LESSON VIII.

November 21, 1915. Jonah a Missionary to Nineven-Foreign missionary Lesson. — Johan 11. (Print 3. 1-10.)

Commentary.-I. Jonah's mission. (2. 44). 1. Jonah-Very little is known this prophet aside from what is given in his prophecy. He was the of Amittai and his home was in the northern part of Israel. The seccad time-God in mercy gave Jonah second call to carry the message to Minevhe. At the first call, instead of soing the six hundred miles northeast to Mineveh, he started westward to Parahish, in Spain, a distance of two thousand miles. His disastrous experience on that trip made him willing to obey the second call, although the very conditions that turned him aside the first time still prevailed. 2. Go unto Nineveh-His mission was to Nineweh, which was the great city of Assyria. This nation was hostile to Israel, and within a few decades carried Israci into captivity. That great city-The city must have had a population of more than half a million, and Jonah was called to go and "cry gainst it" (ch. 1, 2). Farrar calls it the London of the ancient world. The preaching hat I bid thee—The reason for the manion to Nineveh is given in the arm call that Jonah received, where he Lord said, "Their wickedness is come up before Me" (ch. 1. 2). The city was a stronghold of heathenism, and the sins which accompanied their religous observances and resulted from them had come up before the Lord. who knew the kind of truth that the Ninevites needed and the preaching that would prove effectual. The Lord who calls men and women to preach His word has full authority to declare what shall be the nature of the mes-

sages they deliver. 3. Of thre days' journey - Counting twenty miles as a day's journey, the distance around Nineveh was sixty miles. This was surrounded by a wall one hundred feet high and broad enough at the top for three charlots to be driven abreast, "Within the vast space thus enclosed rose palaces of almost inconceivable size and grandeur, amids gardens and grounds in which the highest art had created evbeauty that could gratify pride or rayish the senses. One palace alone, disclosed in its ruins by the toil of the explorer, revealed twenty-seven huge gates of entrance, guarded by collosman headed bulls and gigantic lions, and seventy-one halls and chambers, adorned throughout, round all their sides, by great squares of alabaster covered with sculptures of warlike deeds of the king of kings, and varied scenes from civil or military life."—Geikle, 4. Began to enter -a day's journey-The thought seems to be that he delivered the message which God had given him for the people. Yet forty days, and Nineven shall be everthrown—The cup of Nineveh's iniquity was almost full, and unless the people should repent, there would be but forty days before the city chination in connection with what took place later, we must conclude that there was an implied condition in the decreed destruction of the city. If the people did not turn from their wickedness by hearty repentance, they weeld be destroyed. The shortness of the time and the severity of the punishment would seem most impressiye when the message was delivered by the stranger prophet from Israel.

II. A penitent people (3: 5-10:) 5. The people of Nineven believed God-It was a strange sight that met the eyes of the Ninevites, and a strange manage that greeted their ears, as the foreign propret in his peculiar wophet's garb and with his denuncialow words passed throughout their city, yet with the work of the Holy Spirit the message took effect and the judgment, brief and plain, startling at the beginning of winter they should people believed God. Proclaimed a fant-A sign of humiliation and re-Put on sackcloth-They covered themselves with a coarse a symbol of sorrow and mourning wrongs, the robbery and violence of The repentance seems to have been Immediate and general, 6. The king of Though terrified and conscious that pressing his deep serrow. 7. Neither er and reform. The king set the ex- about two inches deep, which allows a the deepest humiliation. Keil says, thority of the king and his govern- cold weather arrives. thought, that just as the animals which Hve with man are drawn into followship with his sin, so their sufferings might also help to appease the wrath of God." Men and women, old and young, high and low, and even the cattle themselves, all kept such a fast as the total abstinence from food even when they seem to be only prounplies.-Clarke, S. Cry mightily unto God. - Turn ... from his evil wavrayer to the effectual most be accompanied by a turning away from all | to repentance. God turned from the sfa. 9. Who can tell if God will turn The very fact that Jonah's message, "Yst forty days," showed a few days' array in the execution of the sentence, gave them hope that if they should repent and turn away from their sins the Lord would accordingly turn away his anger from them. 10. God saw their works-He saw as man can not see. Man sees the outward signs of repentance, but God sees the agrees with or violates the requireforth "fruits meet for repentance," turning from their evil ways. God repented-le changed his purpose in keeping with their changed attitude toward him. This missionary journey of the prophet Jonah was eminently | WOULD NOT WORK UNDER HUNS successful. It was divinely directed.

message was attended by the power of the Spirit and took immediate effect.

III. The prophet instructed (4: -i1).

Jonah was grieved over the results of his ministry. The Ninevites had repented and their city was preserved. pented and their city was preserved. merciful and would spare the city if ing and going.

message was attended by the power of

the people should repent. He had more regard for his reputation as a prophet men for the savation of a great city. He was glad that the Lord had mercy upon him and preserved him, but he was not pleased because the Lord spared the Ninevites upon their repentance. He desired to watch the results of his preaching. The gourd which furnished him shelts: and which was destroyed by a worm became to him through the Lord's instruction an impressive lesson. He mourned over the destruction of the guord which was of little value, and should not the Lord have regard for the population of a great city? His mercy would not permit him to destroy one hundred and twenty thousand children of tender age when the adult population had repented. Humanity is liable to fall into grievous errors. Men are inclined to be moved by what affects their personal interests. If Jonah had had an unbiassed view of the situation, he would not have complained.

Questions.—Upon what mission was Jonah sent? What course did he take upon the first call? Where was Nineveh and how far from the land of Israel? How large a city was Nineveh in extent and population? What was the normal condition of Nineveh? What message did Jonah deliver? What effect did his preaching have upon the people? What did God do with the city? Why? Why was Jonah displeased? What lesson did God teach Jonah by means of the gourd? Tell in what sense Jonah might be considered a foreign missionary.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Jonan's Mission.

I. Demanded implicit obedience. II. Resulted in genuine repentance. I. Demanded implicit obedience. Our esson outlines the history of a special mission to a heathen city. Jonah includes it in a vivid narrative of a strange episode of his life. From it we learn what God is to those who truly repent. Jonah, the runaway prophet, is here introduced as the successful preacher. He has changed from a coward to a dauntless, heroic prophet. He had thought himself free when he fled, but his first real enjoyment of freedom came when he started to fulfil God's command, which was plain, stern and uncompromising. Jonah was brought through all his troubles to just that point where he must obey the command of God, that through him the people of Nineveh might learn of God and his love and heliness. God was merciful to Jonah in following him through all his flight, in bringing him back to the

starting point, in using him though he had shown himself unworthy. Over against the confession of his lack of chedience and of charity, Jonah placed his record of God's loving-kindness and tender mercy. God's command, though full of restored confidence, implied a warning not to risk any further disobedience, to be exact in fulfilling the will of God in giving the message exactly as he received it. II. Resulted in genuine repentance.

God gave remarkable power to the message of his servant, so that the inhabitants of Nineveh, that great and dissipated city, were aroused to deep Jonan's me age was direct, simple and plain, with no enlargement, no argument, no exhortation. It sounded just one note, an unqualified announcement of coming judgment. No prof was offered of his divine commission. No call to repentance was addressed to their consciences. No promise was made or hope held out out. The miserable plight of the people of Nineveh consisted in three discoveries, their great sin, the short-

ness of their time and the terrible character of their threatened destruction. So sensible was the king of Ninevel of their demerit and the insufficiency of their repentance to make atorement for their sins, that consequence. The cup of Nineveh's and stern, was the thing needed. God was merciful to Nineveh in sending a messenger to warn the city and in preparing the hearts of the people for cloth, made of gont's hair, which was the message. Remorse for their many generations, was awakened, not more than 12 to 18 heaves deet Minevel-He placed himself upon a they were guilty before God and justlevel with his lowest subject, and all ly summoned to purasimment, they humbled themselves because of their evidenced some hope of grace as the sing. Sat in ashes—He left his costly result of Jonah's preaching. All throne and took the lowest place, ex- classes joined in penitent acis, in pray- toms made out e' plastoring laths. pan nor beast-The case was one of ample. Self-abasement was univermomentous interest and demanded sal and thorough. By the joint au- kept in an open very outding until "It was the manifestation of the ment a preclamation was issued for public fasting, prayer and penitence on conions will have cured sufficiently to pose of grace in the Jalvation of sinners. His purposes are of grace, be stored. clamations of wrath. They are given for the very purpose of bringing the sinner to salvation by bringing him infliction of threatened punishment | together; conserves more moisture because Nineveh turned from sin. He did not change his purpose. He in change of conduct. Repentance in the land much earlier in the spring. God is change of operation or administration according as man's conduct

his eagerness to forgive. T. R. A. The prophet was called by the Lord, who gave him his field and instructed him as to what he should say. The

He had urged as an excuse for The man who pays as he goes may a back-to-the-lander. shrinking from duty, that God was be lucky he doesn't have to pay com-



HARVESTING ONIONS.

Growers, generally, prefer having the onions fully ripe before harvesting. When fully ripe the tops are entirely dead, and the outer skin of the bulbs is dry. While this is very desirable, there are other things to be considerea.

in the latest fall there are often heavy rains that cause losses or else seriously interfere with the best work in curing. A second growth may start. In view of these things growers are often justified in pulling and topping when the tops are just beginning to turn yellow. To hasten maturity growers often run a roller over the field to mash down the tops. This, however, is not equal to natural ripening.

A mature onion cannot stand alternate freezing and thawing, but a well cured onion frozen solid and kept in the condition will come out all right in the spring. If weather conditions permit, it is best to cure onions as much as possible in the field. To do this onions are pulled and laid in rows where they remain at least two or three days. They are then topped and \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* stored in an open shed or room where plenty of ventilation can be given.
This finishes the curing. Slatted crates are convenient receptacles for storing onions and admit of air. White on- POULTRY WORLD ions are quickly injured by exposure

to sun and air and must be handled more carefully than yellow onions. Where regular storage for onions is not obtainable or possible, a cheap and efficient way is as follows:

Select a dry, somewhat elevated place, not necessarily on a ridge or a hill. On this place set a box or frame of desired dimensions for the amount of onions to be stored. The depth of the box should not be over 16 or 18 inches, Pieces of two by four or four by four should be placed under the box so that the box will not come in direct contact with the moist soil. The floor of the box should be reasonably tight. After the onions have been thoroughly cured and topped, they should be placed in the box and the boards placed on top. The cover should be water tight. Before cold weather sets in keep the cover raised to permit ventilation.

No other protection is given to the onions but they are permitted to freeze solidly, and when in this state the box should be covered with dry straw or corn stalks or any material that would prevent the onions from thawing out, or alternate freezing and thawing. in the spring of the year, or when ready to be sold, the covering should be removed gradually and the onions permitted to thaw out without coming into contact with the sunlight. During the winter or while in the frozen state they may be taken out and gradually thawed out in a cool room.

In the frozen state the onions will keep perfectly and when thawed out will remain solid for a considerable length of time.

Care must be taken that the onions are dry when placed in the storage and that they are kept frozen throughout the winter. The quality of the onions is not impaired

As the bulbs approach maturity, the stalks above bulbs become weak and fall over on the ground. After the bulk of the tons have died down, the crop is ready for pulling, notwithstanding that some tops may still remain green and stand up. Throw two or more rows together and leave on the ground for a week or more to cure The tops of the onions may be twisted or cut off at any time before marketing, but best when they are stored

Onions stored in a damp cellar are almost sure to sprout, even though the temperature is almost down to freezing. A dry, well-ventilated loft, with a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees. is the very best place for them. While he was doubtful what would be the freezing does no harm, repeated freezing and thawing makes them soft and iniquity was fuil. A cry of coming induces sprouting. If they are frozen be kept so until spring. After they thaw out they do not keep well, and should be disposed of as soon as pos-

Onions should never be put in deep pies, but spread out in shallow layers They keep well in barrels with the heads out and hole; bered in the sides to admit of a good circulation of air, or in statted bins.

The writer uses trays, with slat botfree circulation of air. These trays are

Six to ten days after nulling the the part of the people. They acknow- be removed from the field, but they ledged that the message must have are not yet ready for permanent stor come from the Lord. The history of lage. Onions intended for storage their repentance reveals God's pur- should be handled so as to avoid ornising, and none but the best should

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Fall plowing subjects the soil to the pulverizing effects of the frost; helps the two layers of earth to settle well than spring-plowed land, and thus bears better the dry weather in the changed his method of working out growing season; helps greatly to dehis purpose. The whole attitude of stroy the larvae of the wire worm, cut the Ninevites toward sin and Cod be- worr: and the red-headed white grub. ing changed. Repentance in man is and relieves the press and hurry of the change of mind and purpose issuing spring work and enables one to work

Gluten meals and feeds are by-products left in the manufacture of starch ment of divine law. Jonah's mission and glucose from India norm. Gluten to Nineveh was really designed to feeds differ from glutan meals in that prevent desolation. The narrative they contain considerably more of the strikingly illustrates God's love and corn bran and hence relatively less protein, fat and digestible carbohydrates and more of the indigestible woody fiber.

> A Connecticut farmer grows cheap corn by following a three-year rotation, two of clover and one of corn. This two-year clover sod burned under "it little cost.

The idea that anybody can run a of the city were wrecked. form has been the downfall of many

away in your cellar be more that it is theroughly cleaned and disinfected. A damp, dirty cellar is a bad place even if empty. Plenty of time will help to

clean and freshen the cellar:

"In our neighborhood," writes a practival fruit grower, "every wellsprayed orchard bore fruit last year. The unsprayed orchards were worthless." Reports from ether localities tell the same story of the good effects of spraying.

A horse kept shut up away from the surshine is apt to get nervous.

No farmer is so rich that he can afford to allow weeds and briars to encumber his pastures.

Lime alone will not make the land rich. The more lime used, the more need there will be for keeping up the supply of humus, nitrogen, phosphor us and potash. A liberal use of lime must be accompanied by green manuring and dressings of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers, if we would make liming the soil worth while.

## THE

FALL CARE MAKES BIG EGG YIELD. It is at this time of the year that poultry need the proper attention it a good egg yield is to be expected. The growing pullets now reaching laying maturity need the proper feeds to not only complete their growth, but to manufacture eggs. This means steady feeding of a variety of good, clean grains, and a dry mash, or the so-called west must the of a variety or good, crean grains, and a dry mash, or the so-called wet mash (the poultry-keeper's choosing of elements that will best promote egg production. Fullets cannot be properly matured on poor feeding—nor when reaching maturaty can they make the egg yield that should be expected. While breeding plays an important part, one may say the higgest part, feeding is one of the essentials that go with preeding. The 200 or 306-egg producer would be impossible without good feeding. And while good feeding good feeding. And, while good feeding is neglected by many keeping poultry, especially beginners, there is little or notable in the case of ready-mixed feeds that are now on the market. For the city man or woman with a few hens, one can purchase ready-mixed grains and the complete dry mash from any of the the complete dry mash from any of the leading feed merchants. They have been mixed in many cases by pountry experts or based on the results they have given, and the poultry properly fed should respond by shelling out hen fruit

While in many cases the feed mernt has done ins part, the beginner in haste to obtain eggs, changes feeds he haste to obtain ess, change to our those of some poultrypurchases feeds and mixes according to his ideas, or to those of some poultry-heeper, resulting in throwing the fowls of their feed by sudden and ofter none too good changes. The pullets should if at the proper age, between 5 and 5 1-2 menths, be piaced in the poultry quarters they will occupy during the winter, and should be fed with some good dry mash and mixed grains. If the feed selected is a good one it will do the work claimed for it. Overfeeding is harmful underfeed, espacially to pullets, is the worst evil. The laying pullets should se well fed, and it is false economy to underfeed.

well fed, and it is faise economy to underfeed.
Water is one essential that is often neglected. It should always be before them and clean as well as fresh. Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl, for best results. Overcrowding will reduce the flock Droduction, and when carried to ofar will reult in illness of some of the fowls. Plenty of fresh air is another essential. Tight houses with poor ventilation will cause colds, and these may be followed cause colds, and these may be followed by roup. Fresh air and clean houses avoid this, and coupled with clean, good feeding: backed by pullets that were hatched in April or May and properly grown from a good strain of layers, any once can enjoy hen fruit when prices are the highest.

NOTES.

Poultry is not booming. The boom days are past, but there is a good, sale and sane growth that is better for the future of the industry.

The majority of poultry failures have been due to lack of knowedge of the business. The hen as a money-maker is all right, but one must know something about the hen before he can succeed.

The big flock idea is gradually taking a back seat. By that it is taken that the 19,000-hen farm is one hard to manage, and to succeed one must have good help in different departments, a hard thing to obtain and hold. The greatest profit in poultry is in the one-man plant, the owner and a helper. Money can, and is being made on some of the larger plants, but more care and cash is required than on the smaller plant.

With fresh eggs going up each week

on the smaller plant.

With fresh eggs going up each week the poultry keeper with a rice tlock of early-hanned pullets that have been extend a property grown is putting the balance on the right side of the ledger. There is early-space puries that have been the right space is the right space of the ledger. There is not an over-production of pullets this rear and fresh eggs have been scarce, and will be during 1915 and 1916, even though the 196-egg hen is becoming more plentiful.

In the rush for his things—the 5.500 layers when the rush for his things—the 5.500 layers. g plant, etc.—breeling problems were rebound, systems and laying types re-rted to, as a quier way

ed to, as a quiex way to obtain the cy layin, flock. Older breeders, who used trup nests for yours, stunded forming but dith heed was taken I Mr. Barrin, Camin and others came access the bond, and with wellfavels copped the blue at the lay

a ned fawls copped the blue at the lay-te cortests. Make the 1930 alm quality, not quanti-make the 1930 alm quality, not quanti-make the 1930 alm quality, not quanti-make at the swell as a pleasure, but di-straint as well as a pleasure, but di-per attempt to raise more fowls than the router house and runs will properly accommodate. Many failures have been exasted by overcrowding, not only wirk small operators but with the larger ones as well. well. Garrisburg, which under the Ameri-

Harrishurg, which under the American Poultry Association ruling will be the afficial State show, should make every effort to make it worthy of that name A State show win should mean the best to the State and every Pennsylvania hander should show a few good birds at this show. The best judges should be selected and up-to-date ranagement prevall.

## FATAL TORNADO

Kansas Storm Killed Between our big shells! Then there were the Fifty and Sixty.

tween fifty and sixty persons are smoke and dust from the shells, and believed to have been killed in a tornado which swept this town shortly trenches." after ? o'clock this evening. The storm passed over the south part of the city, you charged?" wrecking the waterworks and electric light plant. The town is in darkness arrive. We ran as fast as we could. and confusion reigns.

According to reports which reached the better—the loss time the Germans the long-distance telephone office at had to recover from the shell fire and 9 o'clock, when wide communication begin firing at us." supplies the corn crop with nitrogen was re-established, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad station they got of you?"

Great damage also was reported from Hoisington, Kas., and Fremont, officers and men always brought the Neb., though so far no loss of life at same answer. It takes experience to teach some these places has been reported.

## THE HORS LOS

A Visit to the Prench Field of Victory in Late September.

Terrible Havoc or the Allies' Gun Fire Described.

Chalons, France, Cable.—(Corresdence of the Associated Press) -When we have taken you out before, we have shown you trenches," said a French officer. "This time we are going to show you a field of victory lines of trenches which we took from tue Germans."

Not all the spoil had yet been removed from that section fifteen miles long and from one to five in breadth where, on September 25th and 26th, the French had broken back the siege line of the Germans with the concentration of infantry and the expenditure of a million shells.

What looked like a man of war turret on wheels was being drawn along the road. This cupons of riveted armor was dented by shell fragments. It had an opening for the swing of a small gun and a door for the exit and entrance of the crew, which could be fastened by a bolt and a heavy chain. "Three men were found inside locked in," said an officer. "The tur-

ret was set in the parapet of a trench at an important point of the line. All the German soldiers in the neighborhood had either been killed or buried alive. We had to break the lock to take the crew out. All three were alive but stunned. They had gone on firing their gun as long as they could."

Freely the correspondent moved between the old first line French and Cerman trenches, which, for many months, had been a zone of death for whoever showed himself. In front of the first line trench the Germans had barbed wire entanglements tive or six feet broad. A rabbit could not have gone through without being caught. In places now one had to search to find any wire. It had been chopped into ! bits by the burst of shrapnel bullets from the "soixante quinze" guns and then kneaded into the earth by high expiosive shells. Those guns had been firing from a range of anywhere from two thousand to five thousand yards. et with such accuracy that they could nit this ribbon of wire six feet broad. on such accuracy depended the success of the infantry in reaching the German trenches. There must be guns and shells enough to destroy wire over a front of fifteen miles, if the Germans in the trench with their rifles and machine guns and hand grenades could go on firing it meant murder for the French men exposed in the open as they charged.

So fifteen or twenty yards beyond where the wire was being cut more shell-fire had to kill the fire from the German trenches. Some blasts of shrapnel bullets here, too, enough to make any man in the German trenches want to keep his head down if he was not buried or eviscerated by high explosive shells. For hundreds of ards in some places there was scarcely any semblance of trenches after the French guns had prepared the way for the French infantry. It was as if the trenches had been dynamited systematically with charges plotted out checker-board fashion.

At other places where the destruction had not been so complete it was possible to see what the German trenches were like and with what amazing thoroughness and care they

nad been built To a layman the seemed impregnable. Down these slanting shafts under the parapets were caves twenty and

thirty feet deep for refuge in a bombardment. In many cases the openings had been closed by the descent of a ton or more of earth from the parajet from the concussion of a large calibre howitzer shell, and all the men within were buried alive. The fate of those who were in the trench itself was often to be buried

in fragments of flesh and bone, blown and the seil by the explesions. The Last Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle re-German guns could not fire on the ceipts, 10,000 head; steady French infantry 25 they reached the Veals-receipts, 353 head; active, burbed wire for fear of hitting the \$4.09 to \$11.75. French fire stopped for fear of hitting heavy \$7.25 to \$7.35; mixed \$7.10 to the French. Where an inferno of \$7.29; yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7.10; p.gs. explosions had raged mach reigned \$6.50; toughts, \$6.00 to \$6.10; stags, ver the weekage vrought by breach \$5.00 to \$5.75. sunders, as the French soldiers sprang Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,600 ever the remnance of parapets to face head; slow: lambs \$6.00 to \$9.40: over the remnance of parapose to fac: yearings, \$5 to \$7.50; wethers, \$5 th bayonet and damper any German to \$6.25; ewes, \$3 to \$5.50; sheep, that had survived and was in posses- mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Jon of his seases.

"Even those who were," said a soler. Toften yielded. What would 4? We swarmed around them. We ammoned those alive out of their ugouts. Thus we took our prisoners. hat is, we took there who were live. The long and the wounded. ch! monsteur, they were more numerous than the prisoners. It was terrible, monsieur, and it all happened very fast, monsieur. The blood was ! hot. We had waited many months. It was victory. How good the hough-hough of the seixante-quinze sounds. behind us! How good the scream of

mines we exploded. Have you seen the craters? So big you could almost jui the Arc de Triomphe into one of Great Bend, Kan., Report-Be-them. We charged into a wall of the smoke and dust were still thick when we reached the German

"And what did you think of when

"Of nothing, monsieur, except to The sooner we got to those trenches

"Did you get as many Germans as was demolished and half the houses "More. In the first line trenches many more." The question a score of times of

the greatest day into the earth under cover of darkn five miles beyond their old first line



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS MARKE		11
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 50	0 55
Butter good to choice	0 30	0.36
Spring chickens, aressed	0 18	***
Flowi, dressed, lb	0 13	0.15
Ducks, Spring, lb	0 18	9.33
Geese, lb	0 17	6 16
Turkeys	0 25	0.25
Apples, bbl	3 50	. 5
Grape fruit, case	4 25	4.75
Potatoes, bag	1 15	12
Do., basket	0 35	0 4
Onions, 75 lbs	1 00	
Do., Spanish, case	4 90	4.35
Cabbage, doz	0 35	:2
Cauliflower, doz	0 75	0 15
Grapes, 6-qt. basket	0 12	0 3
De., Rogers	0 20	0 35
Celery, doz	0 25	U 35

MEATS WHOLESALE Beef, forequarters, cwt. ... De., common, cwt. ...... Veals, common, cwt. .... Dc., prime ... ... Spring lambs . Mutton, light . SUGAR PRICES.

Local wholesale quotations on per cwt., are now as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's .... Do., Redpath's, 20-lb. bags
Do., St. Lawrence
Do., St. Lawrence, 20-lb. bags Extra S. C. Acadia granulated ...
Dc. unforanded yellow ...
Lantic, extra granulated ...
Do Star aranulated ... Beaver, St. Lawrence Do., Star granulated ...... Do., 5-lb. and 2-lb. packages Do., Gunnies, 10-lb. ... Do., brilliant yellow . Dominion, 190-lb. sacks Do., barrels ......... Do., Gunnies, 20-lbs.

LITE STUCK. Export cattle, choice . Butcher cattle, choice. Butcher cows, choice do. do. medium .....do. do. canners ....do. bulls Stockers, choice . light Milkers, choice ,each Bucks and culls ambs

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat-Open. High. Low. Close. 1 02% 1 04% 1 02% 1 03% 1 04% 1 02% 1 03% 0 97% 0 97% 1 01% 1 01% 1 01% 1 01%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneandlis Minneapolls, Report.—Wheat, December, 98 1-2c; May, \$1.02 3-8 to \$1.02 1-2. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.03 1-2; No. 1 Northern, 190 1-2 to \$1.02 1-2; No. 2 Northern, 95 1-2 to 99c. No. 3 yellow corn, 67 to 68c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33 3-4 to 34 1-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18.25. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Report—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.03 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.02 5-8; No. 2 Northern, \$7.5-8 to 98 5-8c; Montana, No. 2 \$1.01 5-8; December, 98 5-8c; Montana, No. 2 \$1.01 5-8; December, 98 5-8c; Montana, No. 2 \$1.01 5-8; December, 98 5-8 to 188 3-4c; May, \$1.02 7-8, Durum, No. 1 98 1-8c; No. 2, 94 1-8c; December, 95 1-4c; May, \$1.00 1-2, Linseed cash, \$2.02 1-2 to \$2.04; December, \$1.99; May, \$2.02 1-2. CHEESE MARKETS.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offering were 1,309 colored and 738 white. The sales were 55 col-ored at 15 3-4c.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.-About 7,000 bales were offered at the wool auction sales were difered at the wool auction sales to-day. The good assortment met with a brisk demand from American, home and Russian buyers. Prices were in sellers' favor. America bought greasy merinos and sliped scoured crossbreds.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow, -Walson and Batchelor report trade unaltered free; last week. Scotch steers, 12c to 14 i-2c; Irish, 19c to 11 i-4c; hunt buils, fe to 10 2-4c, live

SUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

ermans in the treaches, and the Hogs, recepits 8,00 head; active Sheep and lambe,

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

	-			
Cattle, receipts 6,000.				2
Market sleady.				
Stoers, native	5	90	10	.51
Western strers	11	35	5	
LOWS and hellers	11			
Cdivis	6	50	10	
Community Living	_	• •	10	0
starting law.				
111111		13-	c	5
			1	
tough	-		1 5	-
ries		)	0	1.4
tough Pigs Bulk of sales Sheep, receivts 11,000	40	4.2	6	
Sheep received to the	3	-5	6	8
Market weak.				
Nestern Weibers	_		-	
ambs, native	b	8.3	e	
summer, market	4	6.6	J	11
LIVERPOOL PRODU	٠, ٠	1.		
	- 1	E.		
Wheat, spot quiet.				
No. 2 Manifona-lis 5d				
No. 3 Mantoba-Us, 4d. No. 2 hard winter, old-12s				
No. 2 hard winter, old-ins		4.7		
No. 2 Chicago, nev11s "	4	1.1.		
Corn. spot. quiet.				
La Flata-58.				
Flour, winter patents-dis 6				
Hops in Landon Object of		121.		• 0
J. Boof over Tuello person	- "	131)	. 1	. '
Roof orthe Table most t				

Reef, entre India mess-45s Pork, printe mess, western-10s, 6d, Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 Uss, and Bacon Cumbudand cut, 2s to 50 Us Clear bellies, it to it les offs. Long clear midles, bubt, div 40 of this common.

Long elear middles, heavy, I to 10 11s. Long clear middler, heavy, he to 10 Hs.

Nomit al.
Short clear backs, 15 to 20 I so 713, 6d.
Shoulders, fagure, 'I to 13 Hs. 128
Lard, prime western, in there is new519; 6d-528.
American, refined-58s, 6d.
Butter, timest U.S. in 164 h haven 178.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new86s. Sas. Colored -87s. 8d.

Tallow prime city—34s
Australian in London—42s,
Turbentine, spirits—42s, 6d.
Resin. common—12s, 6d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-dd.
Linsed Oil—31s, 6d.
Cottop Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—

Sunn

He would have

late had not

brought him a fri the Master Armer Norman, whose gr erms seemed far to of his body. Jose round inflicted by ry because the him in a broadsw him deeply ae lected would bid low's life, when Jo health, prescribing beginning of the fr the Armorer expr to the kind fool, quite bis pains, th he be allowed to c and under the learn to wield the carry the buckler. By Saint Franc cried, "thou art the thy calling who fe as a mineing huss teach thee the tri:

est but for one o best to learn a di for who would fig blow from behind way for such as th scores." Jecelin to though he made as he hurried away Armorer's words night he whisper huddled on the little frere, that devil. What saw he should speak As day by day p sage from the wi concluded that she to follow up some ing on her myster gan to hope that s hese to freedom, not abate his water ite, he began to "p patience" until suc come news of Rob leave him free to munds. Still, not however, slight of

ed but a thin, beni ter him; often, of horse like a shador quest ended far int don town, where, weather-beaten ol whose lands the bi since usurped, alight, and ente hour or so; ou urned alone, and naught for all his limbs and bedraggi ally, finding his w ite to be futile, he dent that the witc send him a message and it grew to be him to say to the "Well, little wisear news come to-day with its head on on ter knowing's.

Jocelin persistently

ford, who never w

Alas for Josefins Dame Bernico had sage because, in her Ill unto death, will got and another vi oring to cure her as they knew. conscious she for from her either her So one morning ish on her truckle-hed, see; and when in d upon Hecare, A. en the tour attendants been that they ran and turn until midda: led silver-white and the hut stood b gleaming, ice-hound curled from it, with the cloudless blue near the door a r

chirped a promise reign. At the three dog Dunstan, n's bli to the sky, howling saging will, Dame. angry growls, and followed by her neis The one small win let in a stream of st ecross the with had preven false and the promise of years of life and no for Dane then be

cold, class-like has Iv. She had some 'remembrance to ... witch of Ely cas i. without a den in restles a action be suager of the en ed to the practiced 100 gently that "

nounced him a word "weak f' the me a long, low recent old and new. St. ed in corners now axes, and there we of all kinds and a the Norman had he against the wall sho of which was the sefencing. Often as ! thrust and out are melanchely tenn, whair and careless dre in, and loanging on t ly watch them for a go slowly away, with the fencers. Juculin to speak, and when h

gone several times, he man his name. "Know'st not Blon-