. Miss Fox is suffering from appendicitis and peritonitis, and yesterday evening was forced to cancel her engagement at the Grand Opera House, where she opened Monday night. All of her future engagements have been cancelled.

COLONIES ARE YOUNG.

Britain Not Called to Follow Their Social Experiments.

London, Aug. 26.—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury, by unsuccessfully opposing the second reading of the marriage of a deceased wife's sister bill, said the colonies, young and eager for home life in sparse populations, were subject to conditions other than our own. They made experiments, unsuccessfully, in social, educational and fiscal legislation, and he urged that the colonies be not called to follow. The legislation of the colonies in relaxation of the ancient marriage law was very recent, and it was too soon to argue from their experience of the nature and working of the change. He heard, surprisingly, from those who were declining, rightly, he thought, to be led by the colonies in the path of fiscal change, the argument that it was the mother country's duty to follow them in a matter intimately affecting social domestic life.

GOLD AT COBALT.

Report of Rich Discovery There by Two Swedes.

Cobalt, Aug. 26.—The camp is agog with the report of a very rich gold find near Night Hawk Lake, a large sheet of water west and slightly south of Abitibi Lake. It is stated that two Swedes have found a vein of gold-bearing rock 130 feet across, and have already traced it two miles. Lurid stories are told of its wealth. McDougall's Chute will be the starting point from which the stream of prospectors will set out for the new field, it being about eighteen miles from their objective point. The small settlement there is almost deserted, the inhabitants having migrated to the new gold fields bag and baggage. Prospecting syndicates all along the line are sending out men to investigate.

NEUTRALITY OF NORWAY.

It Will Be Guaranteed by Germany and Russia.

London, Aug. 26.—It was learned in diplomatic circles to-day that one of the principal questions discussed by Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas during their meeting at Swinemunde was the neutrality of Norway. An agreement was reached under which Germany and Russia undertake to regard Norway as neutral territory. This is in accordance with the desire of Great Britain, which has been supporting Norway's endeavor to secure guarantees in this direction. Emperor William also intimated that Germany would not seek to thwart the policy of Russia in carrying out her

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NEUTRALITY OF NORWAY.

It Will Be Guaranteed by Germany and Russia.

London, Aug. 26.—It was learned in diplomatic circles to-day that one of the principal questions discussed by Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas during their meeting at Swinemunde was the neutrality of Norway. An agreement was reached under which Germany and Russia undertake to regard Norway as neutral territory. This is in accordance with the desire of Great Britain, which has been supporting Norway's endeavor to secure guarantees in this direction. Emperor William also intimated that Germany would not seek to thwart the policy of Russia in carrying out her

business is moving in all lines here and along the coast. The retail trade is quite brisk, and wholesalers report a very active demand for all lines. The lumbering and mining industries continue exceedingly active and the call for supplies is heavy. Collections are good. The shipping trade shows steady expansion, the season so far having been an excellent one.

Quebec—Trade reports are usually satisfactory, and while considerable rain has fallen in the eastern section of the province during the past fortnight, crop reports to hand are satisfactory and there is every indication for a very fair harvest.

Hamilton—The volume of fall business is now good. Shipments of all lines are going forward and orders continue to promise a heavy business. Local retail trade is brisk. Harvesting is about beginning and crops are looking well. Collections are good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

Ottawa—There has been little change in the situation here. Wholesale and retail stocks are moving fairly well and collections are fair to good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

London—There is generally a good tone to trade here. The volume of business will hold moderate until after the close of the holiday season. Retail trade is fair and collections are generally satisfactory. Local industries are busily engaged.

Ottawa—There has been little change in the situation here. Wholesale and retail stocks are moving fairly well and collections are fair to good. The outlook continues to favor an excellent fall business.

Denkirk, Aug. 26.—The following very gratifying letter was received to-day by Michael Summers of Denkirk, engineer of a passenger train on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad, Warren, Pa., Aug. 20, 1907.

Please accept my thanks for stopping your train yesterday in time for me to escape a serious injury if not death. Had you been as careless as I my family might have been having a funeral to-morrow. I did not realize what had happened until it was all over.

Gratefully yours, Sam O. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, an elderly man, was in company with a gray-haired woman walking along the tracks from one crossing to another with their backs toward the train of which Mr. Summers was engineer, and being somewhat hard of hearing, were not aware of the approaching train. The engineer whistled and rang the bell without any success in alarming the two persons. He put on the emergency brakes and succeeded in bringing his train to a stop within four feet of the man and woman, who knew nothing of their danger until they were saved.

DELLA FOX.

The Comedienne Ill and May Neer Act Again.

New York, Aug. 26.—According to a despatch from Pittsburgh, Della Fox, the comedienne, is seriously ill at the Hotel Lincoln.

Last night Dr. Samuel Milligan, who is attending her, declared that she may never appear behind the footlights again. Miss Fox is suffering from appendicitis and peritonitis, and yesterday evening was forced to cancel her engagement at the Grand Opera House, where she opened Monday night. All of her future engagements have been cancelled.

COLONIES ARE YOUNG.

Britain Not Called to Follow Their Social Experiments.

London, Aug. 26.—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury, by unsuccessfully opposing the second reading of the marriage of a deceased wife's sister bill, said the colonies, young and eager for home life in sparse populations, were subject to conditions other than our own. They made experiments, unsuccessfully, in social, educational and fiscal legislation, and he urged that the colonies be not called to follow. The legislation of the colonies in relaxation of the ancient marriage law was very recent, and it was too soon to argue from their experience of the nature and working of the change. He heard, surprisingly, from those who were declining, rightly, he thought, to be led by the colonies in the path of fiscal change, the argument that it was the mother country's duty to follow them in a matter intimately affecting social domestic life.

GOLD