to adorn the fair hands

e minuet. And so the

ighteenth century on

out with two pairs in

ndon Chronicle.

Most Delicious **Pickle**

Pickle Mixture s solid and nice the year s a most delicious flavor to at 25c, by grocers of sent d, on receipt of 30c,

& PARKE Druggists CANADA

D TO MUSIC. American bishop tells sit to a small town in thern States, where he ne morning by a soprano me from the kitchen. s hymn. As the bishop meditated on the piety Speaking to her after pleasure it had given t by an unexpected ank you, sir!" she replied. hymn I boil eggs byr soft and five verses

ent for sale everywhere SN'T PLAYING.

Kansas town, relates it a party of adults, it at the entertainment names that prevailed in ys of childhood—"Post"
"London bridge," an a prize was offered for could make the ugliest es witnessed the contorfor a while and then e to an old maid.

you to know," she ret playing."

hey said, handing her

LADY'S APPEAL

I will send free with full home treatment which Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, lling of the Womb, Paineriods, Uterine and Ovarowths, also Hot Flushes, neboly, Pains in the Head, idney and Bladder troubles, weakness peculiar to our inue treatment at home at cents a week. My book, ledical Adviser," also sent Write to-day. Address, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

CHOLOGY. ington Star.) e in telepathy?" ered Mr. Meekton ita is miles away I can t she is thinking about

the is wishing I would hundred she wrote for n worrying about where ng from.'

delightfully refreshing for hot weather. For washing unequalled. Cleanses and

AINING IT.

id Pluto to the new ar-New York city, "Mat to like our climate." ponded the new arrival. re accustomed to some-It's not the humidity it's the heat."

He Have Meant? rite on an empty stommere man. d the literary person, ot a tattoo artist!"-

DEN PAIL s Hoops and Want Someu? Then Ask

Made of **ARE**

Sunday School.

LESSON XI.-SEPT. 12, 1909.

Close of Paul's Third Missionary Journey.-Acts 21: 1-17.

Commentary.-I. From Minetus to Tyre (vs. 1-3.) From Miletus Paul and his company sailed straight southward before the wind to the Island of Coos, forty miles. Thence they continued on it kindled in him a responsive flame of to the larger islands of Rhodes, opposite affection that well-nigh consumed him. the southwest corner of Asia Minor. This island has always hald an important place among the islands of the Mediterranean, and its capital was famous for its colossal bronze scatue, 105 feet high, the chief of the seven world-wonders. The next station was a nimportant seaport, on the extreme southern point of the province of Lycia. 3. Landed at Tyre-At Patara Paul found a vesel bound for Phoenocia, and without delay they reached Tyre. II. A cordial reception at Tyre (vs

4. Finding disciples—At Tyre Paul found a small company of Christian disciples, with whom he remained in happy, helpful fellowship, ministering the word. When in strange cities it is always well to look for and associate with sea voyage ended. At Ptolemais Paul That is, if he had any regard to his own safety or personal welfare, or to their affectionate solicitude on his ac-They were informed by the Spirit that bonds and afflictions awaited the apostle at Jerusalem, but it was not revealed to them as the will of God that he should change his purpose and not proceed thither."-Hackett. 5. Brought us-"Here is a betutiful and impressive picture of the harmony of Christian communion and the strength of Christian affection." And prayed—As at Miletus, so here, they kneel down and pray before they separate. The meeting and parting of Christians should be sea sons of prayer and praise. 6. Taken our leave-While farewells are sorrowful oc casions, yet among Christians they are illuminated with a glorious hope. III. The journey to Caesarea (vs. 7

8.) 7. Finished our course.—By the same vessel; it sailed southward thirty miles to Ptolemais, the modern Acre. Here the sea voyage ended. At Ptolemais Paul remained one day with the brethren, and the next day travelled by land the remaining thirty-six miles to Caesarea 6. Philip—After a silence of about twenty years, following upon Philip's ministry in Samaria and to the Ethiopian treasurer (Acts 8: 5-40), we meet him at Caesarea, which had ever since been his home. The seaport was the residence of the Roman governors of the province of Judea. One of the seven-One of the deacons appointed with Stephen (chap. 6: 5.) He should be distinguished from Philip the apostle.

IV. Events at Caesarea (vs. 9-14.) 9 Four daughters ... did prophesy—The house of the evangelist Philip became, in consequence of the fulfilment of the prophecy in Joel 2; 29, the honored central point of the Christian congregation of Caesarea. His four daughters, who had received the gift of prophecy and of interpretation, furnish new and clear evidence that all believers alike enjoy

privileges of Christianity; and even Miriam, Deborah, etc., prove that there is no difference in the kingdom of grace between male and female.-Lange. 10 prophesy is to speak "to edification and exhortation and comfort" (I. Cor. 14: 3.) Where these young women preached. whether to women only, or in private houses, or to public assemblies, we do not know. The statements of the New Testament clearly show that God calls women the same as men to preach his

10. Many days-The Greek word for many means some or several. They remained longer than they at first in tended. Paul's desire was to reach Jerusalem in time for the feast of the Pentecost, but he had arrived at Caesarea earlier than he expected and now had more than a week to spare, which time he spent at Caesarea. Agabus-This prophet we have met before (11: 27-30) as the foreteller of famine in the reign of Claudius. He comes now, from the interior hill country, to warn Paul of assault and arrest at Jerusalem. In imitation of the excessive symbolic acting sometimes employed by the ancient Jewish prophets (Isa. 20: 2; Jer. 13: 1; Ezek. 4: 1), this Christian prophet took Paul's girdle and with it bound his own hands and feet. Using the prophetic form of the Old Testament. "Thus saith the Lor!" yet changing it to suit the new dispensation of the Spirit (he cites the Holy Spirit as explicitly announcing Paul's capture and imprisonment in Jerusalem. This prediction was fulfilled not many days after.-Butler. 11 Girdle Girdle were quite large, and made of linen or leather. In eastern countries they are used to bind loose. flowing robes about the waist. shall the Jews-While it was the Ro-

mans who actually put the apostle in chains they did it at the instigation of the Jws. Shall deliver him, etc.-This prophecy was strictly fulfilled in every particular. At Jerusalem Paul was delivered into the hands of the Roman soldiers and was sent back to Caesarea s prisoner. He remained in prison at Caeraea about two years, and was then taken to Rome, where he was kept two years longer. During these long years of prison life we hear no repining word from Paul. He is always rejoicing and seems to forget his own afflictions in his effort to comfort others. Some of Paul's best and most helpful epistles were written while he was under bonds and chained to a Roman soldier; but the word of God was not bound. So it has always been. Out of our afflictions God brings a blessing not only to ourelves, but also to others. Examples:

Bunyan in prison, John on Patmos. 12. Besought him-The correctness of the previous prophecy of Agabus, and the vivid symbol whereby he now impressed this prediction, produced in the minds of the Christian disciples a deep conviction of the certainty of future evil to Paul at Jerusalem. Under this conviction they unitedly besought him not to go to the place of danger.

13. I am ready—Paul's compar

they seen for themselves the same duty and the same cause, doubtless they, too, the him, would have moved on to dan-

ger and death; for it is a company of rare spirits who are here clustered around this holy spostle.—Whedon. 14. these true her disciples could prevail nothing they accepted Paul's decision as the will of the Lord and ceased all further opposition. "The secret of Paul's heroism was, L. Love to the Lord Jesus Christ. Between Paul and Jesus Christ existed such a bond of personal love and devotion as has seldom existed since. Paul's individuality was almost swallowed up in Christ. Not I, but Christ liveth in me. "To me to live is Christ.' Paul had such a conception of Christ's love to him that 2. Love for the souls of men. When Paul said, 'For the name of the Lord Jesus.' he practically means, 'For the gospel's sake,' which again signified, 'For the souls of men.' He wanted to go to Jerusalem to preach to his countrymen at pentecost, and was willing to face bonds imprisonment and death for so sacred a

cause."-Hom. Cam. V. From Caesarea to Jerusalem (vs 15-17. After the events just described Paul and his companions took up their "carriages"—meaning "baggage" (R. V.) -and went up to Jerusalem. Besides the original seven from Europe (see chap. 20; 4), there were Luke and several of the brethren from Caesarea. At Jerusalem they were received gladly by the brethren there. "We see brotherly kindness illustrated and the leaders of the church there.'

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Doing the Will of the Lord.

I. Praying. Kneeled down .. prayed" ear of mercy (Heb. 4: 16.) Prayer is the Spirit of God breathing in the soul of this end. Where the whole milk is dihis child (Rom. 8: 15.) Prayer is the means of delivery fro mevery vice and the obtaining of every virtue (John 14: 13, 14.) Prayer is a force in the universe. "One of God's laws is, that a magnet held over a bit of steel shall act with potency against the law of gravitation, and cause the steel to go up instead of down. There is no conflict or suspension of laws but a harmonious coworking of two laws, both operative in their time and sphere. A law of God periment station may not always be is that the prayer of faith shall be a force in the universe, to co-work beneficially with other laws and effect results otherwise impossible. A storm rages violently on the sea. The waves are raised according to law and would destroy the frail vessel tossed by them, but for oil from the decks of the imperiled craft, which stills the restless waves in accordance with another law.'

II. Jounreying. "We took ship" (v. 6) Comparing life to a voyage and yourself to a vessel, as Talmage suggests, seee that, 1. Your craft is made of the timbers of truth. 2. Love is the helm. Pride, ambition or avarice will strand any ship. 3. Christian perseverance is the prow, cut so as to override the billows. With courage in front and fear aft no broadside of trouble can sweep the deck or fill the hatches. 4. Sails made of faith will waft any ship harborward. 5. The running rigging must be prayer. Pulling on the promises you will hoist the sails of faith and move steadily onward. 6. For a compass use points to the Star of Bethlehem. 7. Have hope for the anchor. 8. Look out for icebergs. Have no fellowship with cold, worldly professors of religion (Eph. 5:11; 2 Tim. 3:5). 9. Keep a log book. Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith" (2 Cor. 13.5). 10. Keep your colors at the masthead. Write "Holi-(Exod. 39:30). Then the pirates of temptation can never overcome you. 11. Acknowledge Christ as the Captain of your ship (Heb. 2:10). 12. Receive the Holy Spirit and depend on him to be your pilot (John 16:13).

virgins, which did prophesy" (v. 9). "He stage. that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort" (1 Cor. 14:3). Prophecy is not so much prediction as inspiration; not only foretelling but warning, instructing, comforting and helping under the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Luke 7:16, 28: .24:19; Mal. 2:7; Hag. 1:13).

IV. Enduring. "Ready—to die—for the name of the Lord" (v. 13). In the Armenian masascres one young woman, whose name means "unfading," was taken captive with her Bible in her hand. She was not injured as were most of the women, but was told, as she was being carried away, that she must accept Mohammedanism. She would not. They threatened to take her life, but she was true. Again and again they urged her, but she refused, saying, "Kill me now, if you must. I'll never become a Moslem," and took out her Bible and read to them. At length, intimidated by the girl's firmness, they let her go, and she found her way back to her home unharmed. It means much to be ready for whatever may come upon us. Paul was ready for service or sacrifice, ready to suffer, ready to live or ready to die Only those who are dwelling in the will of God have such an experience—an experience of rest, quietness, assurance.-

EMBARGO REMAINS.

Live Canadian Cattle Must Stav Out of Britain.

London, Sept. 6.-At 4 o'clock to-

day the Prime Minister received a deputation asking him to redeem his promise of 1901 to suppore the movement for the admission of Canadian cattle. Alternatively the deputation asked for an inquiry. The deputation was introduced by Fred Madison, the Labor member. supported by Mr. Bailie, of Edward. Watson & Ritchie, Glasgow; William Henderson, of Coupar-Angus, Frederick Stoner, of Liverpool, and Mr. Tweedale, of the Co-Operative Union. Mr. Asquith was sympathetic, but he would hold out no hope that British ports would be opened, nor would he promise an inquiry into the matter. Lord Carrington, for the Board of Agriculture, took

the Government to take no action.



The hot weather period is the most rying season in the life of the young calf. It should not be so if it were properly looked after. But, as a rule, the young calf is very much neglected at this season. It is left a prey to flies, the heat of the sun, and soon becomes stunted, its hair rough, and its general eppearance unthrifty. The symmetry o outline present when a week or two old has given way ot a rotundity of body, familiarly known as "pot beilied." When a calf reaches this condition it might better be turned to other purposes than the dairy. The value of the ealf is depreciated one-half when it becomes stunted in growth, and no matter how good its ancestry may be, it cannot reach the

CAN CALVES BE RAISED WITHOUT MILK?

development that it would have had

had proper feed and care been extended

to it every day of its growth.

There are more calves of this stunted character in the country than many imagine. The cheese factory and the supplyv. 5.) Prayer is the call of faith to the ing of whole milk to cities and towns verted from the farm it is difficult to raise calves properly. Good calves have been raised, without milk, except for the first two weeks. Some experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station a few years ago showed that this could be done. In these experiments a good substitute was found in a mixture containing wheat flour, cocoa-nut meal nutrium, linseed meal and dried blood. But what may be done at an expracticed on the average farm. Milk is the natural food for the calf, and it should have it in some form during four to six months of its life, depending largely upon the vitality and vigor possessed by the calf at birth. It is true with the calf as with other young, that its future depends in a very large degree upon the care and feeding of the dam before the calf is born. But that is another story, and not pertinent to the question at issue—that of feeding and caring for the calf during the hot weather and afterwards.

SKIM-MILK FOR CALVES. Premising that the carf being raised this season have had proper care and feeding up to the present, we have reached a period when they are from three to four months old. At this age they should still be receiving some skim-milk daily And we might point out just here that skim-milk is a better food for the calf intended for the dairy than whole milk. It should have whole milk for a couple steadily onward. 6. For a compass use of weeks. Then a gradual change to the word of God. Study is daily. Sail skim-milk should be effected so that by it constantly. Its needle always when three or four weeks old it should not be receiving any whole milk. Skimis not sufficient. Some linseed meal should be supplied, about a cupful to each feed. The jelly is simply made by ness to the Lord" on your banners stirring ground flax seed or linseed meal into a pot of boiling water, until a jelly like consistency is reached.

One of the troubles in calf-rearing i scours. A little flour added to the linseed meal along with the skim-milk, is a good preventative. But by this time III. Prophesying. "Four daughters, calves will have got beyond the scouring

HOW MUCH TO FEED.

The amount of skim-milk a calf should be fed daily will depend largely upon the caif. Some calves will take two gallons or two and a half gallons per day, while others may not take over a gallon and half. The calf raiser must exercise his judgment in the matter. But whatever is done do not seint the calf. Give i all it will take and digest properly. Calf hood is the growing time, and the calf should be kept growing and in good, healthy condition from the start. GIVE A LITTLE COARSE FEED.

Early in its career the calf should be accustomed to taking a little coarse feed. Place some nice, bright clover hay in a rack and the calves will begin to nibble at it. A good plan is to drop a handful of wheatbran into the pail about the time the calf is done drinking. It will soon learn to lick it up. Some dairymen recommend beginning to feed the meal ration in this way; after the calf has learned to eat bran, a little ground oats can be added and a very small quantity of oil cake meal. In this way the young calf may be educated to digest the more concena very good summer food for calves, especially for young ones, that are not on the grass much.

If the calf has been well fed and cared for, after five or six months the skim milk ration may be gradually discontinued. It will by this time have become accustomed to a meal ration, and if the pasture is good, will thrive well. But the calf should be carefully watched lest the food doe: not agree with it. A calf off its feed is mjured more than a grown animal.

SPRING OR FALL CALVES.

The majority of calves raised for the dairy are spring calves. Fall calves are more easily raised than spring calves, unless they come very early in the spring and are well advanced before the hot weather comes. Calves dropped in November or December, or even a month or two later are targe enough by the following June to go on grass in the day time, until it gets hot, and then they had better be kept in a box stall in the day time and turned out to grass at night. If the pasture is good and they have come along well, they will probably need very little grain at this time. However, the feeder must use his judgment. The calf must be kept the entire responsibility for advising growing and grain feeding may be necessary, though it should not be given to such an extent as to make the calf unduly fat. A calf raised for beefing purposes should be kept in fat condi-Growth is necessary, but not a fat con- eral days.

dition. For this reason the dairy calf requires more care in the rearing than

one desired for the block. During the summer a good place for a calf is in a paddock conveniently located for feeding, where there are trees and a small shed for shelter. If this cannot be provided then the caives should be kept in a box stall in the stable during the day when the sun is

SOME CALF RATIONS

Primrose McConnell, an English authority, recommends the following rations for calves depending upon the age and maturity: No. 1-Milk 20 lbs., barley meal 1

lb., linseed cake meal, 1 lb. No. 2-Milk 20 lbs., barley meal, 1 lb. linseed cake meal, I lb. No. 3-Calf meal 20 lbs., barley meal

I lb., pasture say 20 lbs. The same authority summarizes calf feeding as follows:

"Colostrum to a rewly-dropped calf (albuminoid ratio 1.05) and afterwards ordingry milk (ratio 1.33), 11/2 to 2 gallons daily; gradually substitute linseed cake meal and barley meal mixed, or 'ca'f meals" up to 2 lbs. for a portion of the milk; also replace milk with buttermilk or whey; wean at 4 to 6 months. Place hay or forage within reach as soon as it chews the cud. Care must be taken to keep the food rich in bone and flesh formers.

VALUE OF SPRAYING DEMON-STRATED

Because spraying is not invariably re uired to insure a satisfactory crop of ruit, there is ever a strong temptation to neglect it, trusting to Providence for immunity from attack. The pesent season should serve to convince many peach growers that Providence helps the orchardist who sprays his trees. To the cold, wet weather of late spring and early summer is att. ibuted the unusual prevalence and severity of leaf-curl which defoliated many peach trees in the tender-fruit beit, causing the fruit to fall. The weather, which favored the development of the curl-leaf, also, in many cases, prevented the spraying that would have been done to hold it in check. The defoliated trees will, of course, throw out a new leafage, but at considerable expense of vigor, while all badly-attacked ones will produce no crop of fruit this year. H. S. Peart, B. S. A., Director of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor. Ont., informs us that, after looking over the Niagara District, he is of opinion that most orchards which were sprayed

WHEN THE GRASS IS GREEN.

Gather a single blade of grass, and examine for a minute quietly its narrow, sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Nothing, as it seems, there of notable goodness or beauty. A very little strength, nd a very lit cate, long lines meeting in a point not a perfect point, either, but blunt and unfinished—by no means a creditable or ap parently much-cared-for example of nature's workmanship; made only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow to be cast into the over; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flaceid, leading down to the dull, brown fibers of roots And yet, think of it well, and judge whether, of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees stately palm and pine strong ash and oak, scented citron and burdened vine-there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green. And well does it fulfill its mission. sider what we owe merely to the meadow grass, to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel by the companies of those soft and countless and peaceful spears. All spring and summer is in them-the walks by silent, scented paths—the rests in moonday heats-the joy of herds and flocks-the power of all shepherd life and meditation —the life of sunlight upon the world, falling in emerald streaks and falling in soft. blue shadows, where else it would strike upon the dark mold or scorching dust .- John Ruskin.

An III-Behaved Cluck.

Q.-My one cluck hung six chicks in two days. I never had such a peculiar experience and can find no reason for it. Can you? A .- You give your hens teo many eggs or too small a nest box; result, broken eggs that smear the feathers, which sticking together make loops which catch chicks by the neck. trated foods. Sugar beet meal makes Make box eighteen inches square and of lambs declined 1-4c per lb. with sales set from thirteen to fifteen eggs, according to the size of hen and season. -Cape May Star and Wave.

KILLED BY CARS.

Aeroplane Inventor Was Getting \$8.75 to \$9 per 100 pounds, weighed off Ready to Fly.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6.—Louis Ray naud, the inventor of an airship, which was to have been given its initial flight on Sunday, was killed last night when the carriage in which he was driving of popular summer wear. General fall goods continue to move forward and from now unhome from a day's work on the seroplane was struck by a New Orleans &

had been the subject of much interest. and great things are expected of it. The machine is of the biplane order, differing from the Wright brothers' aeroplane only in that it has a long tail, which. it is claimed, would make it more steady. It was to have carried two or

more passengers. Eugene Raynaud, a brother of the dead inventor, said that he and other members of the family probably will complete the preparations for the flight, tion right along. Not so a dairy calf. which, however, will be delayed for sev-

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day amount ed to only 100 bushels of fall wheat which sold at \$1 per bushel.

Hay in limited offer, there being less than 20 loads; new sold at \$15 to \$19 a ton, and old at \$20. One load of bundled straw sold at \$14 a ton. Dressed hogs steady, with sales at

Wheat, white, new .. . \$ 1 00 \$ 1 02

\$11 to \$11.50.

Dos, red, new	0	99	1	0
Oats, new, bush	0	42	U	4
Barley, bush	0	55	U	6
Rye, bush	0	70	. 0	U
Hay, old, per ton	20	00	0	O
Do., new,		00	19	U
Straw, per ton	14	00	0	0
Dressed hogs	11	00	11	5
Butter, dairy	0	19	0	2
Do., inferior	0	16	0	1
Eggs, dozen	0	25	0	2
Chickens, lb	0	16	O	1
Ducks, Ib	0	15	0	1
Fowl, lb	0	11	U	1
Potatoes, new, bush	U	75	O.	8
Celery, dozen	O	30	U	U
Onions, bag	1	10	. 1	2
Beef, hindquarters	10	99	11	0
Do., forequarters	5	00	6	U
Do., choice, carcase	8	00	8	7
Do., medium, carcase	7	90	8	0
Mutton, per cwt	8	00	9	5
Veal, prime, per cwt	8	99	10	5
Lamb, per cwt	11	00	13	0

THE FRUIT MARKET. Supplies to-day were fairly large, and prices generally ruled steady.

Blueberries, basket \$1 00 \$1 40 Lawtons, quart 0 07 Grapes, Champion 0 50 Do., St. John's 0 65 Plums, Can., bkt 0 35 Pears, basket 0 35 Do., Bartletts 0 50 Apples, basket 0 15 Watermelons 0 25 Tomatoes, Can., bkt 0 20 Potatoes, Can., bush 9 75 Cantaloupes, crate . . . 0 65 0 90 Peppers, red, bkt 0 50 0 70

Do., green, bkt 0 35

The railways reported 55 car loads o live stock at the city market. There was a fair trade for all of the

best cattle at unchanged quotations. Trade in all other classes was about the same as on Tuesday, excepting for hogs, which were quoted by H. P. Kennedy as being 15c per cwt. higher. Selects, fed and watered, at \$8.15 and \$7.90 f.o.b. cars at country points.

R. C. Harris, property commissioner, submits the following returns of the city cattle market, August 31, 1909: Cars, 82; cattle, 1,181; sheep, 2,763; hogs, 342; calves, 353. Total, 4,639.

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as folows; 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. Car

OTHER MARKETS

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar-Ray firm; fair refining, 3.61c to 3.64c; molasses sugar, \$3.36 to \$3.39; refined steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat- October 94 3-Sc. December 90 3-4e bid, May 96 5-8c. Oats- October 34 7-8c bid. December 33 1-2e bid.

BRITISH CATTE MARKETS.

London.-London cables for cattle are irm, 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.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal .- At the Canadian Pacific

live stock market this morning there were offered 1,100 cattle, 600 sheep, 650 lambs, 1,100 hogs and 300 calves. There was a good demand for Northwest ranch sort and rather better than the average good prices were realized. Steers brought \$4.85, carload lots, and the cows \$4.50 per 100 lbs. to buyers, who subsequently jobbed them to butchers at 5 to 5 1-4c for steers, and 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c per lb. for cows. There was a brisk enquiry for Ontario cattle, and as supplies were not any too plentiful, the market was active, with a firm undertone. Choice steers sold at 5 to 5 1-4c; medium, 4 to 4 l-4c; cows, 3 to 4 l-2c; and bulls, 2 to 3 1-2c per lb. The price at 5 1-2c, sheep ruling firm at 3 3-4c per lb. Calves were in some demand at \$3 to \$15 per head. Hogs were stronger, and there was an advance of 15 to 25c per 100 lbs. There was a good supply, but a brisk demand from packing houses held prices strong. Sales of the better grades were registered at the cars. **BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW**

Montreal-A good normal tone for this time til the close of navigation cargoes will be

heavy.
Toronto-While general business continues Great Northern passenger train at Gentilly road and Bruxelles street, here.

His invention had been kept a secret of a holiday nature, who we will be a holiday nature, who is seasons of goods for the complex of the c until a short time ago. Since then it had been the subject of much interest, generally turned out fair and in some cases they are good. The western harvest is now in full swing and the quality of grain is generally excellent. The greatest total yield of wheat in the history of the country seems to be assured. Hot weather is keeping the

retail trade in summer goods brisk.
Winnipeg—The general outlook for trade continues of the brightest description. Farmcontinues of the originest description. Farmers are busy harvesting and indications point to a total wheat crop of about a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and thirty million bushels. Wholesalers report some demand for sorting lines.

Hamilton—The past week has seen a good

business in summer goods owing to the warm weather and dealers are making efforts to clear up their lines. Stocks are being re-

duced nicely and with the opening of fall trade in a short while business should never briskly. Local industries continue active. Root and fruit crops have been much helped by recent rains. Produce continues to come forward freely and prices are generally steady. Collections are fairly satisfactory. The outlook for fall trade continues bright. Vancouver and Victoris—Trade all along the coast continues active and the outlook for the coming season continues bright. Quebec—The holidays are still being falt amongst the trade.

London—The indications are that fall trade will open early. will open early.
Ottawa—There is a fairly good trade mov-ing for this time of the year.

LEFT TO DIE ALONE.

A Brutal Attempt to Murder a Wes tern Farmer.

Qu'Appelle, Sask., Sept. 6.- A brutal attempt was made on Friday last to murder Andrew Harris, a farmer living near Edgeley. The crime was discovered only yesterday, when W. Halliday and J. Howland, neighbors, who had noticed that harvesting operations had ceased on the Harris farm, went to make an investigation. Halliday and 2 Howland made a search of the premises, and at length found Harris lying on a bluff with two bullet wounds in his head, but still alive. Harris said he had quarrelled with his hired man, H. Roper, last Friday morning, and following an altercation Roper shot him in the head and then dragged him to the bluff, where he heartlessly left him to die. Roper then hitched up Harris' driving outfit and went to town, where he cashed a cheque for \$60, put the horse in a livery stable and left for the east. presumably Montreal. Harris is in a very critical condition, owing the serious nature of his wounds, and the fact that he was exposed so long without food or attention. The mounted police are on the trail of Roper.

ADRIFT ON BARGE.

Trying Experience of Nine Persons on Rainy River.

Kenora despatch: The crew of the fishing steamer Namapuk, which foundered off the mouth of Rainy River on Saturday afternoon, arrived here shortly after noon to-day on board the steamer Knute Nelson from Warroad. According to their story, they had a trying experience. On Saturday morning they left here with nine persons on board, a crew of five, a customs officers, and three passengers, one of whom was a lady, wife of an American tourist returning to the States. At 4.15 in the afternoon, when nine miles from land, the boat sprung a leak, and despite all efforts to keep her afloat by pumping, she foundered in thirty-five feet at water, within fifty minutes of springing the leak. A gale was blowing at the time, and great difficulty was experienced in transferring to the fish barge, which was in tow, one hundred feet be-

A few minutes after the transfer was completed the steamer sank. The nine people on the drifting barge were afloat for four hours before they finally drifted to a lonely locality known at Sand Hills. As it was dark, they decided to spend the night there. On Sunday morning they hailed a passing steamer, and were taken to Rainy River, ultimately making their way to War-

BRITON KILLED.

British Ambassador Demanded Reparation From Government.

Peking, Sept. 6. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister of China, without waiting for the co-operation of the United States legation, to-day called on the Foreign Board and demanded reparation cattle, of which about 200 head were and punishment for the killing last June offered for sale. They were the good in Kan Sue Province, of Hazarah Ali, a British subject. Ali was an Indian survevor attached to the meteorological expedition taken into China by Lieut. S. Clark, a former officer of the American army. He was set upon by Chinese and killed.

Sir John informed the government that an investigation of the occurrence would be made. The government demurred, but the minister was firm. In return, China asked for reparation for the Chinese killed in the encounter with the members of the expedition.

Henry P. Fletcher, the American charge d'Affaires, will take independent action. The apparent lack of co-operation between the British and American legations is due to divergent views in the matter of China's responsibility. Mr. Fletcher, however, has given assurances that he will support the British action.

PAPER PRICES.

Manufacturers Hold Banquet and Talk About Higher Prices.

Appleton, Wis., Sept. 6.-Forty paper manufacturers, representing practically every company in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, gave a banquet here last night in honor of G. Frank Steele, of Port Edwards, special representative of the paper interests in Washington during the tariff bill fight. It is said they discussed an increase in the price of print paper in the near future. One manufacturer admitted that print paper prices would stiffen soon, but would not say that uniform action would be taken.

Sydney Coates, who was implicated in forging a number of money orders of the Dominion Express Company, was this morning found guilty at Montreal by Judge Choquet, and will be sentenced