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EST MOON. tly Sun)

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LESSON VI -August 10th, 1913

The Passover - Haid. 12; 1-42

COMMENTARY.-I. Directions regarding the Passover (vs. 1-28). i-20. The Passover was the only religious part of September and the early part tude and dress were the Israelites born from death, when the first-born of How many went out of Egypt? Egypt were destroyed. It symbolized the death of the Messiah for the salvation of the world. A lamb without

blemish was selected for each household or for two households, according to their numbers. Jewish tradition says I that ten persons were the fewest that could form a Passover company. The lamb must be roasted whole. No bone was to be broken, typifying the cacrifice of Christ. The directions as to the eating of the lamb were unusual. The usual custom was to eat in a sitting or reclining posture, with garments ungirded, and with feet bere; but now they were to stand with garments girded and with feet shod with a protection for a desert march, and with their staves in their hands. 21. Elders of Israe!-The heads of

families! draw out-Take from the flock, selecting an animal without blem-This was to be done on the tenta day on this occasion only, the feast oc- of Egypt. The tenth plague was purely curring four days later, according to a miracle of judgment. For Israel to your families-The institution of the family was distinctly recognized. Two families could unite if one alone would be too small to consume a lamb. No only to be saved from the doom of part of the animal was to be left till Egypt, but the ground of their delivermorning. What was not eaten must be burned, for it was liable to become decomposed, kill the Passover - The atonement, it could not adequately pro-Passover lamb. The head of the fam- vide for it; but pointed to an atonement ily acted as priest. 22. hyssop- The hyssop included several species of herb. It had a deep, mysterious meaning, It may have been the wild majorem. It which found its interpretation at Calwas in the form of a brush and convenient for the purpose. blood that is in on the Egyptians indiscriminately. Here the basin — The blood of the slain a change was made on the principle of door-frame above the door. with the was to be inflicted, the lines had to be drawn more sharp and clear. The firstlintel and the door-posts showed that protection was guaranteed to all the inmates of the house. none of you shall 20 out-Within was safety, but without, the destroyer was to do his dreadful work that night. 23. the Lord— Jehovah. seeth the blood—Jehovah. would take note of the faith and obedience of Israel and would not permit was sprinkled. destroyer—Whether this was a destroying angel or some the destruction would be accomplished the destruction would be accomplished according to the word of the Lord. 24. The lambs were clain, and the destruction would be accomplished according to the word of the Lord. 24. The lambs were clain, and the observe—The Passover feast the destruction observed by the Jews and the sever been of the beginning of a new life. In the Passover the fundamental element of pure faith was brought into the fore the idea, which is not recommended as infallible, is beyond the scope of every case of jibbling.

The lambs were clain, and therefore the idea, which is not recommended as infallible, is beyond the scope of every case of jibbling.

The lambs were clain, and therefore the idea, which is not recommended as infallible, is beyond the scope of every case of jibbling.

The sessence of economical feeding dependence of pure proposed the hope of the piece of work, as there has to be seed the note of attaining your ideal. Tillity is more one at each end of the piece of work, as there has to be seed the note of attaining your deal. Tillity is more one at each end of the piece of work, as there has to be piece of work, as there has to be piece of vork, as the piece of work, as the piece death to enter the home where blood which it commemorates. The Lord's inpper which is its continuation among Christians, commemorates both the

Passover and our Lord's death. 25 the land which the Lord will give pelled Pharaoh to relax his hold on you The land of Canaan, which had Israel. Sorrow was the most powerful long been promised. In these words the solvent God could apply to his rebelpromise is again renewed. hath primsed-To Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and to their descendants. 26. what mean much, ruined Egypt, suffered severely ye by this service-The Lord made spec- lost his first-born, and irretrievably forlic provision, not only for the continu- feited his prestige in the eyes of his ance of the memorial, but also for its subjects. Yet beyond letting Israel go being understood by succeeding generations. A command is here given for the ters. 27. the sacrifice of the Lord's be blessed while clinging to his sins. He instruction of children in spiritual mat-Passover-The Passover was instituted before the occurrence of the event which it was to commemorate, as was also true in the appointing of the Lord's supper. smote the Egyptians In the death of their first-born. delivered our houses-The destroyer passed by every house on the lintels and posts of whose doors bigod was sprinkled, bowed the head and worshipped-The Israelites believed the word of the Lord spoken by his servant, and reverenced their God and the God and the God of their fathers. did the great divine expiation for the sins se the Lord had commanded. They be of the people was God-ordained. The lieved the time of their deliverance was blood of sacrifice implied condemnation at hand, and that Moses was their divinely appointed leader.

II. Egypt's first-born smitten (vs. 29, 36). 29. smote all the first born-The flower and pride of Egypt suddenly nerished. No less an affliction was sufficient to bring Pharaoh and his court to the point of willingness to let Israel go. kept by all the people in each successive Pharaoh's subjects would naturally generation, a perpetual witness of Jehoishare in his unwillingness and were afflicted with him, from the first-born are of religious life, every detail divinely of Pharaoh' etc.-No household was ex- ordered. empt. Pharaoh's high position did not protect his family. In the depth of night the entire nation was plunged into the estile were also destroyed, and that loss would seem gievom. "because cattle were worshipped by the Egyptians. 30. a great ery in Egypt-The loud, frantic funeral wail characteristic of the nation. -Stanley. Not simply one house in a community was visited by death, but every house, and the lamentations of the bereaved filled the air. The relatives of the dead, both men and women ran from their homes with apparel disarranged, shricking and beating them-

selves wildly in their grief. III. The exodus (vs. 31-42). 31. Called for Moses and Aaron-Pharaoh, whose own boy lay dead, the heir to his throne, could not wait for morning, but sent in the night, praying the Hebrews to be gone, and making no conditions this time.-Wells. Get you forth-The Lord had told Moses that this would take place (Exed. 11:1). It mas no longer a matter of Israel's pleading for permisdon to go, but Pharaoh now was the suppliant, and he was pleading for Israel o go, and to go quickly. 32-34. Pharaon was willing now for the Hebrews to take their flocks and herds. He realized the power of the Hebrows' God; and seked Moses to intercede for him. The Egyptians joined with Pharach in thrusting out the Israelites. The enslaved race was ready to depart, and at a moment's

notice, they wrapped their kneading girl.

troughs of dough in their shawl-like gar-ments and were off. 35-36. According to Moses' own word they had asked the Egyptians for silver, gold and raiment, and these things were freely given, so that the Israelites received some slight compensation for their years of services in West. 27-42. The number of services in Egypt. 37-42. The number going out from Egypt must have been about two million souls. Their sojourn in Egypt is spolen of as being four hundred thirty years. This probably includes the time from Abraham's arrival in Canaan until

the Exodus. Questions.-What directions did God figure to Moses regarding the Passover? What did the Passover commemorate? What did it symbolize? What did the ligious year of the Israelites. The month Tieri, corresponding to the latter and door-posts signify? In what atti of October, had been the first menth of eat the Passover? What occurred at the year, but henceforth the month midnight? How was Pharaoh affected? Abib, corresponding to the last of What message did he send to Moses and March and the first of April, was to be the first month. The Passover was both historical and symbolical. It of the Egyptians? What did the Heorews oak both historical and symbolical. marked the deliverance of Israel's first- brews take with them on leaving Egypt?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.—Atonement foreshadowed. I. In the instituted Passover.

II. In the deliverance of Israel. I. In the instituted Passover. In the interval between the warning given to Pharaoh concerning the death of Egypt's first-born and its execution, Mones received instructions for the institution of a new religious rite. It was his duty to give warning to the Israelites concerning the death of the first-born, as much as to Pharach. God's visitation at midnight had to be awaited with great solemnity and minuteness of preparation. Whether viewed in their individual or collective capacity, the children of Israel had become part of the nation without any separate and independent existence. They were vassals of their enemy and inhabitants of an enemy's country. Individually, they were partakers of the guilt and corruption escape the penalty, an atonement was necessary. That atonement was insti-tuted in the Passover. Israel was not ance was made plain to them. While the Passover declared the necessity of in the future, of which it was the type. lamb. the lintel—The part of the representation. When a death penalty born represented the family, so that judgment on the first-born stood for judgment upon all. All the visitation of God drew nigh, Israel had to take a very decided part in making their exemption effective. It was the mercy and grace alone of God's covenant which made them to differ from those around them, and yet their redemption from judgment could be secured only by the

lious nature. He had to concede everything at last. He gained nothing, lest he had no intention of renouncing his idols to become a worshiper of the God he had so long defied. He wanted to ecveted the security which Israel enjoyed. The Passover was instituted under perilous circumstances. It was to be to Israel a perpetual witness that the Most High had seen the affliction of kie people and had come down to deliver them, and that he had established com munication with them which was to endure from age to age. The Passove was a bond of sacred union between the redeemed nation and him who redeemed it, a sign of their acceptance of him as their Ruler and King. This method of realized, embetitution accepted and deliverance appropriated. Besides the appointed means of a great deliverance. the Passover was an ordained feast of remembrance, not a formal service, but gratefully remembered and intelligently observed, to be taught in the family and valie mercy, a constant test and meat

TAX ALL CHILDLESS

Is Latest Proposal of French Organization.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Figaro has re-ceived from the "Race Française" Society a draft of the proposed law to tax not only bachelors, but all childess persons over a certain age. According to the statistics of Dr. Bertilon. France at present counts 1,330,-000 bachelors, 1,800,000 childless families, 2,650,000 families with only two children, and 2,400,000 with a single

The new bill, fixing for each citizen an obligatory minimum of three children, could impose a tax of thirty francs per "non-existent child," so to speak, on every citizen of fortyfive years who has not reared three children to the age of twenty-one. The tax is calculated to produce an annual sum of \$20,000,000. The proposal has been submitted to the Ministers of Law and Finance, whose opinions have not yet been made

public. Contemplates matrimony—the guest at a wedding ceremony and the summer



VICE IN THE HORSE

What is vice in the horse? Some charcterize hiting, kicking, shying, belting and scribbing. For the sake of argunent, we will assume that these are vices, Were they inherited or acquired? How many of the latter are the result of had

firmity?

Any reliable information on these points could be useful to many horsemen, as it would greatly help them in breeding, and also in their endeavors to convert an unreliable hope into a steady one.

It is pretty safe to say that vices of biting are hereditary. This belief is borne out by the fact that so many members of some equine families possess a propensity to use their teeth or their heels so frequently. But it by no means follows that the offspring of a kicker should inherit the falling of its sire and dam. It is likely that constitution or example may be responsible for the vice, and to find out whether example has much to do with it, it would be useful to ascertain if the young mares that bite and kick are more numerous than the offspring of sires that possess such vices. Now if we find that the above vices are not inherited, then we find that they must be acquired in some way—and, if not by the direct example of the mother, either from some other animal with an entitled or either from some other animal with an entitled or either from some other animal with an entitled or either from some other animal with an entitled or either from some other animal with an entitled or either from some other animal with if not by the direct example of the mother, either from some other animal with which she has come in contact, or else from some preventive cause—possibly had treatment in some way or other.

Poor sight is the cause for many a horse shying and bolting. Shying is often the result of a high-spirited animal being ruined by an injudicious driver.

A young horse shies at some unfamiliar object he meets on the road. He may shy from half-fear, and half in play. The unprincipled driver at once uses the whip. Here is where the great damage comes. Had the animal been talked to

The unprincipled driver at once uses the whip. Here is where the great damage comes. Had the animal been talked to and gently urged on he would have learned that the unfamiliar object was one not to be afraid of. But, on the other hand, this unprincipled driver has taught the young horse a far different lesson. The horse remembers the object that scared him, and he also remembers the whipping he got at that time. In other words, he identifies the thrashing he got with the thing that scared him. He associates the two. He believes the whipping is an adjunct, or has some connection with it—and he will grow worse, whenever he again confronts that object. His terror of it becomes confirmed. His memory is remarkable good.

If treated sensibly, gently driven up to the scarey object that he may examine it at his leisure without being thrashed he will quickly understand and there will be no furthur trouble. There probably may be some preliminary snorting on his

be no furthur trouble. There probably may be some preliminary snorting on his part, and a strong hesitation in approachpart, and a strong hesitation in approaching it, but patience and coaxing on the part of the driver will eventually work wonders. Once the horse understands that the object is harmless there will be no further trouble.

A horse with imperfect vision can rarely even be current of the habit of halting

when once the animal makes up his mind to go away, no bit will stop him. Cribbing and wind-sucking are vices which one horse can teach another, and therefore horses that possess them should therefore horses that possess them should not be allowed to remain an hour longer in any owner's stable than is positively necessary. Jibbing is a terrible accomplishment for any horse to possess, and the man who can derise an infallible cure the man who can derise an infallible cure for it would deserve a substantial re-ward. Some have succeeded in making a jibber move on by Paving a piece of rope dragging backwards and forward on the inside of the forelegs behind his knees— not sufficiently hard to injure the skin, but yet hard enough to make him feel it. This is, however, at least a two-hand-ringer of work as there has to be some-

ant relationships begun in circumcision.

If in the deliverance of Israel. In the case of the Egyptians the life of the first-born was taken; in that of Israel

The following table in that direction gives useful information:

Carbohy
Seientist say from the turnip is compared to the object for which the feeding is intended. Therefore a study of the analysis of certain feeds is valuable. The following table in that direction as much protein as the malt sprouts.

Seientist say that the turnip is compared to the object for which the feeding is intended. Therefore a study of the analysis of certain feeds is valuable. The following table in that direction as much protein as the malt sprouts.

ıl	Corn i.t	99. 4	
-	Corn and cub meal 4.4	90.0	2.5
-	Wheat 19.2	63.2	1.
-	Bran 12.2	30.2	2.
t	Shorts 12.2	50.9	3.
	Rye 3.3	67.5	1.
ŗ,	Barley 8.7	65.5	1.
r-	Oats	47.3	4.
	Sorghum seed 7.0	52.1	3.
0,	Kaffir corn 7.3	37.1	2.
	Linseed meai 29.3	32.7	7.
ė	Soy bean 23.6	22.3	14.
d	Cow pea 18.3	54.2	I.
0	COARSE FORA	GE.	
e	Fodder corn. green 1.0	11.6	9.
		11.6 34.6	9.
n-	Fodder corn, field cured.25		
	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.5	1. 0. 1.
n-	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4	1. 0. 1. 1.
n- di	Fodder carn, field cured.25 Corn stover 1.7 Timothy hav 23 Hungarian hay 45	34.6 32.4 43.4	1. 0. 1.
n- d to ie	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4 43.4 51.7	1. 0. 1. 1.
n- di	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4 43.4 51.7 36.3	1. 0. 1. 1. 0.
n- d to ie	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4 43.4 61.7 36.3 38.6	1. 0. 1. 1. 0.
n-die is er	Fodder carn, field cured.25 Corn stover. 1.7 Timothy hav. 2.3 Hungarian hay 4.5 Wheat straw 9.4 Oat straw 1.2 Red clover, green 2.9 Alfalfa, green 33.9	34.6 32.4 43.4 51.7 36.3 38.6 14.8	1. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0.
n-di to ie is er	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover. 1.7 Timothy hav. 2.3 Hungarian hay 4.5 Wheat straw 9.4 Oat straw 1.2 Red clover, green. 2.9 Alfalfa, green. 33.9 Mixed pasture. 2.5	34.6 32.4 43.4 61.7 36.3 38.6 14.3	1. 0. 1. 0. 0.
de le is er n-to	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4 43.4 51.7 36.3 38.6 14.9 , 12.7 19.2	1. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.
n-die is er	Fodder corn, field cured.25 Corn stover	34.6 32.4 43.4 51.7 36.3 38.6 14.9 , 12.7 19.2	1. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.

It will be noticed that the proportion of the several nutrifive elements above given varies quite widely with the dif-ferent kinds of feeds named. This proportion is called the "nutritive ratio."
Fat and carbohydrates are the fattening elements, and by their combustion sustain the processes of life, but each pound of fat is equivalent, for these purposes, to two and a quarter pounds of carbohydrates. Photein is the music-making ele-ment. The nutritive ratio is the relation that exists between these two kinds of elements. To find it, multiply the fat by two and a quarter, add the result to the carbohydrates and divide by the number of pounds of protein contained in a hundred pounds of the feed. For exin a nundred pounds of the feed. For example, corn has 65.7 pounds of carbohydrates and 32 pounds of fat. Multiply the fat by two and a quarter and add the product to the carbohydrates, then divide by 7.9 pounds of protein and the nutritive ratio will be found to be 1: 9.5; that is for each pound of protein corn contains. is for each pound of protein corn contains it contains 9.5 pounds of carb hydrates and

it contains 9.5 pounds of early hydrates and fat equivalents. When the percentage of carbohydrates is large in proportion to the protein, the nutritive ratio is said to be "wide:" when proportionately small, "the nutritive ratio is said to be "narrow." When one is feeding young animals for growths it will be obvious that a larger proportion of muscle and frame-building elements should be fed; when one is fattening a hog or a steer for my et, then it is equally obvious that a larger proportion of fat-making elements should be it is equally obvious that a larger propor-tion of fat-making elements should be fed; when one is feeding for milk, which is a product containing large quantities of protein, then the ration should contain a large porportion of the element, which the manufacture of milk requires, namely, protein. The same is true of feeding for eggs, which are so largely composed of albumen, this being only a form of pro-tein. And the whole art of feeding, so far as the composition of the feed stuffs used is concerned, consists simply in so selecting the feeds that they will furnesh the elements for muscle-making and fatthe elements for muscle-making and fat-making in the proportion that they are making in the proportion that they are needed for the purposes for which the feeding is done in each particular case.

The animal uses the energy which it derives from its feed essentially for maintenance, external work and the production of human food.

Even while the animal is doing nothing the marks of the needs of the needs of the needs.

many parts of the hodil? machinery tre still active, and to maintain this activity requires a supply of energy in the feed.

If this is withheld, the animal uses instead energy from the substances of its own body, and sooner or later perishes. own body, and sooner or later perishes.

When the demand for maintenance are met, the energy of additional food may be used for the animal to do external work or various sorts, as pulling or carrying a load, for instances.

If the animal's feed contains more energy than it needs for its own purposes it has the capacity of storing up more or less of this surplus energy in the form

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Wheat requires a finely pulverized soil to do its best, as the minute roots and rootlets ramify in all directions in search of food. Land that is left hadly broken and only purverized cannot yield the results obtained from the same soil finely pulverized. Thus the seed had is an important factor in the raising of the wheat

The mineral most needed by the hog is salt, which, in common with all herbivorous animals, he must have for the proper assimilation if his food. The failure to provide this is one cause for the crase some hogs show for meat, for it is a fact that the flesh and bloor of animals contains.

Land too rough for cultivation should either be seeded to good grasses for sheep pastures, or be planted with trees for timber of fault.

The lack of tubercles or nodules on the roots of alfaifn at time of examination does not prove the crop is without inoculation. Inoculation by the nitrogen-gathering bacteria may take place without the formation of the excrescences or warty formation on the roots once thought es-sential to the existence of these bac-

Wheat bran and meddlings are as good, if not better, all things considered than any other foods. Gluten, oil meal and many of the other foods are good for milk, but are deficient in minerals that the animal requires. We are to apt to look for protein alone; but the cows should have mineral matter.

All cows look alike to some farmers bu there is a marked difference in the bank account of such men and the men who study breeds and individuals. Gluten meal, as a rule, produces soft

The pedigree of an animal shows in a systematic way the relationship of the animal to its ancestors. Pure-bred animals have a pedigree, senuls or mongrels have not. Animals have been developed until they uniformly produce off-springs of the parent type. The record of such animals may be traced in their pedigree to ancestors of the same blood. Such animals from a breed. A cross-bred animal is the offspring from a pure-bred sire of one breed and a pure bred dam of a different breed. Such breeding is seldom advisable and if practiced should not extend further than one generation. A The pedigree of an animal shows in com advisable and if practiced should not extend further than one generation. A grade animal, in many instances, has a pure-bred sire and a mongrel or scrub dam, or at most a dam that is not pure-bred. Usually the term "high-grade" means that the animal is from a dam that has much pure blood stock. For instance, a high-grade hand of short. means that the animal is from a dam that has much pure blood stock. For instance, a high-grade herd of shorthorns would mean that an ordinary collection of common or scrub stock were used to begin with an for several generations nothing but a pure-bred shorthorn sire was used. This is what is meant generally by systematically become meant generally by systematically breeding up common stock.

Proper rotation will keep the soil in a Proper rotation will keep the soil in a high state of productivity; will prevent excessive losses in dry years; will keep down weeds; will make it possible to obtain a better distributation of farm labor; will decrease the unit cost of producing farm products; and will provide feed for sufficient livestock materially to increase the profits of the farm productivity.

Young breeders should be contented with reasonable progress. One of the most serious mistakes in animal breeding is to become discouraged, sell the foundation stock of one breed and begin breeding another. Remember that results will be slow and concrete gains often tardy. Select the animals you like and the ones that your environment is adapted to. Then have a definite to ideal as to what the animal should be and adapted to. Then have a definite to ideal as to what the animal should be and select breeders that encourage the hope of attaining your ideal. Ctility is more to be desired than beauty of form, but type, as a rule, must be maintained before any material progress can be made

Protein. drates. Fat poset of 39 per cent. water; neverthe-produces is grown on turnips as a bulk ration, with the addition of grain as a fattening ration. So the water the turnings contain must be of good quality.

Dairy farming will continue to be one of the most profitable lines of livestock raising and general farming because it is one of the most economical methods known to farmers of producing human food from the soil. The dairy cow con-sumes grass, hay, grain, cottonseed meal and other products raised on the farm and converts these into milk, from which and converts these into milk, from which butter-fat is taken. The dairy cow is a machine, into which are fed these course products and from which is taken milk, the most nearly complete food known and the most necessary to man-

> increased the amount of milk secured less than I per cent. Considering the extra labor involved, the extra milk obtained by three milkings will not repay the cost and trouble.

LOST IN BUSH

Lumberman Lived Sixteen Days on Berries.

Blind River desputch: Lost for sixteen days in the bush, during which time he lived entirely on berries, a man who gave his name as John Black, was found in a deserted but by a young Frenchman, who happened upon the deserted camp while out on a paddling excursion .Black, when found, was in a terrible condition. His only clothing consisted of a pair of old overalls, held together by pieces of wire. His body was a mass of sores, the result of acratches sustained while groping through the underbrush, and mosquito stings. His feet were badly lacerated, and he was in a terribly emaciated condition. He was hurried to the hospital here, and it is thought he will recover. Black was working in Moore & Macdonald's lumber camp before he lost his way in the bush. At that time he weighed 190 pounds. He is now 50 pounds lighter as a result of terrible experience. Black says that he could hear the trains going through the district, but found it possible to get out of the maze of the

U. S. SOLDIER SHOOTS MEXICAN.

Paso, Texas, Aug. 4. - Corporal Smith, of Troop A. Second Cavalry, US. A., shot Ismael Monteros, a soldier of Col. Toribio Ortega's command, said to be his personal servant, at Tornillo ford. on the Rio Grand, vesterday, as Monte-by Gen. H. L. Scott to-day. Monteros Cows and heifers 3-50 8 00 was found that the big fellow was fully American soldier.

and the second of the second o



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy 12 25

Beef, forequarters, cwt... 7 75 8 75
Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11 75 13 00
Do, choice sides, cwt. 10 50 11 25
Do, medium, cwt. ... 8 25 9 75 and wrought more damage to the parks Muton, light 9 00 11 00 and public buildings of the capital than Veal, common, cwt. .. . 9 00 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,

per ewt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. . \$4 40

Receipts-35 cattle, 551 sheep, 1,736 hogs

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat- Open. High. Low. Close.

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 <t DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth-Close-Whert-No. 1 hard, 89 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 1-8c; No. 2 September, 88 1-4c asked; Dec. 90c; May, 947-8c nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis-Close - Wheat - July 84 1-4e; Sept. 86 1-2e; Dec.,89 1-2e; No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 87 to 881-2c; No. 2 do., 85 to 86 1-2c.

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 64c. Oats-No. 3 white. 39c. Rye-No. 2, 5 to 57c. Flour - Unchanged. Bran -Unchanged. THE CHEESE MARKET.

Kingston-At the Frontenac cheese poard here to-day 581 boxes of colored were boarded and sold at 123-4c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgaw. Mesers. Watson and Batchelor cattle importers, report that owing has nothing to fear if she lived up to to warm weather and holidays, the best her obligations toward the Finns. quality cattle are in slower demand. Seeondary grades cheaper.. Scotch eteers WAS GREAT FARMER 15 1-2e; bulls, 13c to 14c.

300, slow, steady. Veals—receipts 25, active and steady; known and the most necessary to mankind.

The custom of milking twice a day has become fixed, and no marked advantage is secured when the number of milkings is increased. Experience and experiments show that three milkings a day increased the amount of milk secured less than 7 per cent. Considering the extra labor involved, the extra milk obtained by

LIVERPOOL PRODUCK

Wheat, spot steady No. 1 Man .- 78, 9d No. 2 Manitoba—7s, 6d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s, 2d. No. 3 Manitoba—45, 24.
Futures easy July unquoted.
October—75, 2d.
Corn. spot steady Dec.—75, 2 1-8d.
American mixed new kiln dried—55, 5 3-4 d. Old Via Galveston—58, S 1-4d. Oct. Laplata—os. Flour, winted patents—Ss. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—E, 19s.

to—16.
Beef, extra India mess—121s, 9d.
Beef, extra India mess—121s, 9d.
Pork, prime mess western—107s.
Hanns, short cut, 14 to 16 !bs.—81s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. Sher ribs: 16 to 21 lbs. +77s. Clear Delies, 14 to 15 lbs.—71s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-Short clear backs. 16 to 20 lbs. -67s, 6d. Shoulders, square, !! to 12 lbs.—61a, Lard, prime western, in tierces—30s, American, refined—see. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 63s,

Colored, new-63s, 6d. Tallow, prime city—31s, 3d.
Australian in London—36s, 9d.
Turpentine, spirits—27s, 9d. Resn. common—!!s.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—23s.
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, rfd. spot.—38s. MONTREAL LIVE STUCK."

Montreal despatch: (East End Market.)— attle— Receipts, about 9008 cows, 60; calves, 800; sheep and lambs,

1,100; hogs, 1,000. There were no prime beeves on the market, and 6 1-4 cents a pound was about the highest price paid for the best, and from that down to less than 3 cents for some inferior stock. Cows, \$30 to \$60 Calves, 3to 6c. Sheep, \$ 1-4 to 56 Lambs, \$4 to \$6 each.

Hogs. 10 1-2c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

A DEADLY STORM

\$1,000,000 Damage. Three Deaths in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 4.-An awe-inspir 10 00 has been done by nature in a decade regarded as the most attractive of all the public grounds of the country, were literally devisted. The damage to the city is estimated at \$1,000,000, but the marring of the capital's beautiful parks

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, bureau, and the rainfall for the hour was a fraction more than two inches. Old-time residents of Washington declare they never had witnessed such a storm here, and these statements were borne out by the records of the weather bureau.

When the storm settled upon the capital the Senate was in the midst of a debate on the tariff. The rattling of the hailstones upon the skylight of the Senate chamber deafened the proceed ings. Vice-President Marshall rapped on his desk for order, but the elements refused to obey, and finally the Senate had to take a recess.

RUSS. BRUTALITY

Treatment of Finland Dis grace to the Country.

London, Aug. 4.-The Daly Chronicle says the Russification of Finland is proceeding apace, little noticed by Europe or by the world. Russian bureaucracy has been gulty of many July 1271/2 1271/2 1251/4 deeds that are dark, but not of very many which, in sordid injustice, can be regarded as surpassing its cam-paign of oppression in the land of the Finns. The independence and the condo., 86 1-Se to 86 5-Se; July, 87 3-4e bid; stitution of Finland are based upon fundamental laws which cannot justly be altered without the consent of the Finnish people, and which all the rulers of Russia, including the present Czar, have taken most solemn oatha to preserve. These oaths and laws have, during the last few years, been violated in a very outrageous fashion.

A powerful article in the current issue of Truth goes thoroughly into the case and shows it to be an act, or series of acts, of oppression and aggression which cannot fail to arouse indignation in every lover of liberty. Finland, too, one of the most advanced and cultured of the peoples of the world, has, during a century of autonomy, amply proved not only her fitness for independence but has shown beyond all doubt that Russia

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle-Receipts Dead English Baronet Had Many Estates

New York, Aug. 4-A London cable savs:

Sir Richard Powell Cooper, who died at his home in Beckhamstead yesterday at the age of 66 years, was probably the biggest farmer in the world. He had numerous farms in many parts of England, an experimental station, farms of spacious proportions in the Antipodes, and North and South

America. The smallness of England's food reserve was a matter that gave him much concern. It was his idea-that a Government bonus should be given farmen who would keep wheat stacked over until the spring or early summer months. when the reserve supply fields indest." He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, R. A. Cooper, an ardente tariff reformer and Unionist member, of Par-

SHELL IN REFUSE

London Garbage Incinerator Was Near an Emplosion.

London, Ont., despotch: Fise men im charge of the newly established garbage incinerator are still quaking with four as the result of the discovery among refuse about to be thrown into the destructor of a fully loaded 3-inch shell for a 12pounder gun. There has been a bitter agitation against the location of the innear Victoria hospital, and it was at first thought the shell had, been deliberately placed in the refuse can at some collection point with a view to destroy-Men at work at the pit where the

collecting earts are dumped chanced to notice the peculiar "can," and picked it up. It appeared to one of them to be rather unusuabyarbages and he prevented his fellow-worker from dropping it in-Chicago despatch: Calth Receipts to the blast fernaces. The superintend-3,000 Market slow. ent speedily deposited thershell in a pail of water, and afterward had it removed