SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.—JUNE 9, 1912.

Hearing and Doing.—Luke 6: 39-49.

Commentary.—I. The Blind Guide (vs. 39, 40). 39. a parable—A forceful representation of truth under a familiar figure true to nature. can the blind lead the blind—This does not occur in Matthew's record of the Sermon on the Mount. It is found in nearly the same form in Matthew 15:14, and it appears that Jesus uttered the thought upon different occasions. The illustration is so apt that no one could mistake the lesson intended. Those religious teachers who were closing their eyes to the plain and essential principles of righteousness, and were attempting to lead others received in these words a scathing rebuke. It is necessary that the guide who would lead others safely should know the way, and be able to see it clearly. 40. the disciple is not above his master—He who follows another as his leader is not superior to him, else the relation of disciple and master would not exist. perfect shall be as his master—The disciple who perfectly understands the rules, and sees the example of his master, will think it his business to tread exactly in his steps, to do and suffer upon like occasions as his master did; and so he will be like his master.—Whitby.

II. The Mote and the Beam (vs. 41, 42). 41. beholdest—To look intently, to strain the eyes to see. mote—A tiny chip or splinter of the same material as the beam. beam—"A log, joist or rafter." "The man with a great beam in his eye, who therefore can see nothing accurately, proposes to remove the little splinter from his brother's eye; a delicate operation, requiring clear sight." Why beholdest thou the infirmities, the mistakes, the imprudence, the weakness of the children of God; but considerest not the beam of pride, self-will and love of the world which are in thyself?—Wesley. 42. how canst thou say—Mark the unreasonableness of such a suggestion. Those who judge others most severely are inclined to judge themselves most mildly. "The mote which might be overlooked is looked for; the beam of which one must be conscious is not considered." Men are more apt to use spectacles than looking-glasses, spectacles to behold other men's faults, rather than looking glasses to behold their own.—Trapp. thou hypocrite—A name expressive of contempt, applied to one who professes to be what he is not. cast out first the beam—Through repentance, confession and faith in God become rid of the beam of sin. see clearly to pull out the mote—With one's spiritual vision restored through grace he is able with charity, compassion and love to aid others in correcting their faults.

III. The tree and its fruit (vs. 43-45). 43. A good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit—The illustrations already used are taken from human tendencies and actions. The one now introduced is selected from inanimate objects, but is none the less forceful. The tree produces fruit after its kind, as Christ's hearers, who were familiar with fruit-growing, well knew. It is not the soil, the moisture or the sunshine that determines the kind of fruit, that is, whether a given tree shall produce apples or plums or peaches. It is the nature of the tree that determines it. As the fruit indicates the kind of tree, so man's acts declare his disposition. The apple tree will produce apples, if it bears any fruit, whether planted in one state or another. A good man will perform right acts wherever he is placed, and circumstances will not avail in making the man whose heart is bad perform noble and righteous acts that in themselves are right, but, as God views them they possess no moral excellence. 44. of thornes men do not gather figs—The simile might have been illustrated by pointing to one of the common Eastern gardens or orchards with its festooning vines and fig trees just beyond the rough hedges of prickly pear.—Cam. Bib.

45. A good man—A man whose heart has been brought through grace into harmony with the divine nature. Men are not good by nature. They are wicked at heart. They cannot make their hearts right, but they can submit to the change known as the new birth, and be made clean and good. Out of the good treasure of his heart—Jesus adheres to the figure of the tree and its fruit. "Good man," "good treasure" and "good" are in perfect harmony. Evil man—evil treasure—evil—One can not expect from a man that which is not in keeping with his nature. He may pass for more than he is worth for a time, but sooner or later his acts will disclose his true character. Of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh—The sum of what a man speaks will be an index of his character.

IV. The Two Foundations (vs. 46-49). 46. Lord, Lord—To say "Lord" indicated that Jesus was accepted as Master. When Christianity becomes popular in a community many are tempted to adopt a profession of religion for the sake of being well thought of. Profession does not determine character, but a holy character is outwardly manifested. do not the things which I say—Obedience is the test of discipleship. 47. heareth my sayings and doeth them—At this point Jesus further explains and emphasizes the difference between the genuine and the false in religion. Multitudes hear the gospel and know its requirements, but only here and there one meets the obligations it imposes. 48. which built an house—The figure was simple and impressive to those who lived in a country subject to sudden and disastrous freshets. To guard against loss, the wise builder was careful to construct his house upon a rock foundation. Each man possesses a house which is his absolutely, and for which he alone is responsible. Notice: "1. All men are building. 2.—All builders have a choice of foundations. 3. All foundations will be tried. 4. Only one foundation will stand."—Parker. on a rock—Our rock is Jesus Christ (Psa. 118:22; Isa. 28:16; 1 Cor. 3:11). He is the sure foundation. As we centre our faith in him, and build according to the maxims which he has laid down, we shall be safe. stream beat vehemently—The storm that had been foreseen at length came with fury. The Christian who has built a character for time and for eternity will be severely tempted and tried. He is subjected to temptation again and again. could not shake it—It was built to stand and it stood. It is not surprise to the child of God that he stands the tests that come upon him. He found the rock at the outset and continues to build upon him. The structure is serviceable in foul weather as well as fair. upon a rock—It was necessary in many places to dig down many feet to find the rock, but the wise builder dug until he found it. 49. doeth not—They heard, as well as the others, the words of Jesus. They were either careless or wilfully neglectful of their importance and authority. They are short-sighted, vainly imagining that all would come out right in the end, without a foundation—Matthew said he built his house upon the sand. it fell—The sudden storms arising in that country quickly swell the water-courses, causing floods and doing great damage.

Questions.—What is the force of the parable of the blind leading the blind? What is a mote? What is a beam? Explain the reference to the mote and the beam? How did Jesus use the illustration of the tree and its fruit? What is the relation of the state of the heart to outward acts? In what respects were the two builders alike? In what did they differ?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Character and profession.

I.—Illustrated in blind leaders.

II.—Illustrated in false reformers.

III.—Measured by outward conduct.

IV.—Determined by saving faith.

I. Illustrated in blind leaders. The superficial Pharisees were ever working at the outside of character. In his teachings Jesus showed them that they must go to the depths of life. He brought his divine teaching down to human capacity. Though they were blind in some things, in other things they could see. In the parable of the blind leaders, Jesus showed the Pharisees the necessity of those who would teach others, growing in grace themselves, that those who proffer themselves to be the guides of the blind should themselves possess clear vision. The Pharisees exalted themselves above Jesus, and professed to be the proper instructors of the people. In a very modest, but forceful way Jesus placed himself first, and declared that, until they learned of him and taught his doctrines, they were unfit to lead others. At the end of all bad leadership there is a ditch. The ruin is inexcusable, inevitable, irretrievable and eternal.

II. Illustrated in false reformers. In whatever form of words Jesus clothed his teaching he aimed directly at the sin which needed to be overcome. For the Pharisees to be severe against others for their sins and indulgent to their own was hypocritical. There was no open or avowed sin which Jesus seems to have abhorred so much as a false profession of piety. Men are generally more ready to mark the sins of others when they are insensible to their own. The drunkenness, lewdness, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and disregard for all religion and morality, of the publicans and sinners were, in the estimation of Jesus, as motes, compared with the sins of the scribes and Pharisees, who laid claim to so much goodness, and yet were covetous, unjust and extortionate under cover of a religious profession. Jesus adopted the Hebrew metaphor, but not in the Hebrew spirit. On his lips it did not justify, but censured those who assumed to judge and rebuke their brethren. It is at home where reform as well as charity should begin.

$140 A MINUTE

John D. Rockefeller Said to be Worth $900,000,000.

New York, June 3.—John D. Rockefeller is now worth more than $900,000,000, according to estimates published by the World to-day. The dissolution of the Standard Oil Co., it is said, has added more than $100,000,000 to the value of the oil king's stock holdings in the past year. The newspaper's statisticians figure that his income is about $60,000,000 a year, or more than $140 a minute.

CROP AND LIVE STOCK.

Ottawa—A bulletin of the census and statistics office, issued makes the following report on the crops and live stock of Canada:

The area sown to winter wheat last fall was reported as 1,097,000 acres, of which 797,200 acres were in Ontario and 300,700 acres in Alberta. From reports of correspondents at the end of April it is estimated that about 31.60 per cent. of this area had been winter killed, the proportion being 28.72 per cent. in Ontario and 38.50 per cent. in Alberta. This represents a total deduction from the area sown of about 346,000 acres (229,000 acres in Ontario and 116,000 acres in Alberta). The average condition of winter wheat on April 30th was 72.62 of a standard (70.24 per cent. in Ontario and 76.30 per cent. in Alberta. From these figures it is calculated that the yield per acre from winter wheat in 1912 is likely to be about 20 bushels per acre or 13 per cent. less than the average yield of the three years, 1909-11, viz., 23.83 bushels per acre, provided that average conditions prevail between now and harvest.

In the Maritime Provinces spring seeding on April 30th had only begun here and there, most of the ground being still under snow. Very little progress had been made by the same date in Quebec, the amount of seeding done representing not more than about three or four per cent. In Ontario about 15 per cent. of the total seeding was completed, but this applies chiefly to the western and southern parts of the Province. In the Northwest Provinces the wet condition of the ground, coupled with cold weather and the small amount of fall plowing completed last year has caused seeding operations to be somewhat backward. In Manitoba 50.13, in Saskatchewan 71.54, and in Alberta 61.26 per cent. of the seeding of spring wheat was completed by the end of April, and of total seeding done the percentage proportions were Manitoba 36.65, Saskatchewan 49.30, and Alberta 51.50.

Nearly 14 per cent. of the hay and clover meadows have been winter killed, and their average condition is represented by 74.63 for all Canada, the figures for Quebec being 50, for Ontario 80.46, for Manitoba 88.49, for Saskatchewan 87.82, for Alberta 86.60, and for British Columbia 97.72.

The report on the condition of live stock shows a high average for the Dominion being over 90 per cent. of a standard. West of Ontario the figures exceed 90 for all descriptions of live stock. In Ontario for milch cows and other cattle; in Quebec for horses and milch cows, and in Prince Edward Island for milch cows and other cattle, the percentage figures of condition fall below 90, the range being from 88 to 89.

Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

The New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Suits Everybody

It suits the most exacting French chef. It suits the housewife. It is found in luxurious villas—in camps—in farms—in humble city homes. Everybody uses it; everybody likes it. It is the all-round stove for all the year round. It bakes, broils, roasts and toasts as well as a coal range. It is equipped with a special heating plate, and we sell the New Perfection oven, broiler, toaster, and pancake griddle—each specially designed for use with the

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME **Oil Cook-stove**

All dealers sell the stove. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Long chimneys, enameled turquoise-blue. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners.

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THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Queen City Division, Toronto

May Crop Report

The crop conditions in the province about the middle of May are thus described in a bulletin now being issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large and experienced staff of correspondents:

FALL WHEAT—In the bulletin recently issued by the department, showing crop conditions as existing at the end of March, it was stated that fall wheat was likely to come from under the snow in practically the same condition in which it entered the winter. It was pointed out, however, that the trying weather of April had to be met with. April proved in a worse condition than has been witnessed for many years. Alternate thawing and freezing in the early part of April developed a covering of either water or ice on portions of many fields that proved fatal to a considerable portion of the young wheat. Reports have been made of losses ranging from 10 to 80 per cent. Taking the province over, the net loss of fall wheat may be placed at about one-third. More would have been plowed up but for clover or timothy having been seeded down with the wheat. Where the land was merely "patchy," barley, oats or other spring grains have been drilled or disced in to save the grass. While low fields suffered most severely, a correspondent suggestively remarked that "under-drained land is all right."

CLOVER—This crop was handicapped by unusually hot and dry weather last summer, and met the winter with a rather thin stand. The alternate wet and icy conditions prevailing during the former part of April told heavily against clover, especially on low land, and there are many spotted fields. The crop has never been so variably described as to condition, from "poor" to "good" being reported in practically every locality. The latest returns to hand, however, are the most encouraging.

ALFALFA—Like clover and fall wheat, this crop has been considerably winter-killed, or, rather, has suffered greatly from water, frost and ice in the spring. Old fields are most badly injured.

VEGETATION—The season is regarded by correspondents as being a week or two later than the average, with grass and other field growth relatively ahead of that of orchard and forest.

SPIRNG SOWING—Considering the rather backward season, seeding is well forward in some localities. While some farmers have not yet got in all their spring grains, others are already putting in mangels and beets. The catch is reported to be unusually good, germination being both quick and general. More seeding than usual will be done this season on account of so much fall wheat land have been either reinforced with spring grains or plowed up.

FRUIT—The severity of the winter told upon some orchards in a very marked manner, while many others were practically unscathed. In the more western counties of the Lake Erie group, and in Lambton, a number of peach trees were more or less killed back in the bud, and were at first thought to be destroyed; but later examination showed that the damage was not as bad as had been feared, as the deep snow had in most case prevented root-killing. On the other hand, in what is known as the Niagara district—the leading commercial fruit section of the province—peaches have come through winter with but little harm, and the frost of May 13 and 14 was not heavy enough to injure the buds. So far as can be judged from the backwardness of the season, plums and cherries give promise of good yields, and apples are also likely to give a fair show on blossom. Complaints are made of injury to various classes of fruit trees from the San Jose scale, more especially in the Lake Erie counties, and of the caterpillar threatening apples in some of the Lake Ontario counties east of Toronto; but it is encouraging to note that spraying operations are reported as likely to be more active than ever this season. Raspberries, blackberries and other small fruits were considerably broken down or frozen back as a result of the deep snow and severe cold, but as a rule they have been merely checked and not killd out. Strawberries have also suffered, but more from the drouth of last summer than from the winter.

FODDER SUPPLIES—All kinds of fodder, including straw, are scarce and very high in price. Several correspondents claim that barns have not been more closely cleaned up for many years. Hay was a very light crop in western Ontario last summer, and had to be carefully fed in order to make it do out; but even with the closest handling some farmers have had to buy from their neighbors or purchase in baled form from dealers in order to carry live stock over to the grass. In the eastern counties of the province, however, there was a good crop of hay; but even there so much was sold during the fall and winter to be shipped to less fortunate localities in both Canada and the United States that by spring only a meagre supply was left on hand for local use. In comparatively few instances only is a surplus of grain reported in any section of the province owing to the long winter feeding. Oats were a much lighter crop than usual in both yield and weight, and a considerable quantity had to be brought in from the Northwest to supplement the shortage.

CHINESE ARMY

To be Modelled After the Army of Germany.

New York, June 3.—A statement from Yuan Shi Kai, just received here from Pekin, outlines the Chinese leader's plans for building up an army which will be the equal of that of Germany. His plan is based on universal conscription.

"In this twentieth century," says Yuan, "a newly constituted state must needs possess a strong army to maintain its independence. China is in different position from England, set in an encompassing sea, or from America, alone on its sundered continent. The military system must be modelled on great continental powers, like Germany or France.

"A nation's existence is inseparately connected with the army. An army can make or destroy a nation. If the army possesses discipline the standard of education is necessarily high. But if the army is composed of units banded together at random, then the very meaning of the word education is not understood. No one recognizes his part and lot in the country, neither does he realize that the money for his pay is the people's life blood. Such an army will inevitably disobey orders and prey upon its countrymen. The principles of humanity are then obliterated and opportunity is afforded for foreign aggression."

6% INTEREST AND SAFETY

¶ Price Bros. and Company Bonds pay 6 per cent on the investment. They offer the strong security of first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands—which are insured at Lloyds against fire. The earnings of the Company at present approximate twice the bond interest. The new pulp mill in course of construction will double this earning power. Purchased at their present price they pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The best posted investors in Canada and England have purchased these bonds. Owing to the security and increasing demand of the products of the Company, these bonds will unquestionably increase in value.

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R. M. WHITE, Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$12 00	$12 50
Butter, dairy	0 22	0 27
Eggs, dozen	0 23	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 22
Do., Spring	0 45	0 50
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 23
Apples, old	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 85	2 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	12 40	15 50
Do., forequarters	9 00	10 00
Do., choice, carcase	11 00	12 50
Do., medium, carcase	9 50	10 50
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	10 00	12 00
Lamb	17 00	18 50
Spring lambs	4 50	10 00

SEEDS.

The merchants are selling to the trade on the bushel basis, as follows:

No. 1 recleaned red clover		
Government standard	$15 00	$16 00
Do., No. 2	14 50	15 00
Timothy, No. 1	9 00	9 50
Do., No. 2	8 50	9 00
Alfalfa, No. 1	12 00	12 50
Do., No. 2	10 50	11 00
Alsike, No. 1	15 00	0 00
Corn—		
Flint sorts		$1 75
Dent sorts, white cap		1 75
Imp. Leaming		1 25
Giant white		1 25
Fodder		1 20

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$5 45
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 05

In barrels 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Prices at the city cattle market are again firm this morning. Good butcher cattle are very scarce. Receipts, 114 cars, with 1,036 cattle, 691 sheep, 2,600 hogs, 416 calves. McCurdy bought two loads of cattle of from 200 to 1,000 pounds at $7.40 to $7.90. W. Dunn bought 500 sheep at $5.75, and 100 lambs at $8.25 each, and 50 calves at 7 cents pound.

Export cattle, choice	$7 25	$8 00
Do., medium	5 00	6 00
Do., bulls	6 00	7 00
Butcher cattle, choice	7 40	7 90
Do., medium	7 25	7 40
Do., common	6 75	7 15
Butcher cows, choice	6 50	7 00
Do., medium	4 50	5 50
Do., canners	4 00	4 50
Do., bulls	5 50	6 00
Feeding steers	5 50	6 50
Stockers, choice	5 75	6 50
Do., light	3 50	4 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	50 00
Springers	40 00	60 00
Sheep, ewes	5 50	7 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 00
Lambs, spring	5 00	7 00
Hogs, fed and watered	8 75	9 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 25	8 40
Calves	4 00	7 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Wheat—					
May	104⅞c	105⅝	104	104⅞c	104
July	105⅛c	105⅞	105	105⅞	105⅛

	To-day.	Yester.
Oats—		
May	44½c	44⅞
July	45⅝c	45⅞
May	44⅝c	44⅞

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—The Board offerings here 2,759 colored and 1,625 white. All cleared off this afternoon at 11 cents.

Kingston—At Frontenac Cheese Board here to-day there were 561 boxes of white and 29 colored cheese offered. Sold at 13 5-8c.

Vankleek Hill—There were 385 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day. The at that price.

price offered was 13 7-8 cents; all selling

Alexandria—At the meeting of the Cheese Board to-day 721 cheeses were offered, all colored. All sold at 11 7-8c.

Belleville—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings totalled 1,341 boxes. The sales were 504 colored and 1,309 white at 11 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN

Minneapolis—Close—

$1.15 3-8; No. 1, northern, fancy, $1.15 3-8; No. 1, hard, $1.15 1-4; No. 1, northern, $1.14 1-2 to $1.14 3-4; No. 2, northern, $1.12 1-2 to $1.12 3-4.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 74c to 75c.

Oats—No. 3, white, 34c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 1-2c to 84c.

Bran—$23.50 to $24.

Flour—First patents, $5.50 to $5.70; second patents, $5.30 to $5.50; first clears, $4.30 to $4.50; second clears, $3.90 to $4.10.

DULUTH GRAIN

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1, hard, $1.16 7-8; No. 1, northern, $1.15 7-8; May, $1.15 7-8; nominal. July, $1.14 7-8 asked; September $1.06 nominal.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the receipts of live stock for the week ending May 25, were 850 cattle, 960 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 61,700 calves. The supply on the market this morning for sale consisted of 500 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 1,500 calves.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being steady at the decline noted on Monday owing to the fact that the supply was not in excess of the requirements and also that the quality of the stock offered was generally good. The demand from butchers was good and a fairly active trade was done, withsales of choice steers at $7.75 to $8.00, good at $7.25 to $7.50 and the lower grades from that down to $6.50 per cwt. The market for good to choice butchers' cows, was, if anything, a turn stronger owing to the increased demand for the same and smaller offerings. Choice stock sold as high as $6.75 to $7.00, and good at $6.25 to $6.50, while the common sold down as low as $4.25 per cwt. There was also a better feeling in the market for bulls and prices were firmer, with sales of choice for $6.75 to $7, good at $6.25 to $6.50 and common at from $4.25 to $5.50 pr cwt.

A more active trade was done in sheep and lambs on account of the increased offering and prices were easier, with sales of sheep at $5.00 to $5.50, and Spring lambs at $8.00 to $4.50 each. The demand for calves was good at prices ranging from $3 to $10 each as to size and quality. A weak feeling developed in the market for hogs owing to the increased supplies and prices declined 25 to 50c per cwt., with sales of selected lots at $9.25 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars, but even at this reduction some were left over.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady.

No. 2, red, western winter, 8s 3d.

No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 10½d.

Futures, firm, July 7s 7 1-8d, Oct. 7s 5 3-4d.

Corn, spot, quiet.

American mixed, old, 6s 11½d; new, 6s 11d.

Futures, firm, July 5s, 3 1-8d; Sept. 5s 1 3-8d.

Flour, winter patents, 30s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast) £10 to £11.

Beef, extra India mess, 122s 6d.

Pork, prime mess, western, 95s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 60s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 55s 6d.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs. 58s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 56s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 57s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. 47s.

Lard, prime western in tierces, 52s.

American, refined, 54s 3d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 69s 6d.

Colored, new, 69s 6d.

Tallow, prime city, 32s 9d.

Turpentine, spirts 35s 9d.

Resin, common, 16s 6d.

Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.

Linseed Oil, 47s 6d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo report: Cattle—Receipts, 100 head, slow and steady.

Veals—receipts 150 head, active and 25c higher, $4.50 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts 2,800, dull, and 10 to 15c lower; heavy and mixed, $7.85 to $7.90; yorkers, $7.50 to $7.60; pigs, $7.35 to $7.50; roughs, $6.75 to $6.90; stags, $5 to $6; dairies, $7.50 to $7.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,600 head; slow and steady. No change.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts, 3,000; market slow and weak.

Beeves	6 90	9 30
Texas Steers	6 25	8 00
Western Steers	6 25	7 85
Stockers and feeders	4 20	8 55
Cows and heifers	2 85	8 00

Hogs—Receipts 22,000; market weak, 5c lower.

Light	6 90	7 45
Mixed	7 05	7 50
Heavy	7 05	7 50

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market steady

Native	3 65	6 50
Western	4 00	6 40
Yearlings	5 20	7 85
Lambs, native	5 00	8 90
Western	5 50	8 20

A LOST CODICIL

Reward of Ten Thousand Pounds Offered for It.

Lady Sackville May Lose a Million Pounds.

New York, June 3.—A London cable says: A romantic story of a lost codicil on which turns the disposal of a fortune of £1,000,000 is contained in an advertisement offering a reward of £10,000 for its discovery. A formally executed copy of the rough draft of the codicil has been found among the papers of the late Sir John Murray Scott, the man who persuaded Lady Wallace to leave the Wallace collection to the nation. He left a will bequeathing practically his whole estate, of which the exact value is not known, but is estimated at £1,000,000, to Lady Sackville.

If a signed and witnessed copy can be found of the roughly drafted codicil, the result will be to divert all of the estate, except the income on a legacy of £20,000 or £30,000, from Lady Sackville, to Sir John Murray Scott's next of kin, on whose behalf the reward is offered.

Sir John Murray made his will in 1900. The question is whether he ever carried the draft of the codicil further into the form of a regularly attested amendment of the will. Since the draft of the codicil was found a thorough search has been made in all Sir John's houses. Drawers and desks have been ransacked, and and safes and despatch boxes closely searched. Large cases of papers collected with the estate which are in safe keeping with the testators' bankers have been minutely inspected, but no complete copy has been found of the few lines of the manuscript that control the fate of a million pounds sterling.

Sir John spent considerable time abroad, and it is thought possible that he may have filled out the draft of the codicil and left it in safekeeping with a foreign banker or elsewhere abroad. The reward, which is as great as that offered for the Phoenix Park murderers in 1882, will be paid when the codicil has been admitted to probate.

DIAMONDS FOUND

Prospecting Party Off to Ungava to Get Sparklers.

North Bay, Ont., June 3.—Diamonds in Ungava is now the word, and diamond rumors, which have been floating about northern mining camps for some months, now begin to take tangible shape. On Thursday morning a prospecting party passed through North Bay en route for Ungava, where one of the party is said to have previously uncovered rich diamond deposits, and brought out samples of genuine sparklers. The party represents a syndicate organized in Montreal and Ottawa by Joseph Grant, of Ottawa, an experienced pathfinder and prospector of the north country, who made the original discovery. He is accompanied on his return journey north by J. J. Roberts, of Ottawa, J. J. Cummings, of Montreal, and the entire party will consist of seven white men and four Indians.

Carrying four tons of supplies, the party will go to Cochrane and proceed to Ungava via Frederick House and Moose Rivers to Moose Factory, where the Hudson River steamer has been chartered and will be awaiting the party, which will be conveyed to Rupert House and thence to East Main River, which is in the vicinity of the discovery. It is reported that New York men are also on the ground and are satisfied that diamond possibilities there are good enough to warrant expenditure of a large sum of money in sending in men and supplies for development work. Samples brought out are said to have been very favorably reported on.

It may be all right for there to be no marrying in heaven, but if there's no lending there a heap of people will be in trouble.—New York Press.