LESCON XIII.-SEPT. 25, 1910.

Temperance Lesson .- Gal. 5: 15-25. Commentary .- 1. The flesh is opposed the Spirit (vs. 15-18.) 15. If ye bite and devour-in the verses preceding the immon the excellency of love is present-The adversative "but" with which hange of thought. "Bite" and "devour" are terms applied to the actions of ravenous heasts, and are here employed to postray the conduct of those who allow the baser nature to gain the ascendency. Love is wanting, and greed; anger and wetite are in action. Consured one of another-The wicked "bite and devour" socially and in business, and sometimes even in the church; but wherever it is dens, those engaged in it are "consumed If we profess to belong to Christ, our one of another." The readiest way to the influence of the religion is to meite a spirit of contention."-Barnes. The liquor business spreads its blight whatever it touches. It ruins the numer, brutalizes the seller and hardand demoralizes the manufacturer. There is no evil passion or disposition that is not stired up by this infamous tenffie. 16. Walk in the Spirit-"Walk by the Spirit."-R. V. We are exhorted to walk in harmony with the Holy Spirit. If the Spirit abides in us the disposition to "bite and devour" will not be present. To "walk in the Spirit" presupposes a regenerated heart and consequently a changed life. The conduct of one in this spiritual condition will be that which becomes a Christian. Shall not fulfill-This is a strong statement, equivalent to, "Shall in no wise fulfil." just of the flesh-The desires having their seat in the body which clamof for indulgence. This refers to the desires of those who are "in the flesh." 17. The flesh lusteth against the

Spirit The two forces are at enmity. The evil desires and propensities of the surregenerate heart are opposed to the course marked out by the Holy Spirit. The Spirit draws the soul toward goodmes and holiness, while the flesh rebels and persists in an evil course. The two forces cannot harmonize. One or the other holds the supremacy. Ye cannot the things that ye would-This is not the experience of the regenerated soul, but of one who is awakened and strugdesires fail because he is still under the dominion of sin. Here is a picture of ene who is a slave to the alcohol habit. He sees the evils of intemperance, yet is secusingly unable to free himself. The grace of God can break even this bondage. 18. Led of the Spirit The flesh has sessed to be in command, and the soul sulsmit to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. He leads always in ways of so-briety, purity honesty and goodness. Not under the law—The moral law is to be sheyed, yet those who are "led of the keep so far within the limits of the law that they do not feel that they are "under the law" in the sense that these the was are violating it. Those who to keep them from lying, stealing or murder, for they have no disposition to

H. The works of the flesh (vs. 19-21) 19. Works of the flesh are manifest-The works of the flesh proceed from the tion unsubdued by the Holy Spirit shows Reeff in a long list of wicked acts. "By "flesh' we are to understand the evil and fallen state of the soul, no longer under the guidance of God's Spirit an sight reason, but under the animal pas-sions. This evil nature feads men into all kinds of crimes."-Clarke. Which are these. The catalogue which follows s not drawn up on any scientific principle, but divides itself roughly under four heads: 1. Sins of sensuality, 2. Sins of emperatition, 3. Sins of temper 4. Ex-Ellicott, Adultery is omitted in the Revised Version. The next three fall ander the head of sensuality and are strongly condemned in the scriptures. 20. Idolatry, witcheraft-Idolatry is the worship of fdois or false gods. Of this sie, all who reject the true and living God are guilty. Witchcraft, or sorcery, meludes all those charms, incantations and other efforts to bring to one's aid supernatural forces, at the same time ignoring or rejecting the true Gol. Hat The direct oposite of love. Hatted in selfish: love is unselfish. Variance -"Mtrife." -- R. V. emulations -- Joulousist. rivalry, endeavoring to excel at the expense of another. Strife- Factions. R. V. seditions-" "Divisions."-R. V. Heresies Divisons organized into par-

21. Envyings Desires to possess the which belongs to others. The spirit theft or robbery. Murders—Omisted in the Revised Version, yet one of the works of the fiesh. Drunkenness, revellings Revellings is the more comprebearing word and includes drunkenness and many other wicked practises. Druskeness is a sin for which no reaconable excuse can be offered. It is productive of more crime, insanity, bootly weakness and poverty than any other say seency. It does not stop with injurthe drinker but affects his family. friends and, sometimes, even strangere: There is not an interest, temporal or spiritual, that is dear to the heart, which is not trampled upon by expended in America every year for define and hundreds of thousands of men like-He adds "and such like," for

III. The fruit of the spirit (v. 22-The fruit of the spirit. The fruit of the Spirit of Christ has in him the Less The most exalted of all the graces of the Spirit and that which in a sense by them all. It is love to God and the Spirit. Peace Reace with God, would change things. Here almost every with men and peace with one's would change things. Here almost every man owns his home. A saloon would Joy-The true joy possessed by

inter in them are excluded.

in the Spirit" suffer at times yet they endure patiently the trials and disappointments of life. Gentlemes "Kindness."—R. V. Faith—"Faithfulness."—

23. Temperance This means control and applies to all the bodily appetites and passions. He who control himself will not indulge in strong drink, which inflames all the baser passions of the nature. Against such there is no law-Of these nine graces of the Spirit not one is opposed to the law of God. Those in whom they are found are in verse begins indicates a sharp a state of freedom. They do not feel the law.

24. They that are Christ's.-They become his by a complete surrender to him and an exercise of faith in him. Have crucified, etc.-"As Christ's body was nailed to the cross, so his disciples give up their bodily lusts and appetites, no longer to be regarded as living but as dead." They are dead to sin. 25. Live in the Spirit walk in the Spirit .lives shoull indicate the fact by the manifestations of the Christian graces. 26. Desirous of vainglory.—This is an ebhortation against pride in whatever form it may manifest itself. Self must be no boasting, for boasting shows a wrong principle in the one who does it. and is offensive to others.

Temperance Thoughts .- Is coming pass more and more that the habits of men with respect to the use of liquor are investigated by employers. Those whose habits are not satisfactory are barred out of positions of responsibility and trust. Many corporations will not knowingly employ drinking men. Such employees are unreliable and unprofitable, and often endanger the lives of others. In many establishments when t is found that an employee is a drinking man, he is at once discharged.

Intemperance does not exist without producing other evils. It is said an aged sheik was desirous of giving instruction to a young Arabian prince. He named over a considerable list of vices and crimes, and asked the young prince to choose the one which to him seemed the least harmful. The youth shrank in horror from murder, theft and impurity, and chose intemperance. The wise old sheik said to him: "You have chosen that which will bring you all." It is in vain that the advocares of the liquor traffic attempt to disassociate intemperance from other vices. They talk about moderate drinking and respectable saloons, but they are a deception and a delusion. All the drunkards that reel. stagger and fall into the gutter were once moderate drinkers, but are so no onger, and are usually guilty of other serious crimes. The duty of the individnal is to abstain from strong drink and he duty of the state is to stop its manufacture and sale. Our duty is clear.

Questions-Who wrote this epistle? When? To whom? Why was it written? What is meant by biting and devouring? What is meant by walking in the Spirit? In what sense is the term flesh used? What is the result of being led by the Spirit? Into what four classes are the works of the flesh here mentioned divided? Explain the different terms number at not more than 2,705,300 head. drunkenness? What nine fruits of the Spirit are mentioned terms med.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Walk in the Spirit. "And ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh" (v. 16). Those who know God's will and desire to do it "walk circumspectly" (Eph. 5) nation which the above figures suggest 15). They "walk in wisdom" (Col. 4, 5): "walk honestly toward them that are without" (I. Thess. 4, 12); "walk by faith, not by sight" (II. Cor. 5. 7); "walk in love" (Eph. 5, 2); "walk as children of light" (Eph. 5, 8); "in the light" (I. John 1, 7); "walk worthy of God" (I. Thess. 2, 12); "walk, even as He walked" (I. John 2, 6); and they shall walk with Him in white (Rev. 3, 4.) Work in the Spirit. Those who "live

in the Spirit" (v. 25) also work in the Spirit, "redceming the time, because the days are evil" (Eph. 5, 16). They "buy up the opportunity" (R. V., margin). They purchase every chance to crucify the self-life and to do good in the Spirit. One day as Thomas Aquinas was in the chapel alone the Saviour seemed to say to him, "Thomas, thou hast written much and well concerning me. What reward shall I give thee for thy work?" His answer was, "Nothing but thyself, O Lord." A spiritual life comes by faith, so does spiritual character. As on 2 cold day you take your cloak and wrap it round you, fold it close and wear i wherever you go, so by faith you put on the Lord Jesus Christ (Rom. 13. 14). put on the new man, put on love and faith, You reach toward Christ your arm of faith, you receive him, hold him close, accept Him as a part of yourself, enjoy the comfort of His presence. hide yourself under His beauty. You do this when you reckon yourself dead indeed unto sin and alive unto God (Rom. 6, 11). With the attempt to

obey God comes the ability to obey Him. Bear the fruit of the Spirit. fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (vs. 22, 23) God's love in the home will bring joy and peace and temperance. They who truly love their own will be total abstainers. A little boy was arrested for stealing. The judge said to him, "Do you love your mother?" "Yes sir." "Does she love you?" "I do not know." "Which do you think your mother loves best, the cract demon of drink, Billions of dollars gin or you?" "The gin, sir. I shouldn't sten! if she did not drink. The first time I stole was when I was hungry. Wer are lost through its agency. And and mother was out drinking." Indulgenes in wine drinking and other intox- as they prevail upon the farms through-

the carnel life?—Luther. Told you in every kind. It deprives the soul of its attention to the systems of marketing eternal inheritance (1 Cor. 6. 10) and time past—In his preaching in Galatia eternal inheritance (1 Cor. 6. 10) and read find declared these truths. Shall will bring a harvest of never-ending corruption (Gal. 6., 7, 8). A Nebraska journot initerit. The works of the flesh are nal some time after its town had voted atterfy epposed to the nature of the in prohibition, expressed its good results in the following picture: "Shall we have the great sheep industry of the United saloons? No. Why? Well, Pil tell you Kingdom and of the import trade in why. Take a walk with me along our streets. From the depot to the mill-pond and from the banks of the Medicinemadenistoric by General Custer-to the bluffs west of town, you will see no window stuffed with rags, adorned with old hate or dirty pillows. You look in vain for a shutter hanging by one corn-



the foundations away. Now women sing information and of such facts and statas they throw open the shutters and adistics as may enable it to intelligently mit the pure air of the prairie and the assist in building up a great Canadian bright light of heaven. Troops of welldressed boys and girls go to school. Not, in finding a place for the Canadian proone stays away for lack of shoes, cloth- ducts of wool and mutton in the coming or books. You meet no bloated, blear eyed man or sad-faced woman wherever you go. Men find employment at good wages. Without the saloon everything

is prosperous."

The Development of the Sheep Industry In Canada

For a number of years it has been evident, and it is now a matter of common knowledge, that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as gards the general production of market sheep, and of high class wool, has been in an increasingly decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country peen gradually lessening, but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. In 1900 according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom, 31,959,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine, 67,211, 754 head; in Australia 87.043,266 head. in New Zealand 23,480,707 head, while the latest returns for Canada place the used. What are some of the results of In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through returns which they make to their owners, but because the represent as well in themselves a pecul iarly important asset in agriculture, owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to eneck and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the sitappears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy, and in order that the live stock commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain, and the United States, and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. These gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of the committee consists of Mr. W. T. Ritch, of Manchester, England, and of Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin. Canada.

After consultation with the live stock commissioner, the members of the committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will however, be somewhat as follows: Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs, in progress during August and September. There he will he in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the wool trade, in its several branches, and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales, which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kelso and at one or two other leading centres. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will give there an insight into conditions and methods out the country. It will direct their in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great sheep industry of the United dead mutton and lambs. It is hoped that the investigations in Great Britain

plaster them with mortgages and eat will put the branch in possession of such business in the raising of sheep and also merce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with condi tions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sneep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably accomplished, and that, bringing to hear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the commissioners in farming in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the indus-

If time permits, Mr. Ritch and Mr. Dryden will also visit the United States. Trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a goodly quantity of wool, it would seem to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to the advisability as a future mar-

ket. Canada has undoubtedly. possiblilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate, and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

SPAIN'S PREMIER.

Not Only the Vatican, but the Court and Ladies Are Opposing Him.

Madrid, Sept. 19.-Mons. Vico, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has returned from Zaraus, after a month's stay at the summer resort, and with his re-appearance the organization of the clerical congregation against Premier Canalejas s proceeding with renewed activity.

Great preparations under the direction of the priests are being made for the inauguration of a series of manifestations and meetings of protest, to be held throughout the country on Oct. 2 the day before the Cortes re-assembles.

Particular care will the taken that the meetings assume a patriotic and peaceful character. Hostility toward the Premier is growing in court circles, many of the ladies of the court having already signified an intention to remain in retirement so long as Premier Canalejas continues in power.

U. S. CROOKS.

Mayor of St. John's Wants to Cal Out Dragoons to Repulse Them.

Montreal, Sept. 19, The town of St. foin's has been thrown into a state of excitement by information which has reached Chief of Police Lasmer and the municipal authorities, that a band burgiars, bank robbers and safe crackers were on their way there from New York. Major Gervais applied to Major Nelles, commanding the Royal Dragoons, for susistance. The managers of the local banks were warned, and a number of detectives met the trains from the south. St. John's is the first Canadian town of importance after the trains, cross the border. burgiars, bank robbers and safe crackers

IXLE GREASE is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagens. Try The imperial Oil Co., Ltd. 38.25 to 35.50. Sheep brought 34; lands | lever let familiarity of the mount for the manufacture of the manufacture of the mount for the mount for the manufacture of the mount for the



LIVE STOCK

There were a few lots of good Outario cattle, but more of this kind amongst the shipments of Manitobans received by the Harris Abatton Company, which of course were not for sale.

Trade was good in every class of live stock, with the exception of and medium butcher cows, which

slow sale at lower prices. Good to choice butcher cows sold well one choice load bringing \$5.25 per ewt. and sold by Dunn & Levack.

While the market was good, generally for butchers' cattle, it was not as brisk as on Wednesday, excepting for the few top cattle, of which a few more could

have been sold. Exporters.—A few light export cattle were reported as being sold at \$6 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40.

Butchers. Prime picked butchers, which there would be about a foad out of the 2,200 cattle on sale, sold at \$6 to \$6.25; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium. \$5:20 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5.15; choice cows, \$5 to \$:25; common to medium cows. \$3 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3.35 to \$5,25.

Stockers and Feeders. Stockers and feeders, of good weights and quality were in demand. Steers, 900 to F,000 lbs. each, \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 800 to 200 lbs., \$5 to \$5.40; stockers, 650 to 800 lbs., at \$4.60 to \$4.90.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts fairly large. Market strong, especially for springers of good quality. Prices, range ed from \$45 to \$75, and one or two at sso each.

Veal Calves.-Market for veal calves was stendy at \$3.50 to \$7.50, or an averame of \$7 per cwt.
Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts for

two days were large. Sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85 for ewes; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.25 per cwt. Hogs-Mr. Harris reported the hog

prices steady at \$9 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.65 to drovers for hogs, f.o.b. cars, at country

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain continue light. Wheat weaker, with 94c the best price for new; a load of poor quality of old. sold at 92c. The first load of barley was in to-day; it was also of poor quality, and brought only 50e. Oats firmer, with sales of 200 bushels at 39c per Hay in moderate supply, with prices

unchanged. 20 loads sold at \$17 to \$21 a ton. One load of bundled straw brought \$17 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged with quotations ruling at \$1225 to \$12.75. Wheat, white, \$ 0.94 \$ 0 95 Hay, new ,ton 17 00 21 00 Straw, per ton 16-00 17 00 Dressed hogs 12 25 12 75 Butter, dairy 0 24 Eggs. dozeu 0 25 Chickens, lb. 0 13 Ducks, sprink, lb. 0 13 Turkeys, lb. 9:17 Fowl, Ib. 0 10 Potatoes, new, bag . . . 0 70 Beef, hindquarters 11 00 do., forequarters ... 7 00 9 00 do. choice, carease ... 10 60

Veal. prime, cwt. . . . 10 00 Lamb, cwt. 17 00 THE FRUIT MARKET. Trade was fairly active to-day, with

do., medium, carease .. '8 50

Mutton, prime, cwt. . . . 10.00

large receipts of peaches, piums, pears and grapes. Prices steady. Oranges, case \$ 4 25 Lemons, case 4 00 Bananas, bunch 1 50 Peaches, white, bkt. . . . 0 30 do., Crawford's 0 60 Pears, bkt. 0 40 0 60 Plums, bkt. 0 25 Apples, bbl. 2 50
Watermeions, each . . . 0 25 Grapes, bkt. 0 25 Canteloupes, crate . . . 0 40 Potatoes, sweet, bkt. 0 15 Cabbage, crate 0 30 Peppers, green 0 25 do., red 0 60 Egg plant, bkt. . . . 0 19 Corn, doz. 0 96 Onione, Spanish. large case 2 25

SUGAR MARKET. Granulated, \$5.20 per cwt. in barrolse: No. 1 golden, \$4.80 per ewt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. Theze prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are ac less.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. New York-London and Linerpool cables quote American cattle steady, at 1216c to 15c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 10% to 10% per pound.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-October 9834c, December 96%c, May \$1.01%. Cats—October 33%c. December 35c. May 3936

THE CHESE MARKETS. Alexandria, Unt. Six bundred and sixty-five boxes of cheese sold to-might at 10 15-16c. Kingston, Ont.—At 10 13-16, 10 9-16

and 107-Se nearly ail the cheese registered at the Frontenac Board was disposed of. The registrations were 595 colored and 295 white. Belleville, Out .- At the weekly Chees

Board meeting here to-day 1,865 colored and 875 white were boarded. Ail sold at

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal Cattle Receipts at the Montreal Stock Yards west end market to-day were 440 cattle, 510 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs, and 75 calves. Prices are steedy all round, with hogs 25e per 100 lbs. higher. Steers ranged from \$5 to \$3.75; sows, \$4 to \$5; bells, \$2.25 to \$5.56. Hogs sold at \$9.25 to \$0.30; sows.

cattle, 000 sheep and lambs, 975 hogs and Steers brought \$4.25 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3 to \$3.75. Hogs, \$9.25 to \$9.50; sows, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say local trade has been greatly stimulated during the past week as a result of the Enchariatic Congress held here. The at-tendance from outside has been extremely large and all civilized countries seem to have been represented. The dry goods trade and those whose business it was to supply food to the visitors have respect the bulk of the benefit, but the effect of the busy week will be felt through all classes of trade. Outside trade helds a good steady tone.

trade holds a good steady tone. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say ity business generally has been brisk during the past week. As was expected the Canadian National Exhibition has drawn record crowds and the number of visitors to the city has been exceedingly large. A great many merchants took advantage of the excursion rates to visit the wholesale trade and/a good volume of business resulted. Most travellers have been in during the week to look, after the visitors, but a good volume of orders is expected when they again go on their routes. The movement of hardware is reported of good volume. Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say

the grain movement is now beginning to make itself feit as a factor in general conditions there throughout the west, and there may be some interference in the movement of fall goods. Vancouver and Victoria reports say

general business continues good here and at all interior points.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's: Trade conditions are much about the same as reported for several weeks past, storekeepers are ordering cautiously and orders to hand one more of a sorting up

Hamilton reports say a good steady volume of business is noted in general lines. Retail trade is of about normal proportions and all local factories are reported busy with good orders, outlook for fall wholesale trade tiffues bright. Country business has a good tone and collections are generally satisfactory.

London reports say a fair business is moving in general lines. Ottawa reports say a steady volume of trade is noted there.

FIELD CROPS.

August Report Issued From the Census and Statistics Office. Ottawa

The Bulletin of the Census and Statistic Office, issued to-day, says that the reports on field crops at the end of August are more certain than at the end of July, and that the situation during the month has improved. In the older provinces the grains have matured well and have been harvested and saved in fine condition. The estimate for wheat, oats and barley is 445.420,00 which is 129,186,000 bushels less than the final estimate for last year. Spring wheat is less by 45,608,000 bushels, oats by 70,219,000 bushels and barley by 16. 010,000 bushels but fall wheat shows an increase of 1,649,000 bushels. The eastern provinces show gains in each one of these crops. The increase of wheat there is 2,633,000 bashels, of oate 23,219,000 bushels and of barley 625,000 bushels. The loss in the western provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, is a result of the great drouth of July, which reduced the area harvested by 22 per cent for wheat, by 24 per cent. for oats and by 31.5 per cent. for barley. The estimated production of wheat for the whole of Canada is 122,785,000 bushels, of oats 283,247,000 bushels and of barley 39,388,000 bushels, as compared with 166.744.000 bushels wheat. 353.466,000 liushels outs and 55.398,000 bushels barley in the final estimate for last year: The estimate for Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta is 99:800,000 bushels wheat, 92.201.000 bushels oats and 14,723.006 bushels varley, being an average of FLSF bushels, for wheat, of 20.96 for onts and 14.49 bush-1 for barley on the area sown, but of 15.25 bushels wheat, 27.91 bushels outs and 21.22 bushels barley on the area reaped. Compared with the same period last year for the Dominion, the average condition of spring wheat on August 31 was 79.05 to 84.30, of oats 80.03 to 84.80 and of Barley 80.57 to 83.54; but compared with the condition at the end of July it was 79.65 to Tres for spring wheat. 90:03 to 79.57 fer cats and 80.51 to 79.62 for barley. Peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains, flax, corn for fodder, potatees and alfalia have declined in condition, but peas, mixed grains and flax only appreciably; whilst corn for husking, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and pasture have improved.

EATEN BY BEAR.

Dismembered Remains of Galician Girl Discovered in Manitoba Bush

Winnings Man, Sept. 19.—The dis-membered body or the eight-year-old daughter of a Galician farmer Mying in the St, Clement's municipality. about 15 miles north of the Eswa of Beausejour, has just been discovered under tragie circumstances. The unfortun-ate girl had been missing the almost a fortnight, and it is evident, now that she wandered away from her home and was stracked by a bear. When she was found by the search party; both arms had been riven from the body and the animal had left her in a horribly mutilated condition.

The girl went out of the about a fortnight ago to attend to the cattle and it is surmised she got lost in the bush. In her attempt find a way out she must have got further away from the farm and after becoming exhausted have prey of the bear.

rooms, leaving and moral chawrong, till I co had its counter alone see my to reconcile tw tice. If I own stroved the seco tirely on my l still kept silene is how I stood that awful nig danger-came. her reputation were rescued at us. I would for a moment t been, less to me of right and be

in that instant. position to you to our rescue. three rascals. was. "Of course v

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