an. 24, 1915.

Gideon and the Three Hundred.-Judges 7: 1-25.

Commentary .- I. Gideon's army (vs. 1-7). 1. Well of Harod-A fountain on the northern side of Mount Gilbon. From it flows a steam of considerable size. Hill of Morch—It is thought Litthe Hermon is the hill meant, which is scross the valley from Mount Gilboa. The thirty-two thousand Israelites were encamped on the north side of Mount Gilbon and the one hundred and thirty-five thousand Midianites were encamped to the north toward the hill of Moreh. 2. Vaunt themselves against The Lord saw the pride of heart of Israel and knew their disposition to neglect or forsake him. Mine own hand—Even if there were only the small army of Israel arrayed against more than four times as many Midlanites, and the former should be victorious, they would not recognize God's hand in the victory. 3. Fearful and afraid-in Deut. 20: 1-8 several directions are given with regard to going out to war, and in one it is provided that the "fearful and fainthearted" shall return home.

4. Yet too many The Lord purposed to show the people that the victory to se achieved would not come through. human might. Unto the water-The fountain of Harod and the stream flowing from it. This shall go..... this shall not go-Another test was ordered which would further reduce the number in the arm. 5. Lappeth the water-From the following verse it is learned that this expression

means to drink by bringing water with the hand to the mouth, as a dog conveys water into its mouth with its tongue. Boweth down-To kneel or The down to bring the mouth to the water, and thus to drink 6. Three hundred-A small number drank by lapping the water. 7. By the three hundred men that lapped will I save yeu-it is maintained that the men who drank by lapping water with their hands were more fully on their guard than those who bowed down to drink. They were standing and could keep setr eyes on the enemy, and thus evoid being taken unawares. This test, however, may have been employbecause the Lord knew that the greater number would drink in the envenient way of bowing down, and very few would drink by lapping. and thus the number would be redeced to exactly the desired proportions. Every man unto his place-The three hundred had stood the two sests and were proved to be both brave watchful. The others were sent their tents, but the three hundred were retained as Gideon's army in marked contrast to the "host of Mid-

vs. 9.15) ncouragement that he would oream told by one stalle men is the Midianite army, an etation. The man dreamed that a cake of barley bread fell or folled into the camp of the Midianites. It struck a test and knocked it down, so that it fell flat on the ground. The man to he told the dream said. "This is sothing else save the sword of Gideon the son of Joash, a man of Israel: for into his hand hath God delivered Midian, and all the host." This interpretation showed that the Lord had inspired fear into the hearts of the Widtanites.

in the valley,

III. The attack (vs. 16-20). 16. into three companies—This was probably some that an approach to the camp of midian might be made at policies at the same time, A trumpet several. bevery man's hand-Trumpets and torches were usually carried by the leaders of the army and not by comsoldiers; in this case each soldier supplied with them. Empty pitchers Earthenware vessels such as were ased for carrying water. They were to conceal the lighted torches. Lamps -Torches-. 17, look on me-Gideon was the leader and his men were to carry out his plan fully and carefully. 18, on every side of all the camp-The contemplated attack would bring terror, as it would appear that the Midianites were wholly surrounded The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon -"For Jehoval and for Gideon"-R. V. 19, beginning of the middle watch-It was about midnight. The night was fivided into three watches, the evening, the middle and the morning. 20. Brake the pitchers—The sound of the breaking of three hundred pitchers at once would seem like a great clash of arms. The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon-This cry from three hundred men of war, accompanied by the Italy Reported Buying Munitions sounding of three hundred trumpets. the breaking of as many pitchers and the glare of as many torches at midnight were sufficient to strike terror to the hearts of the exemy. IV. The victory (vs. 21-25) 21. Ev-

ery man in his place round about eamp-To each of Gideon's three hundred men a work was assigned; and each did it. They were to sound their trumpets, held up their lights and As they did their part, the Lord did His, and victory was certain. The host ran, and eried and fled-The Midianites were terrorstricken and in utter confusion. Every man's sword against his fellow -This was the Lord's doing. The Midianites mistook their fellows for enemies and turned their weapons upon one another. They fled with the hope of making their escane There seems to have been no thought of making a stand to fight Israel. Beth-shittah ... Abel-meholah - The location of these places is uncertain. It is suite evident they were quite east of Jezreel, toward the Jordan, 23, Mes of Israel .. pursued-Men from the various tribes were hastily summoned and foined in the destruction of their enemies. 24. 25. The men of Ephraim were called upon to take the region fong the Jordan and head off the "Idianites from making their escape. hear of the Midianites

on's army compare with that of the Midlanites? What was the first test applied to Gideon's army? Describe the second test. Why did the Lord desire to reduce the number of men? What encouragement came to Gideon? Describe the equipment of Gideon's men. How was the attack made upon the camp of the Midianites? Describe the result.

Practical Survey. Topic-Divinely ordained tests. I. Enjoined upon the army of Is-

II. Effective against the Midlanites. I. Enjoined upon the army of Israel. God called Gideon to success. The reduction of external means was God's way of giving success. Everything was in apparent readiness when two mysterious tests were enjoined, first, to check the unbelief and self-conceit of men and to secure efficiency, by a trial of courage and discipline of faith and inspiration. The army was reduced to its effective strength, not extensive, but intensive. The second test revealed the presence or absence of the rarer qualities. Gideon's faith was sorely tried on the eve of battle, but we have no complaint from him. Before God's clear command all his natural feelings and wishes gave way at once. His faith prompted him to obey at whatever sacrifice of inclination or desire. Alone of all that host he had borne the responsibility of reducing it to three hundred. He looked with a single eye to the will of God and took no count of consequences to himself or to others. He set the word and promise of God on one side and all the fearful risks and dangers on the other, when he had taken due care and caution in verifying the work of God. Abundant assurance was given to him that the for what he did. Divine wisdom was tory. The soldiers did not know that they were determining their fate when they drank, but that little incident re-

vealed their characters. II. Effective against the Midianites. Belief in the victory of Jehovah was two is very liable to be robbed of its all important with Gideon since he rest. Then, too, there is danger of had received direct and distinct assurance that in he coming battle he should be triumphant; yet he needed the conviction that in the impending greater when they are not worked conflict numbers would count for nothing. In a singular and grotesque style the dream of the bartey cake with its interpretation taught him exactly that fact. In it we see an exquisite adapta ion of divine revelation to human requirements. The heathen arrayed against him unwittingly proved to be his timely stimulus. It was necessary for Gideon to be well aware of the facts, to know fully the nature of the opposition. ilearing from his enemies the promise of victory, Gideon hastened back to his camp filled with reverence and joy to prepare for an immediate attack. His scheme was simple, quaint and ingenious. His profound trust in God gave character to his plans. His strategy is one of the military marvels of antiquity. A great end W by most insignificant instru Never did means appear n temptible than those

Gideon. The result proved their efficiency, yet what served at that juncture would have been utterly useless at another time. Gideon's victory was a triumph of thought and of contrivance, a victory God-given and complete. The Israelites stod every man in his place while fear and suspicion did the work. The dismay he created and the confusion thus created in the hostile camp secured him victory. Darkness and ignorance made the Midianites their own worst enemy There was a strange power in Israel's battle-cry, but there was no blasphemy in it. By it Gideon's army made humble recognition of the fact that God had taken Gideon into his service and into joint possession of the sword with which Gideon fought. Israel realized that the battle they had to fight was the Lord's and not their own. They stood in unity, courage and faith, the finite in co-operation with the Infinite. The far-reaching encampment of the Midianites was, to all appearances, organized for defence at every point, while Israel was, in their estimation, a defeated, famished people whose life had been almost crushed. That one fact which had become known to the Midfanites, of Israel's return to Jehovah, shaped into the dream of one man and the interpretation of it expressed the cause of trembling which spread through the hesitle host. For days and nights the retreat of the Midianites went on until the strange, swift triumph of Israel T. R. A.

GETTING READY

in the States.

New York Report-it is learned on what is believed to be unimpeachable authority that several representatives of the Italia nMinistry of War, who have been in this country for more than a month, have deposited in New York banks about \$4,000,000 to meet their purchases of munitions of war, some of which have already been shipped and the rest is being bought as

rapidly as possible. The chief purchasing agent for the Italian War Ministry is Col. Alfredo Paglianta, and accompanying him are Senors Mazzio and Lupine, all of whom are at the Hotel Flanders. They arrived here on December 6 and were preceded on November 8 by Luigi Corbella, who is made defendant in a suit brought by Benj. W. Morse and Captain M. L. Gilbert, to recover \$132,000 from the Italian agent. The Italians, with the exception of Col. Paglianta, turned on their heels and walked away to-night when questioned at the hotel concerning the pur-

chases. it was learned to-day that arrangements for the purchase of fifteen thousand horses have been made with the Fiss Doerr and Carroll Horse Co. by the Italian agents, and that they are prepared to buy several hundred thousand if they can find that many anisation of the regulations in regard to the embarrons in regard to the regulations in regard to the embarrons in regard to the content of the footant mouth disease is announced. Dressadditional in regard to the embarrons in regard to the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressbe driven have been made with the ported from the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressbe driven have been made with the gard mouth disease is announced. Dressadditional in regard to the embarrons in regard to the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. Dressaddition to receive the United States on account of the rootand-mouth disease is announced. It was learned to-day that arrange-

CARE OF STABLED HORSES. Just as soon as the horses stop working every day their grain ration should be cut down at least half. A horse when not working really requires but little grain. If the health of the animal is to be maintained the heavy feeding must be discontinued just as soon as the heavy work ceases for without much exercise the horse will not be able to assimilate and properly get rid of the impurities from this amount of feed. Not being cast off, these impurities remain to poison the system of the horse and cause serious illness.

If the horses must remain in the stable during most of their time during winter the stable should be free from drafts or sudden changes of temperature. Colds and chills impair the health of an animal and invite disease, the importance of proper ventilation must not be overlooked.

There are several good systems of ventilation by which good, pure, fresh air can be gotten into the stables without creating a draft or other undesirable condition. Plenty of sunshine in the horses' quarters is a very desirable thing for it not only gives the stable a more pleasant, light, outdoor atmosphere, but also makes it more healthful. Sunshine is a great germ killer, in fact there is no disinfectant to be had that is so effective or cheap as plenty of sunshine. Sunshine is also an enemy to dampness, a very bad thing to have in our stables as it is very injurious to horses. Windows become rain spattered and for what he did. Divine wisdom was fore wise to wash the stable windows dulled after a time and it is thereafterward seen in the selection of the a few times a year. It does not take three hundred. It was that God's long to do this and the windows power might be recognized in the vic- when clean admit a great deal more of this valuable sunshine.

Large horses should be given large single stalls, for if we put two in a stall they are liable to be crowded and besides, the more timid of the injury by kicking, especially when the horses wear sharp shoes. The danger of injuring each other is much regularly.

When horses are expected to work off and on during the winter they should be shod with very sharp shoes so as to be ready for the most slippery roads. It is a very dangerous and usually costly practice to force horses over slippery roads and pavements when unshod. Even if the forse does not receive a permanent injury or break its harness, a fall is liable to make the horse very timid, etc. This timidity is often so marked as to cause quite a reduction in the value of the horse, it pays to look out for these little things, for neglect often means the sacrificing of a very valuable animal. If horses have to be worked in very stormy weather it is well to have them wear storm

while the horses are working they are suffering with colds and chiffs. Horses should not be made to stand outside for hours in cold weather. Besides being inhuman, it does not pay. Besides the intense discomfort, chilling retards digestion and impairs the health of the animal. For this reason ice cold water should never be given. Water should be given in the stable and slightly

Exercise is very essential to the horse's health and on all fair days they should be given the run of an open field. If this practice is started early in the fall the horses become quite hardy and grow long coats of han so that they do not require blanketing in the stable even on the coldest nights. Horses and colts that are given the run of a field in this way always come through the winter in a strong healthy condition. If the field is rough it does not matter, as the animals develop strong legs and become more sure footed from running on rough and frozen fields. -Wisconsin Agriculturist.

SLOBBERS IN HORSES.

Every boy who has ever pastured horses on a white clover pasture is familiar with slobbers, otherwise known as satisation, or if you want a really sciencific term, ptyalism, and if you want to an pieise that, "sepittism," or too mach rativa. This usually occurs along in August and Septement ber, and is believed to be caused by slover seed, especially white clover, alsike and the second growth of red clover.

We have been familiar with this from boyhood up. We have seen brood sows fed on white clover pasture running at the mouth or salivated just like horses, but not quite so badly. We used to give the horses once a day a cutting of what was then known as horse weed, but which is now known as giant rag-weed, a tall form of rag-weed that grows along creek bottoms, or on flat, rich. moist land. We believed then that it stopped the salivation. Possibly it cid. It can be stopped temporarily by washing out the mouth with cold water, or giving a dry feed of oats. Possibly washing it out with a weak solution of alum might give temporary relief; but the real relief is to take the horses out of the pasture. Nothing very serious follows this salivation, but it is obvious to anyone

that the waste of so much saliva is not good for the horses. Therefore, the best thing to do is to put them on timothy hay or clover hay of any kind in waich the seed has not been formed. We presume that slobbers have much the same effect on the system of the horse that, persistent gum chewing has upon people who

RELAXED STOCK EMBARGO. Ottawa, Des.—A further relaxation of the regulations in regard to the em-

are addicted to that habit.-Wall.

GARDEM COSTLY BATTLE

And Germans in Poland Are Faced by Worse.

Have Lost 250,000, May Lese 650,000, Then Fail.

Lendon Cable The Times correscondent telegraphs from Petrograd. "It is said that General Russky has attached serious importance to reports of the German withdrawal from Bzura, nor would this be surprising. The figura fighting has already cost the Germans more than a quarter of a willion men. To take the Russian lines would probably cost as much again, if not more. Then there would still remain the famous Blonie lines, which, according to the unanknous coinion of experts, would involve a sacrifice of at least 400,000 men, with-

out the certainty of their capture." Th Daily News' Petrograd correspondent wires:

"This is the last day of the Russian ear, and it finds Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's great armies in Poland reduced to the profitless activity of digging thereselves into the bleck landscape before positions which, even if taken, would signify nothing. There are many signs that the German generals are becoming very angry at the barren performances into which their second invasion of Poland has develoned. Their wrath expends itself in a waste of their own men's lives.

"Yesterday before dawn they sent a strong cilimn in dense fermation to seize a small farm house, where they must have known the Russians were ready and waiting for them. The Germans had to charge across stretches now dazzlingly lighted by two searchlights from the Russian side, and were shot down like rabbits, with searcely any less to the Russians, concealed behind earthworks. When oktrmiches went forward at daylight they found more than five hundred dead Germans lying in one field.

"Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is faced with the fact that to be successful the readjustment of his forces in Poland must be sudden, but the closeness of the opposing armies to each other, and their enormous numbers. make this impossible.

"The belfer is growing here that Constantinople is really in danger. The military resition of Turkey has become demerate through the clearance of their transports from along the southern shores of the Plack Sea. TURKS' AWFUL SUFFERINGS.

London Cable -- The Times correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd: "A prominent Tiflis cificial, who has arrived at Petrograd, firmishes the Votchernee Vremva with interesting defeat in Transylvania. When the written by alm on christmas. Ardahan, thou-

for succor and mercy, while the inh bitants, whem the enemy had forward to Cardinal Mercier a telerobbed of their last stitch, arelt im-Dioring food.

"Prisoners arriving at Tillis muffled in blankets and are destitute of footgear. Arad prisoners, umrsed to the Caucasian cold, are in a terrible rtate Their sole food for the last two menths has been reasted corn.

"The fact has been established that German officers induced the temperate Osmanlis to drink cognae before an attack. many Turks fell from dizzines before my episcopal ministry. I wish to dereaching the Russian bayonets.

HONORED BY KING

Heroes of War Get V. C.'s From the Sovereign.

London Cable-At the King's investiture to-day several wounded officers, some well known to the public for deeds of valor at the front, were taken to the palace in motors. Among them were the following Victoria Cross heroes: Major Reynolds, Field Artillery; Capt. Dimmer, King's Rifles; Lieut. Dorrel, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Nelson, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Leech, Manchesters; Corp. Charles Jarvis, Engineers; Drummer Bent, East Lancashires; Corp. Fuller, Welsh Regiment; Corp. Holmes, King's Own

Those who received the Distinguished Service Order were: Major Levigne, Field Artillery; Major Sir William Kay, King's Royal Rifles; Capt. Hon. Edward Wyndham, Life Guards; Capt. Lord Innes Ker, Horse Guards: Capt. Walford, Field Artillery; Capt. Lord Francis Scott, Grenadiers; Capt. Bernard Montgomery, Royal Warwichshires; Capt. Hon. Archibald Hewitt, East Surrey; Capt. Buckley, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Capt. Burnett, West Riding; Capt. Gibbons, Middlesex; Lieut. Lamb, 2nd Dragoons; Lieut. Anderson, Field Artillery; Lieut. Cyril Martin and Lieut. Kevin Martin, Engineers; Lieut. Penny Cuick, Engineers; Lieut. O'Kelly. West Riding; Lieut. Dent, South Staffordshires; Lieut. Carleton, Welsh Regiment; Lieut. Baines, Oxford and Bucks Infantry; Lieut. Howard, Essex Regiment; Lieuts. White and Russell, West Kents; Lieut. Jones. Middlesex; Lieut. Dent, 6th Dragoons; Lieut. Aris, 15th Lancers; Lieut. Dormer, Coldstreams; Lieut. Lambert, Intelligence Corps.

CANADIAN SOLDIER WEDS.

London, Cable—There was a pretty "all-Canadian" military wedning at the ancient little church of Netheravon, near Edmiston yesterday, when Lieutenant Edminston of the 19th Alberta Dragoo Married Miss Marion Allan of Ottawa Over two hundred officers and men brayed the flood, which isolated the church ed the flood, which isolated the church, to do honor to their comrade, and the military character of the wedding was further added to by the bride's brother, who was present in uniform.

No little difficulty was experienced in getting to church, for Netheravon district is one huge lake.

Many a fellow becomes his own worst enemy simply because he has too many friends.

POOR HORSES

Sir Adam Beck Weeded Gut Many at Toronto Camp.

Toronto Report—The complaints made regarding the type of horses. being purchased for the mounted units at the Exhibition Camp, have been met by prompt action on the part of the military authorities to investigate and remedy any defects in the present system of purchase. On behalf of the Militia Department, Brigadier-Gen. W. E. Hodgins, Acting Adjunant-General, arrived at the camp yesterday from Ottawa, accompanied by Dr. Higgins. Sir Adam Beck also was present at camp, and with Brigadier-Gen. Hodgins discussed the matter of the horses with the commanding officers of the mounted. Two of the buyers for the division, Messrs. Robertson and Follis, were also present ,and an inspection of all horses complained of was made. Sir Adam Beck and the senior officers also inspected all horses belonging to officers which these desired to retain for their own use, horses that were suitable being purchased and becoming the property of the Government. About twenty sound horses and twenty-six rejects from the mounted rifles, together with the officers' horses, were examined by Sir Adam. The examination of the horses will be continued to-day, when Major Gilpin will be present at camp for the purpose.

A case of diphtheria has developed in camp, but was discovered in the early stage. The patient has been isolated, and no serious result is expected. Apart from this, the health of the camp remains good.

Dogs in camp hereafter must all be muzzled. This edict, which was in camp orders of yesterday, has gone forth as the result of a man being bitten by a dog, the head of which on examination showed signs of rables.

But Sticks to Every Word of Pastoral Letter.

German Governor Sends. Alleged Message From Cardinal.

The Hague, Cable—Cardinal Desideratus Mercier, the Primate of Beigium, declines for the present to discuss what he defined as the "vexatious measures; of the German auinorities in Beigiam with reference supplementary details of the Turkish to him and to the pasioral letter ven. Von Bissins, Governor-General

> made by the gram asking him for the exact facts in connection with the incident, to-day said:

"Cardinal Mercier requests me to forward to you the following despatch. in response to your inquiry:

"I feet very much the sympathy you have shown me, and for which I thank you; but I prefer not to dwell for the moment on the vexatious measures to which you allude, and. I Russian soldiers assert that prefer to continue to shut invself in clare, however, that I have withdrawn nothing and will withdraw nothing; from my pastoral letter.

" 'Cardinal Mercier; "'Archbishop of Malines."" Gen. Von Bissing adds:

"As this reply of the cardinal might give rise to misunderstandings, I add thereto the fellowing remarks: I vertainly caused proofs of the pastoral letter in the printing office to be confiscated, and I summaned the priests to give up copies of it in their possession.

"The cardinal never has been arrested, nor has his personal liberty in any other way been encroached upon. I have merely by means of officers of my staff requested him to give me explanations of the tendencies of the pastoral letter, and, besides this, in order to prevent possible manifestations, I asked him to abandon a projected journey to Antwerp.

"If these measures perhaps appear to the cardinal subjectively rexatious, yet they were objectively absolutely necessary in order to clear up the situation.

'Governor-General Freiherr Von Bis-

NOT SETTLED

Turks Have Not Pacified Italy re Hodeida Incident.

Rome Cable.—So far as is known here no definite agreement has been reached whereby Turkey assents to the demands of Italy in connection with the forcible removal of British Vice-Consul Richardson from the Italian Consulate at Hodeida, in the Yemen district of Arabia.

On. Dec. 16 last Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, announced in the Senate that Turkey had acceded to Italy's demand and had sent, through the medium of Italy, instructions to the Governor of Yemen to give immediate satisfaction. It is learned that these instructions have reached the Governor, but that that official has merely promised to investigate the case.

Special despatches from Rome yesterday reported that Turkey had ordered the release of Consul Richardson, had promised to punish those resonsible for the removal of the Consul from the Italian Consulate, and to salute the Italian flag when it was again hoisted over the building.



FARMERS MARKET.

Eggs, new laid, dozen. 0 40
Butter, dairy 0 39
Chickens, dressed, lb 0 15
Ducks, dressed, lb 0 15
Turkeys, dressed, lb 0 20
Geese, dressed, lb 0 15
Potatoes, bag 0 66 WHOLESALE MEATS Beef, forequarters, cwt..... \$10 00

Wholesale houses are quoting as fol-SUGAR MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars here are steady at the wholesale prices:—
Extra granulated, Redpath's \$6.36
Do., 20-lb. bags 646
Do., 20-lb. bags 646
Extras, S. G., Acadia 626
Dominion, in sacks 621
No. 1 yellow 596 LIVE STOCK.

to to Hogs, fed and watered . 7 65 Hogs, f. o. b Hogs. 1cd and watered ... 7 30

Calves ... 800 to 10 00

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat- Open. High, Low, Close May 161 166% 161 166% MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneanolis,-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.41:

Minnerrolls.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.41;
No. I northern, \$1.35 1-2 to \$1.40 1-2; No. 2
do., \$1.22 1-5 to 1.3-8 1-8; May, \$1.37 1-2.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 64c to 65c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 50 1-2c to 50 3-4c.
Flour—Fancy patents, \$6.90; first clears, \$5.65; Second cfears, \$4.60.
Eran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.40; No. northern, \$1.30; No. 2 do., \$1.37; May GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Watson & Batchelor report full supplies and active demand. Scotch steers, 17c to 18 1-4c; frish, 16 3-4c to 17 1-2c; buils, 1/c to 15 3-4c. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch Cattle re-East Buffalo, Despates—Cattle receipts 400; slew; unschanged.

Veals, receipts 50; active; 4.00 to 11.00.

Hogs, receipts 5000; active; heavy ammined 600 to 7.00; yorkers and pigs 7.00 to 7.25; roughs 6.15 to 6.25; stags 5.00 to 5.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 6.000; she active; lambs slow. Lambs 5.00 to 8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Castle: receipts 5,000: Market firm Wixed figuo; Bulk of sales Sheen, receipts 14,000 Market slow. 6 75 to Lambs, native MONTREAL MARKETS:

Receipts weren Cantle 850; milch cows and springers, 59; calves 200; sheep and lambs 400; mogs 900. Prime beeves 71-4 to 71-2; medium 11-2 to 7. ommon 41-2 to 51-4.

Cervs. 555 to 335 each; one springer fetching, 31000 Talves 5 to %

sheep 5 cends. Lambs 71-2 to 3 110.53 9 to \$1-4

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Closing, Wheat, -spot, tirm; No. 1 Manicoba, 12s; No. 2 Mannoba hard winter, 11s 5 1-24; No. 3 Manitona, 11s 6d. Futures, nommai.

corn-Spot, steady; American mixed, 7s 6 1-2d. Futures, firm; January, 7s 3-4d; February, 7s 4 3-4d. Flour, winter patents, 42s.

Hops in London (Pacific coast), £2 16s to £1 5s. Beef, extra India mess, nominal. Perk, prime mess, western, nominal.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 69s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 20 lbs., Short ribs. 18 to 24 lbs., 65s 6d.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 66s 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 49

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 60s Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs:, 55s

6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new, 54s 9d; old, 56s.

Lard, American refined, 573 90 1b. boxes, 56s 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, S0s; colored, new, 80s. Tallow, prime city, 26s.

Turpentine, spirits, 36s 6d. Rosin, common, 11s 9d. Petroleum, refined, 8 3-4d. Linseed-cil. 27s 6d.

Cotton seed oil, hull reffred, spot, 27s 9d.

"BULLET-PROOF" VEST FAILS.

Paris, Cable-There was a pretty Paris, Caole—Inere was a pretty tor of an alleged buffet-proof waistcoat for soldiers, is being prosecuted on a charge of fraud by order of Minister of War Millerand. Experiments by War Office experts, it is charged have shown that the garment is most dangerous to the wearer. the wearer.

The examining magistrate has scized all of Lacotte's stock of waistcoats and also his letters and books.

WHALE CARRIES OFF BUCY.

St. John, N. B., Des.—Roaring Buil Buoy, which with it sanchor weights 5,000 pounds, was carried away by a whale, according to officers of the Canadian Government steamer Lansdowne, in port yesterday from a search for the mis guide to mariners.

The Lansdowne found a The Lansdowne found a dead 1 to feet long entangled in the chain of buoy, which had been dragged a distance. The whale apparently from exhaustion.