Journeying to Jerusalem .- Acts 20:

Commentary.I. Arrival at Miletus (ws. 16, 17). 16. To sail by Ephesus— Paul's time to reach Jerusalem for Pentecost was too short to permit him to visit Ephesus, hence he determined sail past the city without stopping. He could not expect to make a visit there and get away in a day. Day of Pentecost-Paul reached Troas five days after the Passover, and four tays were spent in reaching Miletus, therefore only forty-one days remained to make the journey to Jerusalem. Pentecost was an important feast of the Jews, commemorating the giving of the law, and it was an important occasion to Christians, for on that day the Holy Spirit was given them. 17. Miletus-This was a seaport city of Asia Minor, situated at the mouth of the Meander River, 35 miles south called-The vessel was detained here for an uncertain length of time, and Paul sent for the Ephesian elders to come to Miletus to meet him, for it would not be safe for him not to be zeady to embark at short notice.-Peloubet. It required at least a day for the messenger to pass from Miletus to Ephesus, and another day for the elders to reach Miletus, hence there must have been a delay of three or four days, at least, at this port. With the elders of the church at Ephesus Paul could confer, hearing from them the spiritual condition of the Christians there, and giving them needed instruction.

II. Paul's life at Ephesus (vs. 18-21). 18. He said unto them-it is evident from the narrative that Luke, the writer of the Acts, was with Paul at this time and heard his address to the elders of Ephesus. Ye know Paul speaks with the confidence of a life of integrity when he refers the elders to his conduct and labors among them. Asia-The small Roman province in the extreme western part of Asia Minor. After what manner-The elders had been witnesses of his course of life at all times during his ministry of three years at Ermesus. 19. Serving the Lord—This was Faul's one allabsorbing purpose and calling. With Lord's servant, and his work claimed his utmost devotion. With many tears -He bore the burden of the work of the Lord and his tears were for others. He went forth with weeping, hearing precious seed (Psa. 126:6). Temptations—Trials, testings. By the lymg in wait of the Jews-"By the plots of the Jews."-R. V. The writer does not specify the trials to which Paul makes reference, but we know of one act, the riot at Ephesus, that indicates the hostility of the Ephesians toward him. 20. Kept back something that was profitable—This expression indiin his ministry. Publicly, and from house to house—Paul did not confine and dangers of a missionary's life he himself to public efforts in spreading the gospel, but he engaged in pastoral visitation. He gave the message to those who came to hear it from him, and he carried it to the people where they lived. These few words of the apostle, "I '..... have taught you publicly, and from house to house," express, in large part, the pastor's duty. 21. Testifying....repentance

..... faith-Paul declared to Jews and Gentiles alike their need of repentance and faith. Repentance and faith were essential to salvation then, and they are the condition snow. The Jew who had been trusting in his good works or in keeping the traditions of the law must repent of his sins and exercise faith in Jesus Christ. The Gentile who had been worshipping idols must repent of his sins and Lelleve in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation.

III. Paul's prospects (vs. 22-27). 22. bound in the spirit-The apostle felt an inward conviction or constraint to go to Jerusalem. His own spirit was urging him on, not knowing the things that shall befall me-The future had not been definitely revealed to him. Judging from his experience in his apostleship, he could not expect that he would be welcomed everywhere with open arms. He knew that there was still an offence connected with eross of Christ. He had no thought of being other than a strong and fearless defender of the gospel of Jesus Christ, whatever might be the results! to him. 23, save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth-The Spirit had revealed to Paul the general fact that he would be continuously subjected to persecution, bonds and afflictions abide me-In his work as a minister of Jesus Christ Paul, antagenized Judaism on the one hand and paganism on the other, and from both sources proceed. ed bitter persecuti n aminst him. The Holy Spirit revealed in m that wherever he should in " in the future. sake 24. none of these things move me-Neither the prospect of the persecution from new sources nor the fact hands of the enemies of the cross ever and ever." would keep him back from the ministry which had been entrusted to him. neither count I my life dear unto myself-Paul's only concern for his life was that he might complete the work to which he had been divinely called He possessed the true martyr spirit. He had such an intense love for God cheques. The clerk at the counter, inand for humanity that he was ready to lay down his life in their service. From his words, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself," we note that Paul prized not his life on his own account. He was ready at any moment to depart for the better land at God's summons, finish my course with joy. The apostle signifies by his words that the race will last as long as life lasts. and that he must not faint in the middle, whatever suffering may be in store. The "joy" would arise from the

the Lord upon his soul. to testify the gospel of the frace of God-Paul was able to testify the gospel by his preaching, for he had a clear insight into the plan of redemption; and he could testify also by declaring what the grace of God had wrought in him. 25. I know that ye shall see my face no more—This was Paul's final visit to Ephesus. 26. I take you to record—I call upon you to witness. Paul was conscious that he had done his duty by the Ephesians, and he gave his hearers an opportunity to affirm or deny his statement. I am pure from the blood of all men-He had been a faithful watchman (Ezek. 33:8). 27. I have not shunned-No. consideration, whether affecting his personal safety or his popularity or reputation, had kept him from doing his full duty. all the counsel of God-He had declared the plan of human re-

all the conditions laid upon men and with all its privileges and blessings. Iv. Exhortations and warnings (vs. 28-38). Paul was speaking to the "elders," or overseers, of the church and he exhorted them, as shepherds, to care for the flock, to protect them and to feed them. It would come to pass that opposition would be brought of Ephesus. Sent to Ephesus, and against them, and false teachers would come in and attempt to overthrow their faith. He called attention to the fact that for three years he had faithfully instructed them in the way of life. He commended them to the grace of God which was able to build them up and fit them for the glory world. He referred to the fact that in no sense had he made a gain of his ministry, for he had worked with his hands to support himself. The interview closed with prayer, and the

leavetaking was most affectionate. Questions.-Where did Paul go when he left Ephesus? What epistles did he write about this time? Where was he now going? Where was Miletus? To whom was this address given? In what respects had Paul been faithful? To whom were the elders to take heed? What is meant by "wolves"? What other damage threatened them? How had Paul shown unselfishness? Describe the parting scene.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The power of example (v. 18). Deeds louder than words. Emerson said, What you are speaks so loudly that I cannot hear you say what you are. The subject matter of much of the preaching of our day is "Heed what I tell you." Paul's theme was, "Follow my example." The story is told of ar. English clergyman that he called for an offering from his congregation for all humility of mind-The apostle did the India famine fund. The offering not seek to exalt nimself. He was the received received amounted to six pounds. The minister was indignant as the people were abundantly able to pay much more. He announced he would preach on the subject the following Sabbath and take another offering. He laid on the truth concerning liberality with all his might. At the close of the sermon he said, "You all know my family" -he had eleven children, all young-"and most of you know the amount of my income. shall give ten pounds. We shall see what you give.' The second collection

was not six pounds, but ninety. A dauntless spirit (v. 22.) though a Roman Catholic, eates that the apostle was thorough | Xavier was possessed with a passion Francis for souls. Concerning the difficulties said, "If those islands had, scented woods, and mines of gold. Christians would have courage enough to go thither, nor would all the perils in the world prevent them. They are dastardly, and alarmed because there are only the souls of men to be saved. But this I dare to say, that whatever form of torture or of death awaits me, I am ready to suffer it ten thousand times for the salvation of a sin-

gle soul."

The finished course (v. 24.) "I have finished my course" (2 Tim. 4:7). The lever that operted Paul's life was always locked in the notch marked "high". His eye was ever on the goal. The course was already blazed clear through to the end. It was the one who finished at the top who was to be rewarded. So, what were such petty things as bonds, imprisonments and afflictions? Forward was the battle-cry. One writer has said. "There is nothing to be done unless we are contented to live on the stretch. Easy going lives are always contemptible lives." The finished course means that none of these things have moved us. We have been faithful unto the end. As you can not stop the current of a river with a straw, so you can not prevent a saint like Paul from finishing at the tape. Neither all the apples from the garden of Hesperides nor the fiercest op-

position of Satan will arrest him. The parting benediction (Golden Text). Dr. Maclaren suggests that a literal reading of his would be, "I lay von down beside God." What a beautiful thought! And the best part of it is that when thus commended to God, we are safe. A heathen asked a Jew how he and his countrymen could hope for any safety, "because every one of you is a silly sheen compassed by fity wolves." "True." said the Jew," "but we are kept by a Shepherd that can bill all of these wolves when he n'orang" "Now the God of peace, that brought again there would be discresses, and he shepherd of the sheep, through the would be in the bonds of the gospel's | blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every work to do his will, working in you that which fa wellpleasing in his sight, through that he would be a prisoner in the Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for G.W.G.

British Red Tape.

An English officer who had been, through mistake, reported "killed in action," on his return from the front went to his bank to cash one of his stead of asking the welcome question. "How will you take it?" looked doubtful and puzzled, stared at the soldier and finally hurried away to seek advice and finally hurried away to seek advice elsewhere. He presently returned with the news that the cheque could not be cashed. "But you know me, and that is my signature!" exclaimed the astonished officer. "M-yes," said the clerk hesitatingly, "but the fact is, sir, that you're—you're dead, you see, and I'm told we shall require you to give proof to the contrary before we can pay the money."

Wise-That fellow Bjones never sense of duty done, or, at all events, takes a decided stand. He's always his bite," quoted the Wise Guy. "Well: would be joy also in the blessing of be pretty well balanced to stay there. Simple Mug.

The Price Paid For

a Wife

(By Eunice Blake.)

"Father," said Paul Alexandrovitch, will you not buy Tatiana for me? We love each other. Tatiana is a serf, while I am free. I cannot marry her unless her master will sell her."

"I fear, my son," replied the father, that the count will not sell Tatiana I have never been on friendly terms with him, he being a rich landowner and I a small farmer. Besides, there was that trouble about the woodentting. No, I do not believe he will grant any request of mine. But I will demption through Jesus Christ, with for the girl."

That was a time when a large proportion of the Russian people were serfs. Paul and Tatiana had played together as children when the little ones of other nations were at school. for education of the lewer classes has never been permitted in Russia, and after they were old enough to work they continued the intimacy. And now that they had reached a marriageable age the fact of Tatiana's slavery loomed up a great barrier etween them.

Alexander, Paul's father, counted up the money that he might spare to buy Tatiana, and found by straining a point he could gather 1,000 rubles. He went to Count Korloff and very humbly told him of the affection between the boy and the girl and asking him if he would not make them happy by selling the latter so that they could be married. "I will give them a slice off my farm," he added, "and, as for the price, I will pay you 1,000

"I cannot spare Tatiana." replied the count. "The countess needs her to dress her hair."

The refusal came so curtly that the farmer dared not pursue the matter. He went away and told his son the result of his mission. Paul was crushed by the news, for in Russian the autocratic system has prevailed for so many centuries that the weak-until the recent revolution-did not think of resisting the strong. Paul told Tatiana of the reason given for refusing to sell her, and she said that she had never dressed the countess'

Paul had a great many friends, and Tatiana was also much beloved. All the world loves a lever, and their case excited a good deal of sympathy. A few of those who heard of the case clubbed together to add to the price that Alexander could raise to buy Tatiana, and one of them went to the deal of money for what was not preferred. worth very much to him, he replied

quired.

The matter looked hopeless, when for one Mouriensieff, a well-to-do man ed once, should be removed after the of the middle class. In talking with Paul he learned about his love affair and how he and Tatiana were made miserable by Count Korloff's meanness. Mouriensieff asked Paul how that it was 1,600 rubles (\$800). 'Then Mouriensieff told Paul that he would lend him the money at the legal interest, and he could pay off the loan in

eight years, or 200 rubles a year. Paul accepted the proposition gratefully and sent word to the count that he was ready to buy Tatiana, paying 5,000 rubles for her. Count Korioff was astonished that so much money could have been raised for such a purpose, and it occurred to together, a little more might be added. He replied that he nad found a new use for Tatiana which made her much wish to stand between her an Paul or pinched back two or three inches. Largain for 5,300 rubles.

Poul's disappointment was all he could bear. He went to Mouriensieff the failure.

"It would be of no avail," said the ed require no trellising. latter, "to continue to follow such a man up the scale of his prices. Let

the matter rest for awhile." Paul took this to mean that he

and went away sorrowful. A few weeks after this when Paul was working in a field a messenger with a shout:

"The Little Father has freed the serfs!"

brated with greater rejoicings than

TWO IRRECONCILABLE THINGS.

(London Daily Mail.) peace they are discussing in Ger many and the peace we intend to inpose upon Germany are not only different things but irreconcilable; and deeds, not talk, will decide which is to prevail.

"Many a dog's bark is worse than



WORK AMONG THE BERRIES.

There are about a dozen species of strawberries in the world, seven of which are native to North America. The wild plants are well known all over. The cultivated berry is considerably larger than the wild one, and excels in flavor, aroma and shipping qualities.

The bed of strawberries that will fruit in June should be clear of After a rain every weed weeds. should be pulled up and thrown bego to him and offer him a good price tween the rows, which will add to the mulch. -A heavy mulch between the rows and all round the plants holds moisture and prevents weeds growing, besides keeping the berries clean. Good mulching gives good crops of fine berries.

Where not done before, the mulch between the rows can be put on any time before picking begins. Where this is not done, epecially between the row, the pickers are apt to tread the soil down hard about the plants, and the berries cannot develop to a large size. There is no better mulch than lawn clippings or green grass.

To obtain the true flavor of the strawberry they should not be picked before fully ripe. Of course, where the berries are shipped they must be picked before they are fully ripe. RASPBERRIES MOST IMPORTANT.

The raspberry is the most important of the bush fruits. It is a native of this country. The black raspberry is of most commercial importance. It is more easily grown, yields heavier, and the fruit stands shipping better than the reds, though the reds are more relished. Black raspberries are also grown extensively for evaporating.

Throughout June both the raspberry and the blackberry fields should be cultivated, rather shallow, and the weeds cut off with a hoe. Where the young canes are too thick, they should be thined to one foot apart and started growing through the supports. Hardy varieties that do not need to be laid down for protection, can have the tips pinched off when the canes are four or five feet high. All diseased plants should be dug up and burned.

Black-caps are propagated by rooting the tips of growing canes late in the summer. When those are well rooted they are cut from the mother plant and used for setting out the new plantation. Red raspberries are usually propagated by suckers thrown count and asked him if he would not up from the roots, but root cuttings fix a price on the girl. He was a very may also be used. The plantation avaricious man, and, thinking this may be set out either in the fall or might be an opportunity to get a good spring, but the spring is usually to be

But raspberries require no summer that if 5,000 rubles were offered he would accept them.

An effort was made to raise 4,000 rubles, which was the amount recould give. But there is not great laterals of the black-caps should be wealth in Russia except among those cut back to one or two feet, and the connected with the Government, and reds to a height of two and a half or the subscriptions came in such small three feet. They are cut back most sums that the amount finally sub- on poor soils or with weak canes. The scribed was far below what was re- fruit of the raspberry is borne upon short fruit stalks produced from the wood of the previous season's growth. Faul went one day to do some work Old canes, therefore, that have fruitcrop is harvested.

THE CULTIVATED BLACKBERRY. Cultivated blackberries are coming more and more into use. Usually they much was lacking altogether of the sell the best of any -i the small fund to buy Tatiana, and Paul said fruits. The yield averages 100 bushels per acre.

The blackberry fruit is grown on canes which comes from the roots the preceding season. After the fruiting season is over, the usefulness of the canes or shoots is at an end and they should be cut out of the rows. This is best done in the fall, but may be done any time before growth begins in the spring. While fruit is being produced on some canes, others are coming up from the roots. Usually him that, after so much had been got only five or six come from each root and should be allowed to grow, the others being pulled out while they are still small. When the canes are 21/2 more valuable, but, since he did not to 3 feet high, the tips should be cut Alexandrovitch, he would complete the This checks upward growth and many laterals push out. These laterals bear the fruit the following season. They should be shortened somewhat with tears in his eyes to tell him of in the spring, depending on the variety grown. Blackberries thus train-

NOTES.

One dry season a neighbor harvested would never possess the girl he loved 50 bushels of corn to the acre from land no better than that all around him, which yielded only 12 to 30 from Count Korloff came to him and bushels. Selected seed had considersaid that the count had decided to able to do with it, but the main reaaccept 5,000 rubles for Tatiana. Paul son was tillage." He same the moisreplied that he did not know if the ture, without which the richest land money would now be forthcoming, and best seed cannot yield. The corn but he would make inquiries. He did was dragged from the time it was belonged to the hero Academus: hence so, and succeeded in collecting the planted until big enough to plow the name. It was surrounded with a necessary amount. But just as he with a smoothing harrow, teeth well was about to start with it to the slauted back. Then it was plowed and fountains. Plato possessed a small count a man rode up to the house, often enough to keep up the dust where he scattered printed copies of mulch that had been started with the a ukase of the Czar. Paul read one harrow. When corn on neighboring of them and threw his cap in the air farms were showing every sign of suffering for moisture, this man's corn was thrifty and "shooting right along." And so it was that Count Korloff you could scrape aside the dry sirreceived nothing for Tatiana. She face soil in that field and find the was free to marry Paul, and no wed- soil under it plentifully moist. It was ding among those people was cele an object lesson that most of the neighbors heeded.

In a series of tests in feeding western lambs, the Indiana Experiment Station found that lambs fed in a well-ventilated barn ate the same amount of feed and made the same gain in weight as those fed in an open shed. Lambs fed in a parn were of softer flesh and were valued 10 cents per 100 pounds less than those bed her damp cloth over the water colfed in an open shed. The profit per or, turning it into a blot, a smudge, lamb was 94 cents per head in a barn, and thus one of the finest Turners dis-

open shed. Although feed was high in price, the margin in vale of feeding and fat lambs was sufficient to ensur satisfactory profit on the operation

Tomato seed is good for three or

Onions do best on a level seed bed with perfect drainage.

A necessary concomitant to good beg feeding is exercise. Young pigs and breeding stock need it particularly. Even market hogs need it right up to the final finishing period, when they may be encouraged to leave out exercise and make the putting on of fat the business of their lives.

The term, "Nervous temperament." is used to refer to the ability of the cow to use a great amount of food without wasted energy. It is this nervous temperament that enables gcod cows to convert every available ounce of food into energy, or milk and butter fat, while other cows would waste energy because conditions under milked are not absolutely ideal and suited to their individual states.

It has been found that about 500 cubic feet of new-mown hay will make a ton. To estimate the amount of hay in a mow a good rule is: Ten cubic yards of meadow hay weighs a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine cubic yards will make a ton. Eleven or twelve cubic yards of dry clover will make a ton. To find the cubic feet or cubic yards multiply the length, breadth and thickness.

Sheep are pasture improvers, prorided you don't overstock the pasture.

Root crops and rape help out the sheen ration. The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into

the open air on sunny days. Alfalfa grown sickly on acid soils the remedy is time.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO-Most lines of seasonable commodities are finding a fairly ready sale. The drygoods trade is experiencing the usual summer quiet; but whole-saiers state that trade is distinctly firm-er than it was a year ago. Larger retailers are placing repeat orders for summer goods. Inflation of prices by war conditions wil not be removed until after peace is declared, representative wholesalers say. In the leather trade business is tairly good. The shoe business is good, but wholesalers state that harness trade is dull. Hardware dealers say that general conditions are good. Hides and wool are reduced in price, wholesale buyers reported. Scarcity of canned buyers reported. Scarcity of canned goods is being felt in the grocery trade. Latest advices state that the new canned goods will be advanced in price. Can-adian grown potatoes are very scarce, and while prices have risen sharply in the last week, the likelihood is that even higher levels will be reached. Hogs have risen to almost prohibitive pricess within the last ten days.

LONDON.-Business conditions here

MONTREAL.-Wholesale dealers are locking hopefully towards a 200,000,000 bushel western grain yield. Ottaka.-Most industries are Wholesale dealers have been filling report orders in seasonable summer lines. Crop conditions in the Ottawa counties give fair promise of good trade with country retailers. HAMILTON-rorento conditions

fairly well reflected in that city. Steel industries are quite active. Good crops and high grain prices give promise for a fairly good late summer.

WINNIPEG—Difficulty is experienced in filling drygoods orders. There is a fair volume of hardware business, and wholesale grocers report that conditions are satisfactory. The trade in boots are satisfactory. The trade in boots and shoes is particularly good, wholesalers are busy. At Edmonton conditions are well up to the average and the influx of settlers into the ounty is having a favorable effect on Edmonton trade.

VANCOUVER.-Sustained strength trade are industry are indicated by bank clearings for July. Factors in general are favorable. QUEBEC-Good demand for immediate wants, but as a rule business is on the quiet side which is usual expecially amongst the retailers. Wholesale dryamongst the retailers. The industrial

situation is excellent, various factories working overtime to fill orders. Crop conditions are good. Remittances as a rule are fair.

Eyes in Portrait.

Ancient Delphi was a small town in Greece on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, where poets were supposed to draw their inspiration. The ancient town got it- name from its founder. Deiphus, son of Apollo, and there was a temuple of Apollo there, where prophecies were made; hence the phrase Delphian or Delphine oracles. A fountain called the Castalian spring, supposed to be frequented and patronized by poets, was situated on the mountain side near Delphi. A portion of the site of the ancient town is now occupied by a village called Kastri, and interesting excavations have been made there in recent years.

Where Plato Taught.

The famous academy of Plato was in a suburb of Athens, about a mile north of the Dypilum gate. It is said to have wall and adorned with walks, groves estate in the neighborhood and for fifty years taught his "divine philosophy" to young and old assembled in the academy to listen to his wise words. After Plato's death in 348 B.C. the academy lost much of its fame, but Any time through the long dry speil the beauty remained for centuries after the great teacher was no more.

Rubbing Out a Turner.

On New Bond street, in London, some years ago a Turner worth \$60,-000 was destroyed by a charwoman. The Turner was a water color drawing, and a painting in oils hung beside it. The owner pointed to the painting and said:

"That picture is dusty. Rub a damp cloth over it."

But the charwoman in mistake rubas compared with \$1.04 per head in an appeared from the world.



	TORONTO MARKET	2
	FARMERS' MARKET.	_
	Butter, choice dairy 2026	\$0
- 1	Lo., creamery prints 0 32	-
	Eges, new-laid, doz 0 29	ě
	Terkeys, lb 0 19	ě
	Fowi, lb 0 17	
	Ducklings, lb 0 15	0
ı	Spring chickens, lb 0 18	ě
	Squabs, per doz 4 50	0
	Can. cantaloupes, per bkt 0 65	0
	Plums, 11-qt 0 65	0
1	Do., 6-qt 0 40	ŏ
1	Thimbleberries, box 0 14	0
	Black currants, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	0
	Red currants, 11-qt, bkt 0 75	0
•	Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt 1 75	0
	Apples, large bkt 0.40	0
•	Cucumbers, bkt 0 75	0
3	Cern, doz 0 15	0
,	Tematoes 11-at, bkt 0 75	0
	Do., 6-qt. bkt 050	0

	detimoers, Dat urb	u u
	Cern, doz 0 15	0 20
	Tematoes 11-at. bkt 0 75	0 00
	Do., 6-qt. bkt 0 50	0 00
	MEATS, WHOLESALE.	
	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$9 50	\$10 5
	Po., hindquarters 15 00	16 00
	Carcasos, ohoice 12 50	13 50
	Lo., common 11 00	11 50
	Veals, common. cwt 8 50	19 50
	Do., medium 11 50	13 50
	Do., prime 16 00	17 00
	Heavy hogs 13 00	14 00
	Shop hoes 16 00	16 5
	Abattoir, hegs 16 50	17
	My tton books 10.00	
	Mitton, keavy 10 00	12 0
	Do., light 14 00	16 0
	Lambs, Spring. 1b 0 21	0 2
i	SUGAR MARKET	

Quotations on Canadian refined sugar. cronto delivery, remain unchanged as

Royal Acadic granulated ... Lantic, granulated Lentic, granulated
Recpath, granulated
St. Lawrence, granulated
Diminion, granulated
St. Lawrence, Beaver
Lantic Blue Star
No. 1 yellow
Dark yellow 109 lbs. Dark yellow. 100 lbs LIVE STOCK.

do. do. medium do. do. common. . . Butcher cows, choice do. do. medium . . . do. do. canners . . . Feeding steers
Stockers, choice
do. light
Milkers, choice, each Springers Sheep, ewes Eucks and culls Lambs logs, fed and watered Caves · ...

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS. t — Open, High, Low. Clos. 1 37 1 45½ 1 37 1 45 1 39½ 1 46½ 1 39½ 1 46 1 39½ 1 46½ 1 39½ 1 46 Wheat -

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. -!innoapolis.—Wheat—September, \$1.49 -8 to \$1.49 3-4; December, \$1.48 3-4 to \$1.48 5-5 to \$1.43 3-4; December, \$1.45 3-4 to \$1.45 7-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.56 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.50 3-4 to \$1.53 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.47 3-4 to \$1.51 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2 to \$3c. Oats—No. 3 white, \$1 3-4 to \$2 1-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$19.25 to \$20.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.53 5-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 5-8 to \$1.52 5-8; No. northern. \$1.48 1-8 to \$1.50 1-8; September

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Campbellford.-At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 17c.

St Paschal, Que.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 17 5-8c. Eightwo boxes of butter sold at 32 15-16c Stirling.—At to-day's cheese boxes were offered. All sold

Utica, N. Y.-On the Little Falls Dairy Board of Trade the price of cheese was advanced 5-8c. Sales amounted to 2,100 beres at 15 7-8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts, 17,000. Stockers and feeders 5 25 Cows and heifers 4 00 Cows and heifers
Colvee
Hogs, receipts 22,000.
Market 10c higher. Sheep, receipts 18,000.
Market steady.
Mattre ewes and wethers ... 4 75

MONTREAL MARKETS. One dealer sold a carload of choice stock at the record figures of \$13.35 a hundred pounds.

Round lots of stock were quoted this mcrning at the following prices:
Butchers's steers \$7.75 to \$8.25; medium
steers \$5 to \$7.50; cows \$5 to \$7.00; butchsteers so to \$7.50; cows \$5 to \$7.00; butcher bulls \$5.25 to \$7; canning bulls \$4.50 to \$5; canning cows \$4.50 to \$5; milk calves 8 to 9 cents; hogy \$12.50 to \$13.25.

Lambs 11 cents; sheep 7 cents.

The day's receipts at the west end market were: 1.400 cattle; 3.200 sheep; 1.200 nogs and 700 calves. Receipts for last week were; 1.700 cattle; 4.800 sheep; 2.900 hogs and 12 calves.

hogs and 12 calves. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 350; steady. Veals, receipts 150; active, \$4.59 to \$13.00. Veals, receipts 159; active, \$4.59 to \$13.00. Hogs, receipts 2.500; active; heavy \$10.75 to \$10.80; mixed \$10.75 to \$10.85; yorkers \$9.75 to \$10.85; pizs \$9.75; roughs \$9.25 to \$9.35; stags \$6.50 to \$8. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; active and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot firmer.

No. 1 Manitoba—Es, 11d.

No. 2 Manitoba, red with No. 2 Manitoba, red western winter-12s, 8d.

Corn, spet steady, new-10s, 6 1-2d. Flour, winter patents—473.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—21, 15a, Hams, short cut. 11 to 13 lbs. - 82 Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 31 lat. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. -90s. Long clear middles, hant, so to 34 lbs.-

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.-Short clear backs, 16 to 29 bs.—Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—Sa.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new-73s, 6d; old—74s, 6d.

3s. 6d; old—74s. 6d.
American, refined—77s. 3d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—75s. 3d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new— Colored-95s. Australian in London 49s

Resin, common—20s, 3d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—39s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—43s. In Suffrage States.

Progress exists where women vote.

The State of Kansas has paid its debts Last year the taxable weaeth of Kan-Last year the taxable weach of Kansas was greatly increased.
Equal suffrage in Colorado has caused no tendency in men to be less courteous to women.

Conditions for women workers in Callfornia canneries have been greatly improved since women vote. Seate have been provided and used, and worses are not allowed to carry boxes of fruit or to lift other burdens of any kind.

My favored temple is an humble heart,-Bailey.

'Oh, you may cal like," said Gilbert, " I feel old enough s ably, flatly, hopelessi **quickly** and passion shine lighted his fai tures, a.... the descri which was absurd in his actual years, wa obviously so by the from a certain expres bert South was a ve man. He had the a scious of every mor life. would have tinually "added up ount" of days, weeks he had spent on ea the total in his wea all the time it seem wanted a touch of so to define, of hopeless passion, or even de him as young as he twenty. It was hardl turned to Mrs. Austi: please of me! It does don't say it of yours The sentence was "I believe those two ing to leave off play a-tone of gentle ac

When the time ca to set out on their Castle, Frank saw anxious solicitude f which pleased his m Tiny, behind the sc to, and said to her could afford to be ve was going to get rid for the whole after the politeness none knowledge of her con nodded him a brigh took her place in the To the last mome ter was apparently t givings about his r member that it's a v said to Mrs. Austin,

decrees of destiny.

was arranging herse shawls. "Do you know th heightening my ex replied. "When wer I hope nobody has to since then, and put Frank laughed. said. "Tiny can f it's still there. She look for it." "Where to look for

cester inquired are quite ready, tel And they drove off. As soon as they park gates Mrs. Aus on to admire the so we don't pretend to ful hills and rocks things," said Mrs. is just the king of so simple and Engla Look at that bit o stile, now; wouldn't little water-color pretty girl, you kno man in a red cloak It struck Mrs. Au or any number of st had been so wearis simpering rustics th

was unnecessary. M ever obviously prid idea as an original this up and down I those very steep h such endless trouble the good lady went kindly round on eve ed to settle herself the country as if it suit her. And, inde designed with that hardly have been di Mrs. Austin was enthusiastic in reply

preferred something hilly; but, then, the were not her horses she would have had undulations, which cester, abolished alto have liked to drive over wide, lonely great area of sky o not appréciate ti hedges, enclosing str nor the prim little looked like prepara Young trees, hor which rose with an decorum above a : "There is Frank!

They all turned tant figure. which T road that he would nized. Frank was on a gentle ascent, hind a clump of tree remained with Mrs. picture. She did not that the words "the mother, and she wa into her head as h she realized all at a the kindly, hand-or young fellow was i Mrs. Austin, as she ing at Frank's bit of ing of a Daby's little vears earlier over a be borne in anybody "The only son of b when she died, the l interest no one but who count up births take pleasure in av her it had no indivi be expressed in wo would not have part that life could give. Meanwhile the

smoothly on, and she left at all the views out to her, till M able to announce, w ment, "And therelittle farther-no, th way for a momentyou see & bi? of the