#### IL LIKE KNOTS

they grow harder and painful. Why suffer e cured for 25c. spent guaranteed to cure. Extractor, 25c. at all

#### \*\*\* D CAKES.

one cup of sugar very tablespoons of melted aspoon of sait, one cup two teaspoons of bakflour enough to make a few at a time until frying, fry in deep fat. fore covering with su-

sugar in a paper bag. fried cakes, close top way is it not to sugar

be neat and skilled. be not well filled." should always be hot nes always cold. To and salad both luke indred.

#### Wounds

ry valuable one, was cut by being caught Some of the wounds Ithough I tried many Dr. Bell ad-MINARD'S LINIegan to look better. weeks, the scres best of all, the hair and is NOT WHITE s the case in horse

F. M. DOUCET,

DEFINITIONS.

ny ma prese ption, im-I well being is in the

ule of equality before wit, being superceded ich the correctness of arts is judged accordthe judge's liver, the re, the quality of this the quantity of alconed on the previous

e form of debanchery necresor of wisdom in of public affaire.

ing to prevent somemething. tion The expendit ya for the benefit of

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The theence of in-

villing proving that me what we want

Something or which roof of the ignorance

and in 20th century) ullibility. A jest based on a

ical platform. wine a cent's best

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rs. body who makes a don't understand. name given to the than dancing classes dance (manuscript Sun

Cures Garget In

#### LASTS.

d skirts. in skirts, plain skirts. re in contrast. the suit or dress.

the shoes contrast n in the world who

HOMESTEADS ANI
pved Farms, \$15.00 to \$5.0
Grain and Mixed Farmrite Commissioner, Board D IS JOHNNY? Jones, the brother

LESSON I .- JULY 6, 1913.

The Child Moses Saved From Death. Exod. 1:8-14 22-2:10.

Commentary .- I. The Israelities oppressed (1:8-14, 22). 8-12. A change took place in the government of Egypt that was destined to affect most vitally the children of Israel. The record does not state what change was made, but it is evident that the new ruler was not favorable toward the Hebrews. The great work that Joseph did ceased to be gratefully recognized, and since the Israelites had increased greatly in numbers, there appeared to be danger of their joining with Egypt's enemies in time of war to bring disaster upon the nation. A policy was adopted which the Egyptians thought would keep the foreign race in subjection. This policy was to enslave the Hebrews, putting them at hard work, thus bringing advantage to Egypt and at the same time tending to retard their rapid increase. The king employed their labor in public works. It is stated that the "treasurecities. Pithom and Raamses," were built for him. The site of Pithom has been found, and a strong confirmation of the Bible account is furnished by the walls. The brick used in the lower parts of the walls are well made and contain chopped straw mixed with the mud. Higher up the straw is scanty and not suitable for the purpose; while at the top the bricks are made without straw, rushes and water plants being used to take its place (see Exod. 5:6 18). In spite of this cruelty, the Israelites thrived and increased, and severer measures were employed to check their increase; but even these efforts were unsuccessful. The Lord was fulfill ing the promise made to Abraham, Isaac

and Jacob, to make of Israel a great na-

tion, in spite of all the efforts of Phar-

22. Pharoah.-The title given to the

soh to prevent their growth.

sovereign of Egypt. It is generally believed that Rameses II. was in power at this time. He is spoken of by scholars as the most enterprising builder of all the Pharoahs. He directed the construction of cities, walls, temples, monoliths, dikes and canals, and in this labor tens of thousands of lives were sacrificed. Charged all his people-Pharaoh had called to his aid a certain class (v. 15), in his effort to check the growth of Israel, and now he endeavors to enlist all his subjects in the task by putting to death the male children of the enslaved race. "The command was so inhuman. and so contrary to the interests of the Exptians themselves, that it is not likely that it was ever enforced for any length of time; but it gave legal opportunity to any who desired to destroy the children of Hebrew families who seemed for any reason specially dangerous. Hence the fears of the mother of Moses. "-Whede Into the river-The Nile. Every daughter je shall save Te - If the sone were slain Pharaoh's se would be accomplished. The ters of the Hebrews would be the crime of Herod in decreeing the death of the male children dur-Heroi feared for the safety of their respective governments. Herod was slarmed at the suggestion that a new king would displace him as ruler of the Jews and was willing to sacrifice any number of infant males to forestall such a condition. Pharaoh also feared for the stability of his kingdom, and was ready to suffer the loss of thou-

the schemes of wicked men were de-II. The child Moses hidden (2: 1-4). 1. A man of the house of Levi-His name was Amram. Levi was one of the sons of Jacob. The descendants of Levi were later constituted the priestly class of to the River Nile, but not in Phacaoh's Israel. A daughter of Levi-1 descend- way. Faith in God made Jochebed fearant of Levi. Her name was Jochebed. less of Egypt's cruel king. When she 2. Bare a son-Miriam and Aaron, older had done her part in prudent preparachildren of Amram and Jochebell, were tion, she could remain away from the probably born before the cruel edict of scene of trial, because her supreme hope Pharaon was declared. This new son was in God. In connection with a was, by the decree, sentenced to be mother's love and heroism is presented drowned. A goodly child—He was goodly the beautiful ministry of a youthful life not only in his mother's eyes, but also in Miriam. She risked her life to save before the Lord (Acts 7: 20, margin). her brother's, By a suggestion she turned Hid him three months-The mother's the sympathy of the princess into the love and her sense of right prompted right channel and moulded it into action. her to make an effort to save the child's Thus maternal solicitude, filial obedience. God that he would be preserved (Heb. the way for the gracious pity, the prompt

sands of Hebrew children that his king-

dom might be secure. In both instances

The difficulty of keeping a child hid- He was destined to break the chains of den and silent for three months is read- slavery, not to be bound by them. It ily understood. Ark Box or chest, Bull was a wonderful providence which put rashes Papyrus, a reed growing from Moses so close to the throne he was to row heads, contracted heart girths and six to fifteen feet in height. From this shake. Pharaoh's plans were foiled by plant paper was anciently made. Slime his own daughter. His edict was made -Either Nile mud or bitumen from the the means of introducing to his own Dead Sea. Pitch-Over the slime was court the future deliverer of the race placed a layer of pitch to make the ark he meant to destroy. Never was so much water-tight. Flags A species of grass involved in the arrival of a ship as in or reeds. By the river's brink,—The Nile. the landing of that little ark of bul-The ark was secured from floating down rushes. Its one passenger was to become the stream by being placed among the the leader and deliverer of Israel. From the stream by being placed among the the leader and delivered of local. From proposed by a dairy teacher in the island his mother's lips Moses would learn the of Guernsey, the value of the cow is figure. As the least of God."—Parker. As story of his great forefather. Abraham, used by comparing the weight of the cow story of his call, and God's covenant with him with her annual milk yield. A covering that she could see the place, and yet and his seed. He would be made familiar not betray the fact that she was watch- with the wrongs and sufferings of his and one less than that worse than ring the ark. To wit—To learn. What people: taught patriotism and piety, and prepared in part to become the vindithe best she knew. It is thought by some that she expected the child to be instrumentalities in his behalf were a discovered by the princess, who was king's edict, a mother's love, a sister's dairying in the United States, the best accustomed to visit this place.

III. The child preserved (2: 5-10). 5. Daughter of Pharaoh-Her name is not given, but she was as important perwere his receuers. sonage. Woman's condition in Egypt was elevated. To wash-The Egyptians gave attention to cleanliness. It is probable that certain places along the Nile were set apart as bathing places for wemen. Her maidens Attendants. 6. The babe slept-And thus at once excited the pity of the princess. One of the Hebrews' children-She knew from the child's complexion and from the effort that had been made to keep it alive that it belonged to the oppressed race. 7. Then said his sister-She was ready to take advantage of the situation. The princess "had compassion" (v. 6), and seemed disposed to ignore the the Hebrew women-Miriam desired to

eruel decree of her father. A murse of edy. be helpful both to the princess and her own family. An Egyptian woman would shopper em not undertake this service for a Hebrew to match.

child, and Miriam knew of a Hebrew woman who could be secured. S. Called the child's mother. The mother's desires were being met most satisfactorily, and God's purpose was being fulfilled. Mar's wrath was being made to praise God (Psa. 76:10). 9. Take this child away, and nurse it for me-By thus taking the

child, the mother became from this time, in some sense; the recognized servant of the princess; for otherwise how would she enjoy more safety with her babe than before?—Alford. Thy wages Jochebed was to receive pay for the service that she would gladly, were it possible, have paid for the privilege of

loing, because of her love for her child. 10. The child grew-Nothing further is said of Moses' childhood and youth. It is supposed that his mother had the care and training of her boy until he was daughter formally adopted Moses. She called his name Moses-The language indicates that his name was changed at this time, but it is not known what he

was called before. His name means

"drawn out," from his having been tak-

en from the water. Questions.-What mused a change in the condition of the Hebrews in Egypt? What fear had the Egyptians? What tasks were upon the Hebrews? What wicked decree lid Pharaon make? Who were Amram and Joehebed? What children of theirs are mentioned in the lesson? Why did Joehebed hide her child? Describe what was done with the baby when he was three months old. Describe the finding of the ark. How did the child's sister help the princess? What is said in the Bible about Jochebed's faith?

#### did Moses get his name? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

What privilege was given to her? How

Topic.-God's instrumentalities. I. To wean Israel from Egypt.

II. Against the forces of evil. I To wean Israel from Egypt, Israel ras becoming-idolatrons. Egypt was distinguished as the abode of a peculiarly ersy and haxurious life. It was necessary by some means to awaken a desire for they are of proper age.

When breaking the colts the trainer Israel for their promised land of Canaan, since their habitation had become snare to them. The covenant with Abraham had included the prediction of four hundred years of oppression in a strange and possibly cause irreparable damage in hand. The th of Joseph and a new ruler in Egypt brought changes to Israel. The new hynasty wished to pursue a course of action inconsistent with the but never yell or scream at the animals, purity, integrity and candor which Joeph had counseled. The new Pharnoh was out of sympathy with the conduct of his predecessors. Through fear and jealousy he designed to prevent the numerical increase of Israel, to enfeeble their military power and retain them in permanent boulage. He feared to let them become more powerful, and he was reluctant to let them go. His policy required that the happiness of a whole nation should be atterly sacrificed; first, by oppression, then by slavery, and then by marder. Pharaoh alleged no crime against Israel. He was not actuated by hatred. He was suspicious of what might befull his country in future exigencies. His extreme measures were reached when destruction was made the fierce remedy to beat back the manhood of the dreaded nation. Pharaoh reasoned without taking God into his plans. It was no erdit to Pharach that God overing Christ's infancy. Both Pharaoh and ruled his oppression of Israel to their advantage, and made him his instrument in weaning Israel from the Egyption world. Their severe treatment became to them a salutary discipline to separate them from Egypt.

II. Against the forces of evil. Jochebed was too wise for Egypt's monarch. Stronger than kings was the power of faith, the force or patriotism, they instincts of humanity and the art of evasion. Maternat love was quick and spontaneous in action. It was bold to override the strict command of such a monarch as Pharao'i. It was the beautiful daring of a compagaionate woman to whom God committed the execution of his purposes. Moses was committed More than that, she had faith in infant beauty and helplessness prepared "She used all means, yet trust- wisdom, the tenderness, compassion and ed; she had full trust, yet used all benevolence of Pharaoh's dangeter. means." 3. Could not longer hide him Through her influence Moses was safe. cator of Israel's freedom and faith, God's guidance, his own beauty and helplesstraining, his education in the Egyptian; to stop milking all at once. Some becourt. A mother, a sister, a princess,

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Spokane, Wash., June 30. - Frank Fromm, champion revolver shot of the United States in 1909, and his wife, were



TRAINING THE COLT.

The man who undertakes to break or train a colt must be of a gentle, kind, persevering nature. He must avoid the matter of subsoil, but all the disright and harshness. It must be remembered that the horse, like all dumb aumals, does not understand languages. All are alike to him. Some action must be associated with the command. For example, on coming to the animal while yet in the stall we want to teach him to step aside, so we may be able to get seven years old, at least. His after life up to his head, we say "Step over," and showed how carefully he had been at the same time lay our hand on his taught. He became her son-Pharaoh's its hip on the side from where it is to move, and increase the weight of the hand to a push, until the colt steps over. Continuous treatment in this way will teach it to understand the meaning of "step over," and obey the word alone. We must be perseveringly exact in

giving our commands. Firm, but never barsh. Some drivers have a habit of continuensly clucking at their teams to induce them to go faster, and sometimes when a faster gait is not desired. The horses become accuetomed to this clucking as readily as they do to the rumbling of the wagon, and pay not attention to

either. The colt is taught the meaning of the word "whoa" by at the same time receiving a gentle pull back. He learns the meaning of the word "back" by having a harder pull made on the reins.

Man can overrule the mental power of the animal, but it is not always an easy matter to overpower his physical strength.

Training should begin early in life. Our teaching can be given to the colt of even a few days old. But in these early lessons we must be exceful not to overtax the pupils either physically or mentally. Many colts grow prematurely old by being made to do heavy work be-

should have perfect control over his temper. One little display of ill-temper may spoil the labor of weeks and months, the future development of the animal. Always speak to the stock in a plain, natural tone; be distinct in expressions,

This not only frightens them, but makes them nervous. Say plainly, gently and vet firmly what is wanted, and in the fewest words possible. Go elow. Do not hurry the colt's education. Teach one thing at a time. Natures of animals will differ. Some vill suffer any amount of abuse, while

others are apt to resume harsh treat ment of any kind. Study their peculiarities. Never strike a colt. In fact, it is bad horsemanship to apply the whip to horse of any age.

A horse should not be punished for showing his natural traits. He does not wilfully displease us. If he becomes afraid, or does not want to be caught and runs in the opposite direction, mat-

may be improved by the offer of an anple or a handful of oats after being bad, dirty, small and broken eggs. enught. Professor Jesse Beery says no horse frist quaity eggs only. as ever vet indicated any ability to ability to proceed from a cause to a

conclusion. The horse in a state of nature remains expose them to heat from any source generation after generation in the same | The sun and the stove often act as mental condition. Never until he comes | mammoth incubators. in contact with man and receives training from him is there my progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that, whatever progress he males, comes from without, not by any proces of reasoning within Therefore, it is necessary to bear in mind in training a colt that it will not gain in knowledge unless its training is continued. It stops just where you leave it, except for the acc dental impressions made that attach some minor

habit. The point is fundamental in training horses. When a man realizes that he is training muscles to certain actions, and that through these museles the brain is trained, then and then only is he fit to develop a horse.

#### FARM NOTES.

One part of oats and two parts of cheat, ground together and mixed into slop twice a day for the logs, make a good ration. If skim-milk is used for the mixing, so much the better. The economy of this plan lies in the fact that it cheapens the feed, while furnishing a balanced ration, which is a prime factor in the fattening-pen.

For breeding purposes avoid logs with long legs and snouts, shallow bodies, tarlong pastern combined with a small bone. Also avoid hogs that are too primp and chubby in appearance. The breeding i nimal should have plenty of size and a massive appearance. A very fit hog is a bad risk, for there is danger of his bietding facilities being impaired.

By a new classification for dairy cows. proposed by a dairy tear in the island eight times, good; ten times, excellent.

According to Professor C. H. Eckles one of the best-known authorities on guidance, his own beauty and helpless way to dry up a cow when you are ness, the pity of a princess, his early ready to allow her her resting period is lieve it necessary to milk once a day for a while; some think it necessary to strip partly out each day for some time. This is not necessary, save the professor. We have seen cows dried off many times by this method, and have yet to see any

armful results from it. Overfeeding and lack of exercise may

in growth, a dwarfed crop results. If the crop has as competitors strong, vig-orous growing and feeding weeds it does not get its share of food and fails to reach normal development, and 'f the soil is undrained, or "sick" or "unsani-

tary," the crop is puny. Plums need a light, open soil and sub-soil. It is rather difficult to classify them, owing to meir belonging to different species, with different requirements. Cherries are quite adaptable in tricts in which cherries are markedly successful have light, open subsoil. Grapes stand in a class by themselves. Our native grapes grow largely by streams and in poorly-drained, places, while practically all our culti

vated grapes demand open soil. At the Kentucky experiment station the results of a test of rates of seeding and methods of planting are regarded as indicating that in a very favorable season three stalks per hill will give a higher yield than two stalks, and that drilled corn yields better than corn planted in hills when the rates of sceding are equal. When the corn was drilled, however, planting twelve inches apart, equivalent to four stalks per bill, gave a still higher yield in 1910.

## THE POULTRY WORLD

GET RID OF THE MALES.

It is remarkable how few farmers appreciate the importance of infertility in market eggs. To make provision for the infertility of an egg does not necessarily guarantee the absolute preservation of its good quality; but such an egg, being free of the active germ cell, will not. under ordinary storage conditions, deteriorate seriously. The great bulk of eggs which are spoiled for purposes of consumption are the fertile eggs, which, having been subjected to heat above seventy degrees, undergo partial incubation. If the heat is continuous and strong enough, the development of the chick will continue; but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the eggs become bad. Such eggs are known to the trade as "blood rings," "floats," heavy floats" or "rots," depending upon the degree of deterioration they have undergone. Few farmers have any knowledge of these facts, and consequently practically none have made any effort to ensure infertility. They seem to have the erroneous impression that the presence of the male bird is essential to the production of a maximum number of errs; but it has been proved beyond all question of doubt that such an arrangement is not necessary, and for the reasons set forth, is highly undesirable.-Hare, J. H., and Benson, T. A., bulletin 208. Ontario Department of Agriculture.

#### POINTS FOR EGG BUYERS.

1. Buy on a "loss-off" basis and encourage other merchants to do the

ters will be made werse by ill-treating same. 2. Go further. Pay a premium for him. On the other hand, the bad notion quality and do not hesitate to condemn 3. Insist upon the farmers furnishing

4. Keep in mind the perishable nareason. We may define reasoning as an ture of the product, and do not hold 5. Keep eggs in a cool place. Never

that can be furnished to a flock of poultry. Give them a big box of this to wal-6. When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers. 7. Never keep eggs near kerosene,

onions, fish or any other strong smelling substance; they readily absorb odors. 8. When packing, carefully place a uniform bedding of excelsior or other

cushion material in the bottom and top of the case. 9. If buying direct from the farmer. make regular and frequent collections. 10. Encouage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

#### PRODUCTION AND CARE OF MAR. to the chief of the army staff, who to-KET EGGS.

I. Feed the hens on clean, wholesome food and provide an abundance of pure water in clean utensils. 2. Keep the poultry house clean, sani-

itary and free from vermin. 3. Provide plenty of clean, dry nests | crument, he continued, had doubled the in darkened places. 4. Gather eggs at least once a day in

cool weather and twice in hot or wet weather. 5. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place. 6. Cover eggs with a cloth to prevent

fading. 7. Never keep eggs near kerosene. onions, fish or any other strong smell-

ing substance; they readily absorb od-8. Do not sell eggs known to be bad or which have been in an incubator. It

is dishonest. 9. Do not wash emes. 10. Use, the dirty, small, very long and grass-stained eggs at home.

11. Never expese eggs for market to direct sunfight, rain or extreme heat from any source. 12. Remember that eggs are perish-

13. Market eggs are regularly and fre-

quently as possible. 14. Secure suitable crates for home use and thus prevent breakage and slight eracking. 15. Kill oif, dispose of, or get rid of

the male birds after the breeding season. Their presence in the flock after that Parliament would open a month June 15th is costing Canadian farmers a million dellars each year through the ares could be carried through the comsale of partially incubated aggs. W. A. ing session. Brown, Bulletin 16. Live Stock Branch. Department of Agriculture.

#### POULTRY NOTES.

The beginner should always start with eause pigs to have fits. In such cases either hatching eggs, day-old chicks or stop all other feed and give slop of milk, stock in limited numbers but always le here yesterday. From a note in the dead woman's handwriting the authorities believe Mrs. Fromm shot her husband through jealousy, and then counsisted suicide.

In the note two voung women of this city are named as the course of the trage of edy.

Even the most experienced feminine shopper ena't always buy her experience to marks.

Even the most experienced feminine stopper ena't always buy her experience to marks.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Despatch—Cattle—ggs, chicks or stock. Too many fail purchase high-grade stock. Chicks or stock. Too many fail purchase high-grade stock. Chicks or stock. Too many fail the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the rate of one ounce to the quart. Feed the pigs that a a fair price for the willing to pay a fair price for the stock in limited numbers—but always buy trying to obtain a cheap start. Be dead; dive and the chiefs of the soil is more of the fair price for the

all it can hold. Better raise a few good chicks than many poor ones. The beginner should (in spite of the

fact that in many sections custom hatching has taken a strong hold) purchase an incubator and hatch at least one machine full in a season to learn the art of incubation. While the high-grade incubators of to-day are dependable hat h ers when all conditions are right, get better hatches can be made when the poultry raiser understands his own conditions and the machine.

When breeding pens are confined in yards the birds often are put on short rations of green feed. Green feed is as important as any other part of the daily ration. Any kind of vegetables may be used as green feed if grass is not to be had. Chop potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages and such things until they are fine enough for the hens to swallow. In the absence of other vegetagles use cut clover or alfalfa.

It is the little things that make for success in the country business. Every day care is what counts. One cannot be a good poultryman and neglect his birds for a single day. Keeping poultry is not hard work, but the poultryman must do his work Sundays and holidays as well as other days if he would succeed.

Keep the chicks growing. The old ad- No. 1 yellow ..... 4 00 vice to feed little and often is good if strictly followed, but it is better to 5e less. keep food before them all the time than to allow the little fellows to become hungry. When a chick stops growing for a single day it often gets a setback

which is never made up. Old geese are better breeders than young ones. A goose will continue to

reed for many years. Never put in the breeding pen a hen which has had a severe case of roup. Such a hen never fully recovers from the effects of the disease

A single false color feather does not hurt a bird, but it is the tendency to breed off color, feathers that should condemn it. For this reason selling a fowl which needs plucking before delivery is not quite fair.

Have you a wheelbarrow to use about the poultry yard? In not you do not know how many times one can be put to good use.

Many an incubator has been condemned because the egg put into it were too

When sending poultry to market alive or dead appearance counts first, as this is what attracts favorable or unfavorable attention. Remove from the breeding pen any hens that are over fat, else you will have

plenty of infertile eggs.

Owing to the changeable weather fowls are apt to contract roup. Roup if neglected will prove disastrous. We read with interest the splendid egg results received from back yard poultry. There is no doubt that if the large poultry farmer would cory the methods of the back yarder in many cases the re-

sults would be much better. This care and attention devoted to back yard hens must be applied to fowls on free ranges. "Keep for layers the hens which moult latest." This is one of the cases where a careful, practical experiment has exploded an ancient and venerated theory. Still, there are those who pose as good authorities who say the experiment stations are of no value to poultry breeders. Get your eve on those show birds and watch them from now until time to begin conditioning them for the show pen. Fine road dust is the best insecticide

## RUSSIAN AIR FLEET

Superior to Germany's Says an Official.

St. Petersburg, June 30.-The development of the aerial armanent of Russia is making immense progress, according to the chief of the army staff, who today, during a debate in the Douma, related some interesting details of what had been done in this direction. He said the Russian Ministry of War would not rest until a flying squad had been established in every army corps. The Geventre of the aerial armanent of Russia and springers 105, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 750, hogs 1,020.

Trade very dull, with declining prices all round. There was no prime beeves all round. There was no prime beeves on the market, and 6 1-2 cents per pound was about the highest figure paid to-day, but \$7.35 per hundred pounds was paid yesterday for choice cattle. From 4 to 5 cents per pound seemed to be the ruling prices, while a few of the leaner grassiances and springers 105, calves 1,500, sheep and lambs 750, hogs 1,020.

Trade very dull, with declining prices all round. There was no prime beeves on the market, and 6 1-2 cents per pound was about the highest figure paid to-day, but \$7.35 per hundred pounds was paid yesterday for choice cattle. From 4 to 6 feets per pound seemed to be the ruling prices, while a few of the leaner grassiance and the figure paid to-day. But \$7.35 per hundred pounds was paid yesterday for choice cattle. From 4 to 6 feets per pound seemed to be the ruling prices, while a few of the leaner grassiance and the figure paid to-day. But \$7.35 per hundred pounds was paid yesterday for choice cattle. From 4 to 6 feets per pound seemed to be the ruling prices, while a few of the leaner grassiance and the figure paid to-day. tablished in every army corps. The Govnumber of divigibles recently. It had acquired airships, known as rerial dreadnoughts, which were provided with machine guns, bomb throwers and wireless telegraphy. It was true, he concluded, that the German army possessed eleven dirigibles, but only eight of those came up to the standard of the six Russian army dirigibles.

## **DENMARK'S PLANS**

### New Cabinet Wants Equal Universal Suffrage.

Copenhagen, June 30 At an extraordinary session of the Rigsdag to-day the Premier, M. Zahle, said that a new Cabinet had been formed in order to secure such amendments to the Constitution as would make effective the popular temand shown in the recent elections. He added that elections from both chambers would be held on an aqual universal suffrage basis, and carlier than usual co that the meas-

Erik de Scavenius has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since the formation of the Cabinet Edward Braudes, Minister of Finance, has provisionally held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

## BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

FARMERS' MARKET.

ı	Dressed hogs, heavy\$12 25	\$12 50	•
ı	Bo., light 13 00	13 50	
l	Butter, dairy, lb. w 25	25	3
ı	Eggs, doz 25	21	3
I.	Spring chickens, lb 35		Ð
I	Hens, lb 21	2	2
ł	Spring ducks, lb 25	3	0
I	Turkeys, lb	2	5
I	Apples, bbl 2 50	3 5	
ı	Potatoes, new, peck 35	4	0
ı	Beef, forequarters, cwt 8 00	9 2	5
I	Do., hindquarters 12 00		
1	Do. choice sides 10 75		
ı	Do. medium cwt 8 75	10 5	
1	Do., common 7 00	_	
	Mutton, light 10 00		
ı	Veel common out	11 0	
-	Veal, common, cwt 9 00	-	
	Do., prime, cwt 11 00	-	
	Lamb, cwt 16 00	10 (	
	SUGAR MARKET.		
- 1	Sugars are quoted in London,	in bag	3,
	ner cwth as follows:		
	Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$4	40
-	Do., Redpath's	4	40
ì	Do. Acadia	4	35
	Imperial granulated	4	2/

# In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, LIVE STOCK.

Butchers' cows, choice. 5 25
De., medium. 4 60
Do., canners. 3 50
Do., bulls. 3 50
Feeding steers. 5 60
Stockers, choice. 2 60
Do., light. 2 70
Milkers, choice, each 40 00
Springers. 35 00
Springers. 5 75
Bucks and culls. 4 50
Lambs. 9 00 Lambs...... 9 00 Hogs, fed and watered..... 9 15

#### OTHER MARKETS

Hogs, f.o.b.... .. .. .. ..

WINNIPEG GR					
Op	Open, High, Low, Close,				
Wheat— July	98½ 93% 92	985% 923% 913%	98½b 93%s 92b		
Oats— July 351/4a Oet	35%a 37¼a	35¾ 37⅓	35¼b 37⅓b		
Flax— July 116½ Oct 121	117½ 122	1161/4 121	1178 121%b		

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT. Minneapolis.—Close — Wheat — July, 91c; Sept., 91 18c; Dec. 95 to 95 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 2 do., 92 1-4c to 93 1-2c; No. 2 do., 90 1-4c to 91 1-2c.

(orn-No. 3 yellow, 56 1-2e to 57c. Onts-No. 3 white, 37 3-4c to 38 1-2c. Rye-No. 2, 54 1-2c to 56c. Flour-Unchanged. Bran-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.-Closfe-Wheat-No. 1 hard, 93 7-8c; No. 1northern, 92 7-8c; No. 2 do., 90 3-8c to 90 7-8c; July, 91 7-8c asked; Sept., 94c to 94 1-8c asked. GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow.—Watson cables: lighter supplies; trade was more active at firm quotations. Steers, 15 1-2c to 76 1-c4; buils, 13e to 14e.

CHEFSE MARKETS. London.-At the cheese board to-day, six factories boarded 970 colored cheese. Bidding started at 12c, and went to 12 5-Sc, which price was refused. No

sales on board. Lindsay.—Cheese sold for 121/2c at the opening meeting of the Victoria County cheese board. Buyer Flavelle, of Lindsay, secured the bulk,

Stirling, Out .- At Monday's cheese board 860 boxes were offered, all sold at 12 13-16c.

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK.

Cattle-Receipts about 925, milch cowa

Calves, 3 to 6 cents. Sheep, 4 to 4 1-2; lambs, \$4 to \$5 each. Hogs, 10 to 10 1-4 cents.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts 12,000. Market-Slow. Market—Slow. 8.75
Light 8.25
Heavy 8.25
Rough 6.75 Pigs...

Sheep-Receipts 11,000.

Market-Strong. 
 Native.
 5 %

 Yearlings
 5 %

 I ambs.
 5 %

 Socione lambs.
 6 50
 Spring lambs.. .. .. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat Spot, steady; No. 1 Man., 78

9 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba—7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4d. Futures—Easy; July, 7s 5 3-9d. October—78 3d. December—78 3 3-4d. December—7s 3 3-4d.
Corn—Spot, firm; New, kiln dried, 5s 6d.
Cold. 6s; old, via Galveston, 5s 8d.
Futures—Weak; July Laplata, 4s 9 3-3d.
September Laplata—4s 10 3-4d.
Flour—Winter patents, 29s 9d.
Hope in London (Pacific Coast)—6 16s
65 10s

o 55 10s.

Beef, extra India mess—Nominal, 120s.

Pork, prime mess, western—Nominal 05s. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—79s. Bacon, Cumberland cut. 26 to 30

Short ribs, 15 to 24 lbs.—67s.
Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.— Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.

-74s 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—68s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—68s, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—57s 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces—56s 3d. American, refined—56s 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—ls. Colored, new—61s. 61s. Colored, new—61s.
Tallow, prime city—31s 9d.
Australian, in London—36s 64.

Australian, in London—368 64.
Turpentine, spirits—288.
Resin, common—118 4 1-2d.
Petroleum, refined—3 3-8d.
Linseed oil—258 3d.
Cotton seed oil, Hull, refined—Spot, 118

The favorite song of the average actress: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star."