

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JULY 18, 1908.

Paul at Thessalonica and Berea.—Acts 17: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. Preaching in Thessalonica (vs. 1-4). 1. They—Luke changes from "we" to "they," which shows that he must have tarried at Philippi. Amphipolis—Thirty-three miles southwest of Philippi, near the northern coast of the Aegean Sea. There was no synagogue here and Paul delayed only a day. Apollonia—Thirty miles southwest of Amphipolis; the exact site is not known. These being so, Thessalonica—About forty miles west of Apollonia. This was the capital and principal city of Macedonia. It is now called Saloniki and contains about eighty thousand inhabitants, including thirty thousand Jews. A synagogue—The Jews must have been strong in this city, as this synagogue appears to have been the only one in northern Macedonia.

2. Paul preached to the Jews first, so that they would have no just cause for opposition when he turned to the Gentiles. Three Sabbath days—This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath as a sacred day, but the Jews would assemble on that day in greater number. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. Reasoned—Here we see his method of work. In accordance with the Old Testament Scriptures, Paul discussed with them concerning the Messiah.

3. Opening and alleging—He explained the scriptures and showed how they were fulfilled in Jesus Christ. Some—were persuaded (R. V.). A few of the Jews and a great number of the Gentiles became Christians; so that this was mainly a Gentile church. Consorted—They joined themselves to Paul and Silas. Devout Greeks—Gentiles who had renounced idolatry and accepted the Jewish faith. Chief women—Women high in social position; they were also no doubt proselytes to the Jewish religion.

4. Paul and Silas accused (vs. 5-6). Which believed not—These words are omitted from the Revised Version. The opposition, as usual, began with the Jews. Envy—Jealousy of rank becoming Christians by which the Jewish influence was weakened. Lewd fellows—Vagabonds who hung around the markets, serving for pay in mobs, as in the present instance—Whedon. Uproar—They began a riot with the mob they had gathered. The devil still carries out his designs by setting souls as well as cities in an uproar. Jason—With whom Paul and Silas lodged. He may have been one of Paul's kinsmen (Rom. 16, 21), but of us we are not certain. The mob intended to seize Paul and Silas and bring them out, to abandon them to the passions of the excited people.

5. Dragged Jason (R. V.)—The Jews were bent on carrying their case. Not finding Paul and Silas, they seized their host, with some other Christians, and dragged them before the magistrates of the city. Worldly disturbance they charged the missionaries. Come hither also—He understood that these men were creating disorder wherever they went. It has been said that "the business of the gospel is to turn the world upside down." The world is now wrong side up. Jason hath received—Thus by harboring these seditionaries he was charged with the crime of harboring seditionaries. Jason had made himself an accomplice. Do contrary to Caesar—They charge the Christians with being enemies of the existing government. Another king—His followers did declare that Jesus was a king, but not an earthly king in opposition to Caesar. Of all people it became the Jews to make this charge, for they hated Caesar and his government, and sought the ruin of both. But they were opposed to the Lord Jesus, and not being loyal to either, they were willing that one should destroy the other. They worked through deception. S. Troubled the people—They had no ill opinion of the apostles or their doctrine and could not see that there was any danger to the state from them, and were, therefore, willing to tolerate them; but when they were represented as enemies of Caesar, the rulers were obliged to suppress them, lest they themselves should be charged with treason.

6. Security—Whether by depositing a sum of money in accordance with the Roman usages, and gave sufficient security for the good conduct of Paul and Silas—Fines. They were doubtless required to pledge themselves that they would not attempt to carry out any plans of treason; and that they could do for the charge to false, and they were not inclined to make it true. It is not likely that Jason bound himself to refuse his hospitality thereafter to Paul and his companions.

7. Founding the church in Berea (vs. 10-15). 10. Sent away—They did not go as condemned disturbers, but because it seemed clear that any further efforts were useless at that time. Utero Berea—Fifty or sixty miles southwest of Thessalonica, a town even still of considerable population and importance.

11. These were more noble—The comparison is between the Jews of the two places, for the triumph of the gospel at Thessalonica was mostly among the Gentiles. They were not so bigoted and prejudiced—Not so peevish and ill-natured. They had a freer thought, lay more open to conviction, and were willing to hear reason, and admit the force of it, and subscribe to what appeared to be truth, though contrary to their former sentiments. They neither prejudged the cause nor were moved with envy at the managers of it, but gave both it and them a fair hearing. Searched the scriptures daily—Since Paul reasoned out of the Scriptures, and referred to the Old Testament, they had recourse to their Bibles, turned to the places to which he referred, read the context, considered the scope and drift, compared the places, examined whether Paul's explanations were genuine, and his arguments forcible, and then determined accordingly.

12. Many of them believed—The natural result of honest study of the scriptures. Honorable women—The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself.

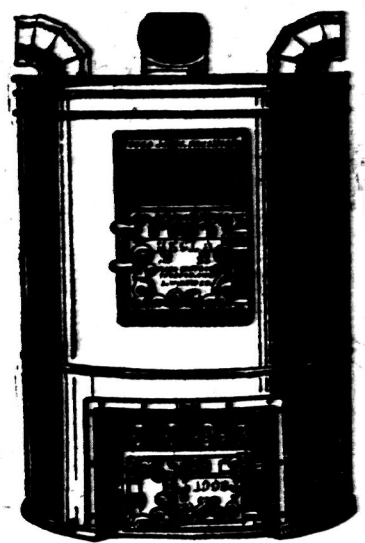
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These Greeks were heathen, or proselytes to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations; therefore the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles. 13-15. As soon as the Jews at Thessalonica learned that Paul was preaching the gospel with some success at Berea, "they came thither also, and stirred up the people." The brethren then immediately sent Paul to Athens by boat, but Silas and Timothy remained at Berea. As soon as Paul reached Athens he sent back word to Silas and Timothy "to come to him with all speed," but Paul did not remain long at Athens and before they reached him he had gone on to Corinth.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. (The Scriptures.) I. Preached. "Paul, reasoned with them out of the scriptures" (v. 2). The apostles were the first inventors of Bible readings. Paul showed from the Old Testament how the lowly servant (Isa. 42, 1-4), had become the interceding Saviour (Heb. 7, 25), and would one day be the mighty Sovereign on the throne of David (Psa. 89, 3, 4). "Opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered" (v. 3). Paul explained, unfolded, brought out the real meaning of such prophecies as Psa. 22 and Isa. 53. "Some" believed when the word was preached (v. 4); "many" believed when the word was searched (v. 12). "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God" (Rom. 10, 17). In Dinghars, the missionaries were fiercely opposed by the Hindus. One of these opponents called upon a missionary. He expected a violent altercation, but the man pulled out a Testament out of his pocket, and said: "Sahib, I have read this book, and I find it pure and holy. Up to ten days ago I was a bitter opponent of yours. I gave a public lecture against your work. Then I resolved that I would expose your book. So I began to read it, to pick faults in it; but as I read I was drawn to it. My heart was captivated, and now I cannot oppose you. I know God's light is in that book."

II. Searched. "They...searched" (v. 11). Diligently, prayerfully, "daily," let us explore its depths for hidden treasure. We must take time for the study of the word, or the devil will cheat us out of it. If General Havelock had to march at six, he would rise at four, that he might have an uninterrupted hour with his Bible. An able Bible student who has read the New Testament through every month for the last thirty-five years said, "It was far fresher the last time I read it than the first." A girl accustomed to spend a certain time each morning in reading mental philosophy, decided to read the same amount of time each day in reading the Bible. The first morning she was surprised to find that she had read through the book of Romans. Another constantly reads it questioning: "How can I apply this to my life? Am I guilty of this wrong? Is this the prayer of my heart?"

III. Believed. "Many of them believed" (v. 12). We should accept every word of it (Acts 24:14). To challenge any part, from that marvellously comprehensive statement, "In the beginning" (Gen. 1:1), to that last tender benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all" (Rom. 24:21), is to invalidate the whole. "The want of faith in truth is the want of faith in all." All scripture is given by inspiration of God" (2 Tim. 3:16). "Beginning at Moses" Jesus "expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself" (Luke 24:27). To accept only what we can comprehend, is not faith, but philosophy. Its seeming discrepancies are but evidences of an intelligence above our own. Those who have studied the book for a lifetime in the original assure us that not a single one of the alleged discrepancies has been proved. Men are ignorant and stupid. God alone is omniscient. His word is as perfect as it is pure (Psa. 124:19:7). The Bible is absolutely correct.—A. C.

Her Father—Clara, do you know that young man's intentions as yet? Clara (quite a comedy)—No, papa. He's keeping me completely in the dark.—Sydney Herald.

THE FARM

Ontario Department of Agriculture. (Special July Crop Bulletin.)

Owing to the unusually wet, cold and generally backward spring, vegetation was greatly checked, and in many localities but little sowing or planting had been done when the schedule for the May Bulletin was sent to correspondents. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to ask for further information, and the following is a statement of conditions on or about the 22nd of June.

The weather, April was an unusually wet, and cold month, and early sowing was hindered. The first half of May was also unfavorable to farm operations, and as a consequence spring sowing was very backward at the end of that month. However, a general rainfall about the 17th of June, followed by warm weather, sent growth along with a bound, and spring crops were fast approaching normal conditions.

Fall wheat—At correspondents wrote, fall wheat was heading out, being about a week or ten days later than usual. While some correspondents speak of the likelihood of a large yield, fully as many describe the fields as being thin or spotty on low-lying or undrained soils. A considerable area was plowed up, and more would have been but for the wet condition of the ground, and the fact that grass had been sown with the wheat. Many of the patchy spots were resown with barley or oats. Taken on the whole, the June prospects for fall wheat are decidedly better than those of May.

Clover—Hay, like fall wheat, will be very variable in yield, ranging from light to heavy, even in the same localities, but the present outlook for the crop is more favorable than that reported a month ago. Now meadows have done much better than old ones, and clover is reported to be relatively ahead of timothy. There has been practically no complaint of the midge. The poorest accounts concerning hay come from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts. Cutting will be fully a week later than usual. Reports regarding alfalfa are practically unanimous as to the vigorous growth of that crop.

Spring grains—The bulk of these have been sown a week or two later than ordinarily; in fact, some oats and barley were being put in as late as the 10th of June, and corn was being planted even later. Some correspondents out that the spring conditions of 1907 were somewhat similar so far as lateness is concerned, and that very fair yields were given after all. Were spring wheat, barley or oats late? Some were not, but the following were: corn, rape, peas, beans and vetches; while some preferred to summer fallow.

Spring wheat—There has been a "retard" in the acreage of this crop, but where grown is looking well, considering late sowing. Barley—About the average area has been given to barley. It had a late start, but is now making splendid growth, with prospects of a good yield, should favorable weather continue a decreased acreage for oats, while others hold that it has been increased. A good average is the probable area. Though late, the crop looks well as a whole, although rather thin in places.

Peas—The lateness of the season prevented the sowing of some cereals, and led to a larger acreage being given to peas. The crop looks promising, and less is said about the "bug" or weevil than for years.

Buckwheat—Buckwheat is being planted more largely than ever this year, in nearly every part of the province, mainly as an emergency crop, owing to some cereals being crowded out by the lateness of the spring.

Corn—Ontario farmers appear to be depending more upon corn than formerly. The area has been considerably enlarged this year, and the only drawback to the situation is the lateness of planting; in fact some were putting in corn in the third week of June. What was up when correspondents wrote look-

ed well, although even then some complaints were being made of the grub.

Beans—Like other field crops, beans have been planted late. They have come up nicely, however, and were looking well when correspondents reported.

Tobacco—Owing to the late planting, a week or two later than usual. The plants were rather small when returns were made, and there were reports of the crop being attacked by grubs.

Potatoes—Very few early potatoes were got in, but late planting has been vigorously pushed, and in a number of counties the acreage will be greater than last year. The season being a week or two later than usual, the vines were not of average size when returns were made, but the outlook generally was favorable, although the bug was beginning to appear in large numbers.

Roots—Roots were sown on the late side, and were only showing up when correspondents wrote. Turnips were promising well, although many fields had been purposely held back in order to escape the louse. Mangolds are not doing so well, and some patchy places had to be resown with turnips. Where grown, sugar beets were looking well.

Fruit—Blossoming was late, but full, and there has been a more general setting of fruit than in ordinary years. Apples will likely turn out satisfactory, as, for, although early varieties will be scarce, the more valuable winter varieties promise a big yield. Pears will be only fair. The latest reports regarding peaches put the probable yield at medium; in some places the trees have been attacked by curl leaf. Plums are likely to be a full crop, taking the province as a whole, although in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties a number of trees are said to have been "blasted." Cherries will yield from fair to large crops. Grapes promise an average yield, and small fruits generally will do well unless drought sets in early.

HAY-MAKING.

Mr. J. Fixter, of Macdonald College, gives the following useful hints for field stacking:

It is necessary to be thinking of the best and cheapest methods for handling the crop. The horse fork in the barn is certainly a very useful implement, one that saves much time and heavy work in pitching.

Seldom is this great labor-saving device used when stacking in the fields. One is used in this way on the college farm with great success. It is made as follows: Take one long cedar pole similar to the ordinary telegraph pole, attach three long guy ropes or wires to the top, also the pulley and rope that is to be used in hauling the hay. Attach one end of the rope to a tree or firm post. Hitch the horse to the other end of the rope. The pole is now ready for hoisting. Care must be taken to have the hole dug in such a way to keep the pole from going sideways when hoisting. In starting the stack the bottom should be four feet from the bottom of the pole. The top of the pole should be slanting the sideways towards the centre of the stack. Do not have the pole pointing straight to the centre of the stack, as it does not work as well as slanting two ways. When unloading, the load should be outside the pole. Should the heavy forks of hay disturb the side of the stack, stand a few boards against the side of the stack.

Another plan that is used with success, especially when round stacks are made, is the following: Take three long telegraph poles and fasten them at the top in such a way that they will give a few inches. Next make a shoe eight feet long of 4x6 scantling; attach one to the bottom of each pole. This will admit of a horse being hitched to each when moving to a new locality. When clear of the stack I would advise attaching the poles a reasonable distance apart to keep them from falling. Two pulleys and a single rope with horse fork attached is all that is necessary for either stackers. Much time and heavy labor will be saved from their use.

FOR MARINERS.

Regulating Speed of Vessels in Toronto Harbor.

Toronto, July 12.—Harbor Commissioners have approved of the following regulations applying to the speed of all craft, great and small, in Toronto harbor:

"The rate of speed within the harbor of Toronto or its approaches of any craft or vessel having a greater length of water line than fifty feet, shall not at any time exceed the rate of seven miles per hour; and the rate of speed of any craft or vessel having a water line length of fifty feet or under, shall not at any time exceed the rate of ten miles per hour.

"The rate of speed of any craft or vessel shall at all times be reasonable, and such as not to endanger property or human life.

"The rate of speed of any craft or vessel within five hundred feet of any wharf or landing place, or of the shore, shall not at any time exceed the rate of seven miles per hour.

"Any person, or persons, captain, or master, or owner of any craft or vessel offending herein shall be subject to a fine of \$20 for each offence."

ROOSEVELT'S LUCK.

Has Himself Killed a Lion, Lioness and Four Rhinoceroses.

Naivasha, British East Africa, July 12.—The Roosevelt expedition is enjoying good hunting and all the members of the party are well. This information was brought into Naivasha to-day by courier from the Sotik district.

Mr. Roosevelt has killed a splendidly maned lion, one lioness and four rhinoceroses. He brought down the lion while the beast was in full charge, the bullet penetrating the middle of the back. Kermit Roosevelt has secured one big bull eland, one lioness and two rhinoceroses. In addition, both hunters have been successful in bringing down a large variety of other game.

The party is coming into the farm of Captain Richard Atterborough on the south shore of Naivasha Lake, where Mr. Roosevelt and his son will make use of a launch in hippopotamus hunting.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 114 carloads of live stock for Wednesday, and Thursday, consisting of 1,554 cattle, 2,790 hogs, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and 493 calves.

The quality of cattle generally was not as good as the deliveries for many weeks past, but this was to be expected. Trade was slow, with market dull, and prices lower, from 40 to 50c per cwt. Cattle were selling for 30c per cwt. less than was bid for them on Tuesday. One load of steers that cost \$5 per cwt. in the country sold at \$4.80 to-day, and this was one instance out of many of a similar nature.

There were far too many cattle offered, over 8,500 during the week, which caused a break in prices for all classes.

Exporters—Few exporters were offered, about three carloads, and there were of medium quality, selling at \$5.30 to \$5.65 per cwt.; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree bought 1,000 cattle for the Hamilton Abattoir Co., as follows: Butchers' steers and heifers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.15 to \$4.15.

Stocks and Feeders—Harry Murby reports a light trade in stockers and feeders. Mr. Murby bought 250 during the week at following prices: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, at \$4 to \$4.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$4; fair to good stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers—Trade in milkers and springers was the worst in many months, only good to choice quality being saleable, and they sold at lower quotations. Prices ranged from \$22 to \$26 each. Common light cows are not wanted.

Veal Calves—Receipts of 500 sold at steady prices, ranging from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. for bulk, but a very few choice veals sold at \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were reported steady for sheep and lambs. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Hogs—The market for hogs closed very strong at the highest quotations of the week. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.20 and \$7.85 to \$7.95 f. o. b. cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Farmers are in the midst of haying, and this partly accounts for the small supplies of hay and grain coming forward. About 200 bushels of oats sold at 61c. Wheat lower, a load of fall selling at \$1.25 per bushel.

A load of new green hay sold at \$8.50, and ten loads of old at \$13 to \$15 a ton. Straw is quoted at \$12 a ton.

For hogs continue firm, selling at \$11 for heavy, and at \$11.25 to \$11.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush, \$1.25 0 00

Do., goose, bush, 1.20 0 00

Oats, bush, 0.60 0 61

Barley, bush, 0.64 0 00

Rye, bush, 0.75 0 00

Peas, bush, 0.95 0 97

Hay, per ton, 11.00 0 00

Dressed hogs, 11.00 11 50

Butter, dairy, 0.22 0 24

Do., inferior, 0.18 0 20

Eggs, dozen, 0.24 0 28

Cheese, spring, lb., 0.22 0 25

Do., winter, lb., 0.12 0 14

Cow, lb., 0.10 0 11

Celery, per dozen, 0.40 0 50

Potatoes, per bag, 0.75 0 85

Onions, bag, 1.65 1 75

Apples, barrel, 3.00 5 00

Beef, hindquarters, 9.50 11 00

Do., forequarters, 6.50 7 50

Do., choice, carcass, 9.00 9 50

Do., medium, carcass, 7.00 8 00

Mutton, per cwt., 9.00 11 00

Lamb, per cwt., 9.00 11 00

Lamb, per cwt., 13.00 14 00

Spring lamb, per cwt., 16.00 17 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Fruit receipts were only moderate to-day and prices were steady. Quotations as follows:

Bananas, per bunch, \$1.50 \$ 2.00

Strawberries, 0.07 0 08

Gooseberries, bkt., 1.00 1 15

Currants, eating, bkt., 1.00 1 25

Do., cooking, 0.75 0 85

Oranges, Val., 3.50 4 00

Lemons, Verdel, 5.00 5 50

Pineapples, crate, 2.00 2 50

Peaches, Cal., box, 1.50 1 75

Plums, Cal., box, 2.00 2 25

Apricots, box, 1.75 2 00

Watermelons, 0.30 0 35

Cantaloupes, 1.25 0 30

Tomatoes, Can. bkt., 1.00 0 00

Onions, Bermuda, crate, 1.00 0 00

Cucumbers, per hamper, 0.75 1 00

Asparagus, basket, 1.00 1 25

Potatoes, new, bbl., 3.25 3 75

Cantaloupes, case, 5.00 0 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.70 per cwt. in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per cwt. in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WHEAT—TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat—July 81.28 1/8 bid, October 81.08 3/4, December 81.05 5/8 bid.

Oats—July 52.3 1/4, October 39.3 1/4 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Kingston, Ont.—There were 351 white and 951 colored cheese registered at Frontenac Board to-day. The sales were at 11:35 to 11:42.

Bellefleur, Ont.—To-day there were offered 2,650 white cheese. Sales—1,000 at 11:12; 1,600 at 11:15; balance refused at 11:17.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 4,377 boxes were registered, 1,522 white, balance colored; 245 boxes colored sold on board at 11:12.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—About 675 head of butchers' cattle, 130 milch cows, 1,000 calves, 500 sheep and lambs and 600 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. There was only one load of really prime beef on the market and they sold at 6 to 6 1/4c per lb.

There were several loads of northwest ranch cattle, which sold at 4 1/2c to a little over 5c per lb.; the common stock sold at 2 1/4 to 4c per lb. There was an over supply of milch cows, which caused a further decline in prices, which

FRUIT RATE.

COMMISSION AIDS QUEENSTON AND NIAGARA GROWERS.

Chairman's Severe Comment—Another Case of Express Companies Trying to Evade Their Undertakings, He Says.

Ottawa despatch: "This is a repetition of what we have seen before on the part of these companies; they are trying to get away from their undertakings," said Chief Commissioner Mabey, of the Railway Commission, in commenting to-day upon the complaint of the Niagara and Queenston fruit growers against the Canadian and Dominion Express Companies.

The whole matter of express rates is being considered by the commission, and it was understood that while this matter was sub judice the existing rates would be maintained. The companies raised the rates in some instances some months ago, and their recent action recharges on fruit expressed from Queenston to Toronto was characterized by Judge Mabey as a second breach of the agreement.

The case of the fruit growers was presented by Mr. W. H. Bunting. He said that the express companies had closed their offices at Queenston, and that the fruit growers for having complained to the Railway Commission. He said that the Canadian Express Company had refused to accept any shipments from Queenston unless the fruit growers guaranteed to ship only by rail. The company had also canceled its old rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds for fruit and vegetables, and made a new rate of 40 cents. Even at this advanced rate no shipments would be accepted except upon the understanding that they should receive all the business.

"We have no power," said Judge Mabey, "to compel these companies to accept freight, but an order will be issued disallowing the attempted cancellation of the 30-cent rate. The fruit growers can then tender their shipment to these common carriers, and sue for damages in the courts if they do not get the service they are entitled to."

"I hope your Lordship has no suspicion of any joint action between the companies in regard to closing their offices at Queenston," said Mr. F. H. Chrysler, who appeared for the Dominion Express Company.

"It is not a suspicion," retorted Judge Mabey, "it is a flat-footed opinion." The Dominion Express Company explained that heretofore it had carried the fruit offered at Niagara and Queenston by boat, and that this season the Niagara Navigation Company was dealing with the fruit growers direct. The Canadian Express Company explained that all the express business from Niagara and Queenston belonged to the American Express Company. The Canadian Company had never handled anything except fruit. After paying the Michigan Central 10 cents for hauling the freight to Niagara Falls, they only received 20 cents per hundred pounds for carrying it from Niagara Falls to Toronto, although they received 40 cents for all shipments from St. Catharines and other points between Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

FAKE ACCIDENTS.

Three Men Arrested on Charge of Conspiracy.

Montreal, July 12.—Three men named Nathan Aloof, Max Catsoff and Appi Shyrosky were arrested to-day on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The detectives, who have worked to that end for months, declare they have rounded up the cleverest trio of "fake accident claim" workers who ever figured in Montreal's criminal annals.

No less than a score of accident claims have been put through by the men, and in every case the amount of damages was large. According to the detectives the men have taken turns in the role of "injured through negligence," and the other two acted as witnesses.

The complainants in this case are the C. P. R., the Montreal Street Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway. The men denied their guilt, but were remanded.

GIVES FORTUNE.