

WANTED.  
REGULAR CUSTOMERS:  
mission. Alfred Tyler.

WANTED.

General Servant who  
St. WAGES  
M. EASTWOOD,  
Ilton, Ont.

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AT HOME BY  
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Summers, Box P. 8,

and Foot Pounds.

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GERMANY.

Free Press.)

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## Sunday School.

LESSON X.—SEPT. 5, 1909.

Paul's Third Missionary Journey—  
Acts 20: 1-23. Print 20:  
12-25.

Commentary.—I. Paul visits various churches (vs. 1-16). After leaving Ephesus, the apostle spent ten months visiting the churches he had founded on his second missionary journey. His first stopping place was Troas (2 Cor. 2:12, 13). Here he was disappointed in not meeting Titus with news of the church at Corinth. Paul then crossed over to Europe and probably visited Philippi, Thessalonica and Berea, and perhaps it was at this time that he journeyed to Thyracum (Rom. 15: 19). While in Macedonia, perhaps at Philippi, he wrote his second letter to the church at Corinth. Paul then visited Corinth, and while there wrote the epistle to the Galatians and also the Romans. From Corinth Paul started on his return journey, hoping to reach Jerusalem in time for Pentecost, A. D. 58. He journeyed overland with several friends to Philippi, where he was rejoined by Luke, "who henceforth shared his dangers to the end of his life." He then crossed to Troas, where Eutychus was re-converted to life. From Troas Paul's ship touched at several points and finally arrived at Miletus, the scene of to-day's lesson.

II. The character of Paul's ministry at Ephesus (vs. 17-21). Miletus was a city of Asia Minor, about thirty-five miles south of Ephesus, situated at the mouth of the river Meander. Called the elders—Paul, instead of going to Ephesus, sent for the elders of the church to meet him at Miletus. "Then followed one of the most touching and perfect addresses ever spoken."

18. He said unto them—Paul shows that his ministry was, 1. A ministry of unwearied, diligent service. (1) He served the Lord. (2) He served the people. He was devoted and faithful, preaching publicly and privately, and laboring with his hands. His service was arduous and constant. 2. Characterized by a whole-hearted consecration. 3. A humble ministry. Paul had a humble opinion of himself. He ascribed to God all the glory. 4. A ministry of fervent sympathy. 5. A ministry of thoroughness and consequent unpopularity. 19. Humility. . . . . temptations—Here we catch a glimpse of Paul's struggles and trials, and we see the courage and fortitude of the apostle. 20. Kept back nothing—He declared the whole counsel of God. 21. Repentance. . . . . faith—This is the order in all cases of true repentance.

III. Paul's faithfulness (vs. 22-27). 22. And now I go—Paul has a view of his own future. In the midst of bonds and afflictions, while facing death, he did not falter, but preached the gospel with joy. 24.—Neither count . . . life dear—"The perpetual martyr can smile at martyrdom."

26. Pure from the blood—"This form of expression is very striking. It is borrowed from the crime of murder, and the method by which guilt is ordinarily brought home to the criminal. In many cases conviction depends on blood being found on the clothes of the murderer. This is the conception that leaps into the apostle's mind." He is conscious of his performance of duty and is aware that he had heard the gospel from his lips, their blood will not be required at his hands.

IV. The elders admonished (vs. 28-31). 28. Take heed—"How unspeakable the loss of a soul! He shudders at the thought, and in order to quicken their diligence when they should return to their labor, he endeavors to impart some of his own anxiety to the elders. He in effect invites them to look to their hands and garments to make sure that there is no blood on them." All the flock—The work of these divinely-called bishops, or elders, is to shepherd the church of God; to nourish it with truth; to lead it to the way of Christ; to watch over and guard against the entrance of evil, and to administer such rule and discipline as is divinely delegated. The term "flock" is Christ's favorite figure. The supreme motive is fidelity.—Baker. Overseers—"In the sending forth of Saul and Barnabas we learn the truth which Paul here declares; that in every genuine appointment of bishops, or elders, it is the Holy Spirit who selects, calls and appoints to the office of the work. No valid ministry is exclusively man-made." His own blood—The death of Christ was an atoning sacrifice; he offered himself to purchase a people for his own service.

29. I know—From observation, from experience and from the insight given him by the Holy Spirit. Wolves—Enemies of Christ and his church. Those who taught false doctrines, evil principles and bad morals, and who brought worldliness and strife into the church. Such were likely to come in sheep's clothing (Matt. 18: 15) under the guise of friends and teachers. 30. Of your own selves—The enemies are described, on the one hand, as ravening wolves, that is, men who are seducers and murderers of souls, and, on the other, as false brethren who arise in the church itself, and who, with specious words, teach false and dangerous doctrines. The former may be easily recognized; the latter are more insidious and dangerous.—Lange. Perverse things—"Truths distorted from their true meaning." 31. Watch—As a man on guard. Remember—My counsel and admonitions. Three years—The history accounts for two years and three months (chap. 19: 8-10), and to this may be added the time which probably preceded his teaching in the synagogue. "The two statements need not be conflicting. In the Jewish mode of speech, 'three years' need only consist of one whole year and parts of that which preceded and followed."—Cam. Bib.

V. The elders exhorted to unselfishness (vs. 32-35). To God—An almighty support to those who trust him. Word of his grace—"The truths of the gospel. The gospel originates in grace; produces grace." Build you up—"The foundation of faith has been laid, and the structure of a complete Christian character was to be reared through the instrumental-ity of the gospel." An inheritance—Eternal life. The final glory and blessing of the redeemed. Sanctified—

Those who have been made holy. It is gloriously possible to be sanctified—made holy—in this life. When the unconverted person discovers that sin still exists in his soul, he should immediately come to Christ by faith for a complete cleansing. Examine the following scriptures: 1. Provisions are made in the atonement for the complete removal of all sin (Zech. 13: 1, Eph. 5: 25-27, Titus 2: 14, Heb. 13: 12, 1 John 3: 8). 2. It is promised (1 Thess. 5: 24, 1 John 1: 9). 3. Commanded (1 Peter 1: 16). 4. Prayed for (Psa. 51: 10, John 17: 17, 1 Thess. 5: 23). 5. It is the office work of the Holy Spirit to sanctify as well as to regenerate (Rom. 15: 16, 2 Thess. 2: 13, 1 Peter 1: 2). 6. It is received by faith (Acts 15: 9).

33. Coveted—Paul was not living among them to obtain their property; yet in Gal. 6: 6 and 1 Cor. 9: 7-14, he distinctly teaches that "they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel."

## McKendry's Fall and Winter Style Book

The daintiest hats you ever saw, the very latest styles, and at prices which cannot be equalled anywhere in Canada.

At great expense this book has been prepared for our out-of-town customers. It contains lovely half-tone drawings of the most approved hats to be worn during the fall and winter season, suitable for any age from tot to matron. Thousands of ladies in every part of Canada have proven the excellence of our work, and at the same time have made a most substantial saving in price. The list of customers is growing each season. You should be on the list.

McKendry's "The Home of the Hat Beautiful!" Write to-day as the demand for our "Style Book" is very great.

McKendry's Limited  
226-228 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ont.

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34. These hands—Paul showed, both by example and precept, that labor is honorable. 35. Words—The words recorded here are not in the gospels, but they are in perfect accord with the teachings of Jesus. John says that a great many of Christ's sayings are not recorded. More blessed—"When the Lord intimated that the blessedness of giving is the greater, he did not intimate that the joy of receiving was small. He proclaims in one sentence the two-fold nature of giving, and his own in bestowing it is greater."

VI. The closing scene (vs. 36-38). This was a most tender and affectionate parting scene. May God grant to every minister the spirit which Paul evinced at this time.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Paul Exhorting and Teaching.

1. Exhortation. I. Personal exhortation. "Take heed . . . unto yourselves" (v. 28). Samuel Logan Bungle says: "The woodman would be foolish who thought so much wood to cut he could not take time to grind his axe; the servant would be useless who should go to the city to buy things for his master in such a hurry as not to come to him for his orders and money. One morning, in England, after a half-night of prayer which I led and in which I worked hard, I rose early to be sure of an hour with God and my bible. God blessed me till I went. An army officer with me till much moved, and said, 'I don't often find God in prayer; prayer hinder his cause instead of helping it. Take time to wait on God.'"

2. Pastoral exhortation. "Take heed . . . to feed the church" (v. 28). The word of God is the milk and the meat for the children of God. This is often so badly served that they can neither drink the milk nor eat the meat. "No book is read so publicly as the Bible and no book is read so imperfectly." An English writer says, "Not one in a hundred can read a chapter correctly; not one in a thousand can read a chapter effectively." Garrick, speaking to a pastor of scripture reading said: "You read truth as if it were fiction; I read fiction as if it were truth." A French teacher of education said to an American theological student: "You read as if you had no God in you."

II. Sanctification. "God . . . able . . . to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified" (v. 32). To enjoy the conscious presence of God, to know the word of His grace, to have the earnest of an inheritance among the sanctified is to be ready for any emergency. 1. God's will. The will of God is the source of our sanctification. "By the which will we are sanctified" (Heb. 10: 10). "This is the will of God, even your sanctification (1 Thess. 4: 3). 2. God's word. "The word of His grace" (v. 32) is the divine instrument of sanctification (John 17: 17). 3. Christ's blood. "His own blood" (v. 28) is the ground of our sanctification. He suffered with out the gate that He might sanctify poor people with His own blood (Heb. 13: 12). 4. God's spirit. The Holy Spirit is the divine, omnipotent, effective agent in our sanctification. We are "sanctified by the Holy Ghost" (Rom. 15: 16). The Holy Spirit is the personal witness to our sanctification. 5. Our faith. Faith is the instrumental human means whereby we obtain an inheritance among them that are sanctified (Acts 26: 18; 15: 9; Gal. 3: 14). 6. Our will. We sanctify ourselves (Exod. 19: 22; Num. 11: 18), when we in faith and humility set ourselves apart for God to work in us to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. 2: 13).

III. Labor. "These hands have ministered . . . to them that were with me . . . I have showed you . . . that so laboring ye ought to support the weak" (vs. 34, 35). Paul lived his own precepts. In business he was not influenced by the world's motives, "not conformed" to the world's maxims (Rom. 12: 2), but guided by "the words of the Lord Jesus" (v. 35). The world says, "Look out for number one; to give" (v. 35; Eph. 4: 29). The world says, "Look out for number one"; God says, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others" (Phil. 2: 4). The world says, "Pay him back in his own coin"; God says, "Overcome evil with good" (Rom. 12: 21). "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth" (1 Cor. 10: 24).

act cannot help putting the driver on rather frigid terms with himself. Do not neglect the horse's feet in summer. Many seem to think that as there are no slippery pavements the way is easy. The heat generated in the shoe by constant friction with the heated pavement is transmitted through the protecting horn of the hoof to the sensitive inner parts, and causes great distress. Take advantage of every opportunity to let the shoes cool off. Never take "steaming" horses to the barn. Let them cool off the latter part of the way in, going very slowly. They should be sponged off, watered and rested before being fed.

AFRICAN METHODIST  
Annual Conference Opened; Large Attendance.  
Toronto despatch: The twentieth session of the Ontario annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which continues until Sunday, opened yesterday morning in the A. M. E. Church, Elizabeth street. Bishop C. T. Shaffer, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., presided, and the annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Jarvis, of Chatham, Ont., from John xiv. 19. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Bishop Shaffer. Among those present at the conference are: Rev. T. H. Henderson, B. A., of Hamilton, Ont., and Mrs. Henderson; Rev. R. Hatchett, Hamilton, Ont.

## HOT WEATHER HELPS FOR HORSES.

Horses become greatly fatigued the second day of a hot spell, the third day always causes some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day brings more in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse is completely prostrated, soon becoming insensible, and dying in an hour or two unless he receives very prompt attention. Panting, usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears slowing up, loss of animation and bloodshot eyes are the first symptoms of heat prostration. If the horse is forced along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, and goes down.

OVERFEEDING INDUCES SUN-STROKE.

Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. To keep the stomach in good order the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is best to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstroke. He is not able to do as much in hot as in mild or cold weather, and consequently should not be loaded as heavily, nor driven as fast nor as far.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered every hour or so on a hot day. When a horse begins to pant and show signs of weakness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. Owners should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals, and consequently their money.

See that the horse is provided with some protection for his head. A driver should not more think of leaving the barn on a hot day without a sponge than he would without a blanket in winter. When stopping to water the horses it takes but a moment to wipe off their faces and heads with the moist sponge, and it refreshes the animals wonderfully.

Never let pass an opportunity to leave your horses standing in the shade. Make your stops periods of rest to your noble co-workers. If your horse is greatly overheated he should have some light covering thrown over him when left in the shade to prevent convection.

PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

In this hot weather be careful as never before of letting the wheels get into a rut. If in spite of all precautions this happens, jump down, and put your shoulder to the wheel. Others will fall in line to assist you, and three or four can easily lift a wheel out of a place from which it is practically impossible for a horse to pull it.

The sight of a driver lashing his team until plunging about and using up enough energy to haul the load some twenty-five miles and back, the horses finally get the wheel out of the rut, leaving one either with pity for the ignorance or disgust for the brutality of the manipulator of the whip, and the

**WINDSOR BUTTER SALT**

Prize Butter

—the kind that wins cash and medals at the fairs, and brings top prices in the market—is always made with

**Windsor Butter Salt**

## THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 93 car loads of live stock received at the city cattle market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,369 cattle, 1,292 hogs, 1,923 sheep and lambs, 284 calves and 2 horses.

The bulk of the deliveries of cattle were of the common to medium class, with a fair sprinkling amongst them of good to choice.

Good cattle sold readily at firm prices, but the common and medium were from 20 to 30c per cwt. lower than at the commencement of the week.

Trade was active for the good, but slow for the lower grades.

Exporters—Geo. Rowntree reported having bought a few exporters at \$4.70 to \$5.80 per cwt.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 370 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co. at \$3.75 to \$5.60, the latter being for prime picked lots; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Stockers and Feeders—Receipts light and trade slow. There were a few dealers looking for some good quality feeders, which are scarce. George Dunn had the loads of Manitoba feeders, which sold as follows: One load feeders, 940 lbs. each, at \$4 per cwt.; one load feeders, 930 lbs. each, at \$4; one load feeders, 870 lbs. each, at \$3.60. Stockers were quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—Receipts of milkers and springers were fairly liberal all week, and several eastern buyers being on the market caused a good trade. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65 each, but not many brought the latter price. The bulk of the best cows ranged from \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves sold from \$3 to \$6.25, with a few good new milk fed vealers at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs were liberal with prices about steady, as follows: Export cows, at \$3.50 to \$3.85 and choice butchers' ewes, \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, \$3.25 to \$6.25, with a few selected lots at \$6.50.

Hogs—Prices firm at \$3 per cwt. for select, fed and watered, and \$7.75, f. o. b., cars, at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, white, new . . . . . \$ 0.98 \$ 1.00  
Do., red, new . . . . . 0.99 1.00  
Oats, bush . . . . . 0.50 0.52  
Barley, bush . . . . . 0.55 0.60  
Rye, bush . . . . . 0.75 0.80  
Hay, old, per ton . . . . . 20.00 21.00  
Do., new . . . . . 17.00 20.00  
Straw, per ton . . . . . 14.50 0.00  
Dressed hogs . . . . . 11.00 11.25  
Butter, dairy . . . . . 0.25 0.25  
Do., inferior . . . . . 0.19 0.20  
Eggs, dozen . . . . . 0.22 0.23  
Chickens, spring, lb . . . . . 0.16 0.18  
Do., yearlings, lb . . . . . 0.12 0.14  
Ducks, lb . . . . . 0.13 0.14  
Fowl, lb . . . . . 0.12 0.13  
Potatoes, new, bush . . . . . 0.80 1.00  
Onions, bag . . . . . 1.10 1.25  
Beef, hindquarters . . . . . 10.00 11.00  
Do., forequarters . . . . . 5.00 6.00  
Do., choice, carcass . . . . . 8.00 8.75  
Do., medium, carcass . . . . . 6.50 7.50  
Mutton, per cwt . . . . . 8.00 10.00  
Veal, prime, per cwt . . . . . 8.00 10.00  
Lamb, per cwt . . . . . 11.00 13.00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Raspberries, box . . . . . \$0.80 \$0.10  
Blueberries, basket . . . . . 1.00 1.25  
Lawtons, quart . . . . . 0.07 0.08  
Oranges, Val. . . . . 3.00 3.50  
Lemons, Verdeli . . . . . 4.50 5.00  
Peaches, Can., bkt . . . . . 0.30 0.75  
Do., Cal., box . . . . . 1.25 1.50  
Plums, Cal., box . . . . . 1.25 2.00  
Do., Can., basket . . . . . 0.35 0.60  
Pears, basket . . . . . 0.35 0.50  
Do., Bartlett . . . . . 3.00 0.00  
Apples, basket . . . . . 0.13 0.40  
Watermelons . . . . . 0.25 0.30  
Tomatoes, Can., bkt . . . . . 0.20 0.22  
Potatoes, Can., bush . . . . . 0.75 0.90  
Cantaloupes, case . . . . . 3.00 3.50  
Cucumbers, bkt . . . . . 0.20 0.25  
Cal. pears . . . . . 3.00 3.50

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, 4.75 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.35 per cwt., in barrels; Beaver, \$4.45 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. C. R. lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston, Ont.—To-day 741 boxes of cheese were received at the Frontenac board; large part of the boarding were sold at 11-15c, and a bid of 11-3-8c for the balance was refused.

Winchester, Ont.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-night, 25 colored and 385 white were registered; all the colored and part of the white sold on board at 11-15c; four buyers were present.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 2,635 white and 60 colored. Sales—\$90 at 11-17c and 985 at 11-3-8c. Balance refused 3-3-8c.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 3,260 boxes were registered; 680 were white, balance colored; 130 white sold at 11-1-2c and 400 colored at 11-5-8c on board.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are firm at 11-3-4 to 13-1-2c per lb., for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10-1-4 to 10-1-2c per lb.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar, raw, steady; fair, refining, 3.61c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.11c; molasses sugar, 3.30c; refined, steady.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Man.—Wheat—Aug. closed 98c bid; Oct. opened 94-3-4c sellers, closed 95-1-4c sellers; Dec. opened 91-1-8c sellers, closed 91-5-8c bid; May opened 96c sellers, closed 96-1-2c bid. Closing cash prices: No. 1 northern, 1.08; No. 2 northern, 1.06; No. 2 white oats, 30c; No. 3 white, 36c; extra No. 1 feed, 36c; feed, 35c.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal—General trade here holds a mid-summer tone and the volume of goods moving is limited. Collections are generally fair.

Toronto—There is a steady volume of

trade moving for this time of the year. Country trade is on the quiet side. Produce is offering freely, but prices hold steady. Collections are fair.

Winnipeg—The outlook for future trade continues excellent. The grain being threshed is turning out excellent quality and the total yield is going to despite summer holidays.

Ottawa—Trade holds steady in tone, be pretty well up to predictions. Vancouver and Victoria—There is a good time to all lines of provincial trade.

Quebec—Outlook for fall business is favorable, but at the moment wholesale trade still continues quiet.

Hamilton—Business holds fairly active in all lines, and indications are that fall trade will this year open out early. Much needed rain has helped the grain crops and fruit in this district, and prospects for fall trade continue good. Collections are satisfactory.

London—Business moves along nicely, collections are satisfactory.

James Bunting was found drowned at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Toronto Board of Education may sell the Bloor street site for an arena.

Revolutionists in Yemen, a province of Arabia, are massacring and pillaging.

The Provincial Government may use the Central Prison site for a transformer station.

Will Crooks, M. P., of London, Eng., and his wife will commence an empire tour on Oct. 9, spending three weeks in Canada.

At Coldbrook, N. B., Hugh McLaughlin, aged 35, who had been absent from home since Monday, yesterday committed suicide by drowning.

A rumor was circulated in Ottawa and other places east and west of Toronto, that the Toronto Exhibition buildings had been partly destroyed by fire.

The West Indian Club at London dined Mr. Richard Grigg, Sir D. Morris presiding. The dominant note of the speeches was the expression of a desire on the part of the West Indies for closer trade relations with Canada.

Yesterday morning 1,200 Winnipeg carpenters quit work on the contractors failing to increase their pay 90 cents a day. Three firms surrendered, but building throughout the city is being handicapped as this is the busiest time the city has known for years.

James R. Heard, spieler, at the Gem Theatre, from which the fire at Haulbar's Point originated, appeared before Judge Denton, at Toronto, to answer charges of theft during the conflagration. The case was enlarged until the Sessions, Sept. 14, when a jury will hear it.

The Provincial Department of Succession Duties yesterday received the official statement concerning the estate of the late A. H. Campbell, of Toronto. The amount of the estate is \$493,000, \$6,350 of which goes to charities, Wycliffe College getting \$3,500, and the balance to lineal descendants.

A monster lobster was caught recently off Bird's Point, Prince Edward Island. It weighed fifteen pounds four ounces when caught, and some measurements show that the tips of the outstretched claws were three feet and two inches apart, and that it would require a ring six and a quarter inches in diameter to go over its claws.