The Wise and Foolish Virgins .-Mott. 25: 1-13.

Commentary-I. The approaching bride-groom (vs. 1.4). 1. Then-At the time spoken of in the preceding chapter, the coming of Christ to judge the world. Kingdom of heaven-The beginmings, the nature, the progress and the purpose of the kingdom have been illus-trated and explained, now Jesus de-nial supply; there is no oil vessel from clares something that pertains to the closing events of the operation of that ished. There may be a flaring up for a kingdom on earth. Ten virgins-A picture of Oriental life is presented. It was the custom for ten maidens with torches or lamps to go forth to meet the bridal party, as the bridegroom was returning with his bride to his home where the wedding celebration was to he held. Lamps Torches. It is probable that the lamps were small bowls, in which wicks were placed, fastened upon the tops of staffs, and carried like torches. Oriental weddings were celebrated at night. The bridegroom-In this parable the bridegroom is generally understood to mean Jesus Christ, The feast, that state of felicity to which he has promised to raise his genuine followers. The wise or prudent, and foolish virgins, those who truly enjoy, and those who only profess the purity and holiness of his religion. The oil, the grace and salvation of God, or that faith which works by love. The vessel, the heart in which this oil is contained. The lamp, the profession of enjoying the burning and shining light of the gospel of Christ. Going forth, the whole of their sojourning upon earth.-Clarke. It is no rare figure in the scriptures that represents Christ as the Bridegroom and the church as the bride (Matt. 9. 15; John 3. 29). See Isa. 62. 4, 5 and Hos. 2. 19, 20. The bride is the new Jerusalem prepared to meet the Bridegroom (Rev. 21, 2, 9, 10). 2. Five-There is no especial signifi-

cance in the numbers used in this verse They simply show that of those who profess to have the saving grace of God a part are truly saved and a part are destitute. Wise foolish-In the Revised Version the foolish are mentioned first. In the parable they are more prominent, as the lesson taught pointed ly applies to them. They stand for all who neglect the interest of the soul; and the wise, those who perform every duty and conform to every divine requirement. 3. Took no oil with them-The lamps contained only a limited supply of oil, and must be frequently replenished in order to keep the light burning. The foolish virgins had neglected this necessary precaution. the utterly dark streets of an Asiatic city every one who goes forth at night is expected, and in modern Jerusalem is required by the authorities, to carry a light."-Broadus, 4. The wise took oil in their vessels-By this act they showed their wisdom. They not only had as much as the foolish ones, but had also what the latter lacked. The forms and professions of religion are good, but only avail as they are accompanied by the grace of God and permeated with it. It was utterly impossible for the virgins in the parable to be truly watching for the coming of the bridegroom, if they lacked the proper preparation. The mistake that the foolish ones made in their failure to provide a supply of oil was fatal. They were just as far from entering the wedding-hall with the bri-dal party, as if they had had no thought of the marriage. The wise virgins knew of the marriage, made full preparation to do their part, and waited in confidence for the coming of the bridegroom. II. His coming announced (vs. 5-9.) 5.

While the bridegroom tarried-It was often the case, that the bridegroom went a long distance to the home of the bride to conduct her to his own home or that of his fatherf, and with the delays that are likely to occur in the East, where time is appparently of little account, there was a long time for the maidens to wait. Because Christ does not come at ones to call the world to judgment, we are not to conclude that he wil not come. His coming is certain. All shimbe ed and slept-They became drowsy. This was in perfect keeping with the nature of things. Those who were prepared were without anxiety, and knowing that they would be notified of the coming of the wedding procession with its music and rejoicing, they could confidently resign themselves to sleep. The foolish, careless and neglectful, had no concern for the future. The application is, that the wise were attending to their various duties with the fear of God before them and his grace in their hearts. In the faithful performance of Christian duty, the child of God is in the best possible attitude of watchfulness for the coming of the heavenly Bridegroom, His coming may be sudden and unexpected, it may be speedy or long delayed, but there remains nothing to be done in the way of preparation.

6. At midnight-There had been an unusual delay, and the time was most inopportune for those who lacked oil for their lamps to procure it. In its appliestion it represents the close of the probationary period. The bridegroom cometh-This ery was common in connection with wedding processions. The time will surely come when we must face our Lord whether we are ready or not. Go ve out to meet him-None will escape the command. The cry will awaken every soul, and all shall stand before the Bridegroom. 7. All ... arose—They all understood their duty, and at the summons there was an effort on the part of each to obey. Trimmed their lamps-They needed frequent trimming and replenishing. This was the time for which they had long been waiting, and the sime when they most needed the light of their lamps. 8. Give us of your oil— Nothing could be more true to nature than this. The wicks could be lighted but lacking oil the light would soon go out. Realizing their need the foolish virgins would attempt to secure a supply from the nearest source. Applied epiritually, no one will have any grace to Mot enough for us and you—The wise should watch with loins girded and virgins might possibly have spared a sit—lights burning. Watch perserveringly (Esh. 6:18). "Watch for souls, as

darkness themselves; however, applied spiritually, one cannot impart grace or the Holy Spirit to another. Go and buy for yourselves Inis is added to show how utterly too late it is. The wise give the only counsel that thought can devise, but it is a plain impossibility. The judgment is too near, and the remedy is beyond all reach.-Whedon. The ngnt is in the very familiar symbol of the Christian life; the source whence it comes is divine grace ,abiding unseen in the heart. Now, there is a certain superficial goodness which shines for the moment much as the true light of grace which the lamp can be constantly replenmoment; but there is no steady, enduring light.-Gibson.

III. Joy and despair (vs. 10-13). 10. And while they went to buy-They were aroused, and sought to make preparation, but they were too late. The bridegroom came. The righteous will rejoice at his coming. The ten virgins had all been waiting and expecting it, but five hastened away when his coming was announced and missed him. They that were ready went in-They had made the necessary preparation and there was no place for them but among the wedding guests, and they were satisfied. The door was shut -This was necessary for the curious and others who had no right within would desire to crowd their way. into the marriage feast. We are almost overwhelmed with the thought of the sadness of those outside the closed door. Within there were light, joy, plenty ,and the presence of the bridegroom; without, were darkness, want and despair. 11. Lord, lord, open to as-The foolish virgins may have procured oil, but they missed the bridegroom and koncked too late. In the spiritual application we cannot conceive of those who shall come to the judgment unsaved asking for entrance into heaven. Their case is forever hopeless. 12. I know you not-They were not recognized as guests, for they had not complied with the requirements made of those who rightfully composed the bridal party. Those who profess religion but are destitute of saving grace are among those to whom our Lord's words, "I know you not," are ap-

13. Watch therefore-This is the essence of the teaching of the parable. God has hidden the future from our view. The wise course to pursue is to make the needful preparation at once. "Rabbi Eliezer said, 'Turn to God one day before your death.' His disciples said, 'How can a man know the day of his death? He answered them, Therefore you should turn to God to-day; perhaps you may die to-morrow." -Clarke. The command to watch implies that there are forces at work which are destructive of good unless they are guarded against and resisted. There are temptations to a life of ease, a life of pleasure, a life of populerity, a life spent in the pursuit of wealth. It is unwise and unsafe to be off one's guard for an instant, for we know not the day nor the hour." The highest degree of happiness in the present life is perfectly consistent with a constancy of preparation and watchful-

Questions-When was this parable poken? To whom? Where? What is meant by the kingdom of heaven? The ten virgins? What is meant by the lamps? The bridegroom? The oil? How dic five of the virgins show their folly? Why could not the wise grant their request? Who went in to the marriage east? Why were the others shut out? In what sense did Christ not know them? How did Jesus apply this parable? Why ought we to watch? How should we watch? What rewards may those who are watchful expert?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Behold the bridegroom cometh (v. 6). The key of our lesson is the coming of the Bridegroom. The greatest earthly felicity typifies the greatest heavenly blessing. Like the Oriental wedding, the marriage supper (Rev. 19:9) will be a time of feasting (John 2:1-11), rejoicing (Isa. 62:5, Jer. 33-11), and gifts (Psa. 45:12).

"The Bridegroom" (v. 1). The Beloved is "fairer than the children of men" (Psa. 45:2). They tell us the Hebrew reads. "Beautiful, beautiful are thou above the sons of men." In every virtue, every grace, the Bridegroom is the chiefest among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely. William G. Carr once called on George Muller and afterward heard him preach. At the close of the sermon he took the aged man by the hand and said. "I so enjoyed your sermon. I may never see you here again, but I shall meet you up vonder.' The old man lifted his face, aglow with light from heaven, and said, "I shall see his face, I shall kiss his feet." The bride. The first verse of our less

The bride. The first verse of our lesson in the old versions reads. "To meet BURNED TO DEATH the bridegroom and the bride," and read this way it perfectly describes an East-ern wedding. The bride is of divine descent, "born from above" (John 3:2 5). Adam and Eve, the first bridegroo & and bride (Gen. 2:18-24. margin). typify "the great mystery (Eph. 5: 22-23). The bride is separated to Christ.

The virgins (vs. 4. 9). The virgins are the companions of the bride, who fel low her (Psa. 45:14). The foolish virgins miss the marriage supper because they have not the oil-type of the Holy Spirit-in their vessels-type of the human body. They will not sit beside the Bridegroom; they will be ashamed before him at his coming (1 John 2:28). A woman who had not lived with her husband for ten years, learning of his death, went into the city where they had formerly resided, and claimed her property. The court refused her request, as it was found her husband had obtained a divorce from her and served a notice of the trial had failed. She had separated from her husband, but she had not thought to lose the million dollars he left and was greviously disap-pointed. There are those who bear the name of Christ not living in communion with him, yet expecting to share his inheritance. Oh, the sorrow and the shame of it when they discover that spare, nor a surplus of the Holy Spirit. they can have no part in his glory or Our lamps are going out (R. V.) —An his government! A few watched for empty profession may give the bearer a his coming: Zacharias, Elizabeth, Sim-Httle ease in time, but in the judgment eon, Anna and the wise men. We who the awful lack wil be keenly felt. 9. are looking for his second coming



either alone or mixed with other stable manure. It can usually be handled to better advantage mixed, as it is considered rather strong for some crops when used alone in a liberal application.

Calves require not only grazing, but plenty of shade and water. If the pasture does not have fresh water and shelter against the burning rays of the sun, good growth and development cannot be expected from the calves.

A reader wants to know "what is good to keep flies from a horse?" The following are recommended:

1. Take the horse into the vard, and, having provided a pailful of water, a sponge and a piece of carbolic or whale oil soap, first wash the legs of the horse, and then the whole body, leaving some soapsuds to dry upon the skin.

2. Moisten the hair, especially of the tail and nostrils, with a strong decoction of hazelnut leaves. By means of this decoction the eggs which the flies lay on the skin of the horse are also destroved. A correspondent wants to know how to

exterminate or drive away moles that are devastating the lawns and gardens. They may be captured in their burrows n the evening by a shovel and spade, or by the use of traps. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Department has a bulletin (No. 31) on moles that is worth having. It will be sent free by addressing the Department at State College, Pa. A horse should always be tied to a

hitching post with a strong strap or rope which passes around the neck through the ring in the bit is better than the erdinary strap fastened in the ring, such as usually comes with buidles. If a horse has acquired the habit of breaking loose try this plan and fool him when he tries it again. A horse should always be tied so that he cannot get his head to the ground. He will stand more quietly if compelled to keep his head up. In spite of the crop scares, President

There was born on the farm of H. P. Teckwar, near Allentown, Pa., a perfect spects, and a cow's yield cannot be doucolt that weighed only 15 pounds. It is bled by carding and brushing alone. smaller than an average fox terrier and is in perfect health. It is a registered Shetland.

farmer was cleaning out his well and

A young apple tree does not require much pruning until it is four or five years old, and the tree can be shaped in half of which both twins were heifers. better at that age than when early in three of these cases both heifers were pruning is resorted to. The orchard that fertile, while in the other five one twin has been properly cared for requires very little pruning after it comes into full hearing.

Exercise is essential to the welfare of both mare and foal. Green pasturage is, eration. Of the eight cases where the of course, the ideal environment for the brood mare, and especially by its cleanliness has a saultary effect in the pre-

they that must give account" (Heb. 13:

17). We are not to watch ourselves, but

watch for him. Not watching ourselves.

but "looking unto Jesus" will keep us

from weary and faint (Heb. 12:2. 3).

Not looking for trials, but "live soberly,

righteously, and godly" (Titus 2:12, 13).

We are not to watch our sins, but

look" for our "Saviour" (Phil. 3:20).

Not to watch for death. but "look for

him" (Heb. 9:28). Not to watch for

difficulties. but "watch unto prayer" (1

'watch and pray" (Mark 13:33). To

the watchful ones Jesus will come as a

thief, without warning (1 Thess. 5:2, 3).

To "the church" it is written, "If there-

fore thou shait not watch, I will come

writing to the church which he com-

mended above all others, said. "Ye.

brethren, are not in darkness, that that

Remains of Little Boy Found in Ruins

Ottawa despateh: The four-year-old

son of Mr. Arthur Labelle, caretaker at

the McGill Club at Labelle, was burned

to death in the barn of the club yester-

day afternoon through a fire which was

of an Old Barn.

day should overtake you as a thief"

(1 Thess. 5:4).

the advantages of this environment is no credit to the farmers that raised peculiarly liable to the contraction of them. disease from germs lurking in the stable.

recognized by the woolly or cottony appearance of the branches which it intests. It sucks out the sap and the branches have a dead appearance, very much like blight. Apples and pears in the fruit sections of Eastern Massachusetts are badly infested. Spraying with strong soapsuds appears to be the only remedy that is of much use.

Somehow or other sheep have always been associated with fertility of the soil. They are regarded as good fertilizers, and we think it is proper to give them a great deal of credit for it. At any rate, farms never get poorer when they are depastured by sheep, but they do increase in richness until it becomes practically impossible to raise oats on such lands. Sheep are close croppers and will eat grass, weeds and the foliage of trees, and will convert and distribute such portions of what they consume as it not needed for the nourishment of the body over the land again. They graze nearly all the time, eat plenty of grass if they have it to eat, and are constandy engaged in converting feed into mutton, wool and fertility. It has been said of the sheep "Is hoof is golden," and it has also been said of the sheep that it has no waste, and for that reason will thrive as well on weeds and browse as it will on grass. We are not prepared to endorse all of this. Sheep seem to be not very fastidious as regards herbage, and will usually eat almost anything green. That they will do as well on weeds as grass we are not prepared to acknowledge. A sheep will eat nothing putrid, and no animal mat-

Cleaning the cow with card and brush daily is good practice and almost essentia! to good dairying, not only for the sake of its effect upon the cow and her Hill, of the Great Northern Road, says vield, but because of its advantage to there will not be enough cars to handle the quality of the milk during the prothe grain raised, and that there will be cess of manufacture. It should theretremendous congestion at all the big fore be a part of the practice in every well-managed dairy, but it is not a substitute for good practice in other re-

Records kept at Hopenheim, Germany, since 1885 show that during that period there were 2,521 births in the herds. of Thirteen years ago a Delawara farm- which 116 were twins. In 28 cases both er lowered two pounds of butter in a were heifers, in 35 cases both buils and tightly-covered bucket in a well to cool in 53 cases the sexes were unlike. Twins off. The string broke and the bucket were more common with old than with went to the bottom. A few days ago the young cows and could be traced to 44 out of 55 bulls used during the 25 found the bucket of butter sound and There were nine pairs of twins in the progeny of one buil, which was used for two years. The progeny of the heffer twins could be traced in only 16 cases, was bred, the other being weak and sent to the butcher. Of the 11 which were bred none gave birth to twizs, nor did their offspring up to the fourth gensexes were different seven of the heifers were fertile and one was fertile, but bore a fertile heifer.

CHAINED HIM.

After Attack on State Attorney in Court He is Put Under Restraint.

Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 26.-Th spectacle of a man charged with double mur-Pet. 4:7). Not to watch and worry, but | der being chained to his chair was presented here to-day, when Frank Smith was brought into court in the continuance of his trial on the charge of having killed his father and brother-in-law Smith yesterday made a spectacular aton thee as a thief" (Rev. 3:3). Paul, tack upon District Attorney Patterson during the court session in a futile attempt to brain the public prosecutor with a heavy bottle.

In anticipation of a possible repetition of vesterday's outbreak on the part of the accused man, the court room where Smith is being tried was packed to capacity to-day.

The close guard over the prisoner is being kept at the request of the district attorney, who has refused to proceed in the case unless Smith is securely man-

PUT AWAY BABY.

Hastings Woman and Her Daughter Were Committed For Trial.

caused, it is believed, by the little fellow playing with matches in the loft of Beileville, Out., eespatch: the barn. Four brothers of the burned Mary DeSislet and daughter. Vivian DeSislet. this afternoon before Magischild were playing with him at some trate O'Rourke had a preliminary one noticed the little led stealing away. One of the girls employed at the club noticed smoke issuing from the harn, and gave the alarm, but the flames had distance from the ciub house, and no obtained a good hold on the flimsy and her mother, it was alleged, disstructure before water could be procured posed of the body after the child's death without making the proper reand it burned to the ground. It was only then that the boy was missed, and turn to the authorities. As a result of the investigation both were coma hurried search of the smouldering ruins by the distracted father revealed mitted for trial, and were brought to the county jail here this evening.



the charred remains.

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try

The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.



TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The eastern cattle, of which there was large number, were an inferior lot, and day; 10 13-16c bid; no sales. harder to dispose of than at any mar-Hog manure is valuable for all crops, vention of ills. The early foal without ket this season. They were certainly

There was a good trade for any cattle The woodly apple louse is causing an that had anything approaching medium unusual amount of damage in New Eng- to good quality, at steady prices, but land orchards this summer. It is easily the inferior and common mongrels were slow sale at 20c to 30c per ewt. lower prices than on Tuesday last, and at the close of the market there were several loads unsold.

Fat cattle.—The bulk of the best butchers on sale sold from \$5 to \$5.60; 3 choice cattle of export weight brought \$6.25 and four or five more were sold from \$4.25 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75, with a few choice at \$5 to \$5.25; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and feeders.-Trade was steady for good quality, but lightweight common quality steers were 20c to 30c per cwt. lower. Best steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60 and \$5.70; steers, 500 to 800 lbs., at \$4.25 up to \$5 per ewt. Milkers and springers.-There was a

strong market all week for milkers and springers of good quality. Prices were firm at \$40 to \$75 each Thursday. There were three Montreal and Quebec buvers of milkers and springers, which caused the trade to be good. Veal ealves.—Receipts moderate;

prices firm at \$3.50 to \$7.50, with a very few new milk fed going at \$8 to

Sheep and lambs .- Receipts of sheep and lambs were heavy especially the latter. There were 4822 sheep and lambs reported for the two days, which caused a slight break of 15c to 20c per ewt. for lambs, and had it not been for the farmers present to buy feeding lambs, prices would have gone still lower. Lambs sold during the two days at \$5.90 to \$6.20, and at about an average of \$6 per cwt. Ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$4.80 per cwt.

ter at all. Garbage has no charms for Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$9.10, and \$8.70 to \$8.75 f.o.b. cars at country points to drovers.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were 500 mushels. There were 400 bushels of wheat, which sold at 94c, and 100 bushels of barley at 54c per bushel. Oats quoted at

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of 20 loads at \$17 to \$20 a ton for timothy, and at \$14 to \$17 for clover and mixed. Bundled straw is nominal at \$16 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quo-

| tations ruling at \$12.50 to | \$17 | 2.70. | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|
| Wheat, white \$ | 0 | 94 | \$ 0 |
| Do., red | 0 | 94 | 0 |
| Do., goose | 0 | 89 | 0 |
| Oats, new, bush | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Barley | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| Hav. timothy, ton | 17 | 00 | 20 |
| Do., clover, ton | 14 | 00 | 17 |
| Straw, per ton | 16 | 00 | • |
| Dressed hogs | 12 | 25 | 12 |
| Butter, dairy | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Do., inferior | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Eggs, dozen | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Chickens, lb | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ducks, spring, lb | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Turkeys, lb | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Fowl, lb | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Potatoes, new, bag | 0 | 55 | 6 |
| Potatoes, new, bag Beef, hindquarters | 11 | 00 | 12 |
| Do., forequarters | 7 | 00 | 8 |
| Do., choice, carcase | 10 | 00 | 10 |
| . Do., medium, carcase | | 50 | 9 |
| Mutton, prime, per cwt | | 00 | 10 |
| Veal, prime, per cwt | 10 | - 00 | 12 |
| Lamb, ewt | 11 | 00 | 12 |
| | | | |

THE PRINT MARKET

| 1 | THE FRUIT MAK | N.E | 11. | | |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------------------------|------|---|
| | Trade was fairly active receipts of peaches and plum liberal. Prizes generally of Oranges, case | ste 5 4 | and ady. 00 00 ^ 50 | grap | |
| | Do., choice | 0 | 75 | 1 | |
| - 1 | Pears, basket | | 40 | ø | |
| - | Plums, basket | | 50 | 0 | |
| • | Apples, bbl | _ | 50 | 3 | |
| 1 | Watermelons, each | | 1.5 | 0 | |
| | Grapes, basket | | 25 | 0 | |
| | Canteloupes, crate | - | 40 | 0 | |
| 3 | Potatoes, sweet, bbl | | 00 | 0 | |
| • | Tomatoes, basket | | 20 | 0 | |
| 1 | Peppers, green | | 25 | 0 | |
| • | Do., red | | 60 | 0 | |
| r | Egg plant, basket | - | 15 | 0 | |
| • | Corn. dozen | 0 | 06 | 0 | |
| 1 | Ouions, Spanish, large | | | | |
| ť | cases | | 25 | 2 | |
| e | Cranberries, bbl | 10 | 0 0 | 0 | |
| - | SUGAR MARKI | | | | |
| | Granulated, \$5.20 per cw | t | in b | arre | 1 |

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-lb. bags, prices are 5c less. BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Local quotations are as follows: Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; inferior, \$11 to \$11.50, on track here. Straw-\$6.50 to \$7.50 on track here.

WOOL Quotations are as follows: Washed, fleece, 19 to 2014c; unwashed, fleece, 12

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET

Wheat-October \$1.00 1-S. December 95 3-4c. May \$1.03. Oats October 35 1-2c, December 33 3-4e, May 40 1-8c. WINNIPEG INSPECTION.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 133 cars; No. 2 northern, 291; No. 3 northern, 126; No. 4 northern, 21; rejected. 14; no grade, 29.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS New York.-London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle easy, at 12 to 15e per pound, dressed weight; refrige all such safeguards against the erator beef lower, at 101-2 to 107-se er removed from his residence.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal-Live stock receipts at the box. Every dealer everywhere.

C. P. R. east end market to-day were tied in a short no need of lock and Agents: The Queen Cky 68 Co., 184 hogs and 300 culves. The market was said Mr. Neil.

fairly steady at about Monday's leve of prices. Steers sold at \$5.40; bulls, \$3 shoice stock; cows, \$4 to \$5.40; bulls, \$3 to \$3.75; sheep were a little easier at \$3.56 to \$4.25, and lambs \$5.50 to \$6; hogs sold around \$9 to \$9.25, and sows \$8 to \$8.25; calves brought \$3 to \$12.

CHEESE MARKET.

Madoe—To-day 610 boxes of cheese were boarded, and all sold at 11 1-18c. Woodstock-There were 1,265 white and 400 colored cheese on the board to-

RDADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say city trade has been quieter during the past week and affairs have generally returned to a normal state after the rush and hurry of Congress week. Country trade keeps good. Wholesalers report an excellent volume of general business for this time of the year. Fall trade seems to be opening out nicely in most parts of Canada. The volume of general orders so far has been fair, although considerable tendency has been shown in some parts of the country to await later developments before placing orders for requirements. Threatening price changes in some lines has also been a factor in this connection.

Winnipeg reports say the grain movement is now well under way and inspections show the quality of the wheat yield to be generally excellent. From those districts where the drought damage was most marked the wheat has been pretty much affected, but from the northern parts of the three provinces the yield is of first class quality. Fall business is beginning to move well in all directions. Wholesalers state they are receiving good supplementary orders for goods and the outlook is generally bright. Collections are showing improvement and will continue to do so as the crop gets marketed.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's sav a healthy tone is noted to all lines of trade there. All travellers are again out on their routes and they are sending in good orders for general lines of merchandisc. Country business has shown a better tone during the week. In most lines of trade collections are fair to good. Receipts of produce have been fairly large and prices have held about steady. Labor is well employed here and there is still a scarcity of skilled operatives in some lines. Manufacturing jewelers report they are particularly affected in this regard. Values of commodities are generally steady.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there continues a good volume of business both at coast cities and at all provincial points.

Quebec reports Bradstreet's are pretty. much the same as the preceding week. Hamilton reports say there has been rather a better tone to general trade

here during the past week. Fall lines of clothing are moving well and wholesalers in general lines report a good business moving for this time of the year. Country trade is good and collections show a rather better tone. London reports say general conditions

show little change from those of a week ago. Ottawa reports say general conditions

are about as reported last week.

CHARGE OF THEFT

Employee of T. Eaton Company Charged With Stealing Gold.

Sent it to Assayer's and Police Got Information Which Led to Arrest.

Toronto despatch: A short time after his arrest by Detective Armstrong yeaterday afternoon on a charge of theft, John B. Gould, an employee in the manufacturing jewelry department of the T. Eaton Company, admitted that he was guitty of the charges against him. Gould at first placed the blame on a man by the name of Parker, with whom he lived at 47 Emerson avenue, but when confronted with the latter at police headquarters, changed his story. The specific charge against the man is that of stealing from the T. Eaton Company 395 pennyweights of gold valued at about \$400. When Detectives Tipton and Archibald searched his home, however, a piece of gold worth about \$75 and other articles tak-30 en from the jewelry department were 73 found.

The bar of gold worth \$400, which the accused is charged with stealing. was taken to police headquarters by Mr. John E. Wilkinson, of the Wilkinson Smelting and Assaving Works, on Lombard street. Together with the gold a letter which was sent to Mr. Wilkinson by the accused was also handed over to Inspector Duncan. According to the police, the letter was taken to Wilkinson by Parker, but was signed by Gould. It asked that, the gold be assayed for cash, with the request that Gould get the returns by Friday, the 23rd. Gould at first said that he had given Parker the note to oblige him and did not own the gold at all. When Parker denied it, however, Gould told the truth about sending it to Wilkinson for his own bene-

The police and the management of the department where Gould worked are under the impression that thefts had been earried on for some time.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Right Hand of Fellowship to Burglars Instead of Kicks and Threats.

Chicago, Sept. 26.-Henry Neil, Secretary of the National Probation League, does not believe in lock and key to keep out burglars, and has had all such safeguards against the intrud-

"If the right hand of fellowship were extended to burglars instead of kick and threat, the world would better, the penitentiaries would be emp-tied in a short time and there would be no need of lock and key, bolt and bar,

An evening in chill, dreary eve French philosoph The rain can straightforward

tearing the leave and sending the puffs; the sort London, it is w made even the mbe lock wa combe, which li

river and sea, an aspect ando exhi As everybody on the Devon con beloved by tour passes but what an article full o be eagravings ex ties of the amy Until a few y hill from the sea

a village inn, ar the Villiars. Tourists at th the guide book but some enthu newspaper man an article in his done. But though sprang up abou

so much harm It was too f regular speculat the new residen tired and halfwhich seems to as its own pecu In the drawi new houses, cal because there mile, sat two the daughters Oliver.

Truth, which an angel upon pels me to say not very pretty and after cons deed, at this m ly the reverse weather had b ance to their flush gained 'could dispel. The room in

nished in the modern antiqu dullish gray, t denairs were ha a badly work not even a co feathers could A dull fire b ed fitfully, an blew the thin

the sails of a wind. On the hall ! ings, which we a fit, and abou ors, the handi dies, which wo killed him ou On the table the chairs we

two ladies each their hands, ex "A pink, the blue, the propthem together bad idea.' "N-o," as younger. "Bu Julia, whose point, and her

angrily. "I was think she retorted, "Yes, I kno meline, "that tion wants a Julia glance glass, with th mock Queen A "At any ra lip. "I have so

"Oh, no, de said quite?" I a nice violet-"The refuge Julia. "I sha looks nice and It does ind "If there are en at this ball wear cream. show that we Julia flung "The best away," she s

and peeping

Emmeline

time. Many making of c spoiled You meer looking before if you Catsup Flav

to and implements. Sent 30 cents.

PARI

HAMLIC