The Word of the Cross.—I. Corinth-In 1-2: 5.

Commentary.—I. Paul's salutation postle of Jesus Christ by divine apcome a Christian, as did Crispus, his from sin, even to glorification." the church at Corinth and speaks of salvation. commends them for their faith and patience, and is confident that the Lord Jesus will keep them to the end and present them blameless before Gcd. He declares that he who called them into fellowship with the Son Jesus Christ is faithful. This address and salutation express Paul's unshaken faith in God and the salvation which he preached. He was about to reprove the Christians at Corinth for their shortcomings, but he does not enter upon that reproof until he has commended them for their virtues and II. Divisions rebuked (vs. 10-17).

Paul is intensely interested in the stability and growth of the church in Corinth and exhorts them to be united in heart in the work of the Lord. He had learned from reliable sources that there had come to exist factions in the church, and he knew that divisions in a body of Christians was productive ple. of weakness. They seem to have di-Some called themselves after the name still others claimed to be followers of plainly and impressively shows how untecoming it is for Christians to be thus divided. Their salvation came wholly and only through Jesus Christ, and the apostles were simply the human instrumentality by whom they had been instructed and encouraged. III. The excellence of the cross (vs. 18-31.) 18. The preaching of the cross. The preaching that presents the suffering and death of Christ for the sins of the world. To them that perish foolishness-The doctrine of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, because they conceive of some inherent excellence in humanity, whereas the cross proclaims and justifies God's sentence of death against the human race.—Lias. Unto us which are saved it is the power of God—Those gifts of utterance promise of a rapid inches. The dibble should be emis power divine in the cross. 19. It is written—The quotation is of Isa. 24: 14. Destroy the wisdom of the wise-Human wisdom is of small account in spiritual matters. When God speaks, let worldly maxims perish. 20. Where is the wise-The apostle really declares that there is no worldly wisdom that it is at all comparable with the word of God. "The wise" mentioned here stands for the philosopher. The scribe The Jewish scribe, or teacher of the law. The disputer-The Greek disputer.-Alford. Made foolish the wisdom of this world-True wisdom belongs to God alone and emanates from him. 21, The world by wisdom knew hot God-Natural religion falls far short of arriving at the state which God's word requires. God has revealed himself but partially through nature, while by his word and by his Son he has made himself known so fully that man comes to know what is required of him and what his privileges are.

22. Jews require a sign-There nev er was a people in the universe more difficult to be persuaded of the truth ligion been incontestably proved by the most striking and indubitable were opposing one another which was ceived it.-Clarke. Greeks seek after wisdom-The Greeks pursued ! the wise-Those who are humble and crucified Christ, while the wiser after the flesh stager in blindness. 28. Things which by the side of other life of holiness, was exaited by Paul things of higher importance in our last the mightlest of all wonders. With Paul the cross and salvation yet these, in the counsels of God, are were indicately intend.—T. R. A.

to change places, and more than change places, with things that are highly regarded in the sight of men. —Cam. Bib. 28. That no flesh should glory in his presence God works through humble means, yet effeetually, and makes it clear that it is He, and not the instrument, that accomplishes the result. 30. Wisdom-Christ came to show us the Father and to enlighten our minds regarding spiritual things. Righteousness -(vs. 1-9). Paul declares at the outset Through Christ man is justified or in unmistakable terms that he is an made righteous. Sanctification -Christ in the atonement provided for pointment. Sosthenes is associated the cleansing of the heart from all with him in the writing of this epis- sin in the present life by an act of tie. This is possibly the Sosthenes faith. Redemption-Redemption emmentioned in Acts 18: 17, having be- braces Christ's whole work of rescue successor as chief ruler of the syn- Let him glory in the Lord-The Lord segue: Paul addresses his message to alone is to be praised for the plan of

iem as being sanctified in Christ IV. Preaching Christ crucified (2: esus and called saints, but he would 1, 2). 1. When I came to you—Paul ave it understood that his message refers to his labors during his first was intended for all Christians every- missionary journey. Not with excelwhere, His desire is that grace and lency of speech or of wisdom-The peace from God the Father and from apostle had no thought of appearing the Son may be upon them. The as an orator or of presenting the spostle takes occasion to express his findings of the philosophy of the day. thanks to God for the spiritual gifts The testimony of God-His aim was and graces they enjoy. He lovingly to declare the message of salvation plainly and impressively. 2. I determined-Paul knew the tendencies of the people and their tastes, both of the Jews and the Greeks, but he had only one purpose, and that was to show them the way of salvation. Save Jesus Christ, and him crucified-His one theme was Jesus the Saviour of

Questions.—Who wrote this epistle? From what place? What was the object in writing it? How does the epistle begin? Why was the cross of Christ a stumbling block to the Jews? What did Paul determine should be the character of his preaching?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Church Unity.

I. Promoted under gospel fellowship. II. Destroyed by human philosophy. III, Encouraged by apostolic exam-

I. Promoted under gospel fellowvided up and followed certain leaders. ship. This lesson presents a splendid example of the way to prepare an of Paul, others after Apollos, and offender for well-deserved rebuke. First of all Paul asserted the divine Peter, or Cephas. One faction de- authority of his office. The strength clared that they were followers of and nobleness of his character rested Christ, without claiming special alle- on the confidence that he was called giance to any earthly leader. Paul of God to be and to do the work of an apostle. He stood before the Corinthian church as the appointed representative of their Lord. It was manifestly within his province to point out blemishes in the Corinthian church and to reprove evil-doers. Reserving needed rebuke, Paul first saluted his Corinthian brethren in a manner altogether courteous, affectionate, candid and wise. His salutation generously acknowledged spiritual attainments and endowments. Love kept in check apostolic authority and righteous displeasure. With heavenly wisdom the apostle filled the minds of the Corinthians with thoughts of Christ and of their high calling in him, as seppel. As inhabitants of one of the most debased cities of the ancient world, the Corinthian church had been saved by the gospel of God's grace They had been called eut of a society where the Greeks sought for wisdom and the Jews for signs, but they had

II. Destroyed by human philosophy. The converted Greeks carried their old mental habits into church life. For ages they had identified each shade of opinion in philosophy with the name of an individual teacher. It was natural for them to look at Christianity as an addition to the world's thought which admitted of being treated as other systems. The divisions in the church at Corinth were deprecated by Paul as an offense against the fundamental principles and laws of Christian fellowship. Such divisions exalted the subordinate at the expense of the vital and supreme. They involved the very heart and soul of the community. They arrested their unity which was designed to grow into eprfection. Paul set before them the positive duty of unity as opposed to than the Jews; and had not their re- disposition to exalt his servants they sadly inconsistent with fellowship

found salvation.

with Jesus Christ. philosophy and tried to arrive at just ple. Paul had a personal experience reasoning. 23. But we preach Christ doctrine of the cross. The knowledge of the excellence and power of the crucified—Passing over the "sign" which he prized he communicated to dom" which the Greeks boasted, the joyed he sought for others. He had apostles declared that Christ died for the comfort of a good conscience as he sinners. Unto the Jews a stumbling- called to mind the purpose and methblock—Because they had misinterp- od of his ministry. Well might he pass reted the scriptures and could not by the wisdom of men since he was think of the Messiah as being put to entrusted with the wisdom of God. death. Unto the Greeks foolishness Paul magnified his office and hum--The crucifixion of Christ as the bled himself. He relied wholly on the ground of individual salvation was so grandeur of his theme and the spirdifferent from their philosophy, that itual power with which its announceit appealed to them as foolishness. 24. ment was accompanied. He exalted Are called-Those who have heard the cross of Christ as the central elethe gospel invitation and have ac- ment of the gospel. The spirit and cepted it by faith in Jesus. The power manner of fulfilling his office were of God-Power to deliver from the thoroughly unworldly, so much so as guilt and love of sin. Wisdom of to appear to the Greek as foolishness God-They who accept salvation and prove to the Jew a stumblingthrough blood of the cross are able block. At Corinth Paul felt the necesto understand spiritual things. 25. The sity of adhering to the simplicity of foolishness of God-The doctrine of the gospel, disclaiming the wisdom of the cross was considered by the words, upon which others laid stress. Greeks as foolishness, but it was the The central point of his preaching wiser than any of man's wisdom. The was that he delighted to sum up in weakness of God-Worldly wisdom the expression, "The cross of Christ." would count it weakness in Christ to He gloried in it as the distinguishing die, but His death brought to men the feature of the good news he proclaimpossibility of becoming the sons of ed. This evangelical doctrine filled God. 26. Ye see your calling - the foremost place in Paul's thought That is, God's calling of you into the and supplied the chief inspiration of kingdom of Christ, implying your ac- his heroic life. He knew that it would ceptance of all its blessed results.— meet the deep, universal needs of hu-Whedon. Not many wise, etc.—The manity. He was convinced that the worldly wise and noble refused God's gospel could do for mankind what no gracious invitation. 27. To confound other power could effect, bringing pardon, the principle and power of a new trustful receive salvation through the life and hope for the future, blessings which God only could bestow. The miracle of grace by which the soul is blindness. 28. Things which are not translated from death to sin to the

HOT WEATHER PLANTING.

The home acre can be made all the more profitable by planting some late vegetables. It is doubtful if there is a month that offers better returns for labor spent in the small vegetable garden than does the month of July. The experiment is worth trying. The conditions in July are far different than those in April, and it is therefore important that the gardener fully understand them, so as to be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

The seed sown in July must be placed deep in the soil—as during this month the weather is dry and hotor the seed will not properly develop. But this does not imply that deep planting means deep covering. Deep planting and deep covering must not be confounded. A good rule to follow in this is "four times the diameter is the depth a seed should be covered." In deep planting the rows should be opened at least four inches, the seed sown on the bottom and covered lightly. As the plants grow earth should be filled in until the ground is level

This method, which might be called trench planting," answers several purposes in hot weather that cannot be obtained in any other way. Being below the level evaporation is retarded in such rows to a considerable degree, and the dews of the night settle more readily in them, supplying the seed with enough moisture to germinate them.

The greatest advantage secured from trench-planting is the fact the young. tender roots are placed far enough away from the surface to prevent danger of a prolonged dry spell. If the soil on the surface is kept

soft and free from weeds, the vegetables planted in July will make such of the practical abandonment of the headway that they will be fit for the table in from six to eight weeks. VEGETABLES THAT STAND HEAT

Bush beans will mature and give a good crop, if planted any time during

The extra early varieties of sweet corn will at this season usually be fit colony in this bleak and inhospitable for the table in about 50 days from the time the seed was planted. There is somewhat of a risk in

planting peas. They do not generally through the Strait of the Mother God, thrive in hot weather, and the crop would hardly be worth the use of the land in which is grows. Beets and carrots sown in July will

give a crop of roots that will be tender the entire winter. But on the approach of frost they must be stored in sand in a cool part of the cellar.

Cutabaga turnip seed can be grown even as late as the first of August, but the earlier in July the seed is put in the soil the better. The seed should ployed when transparent, and the earth should be well firmed around the roots.

Never plant turn!ps where cabbages, eauliflower, Brussels sprouts or kale has been and vice versa. As a writer once stated: "The family of Brassica is a very secluded one in regard to its relations."

July is the proper time for sowing spinach for a winter or early spring crop. The plant must be thinly covered with fine litter or straw as soon as winter weather sets in.

Radishes may be sown up to the middle of August, but this is the time for sowing winter radishes. To have them tender all winter they must be lifted fairly early and planted in dry soil in a cellar where they will not freeze.

Planting top onions or multipliers in early August will insure tender, delicious scullions in early spring .

Many who do not keep accounts do

not realize the cost of keeping farm animals. It may be stated as a conservative estimate that a cow will eat \$30 worth of feed a year, perhaps more if it is available; the east of feed for a horse is variously estimated at from \$50 to \$75 a year. This is in addition to the labor, shelter and attention required for the animal's comfort. It has been estimated that it requires an average of one acre in five to feed the horses used in farming. Whether much of the feed is raised or considerable bought, the cost is to be comsidered, as feeds have value. This would suggest that we reduce the cost of

raising and feeding animals and increase the value of the animal sand animal products. Many cows highly recommended have been a disappointment to the purchaser and the cause of much hard feeling. In many cases good feeding

would have brought satisfaction all Make any needed repairs as soon as they are found. It will cost you more to neglect such repairs than to make them at once. A thoughtful, alert farm manager is always looking for needed repairs, and such men save expense in arm operation.

Take care of the small things on the farm and the larger ones will take care of themselves. Let nothing that is produced go to waste if it is possible to use it at all. Be fair with the farm and conserve its natural resources and the crops it produces. This will be necessary for those who are to occupy

the farm after you. Do not neglect the shade trees. If the weather should become extremely dry it would probably save some of them to water them occasionally. Insects and diseases should be watched and care taken to prevent trouble if possible.

Every farmer that has a few acres of pasture might produce his own pork and bacon. One sow on a few acres of pasture and with grain enough for a maintenance ration, will produce enough pork in one year for an average family of five individuals. With skimmed milk, slops and a little grain

a bred gilt now and begin to raise That the silo is almost indispensable to live stock and dairy farms is the

conclusion of the Ohio College of Agriculture. As to some of the benefits of the silo the college authorities say: Practical dairymen who are silo users say that the sile on the farm means a caving of from eight to ten cents a pound in the cost of producing butterfat, Beef feeders say that ensilage saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds in producing beef. Feeding experiments bear out these statements. On this basis ensilage under normal conditions is worth \$4 per ton. With an increase of 50 per cent. in feed prices it is worth \$6 per ton. Reports from farmers over the State show an average cost of \$2.75 a ton for corn ensilage, including all factors incident to its production. The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important than the question of whether to build one.

PUNTA ARENAS

Southernmost City of the World a Great Wool Centre.

If asked to name the city closest to the south pole, doubtless many people would need to consult a school geography or an atlas before answering. And yet, it is one of the greatest woulexporting ports in the world, located on the Strait of Magellan, and is comparatively well known by the name of Punta Arenas. How the Spaniards came to found a settlement in this remote section of the world, now it rassed out of existence, how it was revived in the nineteenth century by the Chilians, and how it has thrived. prospered and grown rich since then is all brought out in an article by Edward Albes in the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. Washington, D. C.

In tracing the dark and romantic history of the Strait of Magellan from the time of its discovery by the famous Portuguest navigator, Fernando de Magalhaes, in 1520, the writer tells route by the Spaniards until 1578. when the intrepid Sir Francis Drake sailed through its treacherous chanrels and pursued his way up on the coast of the Americas even as far as California. It was this feat that really caused the first attempt to found a region.

"Peru was at peace, when for our sins some English pirates pressed formerly called the Strait of Magellan, into the South Sea, under commond of Francisco Drac, a native of Plymouth. a man of low condition, but a skillful seaman and a valiant pirate," is the way. according to this article, that his days. the old Spanish chronicler put it, and wherefore, Spain, in order to protect her rich ports on the Pacific coast to South America from the depredations tain that we act because we have of this marauding 'Drac' and similar acted, we continue because we have piratically inclined gentry, determined begun, we attach ourselves to our to found a settlement which at the work because it is our own. We must same time would serve as a protecting love truth supremely, and in order to the strait. An expedition was fitted ate it from habit. Nay, a truth may out and under the leadership of the become an error, when, being conse Spanish navigator, Pedro Sarmiento, crated by habit, it opposeth other the first colony was established not truths; or when, being only relative, far from the present site of Punta it claims to be absolute. Arenas. What with hostile Indians, truth itself should never become a cold and starvation, the little settle- pure habit; it would grow old and die ment was soon wiped out of existence within us, if it were not every day and the shores of the strait again be- and every hour born there anew. came uninhabited by civilized man, Nothing can last in this world except and thus remained for many years." In 1843 the Republic of Chili estab- self. lished a penal colony near the same

and in this connection the writer its, and bring in a larger life. states:

"The cold climate of Terra del Fuego life is renewed "day by day." and the strait region generally is life is moving, it is not stationary; it peculiarly adapted to sheep raising. is not like a tree. This life is ever In order to protect them from the coming, and becoming. It bursts rigors of the low temperature nature the bark, it breaks the shell, it is provides the sheep with unusually here not to reach certain limits, but thick and heavy coats of wool; the to curpass all limits. special qualities are that it washes very white and will take the most some old religions, and what are delicate dyes exceptionally well. Thus they, and where? They are tottering Punta Arenas has become one of the structures, dying and dead, and waitgreat wool-exporting port of the ing to be buried; nay, some are cut world, something over 20,000,000 of sight. pounds being shipped from there annually. It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 sheep in the territory the manner, the way, the style, are where 35 years ago there were but 185 not Life. We repeat again: "I am head all told. At the time of the come that ye might have life; and writer's visit there was one company, that ye might have it more abundcapitalized at \$7,300,000, which owned antly." over 1,800,000 acres of land on which was maintained 1,253,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle and 9,183 horses. For one year the production of this company amounted to nearly 9,500,000

sheep, thus averaging 7.91 pounds of wool per animal. "The little city boasts of about 13,-000 inhabitants, and their prosperity is indicated when an examination of the credit information books of the bank reveals the fact that among them are 79 fortunes that exceed \$100,000; 31 of more than \$400,000, and there are several that range from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,00. Incidentally the reports of the banks also show that there are 2,800 accounts in the savings departments that exceed \$200, a remarkable showing for a town of 13,000 people—a showing that perhaps few small cities in the United States or Europe can equal. But that's the kind of a town Punta Arenas is-the 'southernmost city in the world.'"

EXPLAINED.

(St. Thomas Journal) Burlington has abandoned the daylight-saving scheme. Is it that the attractions of Hamilton keep the folks up too late at night to rise with the birds?

Wigg-How is Biones making out in the milk business? Wagg-Well, the pigs can be very cheaply raised I guess he manages to keep his head and they will cave the bacon bill. Get above water.



LOSS AND GAIN.

When I compare What I have lost with what I have gained What I have missed with what attained. Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware How many days have been ildy spent. How like an arrow the good intent Has fallen short or been turned aside.

But who shall dare To measure loss and gain in this wise? Defeat may be victory in disguise; The lowest ebb is the turn of the

BE STRONG IN THE LORD.

tide.

My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made pertect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will 1 s rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore, I take pleasure in infirmities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am 1 strong. I will go in the strength of the Lord God; I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. The gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation. "

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

The joy of the Lord is your strength. Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyousness.

HABIT.

Fifty years ago we travelled extensively in Scotland, and we enjoyed the hospitality of not a few. We tarried in the home of a devout man, who took care to say grace at every meal. One sentence was always in evidence. "Take away all our sins." To the family this came as a matter of course, but to a stranger it suggested that this good and devout man took care to accumulate fresh sins, in order that he might have them taken away at the next meal.

Nothing of the kind! This was a pure-living man, of high repute. He simply copied words from his father, and doubtless continued to the end of

Habits are ties and chains. We contract them imperceptibly; we cannot break them without pain. It is cer-Absolute on the condition of its renewing it-

Christianity is radical in the high site, which, about eight years later, est degree. It uproots one life and was completely burned down by the plants another; it breaks the shell of prisoners, who mutinied and killed habit and says: "Be ye enlarged." It the governor, guards and many for does not add virtue to virtue till the eigners. This rebellion was quelled frame be full; but it throws into a few months later and the town re- man's heart a new principle of life built on its present site and given the and action the love of God; a nature name of Punta Arenas (Spanish for at once mysterious and profoundly in Sardy Point). It would seem that agreement with our moral wants. sheep-raising is the foundation upon Here is the only lever which enters which the little city's growth and deeply enough into the soul, to shake, prosperity depends to a great extent, move, and displace old life and hab-

What is given is Life! And this

The world is old enough to have "Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth."

Let us beware of habits; the mode.

H. T. Miller.

Gagadig Gigadab.

There was a quaint old man in Manpounds of wool, shorn from 1,190,683 chester, England who for many years went by the unique name of Gagadig Gigadab. His original name was John Smith, and for many years he brooded over the possibilities of mistaken iden. tity involved in it. The name figured frequently in criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest he might be confused with some of the bad John Smiths. At last what he feared so much actually happened. One morning the papers reported the arrest of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blunder of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the subject of this article, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unto no other ever borne by mortal man. And in Gagadig Gigadab most people will agree that he succeeded in so doing.

> AN UNDESERVED HONOR. (Montreal Star)

Canada's chief weather man got knighthood on Saturday. If intended as a bribe with the object of securing something better in the line of weather we have been getting for the last six weeks, we offer no objection. But if it was given for value received, then it's one honor which obviously went astron



7.7	The second second second
FARMERS' MARKET	
Potatoes, bag 170	19
Eggs, new-laid, dog 0 31	
Butter, good to choice 0 27	0 2
Spring chickens, dressed, lb. 0 30	0.25
Fowl, dressed, lb 0 23	1
Cherries, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	1 2 6
Do., sour 0 65	9 75
Strawberries, hox A 18	0 12
Raspberries, box 0 10	0 12
Rhubarb, doz	
Gooseberries, 11-qt 0 46	- 6 6
Red currants, bkt 0 75	0.00
Apples, box 2 50	0 00
Cabbage, crate 3 25	2 50
Tomatoes, Can 175	
New potatoes, bbl 3 75	2 0
Cucumbers, hamper 200	0.00
Peas, 11-qt	2 25
Beans, 11-qt	0.08
	1 00
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$11.25	312 25
Do., hindquarters, cwt 16 75	17 75
Do., choice, sides, cwt. 13 75	14 76

Peas, II-qt 0 50	0.0
Beans, 11-qt 0 85	10
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$11 25	312 2
Do., hindquarters, cwt 16 75	17 7
Do., choice, sides, cwt. 13 75	14.7
Do., common, cwt. 12 %	13 2
vesis, common, cwt 850	10 0
Do., prime 16.00	17 (8
enop nogs 14 50	15/8
DO., neavy 12 50	12 0
Spring lambs 20 00	15 0 13 0 21
Spring lambs	16 0
SUGAR MARKET.	
Local wholesale quotations on Ca-	

	Mutton, light 14 60	16
	Mutton, light 14 00 SUGAR MARKET.	
	Local wholesale quotations on Can-	dia
	relined sugar. Toronto delivery.	
	Royal Acadia granulated 100 the	28 1
	Lanua granulated . 100 lbs	
	E-cupain granulated too the	
1	St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs	
1	Dominion granulated 100 lbs	
ı	ot. Latwrence Beaver. 100 the	
i	Lantic Blue Star 139 lbs.	8 0
١	No. 1 yellow 109 lbs.	7.8
ı	Dark yellow 100 lbs.	7.6
ł	LIVE STOCK.	
I	Export cattle, choice 8 25	8 7
Ì	Butcher cattle choice and	8 5
ı	go go medium	8 0
ı	do. do. common 6 75 Butcher cows, choice 7 00	7 2
ĺ	Butcher cows, choice 1 700	7 78
ı	do. do. medium	7 00
ı	do. do. canners 4 25	5 00
ł	do. bulls 5 75	7 75
ı	Feeding steers 7 00	8 00
ı	Stockerse, choice 7 00	7 50
ı	do. light	7 00
ı	Milkers, choice, each 65 00 Springers 65 07	85 00
	59ringers 65 00	85 00

ed and watered .. 11 25

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG OPTIONS. Open. High. Low. Close.
1 151/2 1 151/2 1 151/2 1 151/2
1 123/2 1 123/2 1 123/2 1 123/2
1 103/2 1 111/2 1 103/2 1 111/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July, \$1.15 5-8;
September, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1-4;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1-4 to \$1.17 1-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12 1-4 to \$1.16 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2 1-2 to 88 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 to 38 1-4c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 79,244, bbls. Bran, \$17.50 to \$18.06.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard,
\$1.18 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1-4 to
\$1.17 1-2; No. 2 Northern, to arrive, \$1.16
\$-4; No. 3 Northern, on track, \$1.00 3-4 to
\$1.09 3-4. Linseed—On track, \$1.02 1-2 to
\$1.93; to arrive, \$1.92 1-2; July, \$1.92 bid;
December, \$1.92 1-2 asked; October, \$1.90
1-2 asked; November, \$1.90 bid; December, \$1.80 asked.

LONDON WOOL SALES. ing to 8,200 bales was/offered at the wool auction sales to-day. auction sales to-day. The demand was quieter owing to dear money, and prices were occasionally in buyers favor, except for the finest clips, which

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Peterboro.—The Peterboro Cheese Board this morning boarded 2,607 cheese, and the majority of the factories sold at 16 1-2c, the others at 16 3-8c.

Woodstock.—Nine hundred boxes boarded; highest bid 16 1-8c. All sold.

Madoc.—At the rekular cheese board. Madoc.—At the rekular cheese board meeting held here to-day offerings were 440 colored; sold at 15 7-8c. board

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle ceipts 400, slow and steady. Veal-Receipts 100, active and steady, \$4.50 to \$13.

Hogs, receipts 2,000, active, heavy and mixed, \$10.35 to \$10.40; yorkers, \$9.75 to \$10.35; pigs, \$9.75; roughs, \$8.85 to \$9; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active; lambs, \$7 to \$10.75; others unchanged.

CILICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 14,00c. Market weak.

Beeves, nativo		
Beeves, native Stockers and feeders	10	75
Cows and hoisens 5 25	8	25
Cows and heifers 3 35		4
Calves 3 35	12	
		••
Market slow.		
Mixed 9 30	10	_
Mixed 9 30 Heavy 9 30	10	
Heavy	10	
Rough 9 25	10	
Pigs 9 20	10	10
Pigs 9 20 Bulk of sales 800	9	35
Bulk of sales 955	9	8
Sheep, receipts 14,000 9 56	9	98
Market weak.		_
Native wether	•	
Native wethers 6 75	9	30
7 00	10	
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.	10	•
Wheat and PRODECE.		
Wheat, spot steady.		-
NU. I Manifor	4-1-4	Z.
Stanttoba-11s. 5d		
COLIL SDOT OUTS	5.	***
American mixed non-		. 1
Flour, winter patents—4/s.		
at £5, 15s. (Pacific Coast)	E4 15	
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—91		-
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 36	8.	
sos sa cumberland cut, 26 to 30	Ihe .	_

Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.-83s Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.-Long clear middles, heavy. 35 to 40 lb Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—81s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new-

American, refined—73s, 6d. Futter, finest U. S. in boxes—72s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new Colored—86s.

Australian in London—49s, 3d. Turpentine, spirits—42s, 6d. Resin, common—20s. Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 1-4d. Linseed Oil—39s, 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot-

Long Days on Uranus.

Uranus can be claimed for a British planet. It was discovered at Bath fa 1781 by the elder Sir William Herschel the musician who became private astronomer to George III. Uranus is so distant from us and has an atmosphere so dense that little is known about the rotation, position of the axis or number of the satellites. But the inhabitants, if they exist, may console themselves for living in a temperature approaching zero with the ature approaching zero with the that they can seldom be dunned for income tax, because their year contains more than 30,000 days. - London Mail, Articles should touch each other as

Marinelli

"All women some for them other people," ter. He stood with his back piece, and sur prehensively f position. And an opinion of was nearly thr Two ladies

am I, pray?" stantly accepti looked up at bright brown sylvan creatur myself or for Frank laugh little, gazing

September sun portrait. "Oh, personal." he me so. I mean "Oh, woman care for wom Miss Vivian; lieve that any "I may say

She nodded

understanding

anybody in par "I'm afraid, very interestin fully. "Im quite su me yawn only "But this de said young Le ing from her means me. W make rude ren do, he always eral. But this ashamed of hi

ness!-whateve match-maker." "Say that age ed. "To-day of "Well, I am n ly. "I don't v of it, I'm sure that they shou and have anoth "Just so," s they'll profit they might kn now; they are

these lovers of "Elderly-we young as Tiny good deal your see why they sh ings as well as "Oh, I've no with his hands chin a little h wanted to mak a new one whi rechauffe afaf shoes after the rest of the-foo

pleasure." He Will you be b Tiny nodded. "That's sett support the elman, and my n of the affection can do it all though! who's best man can't

"It doesn't s wouldn't have away." said T "Better have you," Frank awkward, but teur performan ble the parts." "Couldn't yo change of costu one side to the "Do not be s

cester. "And a secret—that about this old a secret." "You hear?" his head a littl Tiny.

"I don't see w to me. I'm su or worse," said "Oh, but it doubting your but I thought spare secrets a known where keeping// 1 that you might "Now Frank keep sperets shall keep this .. 1 11 Tiny won't." "I should ke

said Tiny, "if

etually cur cases of itel protruding I ertainty, b ence with the To prove send you a you enclose to pay post this paper.

Edmanson.