

# Sunday School.

LESSON I.—JULY 3, 1910.

Pictures of the Kingdom.—Matt. 13: 31-33, 44-52.

Commentary.—I. The kingdom has power (vs. 31-33). 31. Another parable.—The third of the series. The kingdom of heaven—the gospel system as revealed to the world and operating in the hearts of men. As like a grain of mustard seed.—The comparison is appropriate because the kingdom of heaven was apparently insignificant in its beginnings. As men looked at Him, Jesus was an obscure resident of an unimportant village of Galilee, who had gained a few followers from the ranks of the common people. The multitudes were not becoming His followers, and the prospects of a kingdom, worthy of the name, were by no means flattering. It was like a grain of mustard seed in its smallness, but we must not forget that it was compared to something that had a germ of life in it. Which a man sowed.—Again the familiar thing of life are employed to convey the lesson to the people. The mustard plant was well known in the East and was raised by the Jews. 32. The least of all seeds.—The mustard seed was not the least of all seeds in the world, but of all which the husbandman was accustomed to sow; and the "tree," when full grown, was larger than the other herbs in his garden.—Maceira. Jesus did not hesitate to admit that His kingdom was small in its beginning. He could look forward through the ages and see its marvelous unfolding and its glorious consummation. Greater among herbs, and become a tree.—Greater than herbs.—R. V. The mustard of Palestine grows to an enormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It is an herb in nature, but a tree in size. The comparison between the size of the seed and the full-grown plant was striking and well known to those whom Jesus was addressing. This truth was a revelation to them. They could see simply the sprouting seed, and that not clearly, while the magnificent growth which he pictured to them was far in the future. The birds, lodge in the branches.—Travelers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds flocking to it in great numbers, when the seeds are ripe, of which the birds are exceedingly fond. The strength of this plant is shown by the words of Rabbi Simon: "I had a stalk of mustard in my garden up which I climbed as one climbs to the top of a fig tree." The kingdom of heaven has inherent energy. It has never halted, never lapsed from the beginning. It is destined to move forward until "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ" (Rev. 11, 15).

33. Like unto leaven.—Another feature of the kingdom is presented under a most familiar figure. Leaven was an article found in every home and usually consisted of a lump of dough kept over from a previous baking. When a woman had in three measures of meal.—The task of baking devolved upon the women of the East. Three measures of meal would be equal to something more than a bushel. The leaven was placed in the meal, out of sight. Till the whole was transformed.—A large mass of meal to be transformed by a small amount of leaven, yet the parable is true to nature. This parable sets forth the permeating, prevailing, transforming power of the grace of God.

II. The kingdom is precious (vs. 44-52). 44. Like unto treasure hid in a field.—In countries where property is not safeguarded, and where thieves and robbers are numerous, it is common for those who have wealth to bury it in the ground for safe-keeping. In the parable the man found the treasure accidentally, and appreciating its value, at once made arrangements to possess it. This he could do by buying the field, for all treasures hidden in the ground went with the land. Dr. Clarke thinks that the treasure of the parable was more than a pot of gold. His opinion is that it was a mine of precious minerals that could be worked year after year. For joy he sold all that he had.—A proper appreciation of the treasure of the kingdom of heaven will lead one to part joyfully with all things that he may obtain it. "He that would possess this treasure must prize it above all other things; he must give up everything that is inconsistent with it, 'even as a man,' says Trench, 'would willingly fling down pebbles and mosses, which hitherto he had been gathering, and with which he had filled his hands, if pearls and precious stones were offered him in their stead.'" Buyeth that field.—There is no money value placed upon the kingdom of heaven, yet one cannot secure it without giving all he has.

45. Like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls.—The custom referred to in this parable still prevails in the East. Travelling jewelers go from place to place buying and selling precious stones for profit. In the parable the merchant was seeking something of value, and was not employed with trifles as many are to-day. 46. Found one pearl of great price.—He was diligently seeking and his search was at last rewarded. The pearl of great price is salvation through Jesus Christ, which is found only as one seeks after it. Sold all that he had, and bought it.—In comparison with the things that he possessed, the merchant saw that the pearl was much more valuable and he would realize more from it than what he then had. He would be able to sell it to some king or ruler for an immense sum. He considered it no sacrifice to let go all he had, that he might secure the "pearl of great price." One makes an infinitely profitable exchange, who gives up all, that Christ may set up His kingdom in his heart.

III. The doom of the wicked (vs. 47-50). 47.—The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net.—This parable resembles the parable of the wheat and tares. It teaches that not all who are brought under the influence of the gospel are truly converted, and that the good and bad will at last be forever separated. The net is the drag-net, which, when drawn, encloses everything within its reach. Cast into the sea.—A familiar scene to the disciples, several of whom

were fishermen. Gathered of every kind.—Those who were managing the net could not control the quality of the catch. In many revivals some are brought into the church who are not saved, but revival efforts must not cease on that account, for the gospel net will enclose some good fish. 48.—Gathered the good.—Cast the bad away.—The fish were not all thrown away because some were bad, nor were they all called good because they were in the net. The time for separating them had come and a proper disposition was made of the two kinds. 49.—At the end of the world.—At the judgment. The angels.—The messengers of God who do his bidding. Sever.—The righteous and the wicked live together here and they may be wikened in the same church or congregation, but "at the end" they shall be separated into the furnace of fire.—The place of torment for the wicked. Each class will go to its own place.

IV.—The wise teacher (vs. 51, 52). 51.—Have ye understood all these things.—It was necessary for the Master to explain the first two parables to the disciples, but now they were able to grasp the spiritual truths set forth in the parables. Yea, Lord.—The ideas they received from the parables were satisfactory to them. They had an understanding of truth, but they were as yet far from comprehending the deep truths which they contained.

52.—Scribe.—Among the Jews, the scribe was one learned in the law and capable of teaching it. The scribe "instructed unto the kingdom of heaven" was one who understood the principles of the new kingdom. The disciples were to become like teachers of the truth of the gospel. An householder.—One who stands at the head of the family. Bringeth forth.—As a provider for the family. The most suitable emblem of the Christian scribe or minister, who provides for his spiritual family, the church.—Whedon. Treasure.—Truths, knowledge. Things new and old.—The old truths are to be enforced, but they may be presented in new forms.

Questions.—Where were the first two parables of the lesson spoken? What is the main truth taught by the parable of the mustard seed? What is leaven? What is the teaching of the parable of the leaven? Where and to whom were the other parables of the lesson spoken? Whom does the man who bought the field containing the treasure represent? What two important lessons are taught by the parable of the merchant seeking goodly pearls? What is the teaching of the parable of the net? What is essential to the successful teaching of God's word?

### PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Kingdom of Heaven. An advancing kingdom. "A mustard seed, when it is sown, becomes a tree" (vs. 31, 32). The smallest of Oriental garden seeds produces a tree from twelve to fifteen feet in height. This is a true simile of the extending power of the kingdom of God's grace. There is a power inherent in the gospel which reaches out and expands to a degree unknown to any other system. The stone which Daniel saw in his vision "cut out without hands," filled "the whole earth" (Dan. 2, 34, 35). It is a fitting emblem of this kingdom. To fill the earth. The Gospel is to be preached among all nations and the kingdom is to have subjects among all peoples. It is to furnish protection and rest to the tribes of all climes. Its rapid expansion in the past, even amid the fiercest opposition, is assurance of its ultimate and complete triumph. 2. In the heart. When once the grace of God enters the heart and is given full sway, the kingdom advances and the spiritual powers increase until the entire nature is brought under its benign sway.

A pervading kingdom. "Till the whole was leavened" (v. 33). The figure is an interesting one. The leaven, small in bulk, is placed in a bushel of meal and it at once affects that which is in contact with it on every side, and the meal thus affected extends its leavening power until nothing remains that is not leavened. Every portion of the mass is permeated by this principle. The Gospel affects what is next to it. The grace of God in the heart will change the impulses, the desires, the ambitions, the spirit, the conduct, the associations, the appearance, the entire man. The leaven of righteousness introduced into a business enterprise will work benefit to the whole concern. The leaven of righteousness in government will change corrupt political practices. God designs to make man the means of the extension of the kingdom through his influence on the man next to him.

The kingdom is precious. "Selleth all that he hath, and buyeth the field" (v. 44). "Sold all that he had, and bought it" (v. 46). There were no regrets over the exchange. The only condition upon which the kingdom can be secured is to give all. The man in the parable recognized the great value of the treasure. Earnest seeking reveals the treasure or discovers the goodly pearl. Two things are essential to securing possession of the kingdom of heaven: 1. Earnest, sincere desire. 2. Giving up all we have and all we are. A proper appreciation of the value of the kingdom will constrain the individual to meet the simple conditions upon which the kingdom can be secured. The multitudes see more value in earthly goods than in heavenly and make choice accordingly.

A kingdom of quality. "Gathered the good, cast the bad away" (v. 48). In Christ's time there were Jews who were not Israelites indeed. In most churches, if not in all, there are those who are destitute of the elements that constitute the kingdom of heaven. The King uses perfect discrimination in making the separation. No one who is truly a child of God will be cast away. The responsibility of taking a course that will secure us a place among the good rests upon ourselves; the responsibility of a just and perfect separation rests upon the King. Many who call themselves good and among others pronounce good will be among those "cast away" in the great day of separation. We may be assured of our present acceptance as subjects of the kingdom, and may be "kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation" (1 Pet. 1, 5).

Tommy Traddles.—What did you get on your birthday? Sammy Smartaleck.—I got born.

# FARM GARDEN

## MITES IN THE POULTRY HOUSE—HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.

(Mrs. W. L. McKenny in The Canadian Farmer.)

Getting mites out of a henhouse isn't so much of a problem, but getting them out of a good-sized barn looks like a large undertaking. I have never had that problem to deal with, but have a pretty clear idea of what I should do to solve it. First I should get a bucket spray pump and spray the whole inside surface of the barn with a strong solution of stock dip, going over it two or three times at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes to get those that swarm out of the cracks after the first application. I should keep this up as long as I saw them crawling out, if I had to keep it up half a day. (Incidentally I might mention that I should have a man at the pump while I directed the spray.) Then have every bit of litter cleaned out and hauled clear away and the wagon thoroughly sprayed to kill those swarming over it. A few gallons of cheap coal oil would come in handy for quick and effective work, applied either with the spray or with a brush where the pests were worst. After that if the barn were tight enough to make it practical I think I would fumigate with sulphur. If this did not get all of them, I would repeat the dose in about a week.

It means a lot of hard work, but it takes work and plenty of "dope" of one kind or another to get these pests out of a building which they have taken possession. There are many live killers on the market guaranteed to do the work, but it generally takes several applications of anything to make a thorough clean-up when mites get all over a building.

After they are well out of the walls of the hen house it is a good plan to whitewash the walls with whitewash in which plenty of salt has been dissolved. Mites will not find that a comfortable place to stay and there will be no more trouble in that quarter for a year or two. Then the few left can easily be trapped on the roosts. Have the roosts removable and take them out once a week and paint quickly with coal oil; then stand each roost up against a wire fence or something that will not burn, and set fire to it as soon as possible after painting, and the fire will run up the pole and burn off all the free oil, leaving the roost clean so as if any mites are left in the house they may again be destroyed as before. The beauty of this method is that it leaves the house clean and sweet-smelling, whereas many of the patent live killers make the building reek with the odors of the various drug preparations, while this kills the pests on the walls and floors instead of driving them to them.

### FINES IMPOSED.

Judge Winchester's Penalties in Cobalt Ore Cases.

Toronto despatch: Fines amounting to \$1,025 were imposed by Judge Winchester yesterday to settle the majority of the Cobalt ore cases.

J. E. Wilkinson, president of the Wilkinson Smelting Company, was found guilty of buying ore from parties unauthorized to sell and was fined \$300 or six months in the Central Prison. The other fines were against George Barber, \$200 or six months, J. E. Parr \$200 or six months, Alex. Littlejohn \$200 or three months and William J. Han \$100 or three months and William J. Han \$25 or sixty days. The charge against M. Rubinchinsky was dropped for lack of evidence.

### FOR KITCHENER.

He May Become Chief of Imperial General Staff.

London, June 27.—In the conditions of probable appointment to the command in Ireland of General Sir William G. Nicholson, who for two years has been Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, it is suggested that the way will then be clear for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

### Why Have an Overheated Kitchen in Summer?

When the sultry days come and the coal range makes the kitchen almost unbearable and cooking a dreaded task, put out the range fire and try the newest method of cooking in hot weather—use a New Perfection Oil Cook-stove.

## New Perfection

### Oil Cook-stove

What a contrast! The kitchen no longer is stifling hot, the work is now done with comfort, and the housewife is not worn out with the heat.



The Queen City Oil Company, Limited, Toronto.

gained from the figures which follow. Tuller states that there are (1906) 30,000 pellagrins in Roumania; that in certain parts of Italy as much as 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the population have the disease, and that in 1899 there were nearly 73,000 sick with the disease in Italy, this being upward of ten of the thousand of that population. Tuzsak states (1898) that in Spain 2 per cent. of the rural population are affected; that in 1894 there were 10,000 pellagrins in Italian hospitals and insane asylums. He also says that about 10 per cent. of the pellagrins in Italy are mentally affected. Sandwich states that he has seen over 500 cases in the five years from 1893-98 in his wards at the Kasr el Ainy Hospital at Cairo. The disease was not reported in Egypt till 1893. The cause of the disease is now generally believed to be found in Indian corn. Pellagra is found only in corn-consuming communities. The studies of Balardin in 1844 led him to conclude that it was due to spoiled maize or a smut or fungus on the grain. We know the powerful nature of the drug produced from a similar fungus or smut or rye (ergot) and its medical science to-day is in a better position to estimate its causal significance than it was one hundred years ago. The corn of America is much freer from fungoid growth than that of the European continent, and it is thought that has tended to comparative immunity from such outbreaks.

The first case in the United States was reported by Sharwell, on board ship in New York harbor in 1902. In the same year Harris reported one in Georgia. Searcy, of Alabama, in 1907, described an epidemic of pellagra occurring in the Mount Vernon Insane Hospital (for the colored insane of Alabama). There were 88 cases and 57 deaths. He states that a few cases of such a disease had been noted there as long ago as 1901, but that their real nature was unrecognized. A mortality, under hospital conditions, of 65 per cent. shows the disease to be a very fatal one. One case has recently been seen in Texas and several in the Carolinas, before this outbreak in Chicago. Now it is said there are over one thousand cases in North Carolina alone.

If the cause of the disease is to be traced to diseased or smut corn, the prudent course would appear to be to avoid eating or coming in contact with the inciting cause. Every farmer is familiar with the appearance of such fungi. While they are under suspicion it would be well to treat them as really dangerous, and carefully prevent them from contaminating the grain. That is a precaution easily taken.

### MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. LIVE STOCK. The general quality of cattle was common to medium, with a few loads of good to choice.

The receipts of cattle were light for the two days—less than a thousand— but plenty to supply the demand, which is not nearly as great, as the consumption of meat has fallen off fully one-third since the warm weather set in, and the strawberry season arrived.

It was a slow, dull market. The tendency of the trade was downward for all common to medium gray light cows, as well as steers and heifers, 700 to 850 lbs. each, the values for which have declined from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. during the past ten days. All cattle of these classes were hard to sell. Quality was poor, in comparison with what it has been, and helped to make the market dull and bad. Good cattle still sold at good prices, as will be seen by the prices given below. But the trouble has been this week that a lot of unfinished cattle have been dumped on the market that are not wanted, and this in turn has demoralized the trade for the time being.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree bought 325 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co.; Butchers' steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.65; cows, \$3 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt. Millers and Springers—Trade for milkers and springers was a little stronger than on Tuesday. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$27 each. Veal Calves—Receipts were moderate, with prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—The demand for sheep and lambs was strong. Lambs were firm at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. sheep, ewes, light, \$3 to \$3.25; rams and culls, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Hogs—Hog prices were steady to firm at \$9.25 fed and watered, and \$8.90 to \$9 f.o.b. cars at country points.

### FARMERS' MARKET.

The only grain received on the street to-day was a load of oats, which sold at 32¢ per bushel. Hay quiet and steady, there being sales of 15 loads at \$18 to \$21 a ton for timothy and at \$12 to \$13 for mixed and clover. Bundled straw nominal at \$16 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12 to \$12.50. Wheat, white, new, \$ 0 97 \$ 0 99 Red, bush, " " " 0 97 0 99 Oats, bush, " " " 0 38 0 39 Hay, timothy, ton, " " " 18 00 21 00 do, mixed, ton, " " " 12 00 13 00 Straw, per ton, " " " 13 00 15 00 Dressed lambs, carcasses, 9 00 12 50 Butter, dairy, " " " 0 20 0 23 do, inferior, " " " 0 18 0 20 Eggs, dozen, " " " 0 23 0 25 Chickens, spring, lb., " " " 0 27 0 30 Ducks, spring, lb., " " " 0 25 0 30 Turkeys, lb., " " " 0 17 0 20 Potatoes, bag, by load, " " " 0 45 0 50 Onions, sack, " " " 2 50 2 75 Beef, hindquarters, " " " 11 50 13 00 do, forequarters, " " " 8 00 10 00 do, choice, carcass, " " " 10 50 11 50 do, medium, carcass, " " " 9 00 10 00 Mutton, per cwt., " " " 11 00 14 00 Veal, prime, per cwt., " " " 10 50 12 00 Spring lamb, lb., " " " 0 17 0 19

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Supplies were fairly large and the demand good. Prices generally steady. Oranges, navel, case, \$ 2 75 \$ 3 50 Lat. Valencia, " " " 4 25 0 00 Corinto oranges, " " " 3 50 0 00 Lemons, case, " " " 3 00 4 00 Bananas, bunch, " " " 1 85 2 00 Strawberries, quart, " " " 0 09 0 12 Onions, Bermuda, case, " " " 2 00 2 25 Potatoes, new, bbl., " " " 3 50 0 00 Beans, Lima, per lb., " " " 0 06 1/2 0 07 Do, white, bush, " " " 2 75 0 00 Peas, case, " " " 2 75 0 00 Tomatoes, Florida, 6-bk, " " " 2 75 0 00 Cabbage, new, " " " 1 50 1 75 Cucumbers, hamper, " " " 2 00 0 00

### SUGAR MARKET.

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### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Wheat—June 93½¢, July 94½¢, October 90½¢. Oats—July 32½¢, October 33½¢. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal,—About 825 head of butchers' cattle, 190 milch cows and springers, 1,000 calves, 650 sheep and lambs and 680 hogs were offered for sale at the East end Abattoir to-day. Trade in cattle was fair, with no marked changes in the price, but pork and mutton prices are lower. Prime beefs sold at 6 3/4 to 7 1/4¢ per lb.; pretty good animals at 5 1/4 to 6 1/2¢; common stock, 4 to 5¢ per lb. There was a large number of superior milch cows on the market which sold at from \$60 to over \$85 each; the other cows sold at \$30 to \$35 each. Calves sold at \$2.75 to \$11.00 each, or 3 1/2 to 6¢ per lb. Sheep sold at 4 to 4 1/2¢ per lb.; lambs at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of hogs sold at about 9 1/2¢ per lb.

### KILLED ON SCENIC

Buffalo Girl Met Death at Canadian Pleasure Resort.

Buffalo, N.Y., despatch: Louise Koch, 17 years old, a junior of Masten Park High School, was fatally injured to-day on a scenic railway at Crystal Beach, Ont., where the school picnic was held. A steamer was started for Buffalo on a record-breaking run to save the girl's life, but she died just as the boat reached the dock. Miss Koch's father, who had not heard of the accident, but who was expecting his daughter on the evening boat, was at the dock when her body was brought ashore.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

### LIVE STOCK.

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# SCHURMAN ON GOLDWIN SMITH.

## Loyal to Britain But Anxious For Union of Anglo-Saxons.

But Did Not Figure on Development of Northwest.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 27.—The late Goldwin Smith, his work and his influence were taken by President Schurman to-day for the best of his annual address to the graduating class of Cornell University.

"The foundation of Goldwin Smith's political philosophy," said Dr. Schurman, "was the maxim he caused to be carved on the stone seat which he placed on the campus of Cornell University, 'Above All Nations is Humanity.' An Englishman by birth, he was proud of the historic ideals and traditions and loyal to the genuine interests of England; but he sternly refused to identify those interests and ideals with territorial acquisitions, with selfish aggrandizement, with the subjugation and despoliation of weaker people in Asia and Africa, or with a reckless and belated diplomacy which makes it difficult to settle international disputes by peaceful methods or by friendly arbitration. It was the moral greatness of England that he persistently championed. And that moral greatness was, he felt, in essential harmony with the welfare of all mankind.

"This same spirit of world-citizenship enabled him to take a dispassionate view of public affairs in the United States, and Canada, when he spent the last half of his life. In full sympathy with the Democracy of the new world, no man saw more keenly or exposed more clearly the narrow and local selfishness which lies in its bosom or the blunders and follies into which it may be betrayed by ignorance and passion. Yet Democracy was his creed, and he made it his business as a writer to hold Democracy up to its ideal—to lift it above the level of the lower forces from whose influence it can never wholly escape.

"While his heart beat for all mankind, he cherished a special vision of the English union in some form of the English-speaking nations, particularly the union of Canada and the United States; and of Canada and the United States; and of the furtherance of this union he devoted much of his best thought and energy. The particular form of union he projected between Canada and the United States may never be realized. The opening of the Canadian Northwest in the twentieth century is a most potent factor in the development of Canadian nationality and it came too late for him to appraise its force. But that the two English-speaking nations on this continent are destined to be drawn more closely together in the future will appear pretty certain to any one who considers the implications of the British-American policy, which we call the Monroe doctrine, and the significance of the increasing influence of powerful Asiatic nations confronting Canada and the United States on the other side of the Pacific with all the problems thence arising of intercourse and emigration, of trade and commerce, of political and religious action and reaction, and of national and international prestige and recognition. Whatever its national destiny may be, Canada has at all events the same international future as the United States; for the future of both is determined by their location on the American continent, the disconnection with the politics of Europe and the consequent political and military alignments of European nations and their juxtaposition with the Pacific uniting rather than separating them, to the hundreds of millions of Asiatics who are now developing into great and powerful nationalities just over the western horizon of California, British Columbia and Alaska."

### A GREAT STEAMER

To be Built by the Hamburg-American Company.

Hamburg, June 27.—Arriving here from Potsdam to-day, Emperor William lunched with Albert Ballin, Director-General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and Marine Constructor Mews, who explained to the Emperor the plans of the new steamer which the company has decided to build immediately. This will be the largest steamship in the world, having a length between perpendiculars of 876 feet, and a breadth of 85½ feet. From keel to upper deck will measure 64 feet. She will have a speed of 22 knots, and will be twice the tonnage of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which is a vessel of 24,881 tons register.

The new White Star steamers, the Olympic and Titanic, which are now building, are to be 45,000 tons register.

### DOCTOR FINED.

Glouted the Head of a Man Who Called Him.

Montreal, June 27.—"Professional ethics are all again the theory that a medical man may refuse to give his services when they are asked, I find," said Mr. Recorder Weir to-day, in rendering judgment in the case of assault charged against John S. Booth, physician, St. Urbain street. Aaron Sabbath, tailor, of Drolet street, according to the evidence, had been cuffed on the side of the head early on Monday morning, when he went the second time to get the family doctor to attend his sick father. The doctor said in defence that he had been given the wrong number.

Mr. Recorder Weir found the physician guilty of assault, and fined him \$5 and costs.

# Saved

"She doesn't like cards, I addition; "but she said, I that she had to learn who travelling so much with the ladies; some of whom, were rare hands at le jeu."

"H'm! yes, indeed! liked X conies. Falc laughed, and Errington that she was au "And he is a very good Addison, with a laugh. "I any fellow more expert. N teach him anything, by Jov makes perfect; but I shou sorry to play as high, or as does; he is so awfully good bye, I wonder which of the ters he has backed?"

"None, I think, Frank. Errington asked him last night going to Ascot, and he laugh "No; and he hadn't even ba horse for it."

"Glad to hear it," said A ing out his pocketbook an paper to his wife. "There's Nell; pay F