June 4, 1916. Lesson X. The Call of the West .- Acts 15: 36-

Commentary.-I. Paul's second missionary journey begun (vs. 36-41). Paul and Barnabas had been companions in the first missionary journey, and when the time seemed to be at hand when the second journey should be undertaken, Paul suggested to Barnabas that they visit again the places where they preached on their former journey. Paul appears to have come into the position of leader, as might well be expected from his zeal and devotion in the work of the Lord. Barnabas was ready to go, but he desired to take with them on this journey his nephew John Mark. Paul was not willing that Mark should accompany them, for he had turned back at Perga on their former journey. Barnabas had faith in Mark and was determined that he should go as their helper, and Paul was as determined that it was not best to take him. When Paul and Barnabas could not come to an agreement in this matter, it was decided that Barnabas and Mark should go together to Cyprus, and that Paul should take Silas as his companion in labor and go to Asia Minor. "The result to the church was that two missionary journeys were undertaken instead of one. Though the apostles might differ in their estimate of Mark, they were at one with reference to the work of the gospel. Barnabas is mentioned no more in the Acts after this chapter. His name occurs in Paul's Epistles (I. Cor. 9:6; Gal. 2:1, 9, 13; Col. 4:10), in which last passage, written no doubt after the events here related, we can see that Mark had been again received as a fellow-worker by Paul. We learn, too, from 2 Tim. 4:11 and Philemon 24 that Paul became warmly attached to him afterward."-Lumby. These workers went northward from Antioch in Syria and turned westward into Cilicia, visiting the churches and giving them instruction and encouragement. Churches revisited (vs. 1-5). In their journey Paul and Silas natur-

The apostle saw in him an efficient helper and took him with him on this journey. Because his father was a Greek and there were many Jews in that region who knew that Mmothy had not been circumcised, Paul had him conform to the Jewish law in this regard, so that there might be no prejudice against him. band of workers went from church to church announcing the decision of the Jerusalem Council, and confirming the Christians in the faith. Their labors resulted in many additions to the Church. That there increase in the number of converts to Christianity is evident from the expression used in v. 5, that the churches were "established in the faith, and increased in number From this record we would

it is probable that Timotheus (the

Latin form of Timothy) was among

those who stood about Paul after he

had been stoned. His mother was a

devout Jewess and his father was a

work of grace at Jerusalem that followed Pentecost. III. Paul's vision at Troas (vs. 6-6. Phrygia-This region lay north of Pisidia and northwest of Ly-Galatia-Galatia was north-This region is east of Phrygia. This region is here mentioned for the first time. Paul's letter to 'the churches of Galatia" (Gal. 1: 2) shows that Christian. ity was established there, and it is not improbable that on this journey he declared the gospel so effectively that permanent bodies of Christians were organized. Forbidden of the Holy Ghost-The Holy Spirit was directing the missionaries in their movements and was leading them onward to their field of labor in Europe. They must not at this time tarry in Asia Minor. Asia-We now apply this name to the entire continent. but at the time when this missionary journey was made Asia was a Roman province, including only the extreme western part of what we now call Asia Minor. 7. Mysia-A region lying in the northwestern part of Asia -Paul and his company attempted to The Spirit suffered of Bithynia. them not."-R. V. The Lord did not allow them to go into Bithynia, for their labors were needed in another region. 8. Passing by Mysia-Mysia was a part of the province of Asia

the Aegean Sea. 2. A vision-A clear and definite impression was made upon Paul's mind. The word means something may see a wise providence in their seen and does not necessarily imply that the beholder was asleep, yet the fact that it occurred in the night might indicate that the apostle was asleep at the time. A man of Macedonia-Macedonia was a Greek province across the Aegean Sea from Paul's return to Lystra the ordina-Troas. Whoever this personage was, whether a representative of Macedo- try took place. As a fellow laborer nia or an angel. Paul recognized him as "a man of Macedonia" with a message for him. Come over .... and help us—This was a call of pagan | ceived there. His thorough knowlneed for spiritual light. Paganism edge of the scriptures, gained through failed to satisfy the longings of the the pious care of his mother and soul and application was made for grandmother, gave strength to his the gospel of Jesus Christ. "It was own faith, and made him capable of the voice of the sick inquiring for a dealing with the Jews. His inheriphysician, of the ignorant seeking for tance, both being Jewish and Gentile, wisdom, the voice which ever since gave him influence with both classes. has been calling on the church to ex- It was not breach of Paul's stern poltend the gospel to heathendom.-'Come over .... and help us.' "-How-10. We—This indicates that prejudice in circumcising Timothy. Luke joined the company at Troas. When it was a question of maintain-Assuredly gathering, etc.—The apos ing principle Paul would not consider tle had no doubt as to the particular Jewish prejudice; when a question of place where the Lord would have him | conciliating and preparing the way shor. His duty was clear to carry the gospel fato Europe. A clear conviction of duty goes a long way toward assuring success in the work of II.—Extended territory. In planning the Lord. The apostle could not pos- his journey Paul depended upon his

sibly have any misgivings with reto his field of labor, and he could move forward with the utmost confidence that his work would be blessed. A new continent was opened o the apostle to the Gentiles.

Iv. Work begun in Europe (vs. 11-14). 11. Loosing from Troas-Sailing from Troas. With a straight course-The wind was favorable and in one day the company sailed sixty miles in a northwesterly directtion to Samothacia and the next day reached Neapolis, the seaport of Philippi, having sailed seventy five miles. At another time it took Paul five days to travel the same distance. Samothracia-A rocky island in the Aegean Sea. 12. To Philippi-Ten miles from Neapolis. The journey could be made by land or by the river. Crief city-The first city of that region. A colony-A Roman colony was composed of citizens transferred from Rome. They had the organization and customs of the city of Rome, and their city was a miniature of Rome itself. Those who composed the colony were still enrolled as citizens of Rome. There were rich gold mines a short distance north of Philippi, 13 .On the sabbath-Probably the first Sabbath after Paul's arrival at Philippi. Where prayer was wont to be made-It seems that there was a place of prayer by the river out side of the city, they went to meet those who would worship the Lord there. Spake unto the women-Those who were interested in the worship of the Lord were women, "and of those women, one was a foreigner and a proselyte, faithful, perhaps, when the birthright Jews were faithless, and to her the gospel is to be an exceeding great reward." 14.-Named Lydia-The name may have been given to her from the town in Lydia, Thyatira from which she came. This town had long been noted for its manufacture of purple. Whose heart the Lord opened-The Lord moved her by His Spirit to accept the gospel, and she was obedient to the divine impression. Attended unto the things which were spoken-Her hungry heart received with gladness the message which the Lord's servants brought, and she believed the gospel. 15. Was baptized, and her household-Baptism was administered as a sign of the inward washing of the heart and as a testimony to the world of discipleship with Christ. Lydia's household must have included children or servants or both, and all were baptized. Abide there-Thus a home was open to the apostles in Philippi.
Questions.—Why did Paul and Barally came first to Derbe and then to That there were disciples at Lystra is evident from Acts 14:20, and

nabas separate? Where did Barnabas go? Where did Paul go? Whom did Paul take with him? Who joined him at Lystra? Where did Luke join the company? How did the Lord show Paul that they were to go to Macedonia? Where was Macedonia? In what city did they preach? Who was Lydia? What was her native city? Where did the missionaries go to preach to the people?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

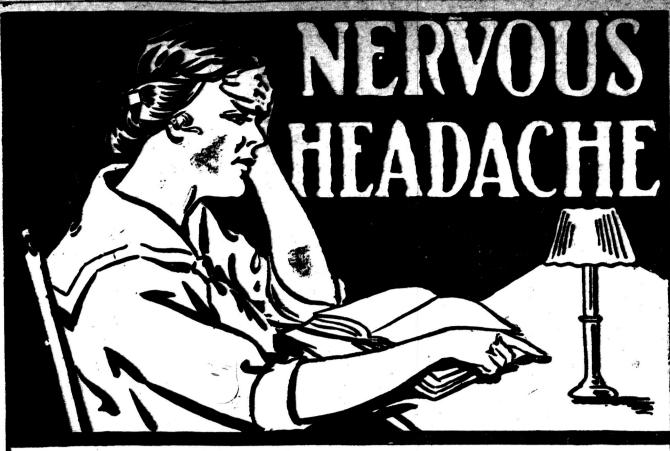
Topic-Progress in missions.

I. Entarged forces. II. Extended territory

I. Enlarged forces. Paul felt he was not called to spend a peaceful though laborious life at Antioch. He felt a tender solicitude for the converts he had won on his missionary tour and an earnest longing to see them again. They were but weak churches in the midst of sinful communities, from which they had lately needs. He was turned from his course been taken. They needed careful supervision. There was agreement between Paul and Barnaconclude that an extensive revival was bas as to the visitation of the churchin progress, considerably like the es they had established, until there arose a question as to companionship. Each from his own point of view aimed at the good work of Mark and the furtherance of Christ's kingdom. The difference of opinion proceeded from as much excellence of one kind in Barnabas as of another divine summons. He had sufficient in Paul. They could not agree and accordingly they wisely decided to divide the field, and provide sufficient workers for both. Paul and Barnabas as to the visitation of the churches they had established, until there arose a question as to companionship. Each from his own point of view aimed at the good of Mark and the furtherance of Christ's kingdom. The difference of opinion proceeded from as much excellence of one kind in Barnabas as of another in Paul. They could not agree, and accordingly they wisely decided to divide the field, and provide sufficient workers for both. Barnabas and Paul had been in most trying circumstances together, contending with bigoted Jews and idolatrous Gentiles. They stood together in the council at Jerusalem in behalf Minor. Assayed to go into Bithynia of missions to the Gentiles. They owed much to each other. When Paul go northeastward into the province first went to Jerusalem after his conversion, Barnabas was the first to trust and welcome him as a disciple. That same trustful spirit was exhibited in behalf of Mark. His encouragement combined with the sharp tonic administered by Paul proved and Paul had been forbiden to tarry helpful to the young man. There were there. Troas-O port in Mysia, on mitigating circumstances in the controversy. God did not allow honest differences among his servants to hinder the progress of the gospel. We separation, if not in the means by

which it was brought about. The Holy Spirit was manifestly present to assist the apostles in their work. God appraised them by their essential, abiding spirit of love and devotion. On tion of Timothy to the gospel miniswith Paul he might have been considered as a recompense for the cruel stoning which the apostle, had reicy, that under circumstances so peculiar he should respect a temporary way for the gospel, he put his own

views in the background.



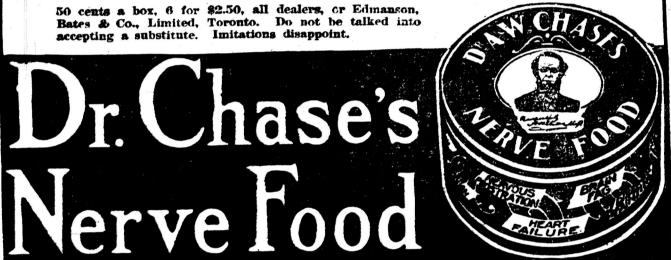
Headache is not a disease in itself. but comes as a warning to tell you that there is something wrong with the system. Consequently when you stop a headache by the use of powerful narcotic drugs, you merely stifle the "danger signal" by which Nature tells you that there is trouble ahead.

A starved condition of the nervous system is by far the most frequent cause of headache. You may be going too fast a pace and burning the candle at both ends. The nervous system has no opportunity to renew its vigor, and the result is nergestion and irritability.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Why not select a treatment that aims to remove the cause of trouble by enriching the blood and building up the starved and exhausted nerves. Such is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the effectiveness of this food cure is so well known that we scarcely need tell you about it.

In almost every newspaper you will find some cure reported as a result of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The mention of it among your friends will reveal the fact that nearly everybody knows it as the standard medicine for diseases of the nerves and yous headache, sleeplessness, indi- other ailments arising from a watery condition of the blood.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent/free if you mention this paper,

from the West, the trade in pure

breds has greatly developed, and the

prices realized at recent sales are sig-

nificant of promise. Meantime, two

factions are working for the improve-

ment of the horse himself, as well as

for a decrease in numbers. In the

laws that have been enacted, and the

suppression of scrubs, cannot but have

ing to a considerable extent. There

not be confined to one type. All class-

es will share to some extent. Under-

take time to reach the height of that

luxurious existence which character-

ized them in the late years of the last

Looking the situation full in the

face, and having regard to the times

and signs, it seems impossible not to

feel optimistic regarding the future

of the horse. The wastage in the war,

owing to the system of trench fight-

ing, on the one hand, and machine

hauling on the other, has not perhaps

been quite as great as was at first

as the volcanic disturbance goes on,

owing to the destruction of automo-

hiles and the scarcity of sundry ma-

terial used in the component parts.

Horses, too, have the advantage in

being more easily transported, and in

the climbing of mountains, in the

threading of forests, and in the cross-

ing of sand, extra soft places, and

streams. In open fighting and over

widespread areas also they are in de-

mand. Hence, as the war extends,

the call for the horse will extend, for

the draught horse perhaps more than

the saddle horse, and yet for both

sufficient to promise great depletion

and a huge demand before sufficient

years have rolled round to see the

century and the early years of this.

knowledge of the churches and their by direct supernatural interposition perfect and called from Asia to Europe. While Paul was urging his way to the East, the Holy Spirit was constraining him to go westward. Twice Paul and his company were held in check. It needed quite a series of unusual providential indications to turn them toward Europe. Supernatural guidance was granted. The decisive command was given by vision to Paul. He recognized the reason to believe that God's will was made plain. It seemed an unequal contest into which the apostle and his little band entered, led by the vision which they interpreted as the divine monition. The introduction of Christianity into Europe began in an openair service by the riverside. The day, the place, the persons there assembled, the visit of Paul and his company, Europe for Christ was heralded in the salvation of one woman. The church which was raised up at Philippi and which afforded Paul such joy, began with the conversion of Lydia. She exhibited humility, teachableness, thankfulness to God, busy love and kindness and a good example. She unhesitatingly made public acknowledgment of her faith. Hospitality was her choice of immediate usefulness. No sooner had she received Christ into her heart than she welcomed his servants into her home. Thus the gospel entered T. R. A.

THE PLACE OF THE HORSE.

There are few ways in which Canada can be more benefited than by breeding good horses. Every horse bred that is of any value materially enriches both his own and the country. The automobile and the traction engine have not yet produced the horseless age. On the contrary, the anticipated, but it increases in volume more the country is opened up, the busier the country gets, and the greater will be the demand for the horse. In every European country and in the United States artificial power, both for pleasure and for business, had made immense strides before the war, and yet each year saw the number of horses increase. In Canada there was no slump in numbers, although there was in prices. The latter had three causes-first, the approaching financial crisis, and cessation of the real estate boom; second, the reduction in construction works consequent either upon completion or financial stringency; and, third, the superabundance that had been caused by inflated prices in the boom period. Then came the war, and uncertainty increased, while fine selves and their country; in other ings. The Department of Agriculture

words, helping in production, while temporarily ancial matters went by using judgment in their breeding, and utilizing the best they will be 2 and 5-lb. packages, 30c over granulated from bad to worse. Now there are plentiful signs of practising the best element in thrift. improvement. Orders are circulating

> SPRING REPORT, BEEKEEPING IN ONTARIO. (Arranged by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.)

Eight hundred beekeepers reported first place, the stallion enrolment 27,738 colonies in the fall and 24,953 colonies in the spring, showing a winter loss of 2,785 colonies, or 10 per a progressive effect on values, and, in | cent. There are probably fewer beethe second place, the poor market of keepers in this provinces to day than the last few years has checked breed a few years ago, due largely to the winter loss, diseases, and possibly to will not be the surplus of 1912, 13 and the extra farm work and shortage of lator from war demands. 14. In addition, there is a spirit of great hopefulness apparent in the

The mild spell in January caused United States, as well as in Canada. the bees to rear brood and draw heav-Every horse-owner and every breeder ily on their stores. This, with the is agreed that the outlook has mater- high price of sugar last fall causing a peared so humble. The conquest of ially improved in the last month or start on feeding heavily, resulted in two, and that the prospects favor still many colonies starving towards the further advancement. How far the end of the cold weather. A few warm export trade may extend in the near days early in April gave the bees a future, considering the difficulties of splendid cleansing flight, and their shipping, it is impossible to say, but condition now is reported as very of a certainty when hostilities cease good. The continued cold, wet weather there will be a rush for quantity such as the world the quantity such as the world the grant stores, and many

previously seen. And the rush will colonies may perish if neglected. The clover prospects are very good throughout the province. The latter sized ponies, being a luxury for the part of the season of 1915 being wet, little children of the rich, may take gave the new seeding an excellent some time to come to their own, but start, and the scarcity of farm labor draught horses and saddle horses will has increased the acreage seeded be in demand. Carriage horses will idown. The honey market in Canada be slow in returning, although they, seems to be practically bare at present, too, and the ponies as well, will have and dealers are already contracting their market for the show ring and for 1916 crops at advanced prices. The the park. But ring and park will also scarcity of sugar assures a good market for a large crop of honey.

The following gives the report counties near Hamilton: Halton-Good prospects; good gen-

era! condition of bees. Haldimand-Good prospects; fair general condition of bees. Lincoln-Good prospects; good gen-

eral condition of bees. Welland-Good prospects; good general condition of bees. Wentworth-Good prospects; good general condition of bees.

APIARY DEMONSTRATIONS, 1916. To help you "keep better bees and to keep bees better," the Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold apiary demonstrations in all parts of the Province. The practical nature of the programme is very inviting to all interested in beekeeping. and in almost any district. A specially trained practical beekeeper is sent to take charge of the meeting and handle the bees, and he is generally assisted by local beekeepers. Several hives are opened, and the actual working of the bees explained. Often a queenless colony, or one preparing to swarm, serves as an excellent object lesson. No matter how many or how few colonies you keep, you are sure to learn something maturity of the foals of 1916. Hence, at one of these meetings.

Aiready arrangements are well unby breeding now, horse-owners will be building up a future for them- der way for over fifty of these meet-

having demonstrations in their ies should communicate immedi with Mr. Morley Pettit, Department of Apiculture, Ontario Agricultural, College, Guelph, so that arrangements can be made for the meetings.

Oats and bran make a good ration for ewes with lambs at their side. In growing tomato plants for transplanting it does not require a rich soil, as the transplanting of a tomato plant from a rich soil to field is apt to stunt it.

Use lots of well-rotted manure in the field. Acid phosphate to reinforce the manure would be a good investment. One grower has good success by applying wood ashes at the last hoeing. He uses a handful of ashes, applied on a paddle, to each plant. He also uses wood ashes in maturing the the melon crop. He advocated level culture on light soil, and would hill up a bit on the heavy soil.

A Scotch farmer says that sheep breeding and root cultivation are the sheet anchors of advanced agriculture. This is true of Scotland, and ought to be true of many of our farms. People like milk fat better than any other form of fat, and it is a more valuable food than the other fats. It is a queer fancy with some men

that sheep can get enough drink by eating grass when the dew is on it in the early morning. Stop and think how very, very little water a sheep could get that way. Give them a good spring or a trough to drink from.

First-class potatoes, says an expert, should centain no tubers that will go through a hole 1 7-8 inches square. It may be added that over-large potatoes should also be left out, if one is putting up a car of first- class potatces. The more uniform the potatoes, the better price they will usually



,	
TORONTO MARKET	rs
FARMERS' MARKET.	
Apples, bbl	4 50
Potatoes, bag 170	1 90
Eggs, enw-laid, doz 0 26	0 28
Eutier, good to choice 0 32	0 35
Chickens 0 25	0 25
Fowl, dressed, lb 0 22	0 27
Ducks, lb 0 25 Turkeys lb 0 26	0 28
Turkeys, Ib it. it.	0 4
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Ecef, forequarters, cwt \$11 00	\$12 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt 16 50	17 50
Do. choice sides, cwt 13 50	14 50
Ivo., common, cwt 12 00	13 00 9 50
Veals, common, cwt 7 50	15 5
Do., prime 14 00	15 5
Shop hogs 15 00	14 0
Do., Heavy	21 0
Diring later in the second	16 0
Midecoll, light	10 0
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted as follows:	-0 1
Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs	. 48 1
Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs	34
Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs	82
St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs	. 8 2
Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs	78
Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs.	
St. Lawrence, golden yellow, 100 1	bs. 7 8
Acadia vollow 100 lbs	

10-lb, bags, 15c over granulated bags

LIVE STOCK.         Export cattle, choice       8 15       8 25         Butcher cattle, choice       8 15       8 26         do. do. medium       7 50       8 20         do. do. common       7 00       7 50         Eutcher cows, choice       7 50       8 50         do. do. medium       7 00       7 50         do. do. canners       4 00       5 00         do. bulls       6 00       8 50         Stockers, choice       7 50       8 00         do. light       7 00       7 50         Milkers, choice, each       75 00       100 00         Sneep, eves       9 00       12 00         Bucks and culls       7 00       8 50         Lamba       12 00       8 50         Hegs, fed and watered       10 95       11 50         Calvez       7 00       11 50	bags.				
Export cattle, choice 8 15 do. do. medium 750 8 20 do. do. medium 750 8 20 do. do. common 700 750 Co. do. medium 700 750 do. do. canners 400 750 do. bulls 600 850 Feeding steers 800 850 Stockers, choice 750 800 Milkers, choice 750 800 Milkers, choice 900 100 00 Springers 750 100 00 Springers 900 12 Bucks and culls 700 856 Lamba 12 00 13 56	LIVE STOCK.				
Butcher cattle, choice 8 15 do. do. medium	Export cattle, choice	8	75		
do. do. medium       7 50       5 36         do. do. common       7 00       7 50         Eutcher cows, choice       7 50       8 50         co. do. medium       7 00       7 50         do. do. canners       4 00       5 00         do. bulls       6 00       8 50         Stockers, choice       7 50       8 90         do. light       7 00       7 50         Milkers, choice, each       75 00       100 00         Springers       9 00       12 00         Bucks and culls       7 00       8 50         Lamba       12 00       13 50         Hoys, fed and watered       10 36	Butcher cattle, choice	8	15		
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co. do. medium       7 00       7 50         do. do. canners       4 00       5 00         do. bulls       6 00       8 50         Feeding steers       8 00       8 50         Stockers, choice       7 50       8 00         do. light       7 00       75         Milkers, choice, each       75 00       100 00         Springers       5 00       100 00         Sheep, eves       9 00       12 00         Bucks and culls       7 00       8 50         Lamba       12 00       13 50         Hoys, fed and watered       10 35		7	50		
do. do. canners     4 00     5 00       do. bulls     6 00     8 50       Feeding steers     8 00     8 50       Stockers, choice     7 50     8 00       do. light     7 00     7 50       Milkers, choice, each     75 00     100 00       Springers     75 00     100 00       Sheep, eves     9 00     12 00       Bucks and culls     7 00     8 50       Lamba     12 00     13 50       Heys, fed and watered     10 95		7	00		
do. bulls.   6 00   8 50     Feoding steers   8 00   8 50     Stockers, choice   7 50   8 00     do. light   7 00   7 50     Milkers, choice, each   75 00   100 00     Springers   7 5 00   100 00     Sheep, eves   9 00   12 00     Bucks and culls   7 00   8 50     Lamba   12 00   13 50     Heys fed and watered   10 95	do do canners				
Feeding steers     8 00       Stockers, choice     7 50       do. light     7 00       Milkers, choice, each     75 00       Springers     75 00       Sheep, ewes     9 00       Bucks and culls     7 00       Lamba     12 00       Heys, fed and watered     10 35	do bulls	6	00		
Stockers, choice       7 00         do. light       7 00         Milkers, choice, each       75 00         Springers       75 00         Sheep, ewes       9 00         Bucks and culls       2 00         Lamba       12 00         Heys, fed and watered       10 35	Feeding steers	- 8	w		
do. light     76 00       Milkers, choice, each     75 00     100 00       Springers     75 00     100 00       Sheep, ewes     9 00     12 00       Bucks and culls     7 00     8 50       Lamba     12 00     13 50       Heys, fed and watered     10 35	Stockers, choice	6	00		
Milkers, choice, each   15 00 100 00	do light	6	UU.		
Springers     75 00       Sheep, eves     900       Bucks and culls     700       Lamba     12 00       Hoys, fed and watered     10 35	Milkers, choice, each	10	00	100	00
Sheep, eves	Springers	10	œ	100	60
Bucks and culls	Sheep eves	9	w		
Hogs fed and watered 10 95	Pucks and culls		w	8	50
Hogs, fed and watered 10 39	Lamba	12	00	13	50
Calves 7 00 11 50	Hogs fed and watered	10	95		
	Calves	7	00	11	50

## OTHER MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.13 7-8;
July, \$1.14 1-4 to \$1.14 3-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.20
7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.14 7-8 to \$1.17 3-8;
No. 2 Northern, \$1.11 3-8 to \$1.15 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 74 to 75 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 39 1-2c. Flour unchanged;
Shipments, 41,060 barrels. Bran, \$19.00 to

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.16 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15 3-8 to \$1.16 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 7-8 to \$1.12 7-8. Linseed, cash, \$1.87; May, \$1.88; July, \$1.88.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 4,000. Cows and heifers .. .. . . . . 9 75 Market dull. Light ... ... ... .... Mixed ... .. .,.... ... Steep, receipts 9,000. Market v.eak. Wethers

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, May 25.-Cattle, receipts E0: active and steady.
Veals, receipts 50; active, \$4.50 to \$12.50.
Hogs, receipts 2,500; active; hears
\$10.30 to \$10.30; mixed \$10.25 to \$10.30; \$10.30 to \$10.35; mixed \$10.25 to \$10.30; yorkers \$9.90 to \$10.20; pigs \$9.60 to \$9.75; roughs \$9.60 to \$9.10; stags \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3.000; sheep

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot weak. No. 3 Manitoba—lls, 8d. No. 1 Northern spring—lls, 10d. No. 2 red western, winter-11s. 4d. American mixed, new-11s. Flour, winter patents 47s. in London (Pacific Coast)-14, 15s: to £5, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—87s, 6d. Baçon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.-Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.—85s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 1 6lbs.—88s, 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy 35 to 40 lbs. Short clear backs, 16 to 2 0lbs.—Sis.

Short clear backs, 16 to 2 ulds.—518.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—638.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new-78, 6d; old—78s, 6d.
American, refined—81s, 6d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—79s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-reminal—111s. cominal-111s. Colored, nominal—IIIs. Australian in London—49s, 3d.

Resin, common—20s. Petroleum, refined—11 1-16.

siad, knocking

"May I come

"queen" answe ing a little to Mildred wen room and close "Mabel, will So that is thought so. A ful expression

was not throw saying of me mamma, in tu as though 4 ha never before b my letters for I don't intend in such cases if Aunt Harrie trol my actio great mistako her. He did r he wrote solely She had wor state of indign "do you thin! that? \ Mamm were not to l letter even to

to do so of yo sympatheticaly edged "the q whole pretty, smiles of me Then there

longing to sha body-to let her own see clare how swe a letter it wa "If-if you Mildred, not "L-promise And then

drawer, and and tenderly less letter tha turbance dow "Now read, taking it, sh that brighten reading migh "My darling after the usua lative to the

mate, and

matters, wen

the writer m

loved her-ho

of his was and how he her father exp between then to make her ! should have It was very and wound u entreaty that -that whate be true to his "I would r that you had his words. I feel anythin you. Ever, I So it ended folded it, i'd tightening at thing it see! beloved-to paper folded the certain k that somebod tient heart is return. Meanwhile

gazing into h ing eyes. 'ls it not upturied lips roluction, a tresh warm i to Mabel's he "Well, perl it flown and said relentii Harriet see Mildred." So. Mildre

assurance, ca her to Lady eves tenderl; coming in companion aining a n approlation the engagem a long one, man-though or all sides ant time be: both only ju of their live until a yeu heir heads:

sign himself gin to look a So it was a all concerne who objected could be pro