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Paul's Instructions to the Thessalsnians.—I Thess. 5: 12-24.

Commentary.-I. Christ's second coming (vs. 1-11). The first part of this apter stands in close connection with the last six verses of chapter 4. The two paragraphs touch upon two different aspects of our Lord's coming, viewed first as it concerns departed Christians, 24. 23. God of peace—"Peace is the sum and then in its relation to men living of all spiritual blessings that man re-

upon the earth. The former passage supplies comfort respecting the dead in Christ; the latter enjoins watchfulness and preparedness upon the living .- Findlay. Paul's teaching concerning the re-turn of the Lord Jesus from heaven very deeply impressed the Thessalonians. but his views were greatly misunder. stood. The day of the Lord's coming (v. 2) no doubt "includes not only His coming at the end of the world, but all the special manifestations of that coming, as at the day of death and the destruction of Jerusalem (see Matt. 24)." There is a great difference of opinion in the church as to the time of the second II. Rules for the sanctified life (vs.

12-22). 12. To know them, etc.—We see from this that at this early date in the history of the church there was a ministerial order, and the clergy were charged with specific duties and authority. It is the duty of the minister to 'labor." to manage the affairs of the church, and to God, and the soul as the seat of the af-"admonish." On the other hand, due sonsideration should be shown him by the church. They should esteem and

13. For their work's sake-The true minister is an ambassador of heaven. He deals with spiritual and eternal verities and is directly responsible to God for his faithfulness. His is a high and exalted calling. 14. Brethren—This exhortation applies to ministers and laymen alike. Admonish the disorderly (R. V.)-Warn those disorderly persons (II. Thess. 3, 6-12) who would not work and vet expected to be maintained; also those insubordinate as to church discipline. Feebleminded-"Fainthearted."-.R V. Literally, small-souled. The weak-

A man may be weak in his judgment of

in his character. There may be a lack of information or a lack of capacity to understand the truth. Such people need the assistance of those who are strong. We can "support" others with (1) our sympathy, (2) our prayers, (3) our example and (4) our counsel. Be patient —"Longsuffering."—R. V. See Col. 1, 11. We all need patience shown us by others, and we should all show patience to others. Longsuffering is a mark of Christian grace. "Charity suffereth long" (L. Cor. 13, 4). It is an attribute of God, and we should remember His patience toward us and strive to imitate his longsuffering and kindness. 15. See that none, etc.-Some one has said.

"Evil for evil is beast-like; evil for good is devil-like; good for good is manlike; good for evil is godlike." Retaliation rays a weak, ignoble and cruel dis-position. "He is below himself who is his forgiveness and love, of constant that the country should have to purnot above an injury." "Small souls communion with him, of the abiding chase largely of foreign meats to feed alone hold grudges." But ever follow, presence and ministrations of the Spirit its people. etc.—The Trus Christian always renders and in the certainty of a heavenly in good for evil. The line of conduct here heritance. These are sources of joy which putlined is to be pursued both within | if the Christian so will, nothing in the and without the church. No follower of Christ will intentionally harm any man.

ceasing. Paul had learned the secret ing," in describing his condition.
that "in sorrow endured for Christ's II. Praying. "Pray without ceasing" sake there is hidden a new spring of See Rom. 5: 3-5; 2 Cor. 12: 10; and the words of Christ in Matt. 5: 10-12. To rejoice is not only a duty, but a privilege. The Christian has the fountain of joy within him. 17. Pray-True prayer springs from the heart. It includes (1) an acknowledgment of God. (2) thankfulness, (3) confession. (4) enteaty. It is our duty to pray because (1) it is commanded, (2) because it tends to impress us with a sense of our dependence upon God, (3) because it is the means by which we commune with God. (4) because it is made the condition of our receiving from God. Prevailing prayer (1) springs from a sense of real need, (2) is earnest, (3) is humble, (4) is importunate, (5) is of-fered for specific blessings, (6) pleads have to do, the more I can pray." "In-fered for specific blessings, (6) pleads have to do, the more I can pray." "In-fered for specific blessings, (6) pleads have to do, the more I can pray." "Inthe promises and rests in them as the ground of all faith. Without ceasing -This does not mean that we should be constantly on our knees in prayer, although it is safe to assert that only few spend as much time on their knees before God as they ought, but it does mean that we should always have

18. Give thanks—Even in prosecution we should thank God that we are considered worthy to suffer for Christ. "Prayer and thanksgiving are the two wings of the soul by which it rises up-ward to God."—Findlay. Will of God -It is the will of God that his people should be a rejoicing, praying, grateful copley Concerning you-You Thessalonian brethren, persecuted, afflicted and tempted to discouragement, are especially called upon to engage in these spiritual exercises. 19. Quench not-Since the Spirit may be quenched he is a fire, as appeared on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 3). The emblem sets forth the sudden and vehement activities of the Holy Spirit, with his gifts of warmth for the heart and light for the mind, and his power to kindle the human spirit .- Cam. Bib. "The gift of the Spirit was then existing, deep and powerful, in the young Thessalonian church," and they were here commanded not to forbid those who spoke under divine inspiration. But the command is universai. Whatever hinders the work of the Spirit in ourselves or others is

the spirit of prayer and live in an at-

mosphere of prayer.

here forbidden. The Spirit is quenched by depreciation, neglect or sin.

20. Prophesyings—This may mean inspired teaching (1 Cor. 12; 6), science" (1 Tim. 3. 9). or predicting the future. Prophesying was "despised" by some as being be-neath the gift of tongues, but Paul held It to be the best gift (1 Cor. 14; 1), because the most profitable and edifying. 21. Prove—On the other hand, do not secept as genuine all that may claim small boy carrying a lot of newspapers to be genuine. It is your duty to probe, under his arm, was moved to pity. test, try all such manifestations and pplication. We are to discern between "I can't read."

truth and error, and sift the chaff from the wheat. Hold fast-We should never allow the good to slip from us. "Buy the truth and sell it not." To do this will take a strong effort on our part. 22. Abstain-Not only hold fast the good, but abstain from and renounce the evil which may have been detected as a result of proving all things. All appearance—"Every form."—R. V. The Autherized Version here is misleading; the Revised Version is much better. This must not be interpreted so as to mean that we are to abstain from all that "looks like" evil in the eyes of others, for that in many cases might be impossible; but abstain from "every form"-

every species-of evil. III. Sanctification promised (vs. 23, ceives and experiences." The apostle prays that the God of peace might sanctify them wholly. The Thessalonian Christians weer truly regenerated; they had had a genuine conversion (see chap. 1), and yet they had need of a deeper, a higher experience. Sanctify you wholly-The work of sanctification was begur in conversation, and now it was their privilege to be made completeto be sanctified wholly. Sanctification Consecration to God-the setting apart from a common to a holy use. 3. The act of process of making holy. 4. The result of this process—the state of one who is made holy. Spirit soul body. That is, the whole man. "It is not necessary to regard spirit and soul and body as three distinct logical divisions of man's nature."-Cam. Bib. But if it seems desirable to distinguish bemust be regarded as the highest part of given as follows: man, by which alone man possesses intelligence and is enabled to apprehenr fections, passions and appetites. "Yet we are to conceive of them as one indivisible and spiritual being, called also the mind and the heart, but usually de-

and Peter in Acts 15; 9 tells how the purified "by faith." Before the apostle will also probably be seen in decreased concludes the epistle he asks the prayers of the church. Paul frequently made of his gifts and his office, felt his dependence on the prayers of the brethrer, how much more should we.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

(Christian Living.) I. Rejoicing. "Rejoice alway" (v. 16). Can one rejoice who has suddenly fallen from affluence to penury, or who is in great bodily affliction, or is unjustly accused and persecuted, or is bereaved of loved ones dearer than life, or sees his children ruined by crime and his family disgraced by their arrest, conviction and punishment? Yes, such an one can rejoice, because the Christian's peace and joy do not depend upon worldly circumstances, or anything physical or temporal. The ground of rejoicing is not in any earthly condition or event. but in that which cannot be in any way affected or impaired thereby. His joy world can impair or take away, even The Hennery Should Have a Souththough he may be so sorely afflicted 16. Rejoice always (R. V.)—He who that he can fittingly use Paul's parawould always rejoice must pray without dox, "As sorrowful, yet always rejoic-

> (v. 17). What breathing is to the phy sical, praying is to the spiritual. As we can breathe unconsciously, we can lift up the spirit to God silently and unconsciously. Several ministers met to discuss certain topics; among others, "is it possible to pray without ceasing?" After discussion, one of the number was appointed to read an essay upon it at the next monthly meeting; which being overheard by a servant, she exclaimed: "What, a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text! It is one of the easiest in the Bible." "Well, well," said an old minister, "Mary, what can you say about it? Let us know how you understand it. Can you pray all the time, when you have so many things to do?" "Why. sir, the more I it is, for most people think otherwise." "Well, sir," said the girl, "when I first | whihe should always front the south | Twice a day, rain or shine, the cow has open my eyes in the morning I pray, may be wide open if necessary. Lord, open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin work I pray that I may have strength equal to my day: when I begin to kindle up the fire I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house I pray that my heart may be cleansed from all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast I and the sincere milk of the world; and as I am busy with the little children I look up to God as my Father and pray be his child-and so on all day; everyfor prayer." "Enough," cried the old

and prudent. Go on, Mary, pray without ceasing; and as for us, my brethern, let us bless the Lord for this exposition. III. Continuing. "Hold fast that which is good" (v 21). "Hold fast" is a special word for these last days. "Hold fast the form of sound words" (2 Tim. 1. 13).

"Holding faith and a good conscience" (1 Tim. 1. 19). "Hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end" (Heb. 3. 6). "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering" (Heb. 10. 23). "Holding the mystery of the faith in a pure con-

IMMUNE.

(Youth's Companion.) A kind old gentleman, seeing a very

"Don't all those papers make you "hold fast" only the good. But the ex-hortation here is capable of the widest "Nope," the mite cheerfully replied.



A LIVE STOCK RECORD.

(Montreal Gazette.) The effect on farm live stock of a dry summer and fall is illustrated in the June bulletin of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In 1908, as in 1907, the rainfall was under the average. As a consequence the pastures suffered, fodder became scarce, and farmers sold-off for killing such stock as they felt they could not profitably keep for feeding. The following table shows the result. It gives the estimated number of farm live stock in Canada, aside from British Columbia, in the summers of 1909 and 1908:

Horses 2,132.489 2.119,165 Milch cows 2,849,306 2.917,745 Other horned cattle 4,384,779 4.629,836 Sheep 2,705,390 2,831,404 Swine 2,912,509 3.369,858 With a considerable increase in the

number of farms it was to have been expected that there would have been an increase in the stock which farmers find it profitable to keep. There was such an increase in the case of horses, which numbered 14,324 more this summer than they did last, the growth, however, being largely in the west, and being offset somewhat by losses in P. E. Island, New Brunswick and Ontario. The losses tween soul and spirit, then the spirit in other live stock were notable, and are

Milch cows... ... 68,440 Other horned cattle 345,057 Sheep ... 126,014 Swine 457,349 The losses have been chiefly in the

eastern provinces. Thus Ontario, besides 38,000 horses, lost over 41,000 signated as the soul." Be preserved, etc. milch cows, 144,000 other horned cattle, From this we see that this experience 86,000 sheep and 361,000 swine. In of entire sanctification is for this life. Quebec there were decreases of 28,000 24. Will do it—This settles the matter. milch cows, of 45,000 other horned The God who has faithfully called us cattle, of 30,000 sheep and of 81,000 to holiness is ready to make us holy, swine. As the population has probably been increasing, the facts noted experience was obtained by both Jews will help to account for the high and Gentiles. He says their hearts were prices of butchers' meat. The effect export of live stock, dairy products and hams and bacon. The matter has this request. If he, in all the strength its serious phases. Some of the losses seem also to be due to other than the weather conditions of a year. The raising of hogs, which had a steady expansion for quite a number of years, being often associated with the growth of the dairy industry, seems lately to have lost some of the favor in which it was held, and this is borne evidence to, it would appear, in a decline in the quality as well as a decrease in number. Sheep raising, also, seems to be a languishing branch of the animal industry. The situation both in regard to swine and sheep has been receiving the attention of those who are specially charged with the care of agricultural interests, as it should. It is neither of advantage to the farmer nor the country that there should be a decrease in the branch of the natural industry on which, in the end, the success of crop-growing largely depends

HEN HOUSE HINTS.

ern Exposure.

The hen house forvthe accommodation of thes mall domestic nock will | members of cow testing associations. not differ materially from tu... of the more ambitious poultry raiser, as the Ont., contains 17 cows, each one of which rule in large plants is toward the use gave over 35 pounds of butter fat. In of small or colony houses rather than another association not fifty miles away of large houses accommodating a large where the milk is paid for by fat connumber of fowle. The same require- tent one herd of 15 cows has only two ments which take for the comfort of the fewls at equally necessary in the home flow. A tight, warm house, well lighted and convenient in arrangement, so that the care of the flock may be comfortably attended to the most than the care of the flock may be comfortably attended to the most than the other head. flock may be comfortably attended to the month than the other herd. a pleasure.

three sides at least, though the fourth city.

front house, but I think the muslin profit? How many men milk eight front, modified to the extert of cov- times before they get one cent profit ering a portion of the window space from some cows? with him muslin, an e-cellent idea, as it allows the admission of air to the house at night without the addition of moisture, and on stormy days, when a south wind makes necessary Proprietor and Ten Poker Players at Watermelons..... 0 25 the closing of windows, the muslin opening admits a current of fresh air unattended with wind or moisture.

The location of the poultry house is desire to be fed with the hidden manna aware that this is sometimes arbitrary and several constables swooped down on owing to the restricted limits o fa city the private residence of Ed. Demers, or suburban lot. It is usually pos- butcher, corner of Bienville and Fronsible, however, to control the expos- tenac streets, gathering in the proprietor for the spirit of adoption, that I may | ure or location of the windows, which | and ten others whom they found playing thing I do furnishes me with a thought the building should, if possible, be raigned before Judge Leet to-day they protected on the north and on the all pleaded guilty, the proprietor being

break the force of the wind. Evergreens form one of the most successful means of protection. A tall grown of evergreens on the windward side of the hen house and parks makes the situation pleasant both summer and

PROFITABLE SHEEP FARMING. (Farmers' Advocate.)

If sheep husbandry was a profitable business in Canada fifty years ago, as there is good reason to believe it was, it is difficult to understand why this industry is so largely neglected as it is now in many districts of the older Pro-vinces, in which the number of sheep kept by farmers has for many years been steadily decreasing. The condi-tons, so far as one can see on the surface, are as suitable as ever for sheepraising. The climate has not changed, the foods necessary for successful feeding of sheep can be quite as plentifully grown, and prices for mutton and lambs are as high as ever, wool being the only product of the flock that has ruled low in price in recent years, and this is a crop yielded by no other class of farm stock. The common complaint or excuse that dogs make the industry unsafe has no more foundation than it had half a hundred years ago, when the rural popuation was, in many districts, much reater per mile than now, and when here were more dogs kept than now, because there was more need for them when wild animals were plentiful, and live stock was allowed to run at large.

An article in the Canadian Agriculturst, published in Toronto, sixty years ago, pointed out the profits of sheepfarming as an auxiliary to successful grain-growing in Ontario at that date. From the article referred to, we quote the following:

"At the present time there is, about five miles from the village of Bancroft. n Hastings county, a sheep farm, which the owner, Dr. Leavitt, has still, and which shows that the sheep industry is profitable, having developed into a thrivng business. It consists of 1,200 acres s nearly square, and encloses three small akes, which Dr. Leavitt has plentifully stocked with trout and black bass.

"The acquisition of so large a pro perty, it is stated, is the sequel to a chance investment in a flock of twenty ewes about twelve years ago. In November of that year, two settlers each took ten of the ewes, under an agree-ment to care for the mand return at the end of three years double the number. Other settlers asked for the same chance on similar terms, and then Dr. Leavitt began to buy and supply purebred sheep of the kind best suited to the locality. All this systematic breeding led up to the sheep farm. As the ndustry grew, the business became so extensive and important that a central point was required, where selections could be carefully made, where people could come, buy, sell or acquire flocks under Dr. Leavitt's carefully-developed system of breeding. It is not alone the new settlers, either, who take a flock to double in three years, but well-to-do

farmers also find the venture profitable. "By giving the necessary care, a farmer taking twenty sheep on this plan, finds it an easy matter to become the owner of forty ewes, besides returning forty to the owner at the expiration of three years. The scheme has been found to work well, and has done much to develop the sheep industry of the district, and might, no doubt, be profitably carried on in other places."

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office.

June records furnish some interesting contrasts in milk yield as reported by For instance, one herd at Hickson,

and the time spent among them prove In another herd the weight of milk from one cow is given as 14 pounds one To secure desirable results the morning, only 8 pounds the next evening, house need be neither expensive nor but 15 pounds the next morning; many ornamental, but it must be substan-tial and of sufficient size to accom-tions. These are quickly noted if the modate the number of fowls kept with wise dairyman is keeping a daily record room for expension, writes Ida D. of milk, the cause of such sudden drops deed! Well, Mary, do let us know how draft-proof, which means air-tight on keep each cow up to her maximum capa-

to be milked; why not make each milk-Personally I do not like the open- ing time bring in eight or nine cents

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

Montreal Fined.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Another gambling joint was raided by the police last night, of first importance, though I am when Chief Campeau, Captain Hebert should always front the south, and stud poker in a back room upstairs. Arminister "these things are revealed un-to babes, and often hid from the wise side of the prevailing winds by other fined \$50 and costs or one month and buildings or anything which will the others \$20 and costs each.





TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. The railways reported 70 carloads of live stock at the city market, consisting of 875 cattle, 1,164 hogs, 1,761 sheep and lambs, and 228 ealves.

The quality of cattle was much the same as has been on this market for the past two weeks. Trade was good, all offerings being

leaned up by noon. Prices were, if anything, a little firmer for the best butchers, as will be seen by sales given below.

Lambs and calves sold at lower quoations, while hogs were quoted by some of the dealers at steady at last week's Exporters-George Rowntree bought a ew medium exporters at \$5.25 to \$5.35. Butchers- George Rowntree bought

for the Harris Abattoir Co. 440 cattle

as follows: Butchers' steers and heifers at \$4 to \$5.20; cows, at \$2.25 to \$4.60; bulls at \$2.25 to \$4. Stockers and Feeders- Not many stockers or feeders were on sale, but prices ruled steady as follows: Feeders, 950 to 1.050 lbs. each, at \$3.85 to \$4.25; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., of good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.90; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.50; common eastern stockers, although few on sale,

Milkers and Springers-A few very good quality milkers and springers sold at \$45 to \$55 each; common at \$30 to \$37.50.

are not worth more than \$2.25 to \$2.60

Veal Calves- Trade in veal calves, especially those that have been out on grass, was slow selling at low prices, at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs-The run of sheep and lambs was reported by the railways to be 1,761. Sheep sold at steady prices, while lambs were easier. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

Hogs-Dealers were somewhat divided on quotations, but the majority reported that prices were unchanged as follows: \$8 f. o. b. cars at country points; \$8.25 fed and watered, and \$8.50 to \$8.65 off cars. H. P. Kennedy reports prices 10c per cwt. lower than hese quotations.

FARMERS' MARKET. The Grain Market continues very quiet, the farmers being busy harvest-

ing. Prices are purely nominal. Hay in good demand and firmer day, with sales of 20 loads at \$17 \$20 a ton for old, and at \$15 to \$16 for new. Straw is nominal at \$13 a ton for bundled.

Dressed hogs in limited offer and firm at \$11.25 for heavy, and at \$11.50 to \$11.76 for light. Wheat, fall, old, bu.... \$ 1 10 \$ 1 15

To 1 10	9 1 10
Do., goore, bush 1 05	1 10
Do new fall 1 05	1 07
Vats, bush 0.61	0 62
Barley, bush 0 64	0 00
Rye, bush 0 75	0 00
Peas, bush 0 95	0 97
Hay, old, per ton 17 00	
Do new 17 00	20 00
Do., new 15 00	16 00
Straw, per ton 13 00	13 50
Dressed hogs11 25	11 75
Butter, dairy 0 21	0 25
Do., inferior 0 18	0 20
Eggs, dozen 0 24	0 27
Chickens, spring, lb 0 18	0 20
Do., yearlings, lb 0 12	0 14
Ducks, lb 0 11	0 12
Fowl, 1b 0 15	0 18
Celery, per dozen 0 50	0 75
Potatoes, per bag 0 75	0 85
Onions, bag 1 65	1 75
Beef, hindquarters 9 00	10 50
Do., forequarters 5 00	6 50
Do., choice, carcase 8 00	8 50
Do., medium, carcase 6 50	7 00
Mutton, per cwt 9 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt 9 00	10 00
Spring lamb, yearing, per cwt. 12 00	13 00
Spring lamb 14 00	15 00

THE FRUIT MARKET. The receipts of fruit to-day were fair are satisfactory. and prices generally easy. Quotations are as follows:

Bananas, per bunch.....\$1 50 \$ 2 00 Currants, red, basket.... 0 40 0 65 Do., black 1 35 Gooseberries, basket 0 60 0 65 Cherries, eating, basket .. 0 50 Do., cooking 0 50 Raspberries, box..... 0 07 Blueberries, quart..0 10 0 00
 Blackberries, quart.
 0 10

 Oranges, Val.
 3 25

 Lemons, Verdeli
 5 00
 3 65 5 50 Peaches, Can., basket.... 0 75 0 00 Peaches, Cal., box.. 1 75 2 00 Plums, Cal., box..... 1 50 Pears, Cal., case.. .. 2 75 Potatoes, Am., barrel .. 3 00 Cantaloupes, case.. 3 50. Cucumbers, basket..... 0 25 SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.80 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.40 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

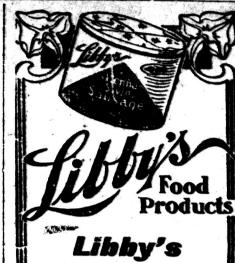
NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. New York, July 28- Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining, 3.48c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.98c; molasses sugar, 3.23c; refined, steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-July \$1.25, October \$1.06-1-4, December \$1.02 1-2. Oats-July 48c, October 37 7-8c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET. London, July 28.— London cables for cattle are firm, at 13 1-2c to 14 1-2c per lb., for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 7-8c to

10c per lb. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal-About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 60 milch cows, 550 calves, 1,-110 sheep and lambs, and 750 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. Trade was fair, with no change in the prices of cattle since Monday's market, but lambs are lower at 5 1-4c to a little over 5 1-4c per pound: at Englehart.



Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a meal-time necessity, to be served at frequent intervals.

Vienna Sausage

Libby's Vienna Sausaue just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to-serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen- the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:

Cooked Corned Beef Peerless Dried Beef Veal Loaf

Evaporated Milk Baked Beans Chow Chow

grocers.

Mixed Pickles Write for free booklet, -"How to make Good Things to Eat". Insist on Libby's at your

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

pretty good animals, 4 to 5c; common stock, 21-2 to 33-4c per pound. Milch cows are slow of sale at from \$25 to \$50 each. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10 each, or 31-2 to 6c per pound. Sheep sold at 31-2 to 4c per pound; lambs at 61-2 to 7c per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 83-4 to over 9c per pound.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal-The general business situation has shown little change during the past week. The volume of trade continues excellent for this season of the year. Mid-summer holidays are having their usual effect but the excellent outlook for fall is resulting in a large movement of general lines and business is much more active than at this time last

Toronto-All lines of trade report an exregarding future business is steadily growing. Ontario and Western crops promise well. The week's weather has been favorable and if these conditions continue the fall busines throughout the country cannot help but b large. There is still a fair trade of sorting lines of drygoods and good, well assorted orders for fall are being booked.

Winnipeg-The continued fine crop weather is proving a splendid stimulus to business generally and general business has assumed splendid proportions.

Varcouver and Victoria-There is an excellent tone to both wholesale and retail trade all through the province.

Hamilton-Business continues steady and there has been nothing to weaken the feeling of confidence with which business men generally are looking towards the future. Retail trade keeps fairly active and wholesalers report a fair amount of sorting trade. Crops in the surrounding country are looking well and country trade has been good. Collections London-Trade there continues to move

Ottawa-Trade there has shown little change

during the week.

INDIANS UNEASY.

Surveyor in British Columbia Narrowly Escaped Being Shot.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2 .- 1 Mazelton despatch says the Indians are jubilant over the acquittal of Mark Benson, of the Kitwingak reserve, on a charge of intimidation. A. W. Harvey. 0 35 a Victoria surveyor, had a close call 1 75 from Benson's rifle fire while survey-0 90 ing last week. The Indian was arrest-3 25 ed, taken to Hazelton, and tried before 4 50 Magistrate Allison. The defence said 0 35 the accused fired the shots as a signal to a squaw to cross the river in a boat. The prosecution submitted several threatening letters written by Indians. The Magistrate decided that there was not sufficient evidence to commit Benson for trial. The Indians are uneasy, but the missionaries prevent overt acts of hostility.

BRIBED THE CHIEF?

Italian Who Escaped From Haleybury Jail Accuses Ex-Official.

Cobalt, Aug. 2.—Because an Italian named Dominico Dromessi says that he paid ex-Chief Archibald McCall, of Haileybury, \$45 to allow him to escape, the ex-chief was arrested at Englehart yesterday. Over a year ago Dominico Dromessi was put in the town lock-up at Haileybury on a serious criminal charge. He escaped, and at the time there was some mystery as to the manner of his getting away. Now the Italian has stated that his escape was winked at by ex-Chief McCall for a consideration of \$45.

McCall, who denies the charges in toto, was released on \$2,000 bail. Dromessi is now in North Bay awaiting his trial, and he will be brought to Hailey-Monday's market, but lambs are lower bury to give evidence. The ex-chief was and hogs are higher. Prime beeves sold arrested by Provincial Constable Conner

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