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The Sunday School Lesson

MANANANANANANANANANANANANA

Yahadakakakakakakakakaka LESSON VII.-AUG. 14, 1910.

The Laborers in the Vineyard .-Commentary.-I. Early Laborers hired (vs. 1. 2). 1. For-This word shows that what follows is connected with what

the principle stated in the preceding the spirit in which the work is usually the sacrifice made. The laborers who verse. The Kingdom of heaven is like -Another phase of the kingdom is presented, which relates to rewards for service rendered. It is a noticeable fact the end.—Gibson.

A Veterinary Not Always Necessarythat Jesus employs a large number of parables to represent the many phases would complain because of kindness or of the divine administration. Household- liberality shown to others is not the er-One who owns and manages an ex- spirit that is likely to receive much tensive business. In the parable the of favor from others. "He who works in householder represents God. Went out my kingdom for the sake of a reward early—to hire laborers—There was much hereafter, may do his work well, but he work to be done and an eagerness on honors Me less than others who trust the part of the householder to have it in Me, without thinking of future gain. completed, hence he sought for laborers The spirit in which you labor for Me. early in the morning. 2. Agreed with gives your service its value."-Geikkie. the laborers-He found those who de- Is thine eve evil, because I am good sired to work and a definite price was An evil eye among the Jews meant a arranged. The laborers represent those malicious, covetous or envious person. who, as servants of God, have special Clarke. Those whom the householder regard to the wages expected. A penny was addressing had shown a spirit of a day-"Shilling."- R. V. The Roman envy or jealousy, and were used by our coin denarius, of the value of fourteen Lord in this parable to show the discents. Its purchasing power at that time ciples the folly and sordidness of that would be equal to a dollar or more now, disposition that is calculating and acthence it was considered fair wages, ing on the principle of "so much for so Vineyard—This represents the service much."

of God on earth. As the householder 16.—The last shall be first, and the sought laborers for his vineyard, so God first last-It was some time after Jesus kept perfectly clean with an application, is seeking workers to do His bidding in had called His disciples and they had twice daily, of a four per cent. solution winning souls for Him. "Christ called left all to follow Him, that He told of carbolic acid or creolin or other dis-Peter and the (other) apostles, and sent them anything about reward. They had infectant when the healing process will them as laborers in His vineyard, early followed Him for His sake alone, and take place readily and quickly. in the morning of the Christian dispend the question of compensation had not

About the third hour-The day from while those whose service is one of six o'clock in the morning until six at faith and love will be first. Many who ly if the puncture is comparatively deep night was divided into twelve hours, think they should be first, and whom and likely to have injured some of the hence the third hour was nine o'clock in others possibly think should be first, deep seated structures such as the arthe morning. Saw others in the mar-ketplace—An open place in the city was thought of may be first in the kingdom. nal organs. A wound of this nature will used for a market, a place of assembly, Here is encouragement for those whose for the transaction of public business, talents and opportunities are small but pus, and it is always of the utmost imas well as a place where those desiring whose love, devotion and faith are portance to see that the pus has a free to labor waited for employers to appear. great. This parable does not teach that chance to escape, if such care is not tak-These men were not there when the all who gain heaven shall receive the householder went early.

orers was not sufficient for the work to the glories of heaven. Many be called, be done. God is constantly calling new etc.—This is thought to be an interpolaworkers into His service. Whatsoever is tion by some copyist and is not found right I will give you-There was no de- in many of the best manuscripts. It is finite amount fixed upon. They went given in the Revised Version. their way-They evidently desired employment and went at once, trusting the householder to bestow the proper reward. The best service to God is rendered through love to Him and not from the motive of personal advantage. Those laborers went their way without questionings and misgivings. 5. Sixth and ninth—Twelve and three o'clock. Likewise Other laborers had found their way to the market-place, and since the were sent, trusting the householder, even though no bargain was made. 6 Eleventh hour-Five o'clock, with but one hour to work. Why stand yet here all the day idle- There was a mill rebuke in the householder's question. This question comes with great force to those who through the most favorable years of life neglect the soul's salvation.

III. The laborers rewarded (vs.8-10). 8. when even was come-Six o'clock. the close of the day's labor. The laws of the Jews required that the laborer should receive his wages each day (Lev. 19:13). steward-In this parable the steward represents Christ. give them their hire-After labor is reward, from the last unto the first-The order of payment is the inverse of that of labor. This is almost a necessary part of the parable. For, if the first laborers had been paid first, they would either have gone away without knowing what was done to the last, or, if they had remained, their objection could not have been urged.-Edersheim. Our Lord keeps closely to the principle which he designs to illustrate. 9. every man a penny-Those who went to work last had been employed in the vineyard but one hour, yet their pay was for a full day's labor. 10. the first supposed that they should have received more-They had no just ground for such a supposition inasmuch as they had made a definite bargain with the householder and they received their full wages according to their

agreement. IV. The complaint of the first laborers (vs. 11-16). 11. they murmured-Christians may indeed be rewarded according to their works; but the spirit that sets high value on its work, and claims high pay over others, may find its works very lowly prized with God. That very spirit may destroy the reward.-Whedon. the goodman of the house-The householder. 12. equal unto us-Equal only? in mere money value. "We are rewarded as we go. We get a victory in every fight; we have a heaven every sunset; we are paid by the hour, by the moment, by the breathing. We get what we can receive, we are rewarded according to our capacity, and we are not at liberty, according to this parable, to estimate things by hours and by pennies and by time spent, but by another law which comes into revelation and operation oftentimes beyond the limits of mere words, so that we cannot explain the law to a man who has not actually lived under its beneficent operation."-Parker, the burden and heat of the day -The severe toil of the entire day and

rays of the midday sun. 13. friend-This was a respectful form of address. I do thee no wrong-Strict justice had been done, since the wages ed, "Nothing but thyseif, O Lord." 3. agreed upon had been paid in full. The householder had a right to give his money to whom he would, for by so doing he was not defrauding those whom he had hired. No complaint was made by those who commenced work at nine, twelve or three o'clook. They had trusted the householder to give what was right. This was not a case of injustice toward the all-day laborers, but a case of liberality toward those who went to anywhere, and when she felt that all her week later, trusting the kindness and service was for Jesus' sake, she was

faithfulness of the householder. 14. will give unto this last, even as unto thee The principle on which this is based is plain enough; that in estimating the reward it is not the quantity of work done or the amount of sacrifice has gone before. The parable illustrates | made that is the measure of value, which the work is done or made that is the measure of value, but made no bargain at all, but went to work on the faith of their master's hon-

15. Is it not lawful-The spirit that

sation,"—Whedon.

II. Later laborers sent (vs. 3-7).

been considered. Those who are looking for advantage and reward, will be last, same reward. All will be rewarded ac-4. Go ye also-His first group of lab- cording to their capacity for enjoying

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

An essential part of the Christian life is labor. There may be those who profess Christianity who do no service, but every real follower of Jesus is a servant, not only in name but in fact. Of vineyard was not fully supplied, they given himself to the Master for service, and feels and obligation upon him to that end. Service. 1. The Master. "A house-

> city of the laborer. He loves the worker and has the highest regard for those who enter his service. He has power to strengthen those who labor for him (Isa. 40, 29-31). 2. The field. "His vinevard" (v. 1). Whoever engages in labor for the Master is a worker in the vineyard. He who prays in sincerity, sings hymns of devotion and praise to God from the heart, bears witness to what God has done for him, walks uprightly in consecration and faith, and does whatever his hand finds to do in the name of Jesus is doing work in the vineyard. A story was told centuries ago of Anthony and the cobbler of Alexandria. Anthony was called a saint because he gave all his time to worship and works of piety. He lived in the desert and kept aloof from the affairs of the world. A voice from heaven seemed to tell him that he was not as holy as the cobbler that lived at Alexandria. He therefore decided to visit him to learn the secret of his perfeet life. He found the humble man and learned that his daily round of dutie. was to pray early in the morning for the people of his city, and especially for his neighbors who were in need, and for his family. Then he devoted the day to his work, always diligent, truthful and upright. He instructed his family to love and fear God. His neart was in his service for God and man, and he dol his work as unto the Lord. Our daily round of humble duties may be to us the vineyard of the Lord. 3. The call. "Go ye" (v. 4). The call comes to people of every age and condition. The call comes through the word of God, through the ministry, through the ilo y Spirit and through God's providences. The call is given in youth and should be obeyed at once. There is great danger in refusing the cali, for it is tikely to be permanently withdrawn. 4. Ine term. It is notil tae close of the day. Some commenced in the morning, some at nine, some at twelve, and at three, and at five o'clock.

faithful unto death" (Rev. 2, 10). Reward. 1. All through grace. The parable teaches that reward in Christie vineyard is not through merit but from his abundant grace. 2. Cod gives himnot simply one hour, and the burning seif. Thomas Aquinas was at worship and he thought he heard a voice saying. "Thomas, what reward shall I give thee for thy work?" Immediately he answer-The joy of service. Two young girls were carrying heavy loads of fruit to market. One was complaining of heavy burdens and the other was happy and rejoicing. The former asked the other why she was so buoyant. She answered that there was a plant which she always placed in the top of her load, and it was love, love for Jesus. "It would flourish

but all worked until "even." "Be thou

Vigorous Health —the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with a good digestion. TABLETS

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your feed being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Lindbal. . . . Montreal.

happy and her hurden was easy to bear. full, clear, placid and fearless. Width large and satisfying reward with it. 4. bespeaks the intelligence of the animal. Heaven. While we are taken up with our present labor, we have respect to small, sunken eye usually accompanies uture recompense.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Cleanliness and Disinfectants

Essential.

(By Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont., in Canadian Farm.)

While an animal that has sustained a severe wound ought always to receive competent veterinary treatment, yet in

any cases of minor wounds home treatment can be adopted with success, provided the owner has a fair knowledge of the care necessary in such cases. Wounds are divided into four classes, namely, incised, punctured, lacerated and contused. An incised wound is made with a clean cutting instrument, the tissues are divided evenly and smoothly without any tearing or bruising of the parts. Such wounds are usually very easy of treatment and unless the incision is very deep, need only to be

PUNCTURED WOUNDS. Punctured wounds are made with a more or less blunt instrument and are often of a serious nature, more especialnever heal without the formation of en and the pus allowed to gather in a sac or pocket of the wound a vast amount of local inflammation will be set

up and serious conditions result. Lacerated wounds are those in which the tissues are torn asunder in a rough and uneven manner. The treatment is much the same as in the case of punctured wounds. See that the pus (which is sure to form) has a free avenue of escape, being careful also to remove any splinters or dirt or other foreign bodies which are quite likely to be found in such wounds. A contused wound is one in which the tissues are bruised and inhimself. Jesus said, "The Son of man jured without any breaking of the skin. If the contusion is only slight the applicame not to be ministered unto, but to minister and give His life a ransom for the Christian has come the inflammation, but if the contusion is severe an abscess is likely to form in which case an incision has to be made to allow the pus to escape. In the case even of a trivial wound where no holder" (v. 1). Jesus is the Master of disinfectant is used, serious complicathe vineyard, who calls to service and tions such as erysipelas or tetanus presents the reward. He understands (lockjaw) are liable to set in, but where the character of the work and the capagood disinfectant such has been hoted above is used, the worst cases are likely to heal without any untoward results.

A CAULK WOUND. A caulk wound or the wound made on foot by a cut from the shoe of another foot is one of the most ordinary wounds in farm life. In such cases care should always be taken to see that any of the hairs which may have been pushed downwards inside the top of the hoof are removed. Intense lamness and great suffering often follow if this is not lone. The hairs or other dirt set up an inflammation inside the hoof, the pus cannot escape and an animal is often laid off work for weeks because of a little carelessness on the part of the attendant in not properly cleaning the wound when it happened. Also in the case of a horse treading on a nail and puncturing the sole of the foot, it is not sufficient to merely pull out the nail, but the hole left in the sole by the nail should be rimmed out to a considerable size to allow the pus to escape and the foot be kept in a warm poultice every night for a few days to allay the inflammation: A pleget of tow soaked in tar might be put in the hole during the day when the animal is at work in order to

keep out any dirt. The sole of a horse's foot grows quickly (much more so than the outside walls), and such a hole will grow up again in a week or two, and the animal be all right again, whereas if the precaution just mentioned is neglected serious consequences often result.

THE HEAD OF THE HORSE.

(Farmers' Advocate.) Much emphasis is properly laid upon the head of a horse, no matter of what breed he is. Besides entering largely into the whole sum of a horse's beauty, from a practical standpoint, the head has a great deal of significance regarding the breediness, the disposition, the

stamina, and vitality of its bearer. A neat, trim, proportionate head desired, if beauty is to be attained. A large head is ungainly, and indicative of underbreeding or mongrel breeding. This is especially true in the lighter breeds. Yet, a large head is preferable to an unduly small one, it being pretty largely accepted that a horse with so small a head lacks in vigor. In heavydraft horses, the head is preferred to be always quite large, yet in proportion ment till August 8. to the scale of the entire animal.

forehead broad, and the eyes prominent, to use any.

Honest, earnest, loving service carries a between the eyes denotes courage, and Much is to be learned from the eyes. A a vicious, sullen, unreliable disposition.

The cheerful, free, generous horse shows
it in his bright, full, lively, yet not excitable eves.

> The full front view of the horse's head should show the greatest thickness at the jaws, with the head tapering to-wards the muzzle. The profile should show full between the eyes, but not bulging, and straight from the eyes to the nose. A dish-face is not attractive, if at all pronounced, though a slight dish is often seen in the lighter breeds. and is not a serious objection. In light breeds, a Roman nose is not liked, although it is usual in the Shires, common in the Clydesdales, and frequent in other heavy breeds. It is usually believed to be associated with a rather wilful and enduring disposition. In light breeds it is associated with a lack of refinement, which is associated with the

straight or slightly-dished face. The lips should be strong and neatly carried; the nostrils large, dilating and fine. The ears lend much to make or mar the beauty of the horse. They must not be too far apart, and, while carried slightly forward, must chiefly be erect. It is very desirable to have them nicely pointed.

The attachment of the head to the neck is very important. Throatiness or thickness at the juncture of these members is not desirable. The jaws should be wide apart at the angle, and curve well upward at the rear. A coarse setting of the head results in an awkward carriage, resulting in a plain- appearing

Beekeepers Advised to Hold Their Goods For Late Shipments.

Prices Suggested For This Year-Beekeeping Prosperous.

Toronto Despatch.-That there is noney to be made by keeping bees was roven at the meeting of the Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association at the Parliament Buildings yesterday, when it was reported that there had been an increase of 60 per cent, in the number of hives in the Province. Reports were received from 450 points throughout the Province representing 23,582 hives of bees. Reports on erop conditions showed that there Veal, prime, per cwt 10 00 market, and all reports indicated that the 1909 prices suggested by the commit tee were realized. The average production per colony of light honey is 58.3 pounds, as compared with 59.1 last year. While the crop in the western and con-tre part of the Province, where the buik of the marketable honey is produced, is lower considerably than last year's. there is a much larger erop in the eastern counties, which has kept up the aver-

After considering the reports carefully the committee would recommend the folowing prices for the year:

to lle per lb. No. 1 light extracted (retail), 121-2 to 15c per lb. No. 1 comb (wholesale), \$1.80 to \$2.25

No. 1 light extracted (wholesa'e), 10

ner dozen. No. 2 comb (wholesale), \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

The committee finds that large quantities of extracted honey have already been sold by Peel county beekeepers at 10 5-8c. car lots, f.o.b. shipping point for the Western markets. In view of the decrease in the erop and the firm prices of fruit, the committee believe that the above prices should be realized and would suggest that beekeepers hold part of their honey for later delivery, un'ess present prices are satisfactory. The local demand, which is increasing, should be specially looked after.

A later report will be issued to cover buckwheat hone".

TO BE TRIED.

Two Young Men Face Charge in Connection With Drawning.

Toronto Despatch-Reginald Cooper and Frank Logan, the two young men who were in charge of the gisoline launch in which Mrs. Mabel Melrick and her sister, Emma Carlaw, met their death by downing on the night of June 17, were summened to the Police Court yestorday to answer a charge of criminal negligence resulting in the deaths of the voung wemen.

The charge recited that the young men were guilty of violating the laws of navigation and the rules of the road at the time they took the young women

Mr. W. A. Henderson entered a plea of not giulty, and secured an adjourn-

It is especially desirable to have the You cannot save strength by refusing



TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The bulk of the cattle were of common to medium quality with a few

Trade was slow, with prices for the best about steady, while the common and medium were 10c to 15c per ewt. lower.

Fat cattle prices-George Rowntree who bought 190 cattle for the Harris Abattoid Co., paid as follows: Butchers' steers and heifers, \$5 to \$6.25; cows. \$3.50 to \$5.35; bulls, \$3.20 to \$5.

Stockers and feeders-Several loads of stockers and feeders changed hands at the following prices: Steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.10; steers, 750 to 850, \$4 to \$4.50; common stockers, \$3.50 to

Milkers and springers-A fair supply of milkers and springers sold from \$35 to \$65, the bulk selling from \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal calves-The market was steady to strong, and all calves on sale sold readily at \$3.50 to \$7.50, and in some one or two instances \$8 per cwt. was reached. .

Sheep and lambs-Sheep, ewes, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; culls and rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7 per

Hogs-Dealers are expecting heavy receipts of hogs, now that the strike is over. They also expect that there will be many of these hogs that will be too heavy, as farmers have been holding for higher prices, until many of their hogs have become too fat and heavy. Mr. Harris reports selects fed and water ed. \$8.75, and \$8.50 to drovers, for hogs f.o.b. cars at country points. Hogs over 230 lbs., will be cut 50c per cwt.; hogs over 300 lbs., will be paid for at sow prices, which is \$2 per cwt. less than selects sell for which would be \$6.75.

FAMRERS' MARKET.

The only grain received to-day was 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 48c per bushel. Hay scarce and firm, with sales of only two loads at \$20 to \$23 a ton. Straw is purely nominal. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quo-

tations ruling at \$12.50 to \$13. Wheat, white, new\$ 1 10 \$ 0 00 Do., red, new.... 1 10 0 00 Do., new ... 1 00 Oats, bush ... 0 48 Hay, new, ton 20 00 23 00 Straw, per ton 15 00 13 00 Butter, dairy 0 21 Do., inferior..... 0 18 Eggs, dozen.... 0 23 0 25 Chickens, 1b 0 18

Ducks, spring, lb 0 15 Turkeys, Ib.. 0 17 Fowl, 10. 0 12 Potatoes, new, bush . . . 1 00 Onions, sack..... 2 50 Beef, hindquarters 12 00 Do., forequarters 8 00 Do., choice, earcase .. 10 50 Do., medium, carcase .. 9 00 10 00 Mutton, per cwt . . . 8 69 10 00 Stanley. 11 00

Lamb, cwt 13 00

THE FRUIT MARKET. The market to-day was quiet, with prices generally firm. Oranges, case \$4 50 \$ 5 25 Lemons, case..... 6 00 6 50 Bananas, bunch 1 25 Currants, red, basket 0 65 Cirrants, black, basket .. 1 25 Cherries, large basket 1 00 1 25 Lawtonberries, box. . . 0 11 Raspberries, box.... 0 12

 Plums, crate
 1 25

 Peaches, basket
 0 50

 Pears, basket..... 0 35 Gooseberries, large basket 0 75 0 40 1 1 60 Blueberries, basket 1 60 Canteloupes, crate 4 00 Pineapples, case 2 75 Potatoes, bbl. 2 69 Tomatoes, Can., basket . . 1 25 Cabbage, crate 1 25 Peppers, green 9 40

WCCL. Trade is dull and prices are unchanged. Local quotations are: Washed fleece, 19 to 21c. Unwashed fleece, 12

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$5.30 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.90 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5e less. In 100 pound bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-October \$1.94%, December, Oats-October 4116c, December 4036c

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville-At the weekly Choese Board meeting to-day 1,625 white and 2.525 colored were offered; 325 white and 310 colored were sold at 107-8c. . Kingston-At the Frontenae Cheese Board to-day the registration was 706 colored and 600 white. The sales were at 103-4 to 1013-16c, and nearly all the stocks were taken.

Belleville-At the weekly Cheese Board here to-day 3,230 white cheese were offered. Sales were 1.340 at 10 13-16c and S15 at 103-4c. The balance was refused. Winchester-At the meeting of the

Cheese Board beld here to-night 1.015 boxes were registered, of which 410 were colored and the balance white. A few colored and white held on the board at 107-8e. Four buyers were present. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.-Calves. \$3 to \$10; live hegs, \$10.25 to \$10.75 per 100 lbs.: sheep, 31/2c to 33/4c per lb.; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5: steers, choice. 60 to 61/40, good 51/2c to 53/4c, middle 5c to 51/4c, fair 41/2c | the floor. to 4%c, common 3%c to 41/4c.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere.

The imperial Oil Go., Ltd.

The imperial Oil Go., Ltd. nto Agests: The Cases City 62 Ca., Ltd. ous factor in the movement of freight. a woman,

Trains are now moving more regularly indications of a settlement. The comgeneral repair shops. There is still a holiday tone to wholesale trade although a fair amount of sorting business in sea-sonable lines is noted. While opinions regarding fall trade still vary in character, a more optimistic tone seems to be

making itself felt. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say retail trade continues steady in character, and the volume of general business moving is about normal for this time of the year. The summer resort trade is excellent, but up to the present tourist traffic has been on the light side. The outlook for fall continues excellent. Ontario crops were never better, and the farmers look forward to harvesting a particularly good yield of fall wheat. Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say

the past week has seen no falling off in the volume of business moving. Vancouver and Victoria reports say while there continues an excellent movement in all lines of trade there has been some natural falling off in the volume

due to the holiday season. Quebec reports to Bradstreet's sav: Farm products are offering freely, but

prices are high. Hamilton reports say the G. T. R. strike has had some considerable effect

upon general business there, but, apart from this, a healthy tone is noted to all lines of trade. Country business is of fairly good proportion. Crops in the district are looking well and prospects for fall business continues good.

London reports say general business is still suffering from delays in shipments, etc., caused by the railroad strike.

Ottawa reports say the trade situation continues steady with a fair volume of business moving.

C. P. R. OUTLET

Will Port Stanley Be Make a Port of Distribution?

Idea That the Road Will Abandon Port Burwell.

St. Thomas, Aug. 8.-The Canadian Pacific, through a special agent of the company, has secured some options on farm lands, with water privileges, be-

tween St. Thomas and Port Stanley. It will not be told what use the properties are being negotiated for. Whether Port Stanley is an objective

terminal point for the extension of the road from St. Thomas is a matter of conjecture. The rumor some time ago that Port Burwell was to be abandoned as the port of entry for the company's ferries from across Lake Erie lends color to the supposition that the C. P. R. will operate a line from this city to the lakeside, and make Port Stanley its point of distribution.

On the land under option is a large spring water pond, and it is on a direct route between St. Thomas and Port

Ii view of the rumor that the C. P. R. as secured a controlling interest in Canada division of the Pere Marquette, there is another surmise that the Pere Marquette would be extended to the Niagara River and its right-of-way would pass through the property which is being bargained for.

MASONICTRIANGLE

o 13 Sent Out From Toronto Proving a White Elephant to Lodges.

Toronte, Aug. 8 .- The travelling tri-0 50 angle of solid gold, which was sent on 0 50 its journey around the world by the 4 25 St. Patrick's Chapter, Royal Arch Ma-2 75 sons, No. 105, Toronte, has been stalled 1 35 for some time in Chicago. It has been I 50 in New York, Ohio, Michigan and Min-0 50 meapolis, and is now in thinois await-ing a send off. Educations attending the reception of this smybol since it left Toronto have been of such an expensive character that some of the States have balked at its reception at all. It will in all probability be brought back to Teronto and sent east through the provinces and down the east coast of the United States, or across to England. The "triangle." when in Buffalo, Detroit and indianapolis induced very expensive and claborate ceremonics. The triangle will go to Montreal.

HIT BY LIGHTNING.

Whole Front of House Torn Out and Bed Upset.

Toronto Despatch.-Last night's thunderstorm | aid scrous damage to two houses at 19 and 21 Golden avenue. F. H. Snell, general weighmaster of the C. P. R., with his wife and little girl, were in bed at the latter address, when lightning struck the front of the house by the chimney and entered the bedroom. The bed was turned right over, the bed clothes torn off and damage done to the other furnishings. The whole from of the house was torn out by the bolt. Strange to say, none of the occupants o' the house were hurt, though nature. very badly scared.

At 19, occupied by Mr. Carson, the paper under the carpets was torn to ribbons, the window sills were shattered and the tables and chairs overturned on

FLATS FOR SMALL FAMILIES.

(New York Sun.) The Old Woman who Lived in the

Shoe explained: "I have to on account of the clothespin skirt," she cried.

Thus we see to what fashion will drive