Commentary .- I. Sick people at the pool of Eethesda (vs. 14.) 1. After these things (R. V.) - After the healing of the nonleman's son and other mattress, that he could roll up and events of that time. Feast of the Jews carry easily under n's arm. The tol--This has been spoken of by scholars lowing are a few parsages bearing as the "unknown feast" because there upon Sabbath obser ance among the is given no information as to what Jews: Exod. 20: 8-16. Neh. 13: 15; feast it was. Early writers thought it | Jer. 17: 21. 12. What man is hat was the Passover and that opinion is which said unto thee. The Jews first still held by some. Many suppose that it was the feast of Purim, held in on the Sabbath and then inquired who commemoration of the escape of the told him to do it. They would have Jews from slaughter in the time of Queen hother, if it had been the Passover, it seems almost certain that John would have mentioned the fact. Jesus went up to Jerusalem-There were two motives that Jesus had in attending the feasts at Jerusalem. 1. He was careful to observe the Mosaic law. 2. On such occasions he would have an opportunity to reach great numbers of Jews from various regions. At Jerusalem he had previously met with opposition and that opposition had not ceased, but he had a mission there and unhesitatingly went to fulfil it. As the city is situated on much higher hills than Galilee, it is proper to speak of going up to Jerusalem. 2. By the sheep market-"By the sheep gate.'-k V. As there is no word in the text for market, it is as allowable to supply "gate" as "market"; and, as in Nehemiah's time there was a gate that was called the sheep gate (Neh. 3: 1, 52; 12: 39), it is reasonable that it was the sheep gate, A pool ... Bethesda-The name Bethesda is Aramaic, the form of the Hebrew language then used, means "house of mercy." Sick people received benefit here. The exact lecation of this pool is uncertain. The traveler is shown a large pool near St. Stephen's gate, which is deelared by the priests in charge to be the pool of Bethecca. It is reached by a descent of thirty feet from the pre-

3. A great multitude-The curative power of the water of the pool was supposed to be great. Then, as now, there were great numbers of sick people in Jerusalem. Impotent folk-Diseased persond Hait-Lame. Withered -Afflicted with paralysis. Waiting for the moving of the water-The Revised Version emits this phrase and the following verse because these sentences are not found in some of the hest arcient manuscripts. It is possible that some copyist inserted this portion as an explanation of v. 7. The moving of the water indicated that at that instant the pool had special curatime powers. 4. A nangel-Or mespoc! of Be heada

sent level of the street at that point.

Som believe that the pool of Silcam,

which is fed by the Fountain of the

Virgin, sort of the walls of the city, is

the pool in question. Having five

structed about the pool for the sick

who came to the place.

These were shelters con-

II. An affiicted man healed (73. 5.9). nor his family connection is given. There is nothing in the accrative to who is not desirous of being made leave the place required faith, which well; but the cases are many of those proved itself by practical activity necessary to enter the pool. He could so but slowly, unaided, and he had no friend to help him quickly into the

8. Jesus saith unto him Jesus singled out this man, as we view the case. for two reasons. 1. He had been seriously afflicted for nearly forty years and he had lain for some time at the pool, hence his condition was known to very many in Jerusalem. 2. Jesus saw that he was in a condi tion of soul to accept his ministry and to exercise the necessary faith. Arise, take up thy bed and walk-Jesus spoke directly to the impotent man, giving him a command that he of himself could not obey, and yet a command that he would gladly obey. The command came to him from Jesus with such force and assurance that he saw a new world opened before him. He was to arise, take up his sleeping mat and walk. It does not require much effort on our part to imagine the thrill that went through his entire being at the words of Jesus. This is one of the few recorded instances of healing that Jesus performed without a request to that effect by the afflicted one. 3. Immediately the man was made whole-The care was wrought instantaneously. The man responded in desire and faith, and the power of Jesus wrought the cure. More than half a full lifetime bad been spent in physical afficiion, but now the man was completely restored to health. Took up his hed. and walked. This man who had been afflicted for thirty-eight years may have been told many times before this to take up his bed and walk, but was never able to do so until Jesus gave him the order. He acted his faith by taking up his sleeping-mat and walk-

III. The Jews finding fault (vs. 10-15.) 10. The Jews therefore said unto him, etc.-There is no record that the Jews congratulated the cured man upon his restoration to health and strength or that they praised God for what he had done. Apparently all they could see was what they considered a violation of the law regarding the observance of the Sabbath. His bed was simply a heavy blanket, or a thin criticised the man for carrying his bed been more reasonable if they had made the inquiry first. 13. Wist not-Knew

not. Jesus had conveyed himself away -There were many in the porches around the pool and Jesus moved away in the crowd before the healed man learned who he was. It is not improbable that Jesus wished to pass unnotleed from the place lest he should be thronged and great opposition should be raised against him. 14. Jesus findeth him in the temple-The man seems to have gone at once to the sanc wary, perhaps a privilege of which he had long been deprived. They who are healed from sickness should seek the sancautry of God. and give him thanks for his mercy. There is nothing more improper when we are raised up from a bed of pain than to forget God, our benefactor, and neglect to praise him for his mercies.-Barnes. Thou art made whole; sin no mere-Jesus had a further word to say to the man whom he had healed. Health had come to his body and Jesus exhorted him to sin no more, indicating that his bedily affliction may have been caused by sinful indulgence. There came spiritual blessing to him in connection with his physical healing. He was warned against falling again into sin. was Jesus-He promptly testified to the mercy and power of Jesus in heal-

course on his Sonship with the Father. Questions.-From what peace did Jesus go up to Jerusa'em? For what purpose did he go? Whom did he find at the pool of Bethesda? Describe the scene at the pool. What criticism did the Jews offer? Where did Jesus next meet the bealed man? What did he say to him? What testimony did the healed man give? What was the effect upon the Jews?

ing and saving him. This stirred up the

Jews to persecute Jesus, and Jesus de-

livered to them his remarkable dis-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-A miracle of marcy I. Performed for bodily healing.

II. Included the saving of a soul. I. Performed for bodily healing. Attention is directed to a man who had been a great sufferer for half a lifetime, a friendless outcast, touching the lowest depths of human wretchedness: this true in the trade in choice steers for years a disappointed seeker after Troubled the water-The health. Misery, helplessness and messenger or agency, for troubling hopelessness were combined in his yers may have been the inter- life. Jesus understood the man and mittent character of the springs which has malady. His first words were an fed the poel. First-Not the first one affectionate inquiry, the extending of only was healed, but as many as step- a gracious invitation with the expresped into the water at once after the son of conscious power. His quesmoving of the waters, were made tion was designed to shake off the whole, or sound. This was the belief apathy of years and to revive hope in the people held in the virtues of the the afflicted man. It was intended to draw his mind from Bethesda waters and to bring him into touch with him-5. A certain man-Neither nis name self. The question brought from the sufferer a sad tale of human helplessness on his part and human seifishshow the social position of this man, ness on the part of others. The most He was a flicted with a hodily weak, heipless one and the one farthest ness of thirty-eight years' standing, from the reach of human assistance, From v. 14 it might be interred that answered well the purpose of Jesus in his infirmity was induced by his own revealing himself as the Son of God. sins. 6. Saw him lie—We are not bold in his command was the voice of diexpressly why Jesus was at the pool of vine power, authority and mercy. He Bethesda, but it is natural to conclude brought healing when the arm of flesh that he was there for the purpose of had failed. The cure was perfect and performing the cure here described, immediate. He touched the chord There were many sick persons there, that needed to vibrate. He aroused a must continue buying her meat, or a but the record speaks of his noticing dormant faculty, whose exercise was the condition of this man only. A essential to a cure. The word of healbong time—He had been afflicted for ing was also a word of command. The country is reflected to a very lage thirty-eight years, but we are not told sick man's healing depended on his how long he had been lying by the turning from the pool to Jesus, though Wilt thou be made whole- at first his expectation had been that Would you like to be made woll? It is Jesus would help him into the waters not often that a sick person is found of the pool. The command to arise and

breast. I have no man to put Jews. They had no true sympathy creased during the first six months of ner outlet, and the prices they brought me into the pool-The curative power with suffering, neither had they any of the water lasted but a few minutes true conception of the nature of the after being "troubled." and haste was Sabbath. They were prompt to observe any violation of rabbinical dicta-There he came to understand who had tion or the letter of the scriptures, as restored him to health, and from him they defined them. The healed man learned the need of divine grace. Bewas censured and charged with obeying a Sabbath-breaker, thus making was he who had relieved him of his his physician a greater sinner than intirmity, who met him in his attempt himself. It was a serious charge, for at worship, and gave new direction to it involved the punishment of death by stoning. The healed man could not his powers. Prompted by gratitude to defend his action for his enemies were known to others in distress, and with learned in the law, while he was not. tiis only argument was that the cure made the Healer an authority above the greatest rabbi. He emphasized the miracle rather than the Sabbathtreaking, while his accusers passed unnoticed the great gift of restored health, and magnified an imagined infringement of Mosaic law. They sought designs against Jesus took made decidto weaken and undermine any influence which Jesus had exerted over the cripple whom he had healed. This miracle marked the beginning of the angry unbelief on the part of the Jewish rulers. It was the occasion for that great utterance which Jesus gave concerning his Sonship and his divine working. He put his own work side by side with the Father's, as the same in principle, the same in method, the same in purpose, the same in its majestic repose and energy. He repudiated the ordnance which rendered criminal a natural and necessary action. His vindication was based on three facts: the supreme Lawgiver ceased not from Sabbath activity; he stood toward that supreme Sabbath worker in the relation of Son; as such he was co-worker with God in all that God did. He held that the law of the Sabbath is a law of a Being who never rests from doing good. The miracle had a beneficial effect upon the persecuted man, for he went to the temple, thus indicating his desire to worship.

CANADIAN RANGE CATTLE TOP U. S. A. MARKETS

Choice Steers Knowing Not the Taste of Corn Bring \$11-A General Review for Breeders and Feeders of American 1916 Markets-by Paul D. Hammett.

states in the West.

Records for averages also went by the hourd during this year of pros- was 987 pounds, as against 1,045 in sections. perity. Fat steers averaged \$950, 1915, and 1,002 in 1914, and stood the rangers \$3.4), calves \$10.35, \$9.60, sheep \$7.85 and lambs \$10.75, while horses averaged \$181.

The breadest demand in history stock producer all through the year at highest wholesale and retail prices on record, the consumers' purchasing 15. The man ... told the Jews that it power being expanded to meet the high cost conditions. The demand from the warring nations also furn- after in only two weeks, late in April ished an enormous cutlet for Ameriand early in May, did top3 sell below the prices. Packers alike had their greatest year of profit-making, and the reports from the leading packing companies showed their earnings to he far and away above all former years, although the percentage of profit on the business turnover was held to a slim margin. Shipper demand at all the markets was a strong factor in price making, and of the total receipts at the Chicago market there were sent out 701,672 of which 255. 696 were feeders. Thus the crop for slaughter elsewhere was 445,976, an increase of approximately 64,273 over last year, when no feeders left the market Eastern states' fat cattle shipments were by no means of volume sufficient to have effect during any part of the year in restricting shipper demands and especially was

The enormous world demand for beef, North America being the only continent economically fitted to matlating beef production. Europe's depleted live stock herds since the war started have made that continent logically a large buyer of American beef, and while South America has southern countries has materially curtailed shipments. The ending of the great war is bound to bring about some price adjustment, but the disturbance of this transition period cannot seriously handicap beef growers' prosperity since domestic orders in the American and Canadian industries are sufficiently large to keep the plants running at full time for months after the war demands have ceased. And then the rehabilitation of the farms of Europe is not a matter that can be taken care of for months and years, and during that time Europe tinent. The general prosperity of the degree in the buying of beef. Despite the highest prices for the consumer during the summer months, there was no abatement in the demand.

to remain in that condition. 7. Sir- The pitiable condition of the suffering corn makes high priced beef, and this mer and fall months from all parts The sick man did not know lesus, but cripple, the prolonged duration of his was never proven more satisfactorily of the country the greater percentage he answered him respectfully, and distress, his utter helplessness and than in the year just closed. Prices from Wisconsin, northern Iowa and doubtless hope began to arise in his despondency enlisted no help from the the year, and although lower in the charges considered, than would have cleared at 14 to 15 cents. summer, when prospects for a new netted owners less money, carrying

All New.

Paisley cotton bands. made in

ed shape.

T.R.A.

1915, and 5,156 head, worth \$229,292 Europe for this cereal kept up. The point, he becomes. Rarely would in 1914. Horses to the number of 19, 1916 beef crop was made at a high country buyers take them for stock 486 and worth \$1,661,097, were taken by Canada as against \$9,092 head, with a margin on the right side of \$4.50 to \$6.50. worth \$12,143,449 in 1915. Canadian his ledger. The feed bill, which in the distillery sheds had a more prosfrom the border markets, and they er demands in former years appeared perous year than for a decade this almost mountainous finally was paid, grade of cattle making advances in did cattle, principally from the plains and many were the shippers that re- keeping with the grain fed stock. A turned to their homes with profits of new top of \$10.95 was made for this Records during the coming year 90c to \$1 on their corn for short feed-grade. A smaller crop was fed this will be measured by 1916, for in every PROFITS DESPITE HIGH FEEDS year because of the prohibition wave, branch of the food animal industry | The grand average of \$9.50 for fat | while the foot and mouth disease durnew marks were hung up. The high-steers stands against \$8.40 in 1915, ing 1915 caused many feeders to shortest prices on the Chicago market and \$8.65 in 1914. The receipt of 2 en the crops they put in the slop were established as follows: cattle, 730,176 cattle during the year in the sheds. \$12.60 for "regular" market; beeves, Chicago yards is an increase of nearly fancy stock fed with snow animals for half a million over 1915, and shows range cattle has been mentioned, the the International selling to \$13.25, the an increase in production that plain | majority of this grade of steers com-

> previous years. hogs lightest since 1912.

The troubles and losses for the feeders during the last two years were all wiped out during 1916. Prices was made upon the American live were high at the first of the year, and from March to June climbed fast, receding slightly in summer only, to come into the final months with sensational advances. The steers passei the \$10 mark in March and therecan meats, and this tended to raise \$10, June marking the first \$11 sales, \$11.50 was paid. Drought unloaded southwestern pas-

tures of tens of thousands of cattle,

and the same conditions was true in

Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota,

but expanding demands for beef, mil-

lions of pounds of which went into the freezers, provided the outlet for the great runs without seriously impairing values. Cattle which would have been fed out to maturity had corn prices remained normal, came trooping into the markets in au immature condition by thousands in fall months. The effect of this liquidation will be a severe strain upon the late winter and early spring fat beef sapplies. With the feeders it was a question of taking a profit while a profit was very plainly in sight, and thousands of cattle purchased in the fail months as feeders were fed 90c and \$1 corn for thirty or fifty days and rushed back to the market, attracted by the high prices in vogue. erially increase production, is stimu- Information which has come from all parts of the corn belt shows the feeders determined to get rid of cattle as fast as they were ready for beef. Unlike 1915, when by reason of supplies of big steers in excess of trade shipped some carcases, drought in the demands, these grades had rough sailing in comparison with the handy and yearling classes, the heavy beeves of 1916 were premium getters The production of yearlings, however, was by no means overdone, and yearlings of choice grades always sold within a fair range of the prime heavies. The high price of feed accounted for a too liberal percentage of year-

lings, and the same is true of the middleweight steers while scarcity of the big beeves of choice quality put these classes in keen favor with the slaughter, and they made strong price advantages over the yearlings. Evidence was not lacking in any that has been urged by many, both | Politing did not err in the chalement month that the conservation of calves practically and theoretically inclined, persons has been carried to an illegical conclusion. The trade of 1916 had many thousands of cheap quality in history of this country and with steers, half blood, dairy cattle black shortage of long fed steers in the mar- | and whites, and Jerseys, offsprings of ket in fall higher prices in retail than dairy stock, which had run in the tember. The average price of light fields and pastures since calfhood. Tens of thousands of these were It is an old axiom that high price! shunted into the market in late sum-

The feeders who matured cattle at

The new top and average for the premier load at the exposition make ly is not spasmodic, but an evidence ling from the Canadian, Montana, Wying \$28 a hundred, and the individual of stability in the industry. During oming and other western states. The champion selling for \$1.75 a pound; each month of the year new records quality was good, although the marhogs topped in Eeptember \$11.60 and were hung up for the respective per- keting at the first of the year showed sheep and lambs sold to \$10 25 and jods, and coming down the home soft flesh. Plentiful rains in the \$13.65 respectively. The highest price stretc hin December prices mounted spring and again in the summer made for range cattle was \$11 paid by Can- to dizzy heights never dreamed of in grass bountiful, but the failure to cure grass in seasonable time accounted The average weight of 1916 steers for the late shiping from most range

> Cows and heifers followed the upward turn of beef steers to new records. Record prices for hides was another factor in pushing the prices upward since the hide of a cow or heifer brought a price which tended greatly to reduce the cost of carcass. Well-bred heifers and cows were retained on the corn belt farms to a very geat extent fo breeding purposes, the incentive to grow beef being accountated by the high prices Blue Star granulated ed a large proportion of the year's supplies of the female stock, and with the small receipts of female stock from the rangers this only tended to enhance the value of fat coars and bags.
> heifers. The year's average for the 2 and 15-lb. cartons. 30 cents over granufemale stock was \$6.75, an advance of 65 cents over 1915 and comparing with \$6.55 in 1914. The fancy yearling heifers had broad and urgent demand and the Christmas yearlings cashed in load lots at \$10 to \$10.50.

First purchasers of feeding cattle

· - CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

HIMALAYAN BEARS

ing healed. Jesus bade him be holy. It Are Trapped by Means of Their Obstinate Lage.

"Most wild animals are stupid as well Jesas, with a desire to make him as given, but for sheer brainless and canac, and a rest of a position," writes the hope of bringing the Jews to recog- | Prince Sarata Gaesa in his book, "The was his benefactor and Redeemer, ways push it aside, if he can, even

Was his beliefed and their though it would be easier to go round the Jewish rulers increased and their designs against Jesus took made deciding the stood as a living witness though it would be easier to go round the obstacle.

The why natives of India have observed that that in his character and designs against Jesus took made deciding it have contribed a trap to catch the stood as a living witness though it would be easier to go round the obstacle. him. They select a tree with a suitable horizontal bough. At a point on the bough about ten or twelve feet from the fork they fasten a bait fikely to attract the bear-honey, for example, or goat's flesh. Then from another bough above that one they suspend a heavy France, and useful for trimming col- tached to be upper bough that the stone lars, or making borders, ravers and so hangs between the bait and the tork of

The near scents the bait from a dis-

During the first ten months of 1916 Canada took 4,592 head of cattle, valued at \$178,898 from the U. S. as against 249 head, worth \$11,921, in 1915, and 5,156 head, worth \$229,792.

VEAL THE DAIRY CALVES.

breeding and feeding calves for maturity as yearling beef bullocks is increasing at a fast pace with the growth of silage feeding. And this was a strong factor in reducing beef bred calves in the market bred calves in the market,

from Indiana Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were on the markets in great numbers. An average price of \$7.20 was made for the year, and this stood against \$7.35 in Springers Sheep, ewes 1914 and \$7.05 in 1913 and \$5.70 in Bucks and culls 1912. The high point was \$9, paid in Lambs ... fed and watered ... May, June and December. Fewer Calves range feeders were marketed than in recent years, good range grass being responsible for this and likewise the inclination of rangemen to hold back yearlings and thin two-year-olds for maturity. Many corn belt feeders went direct to the ranges to satisfy their wants for the range feeders. HOGS SHARE THE PROFITS. Despite a run larger than ever was known in the history of the hog trade.

growers were well paid for the crop. Packers were the life of the markets most months, and as a general rule prices were higher than anyone predictde. The general average for all grades, pigs excluded, figure i \$9.60, standing \$2.50 higher than 1915 even showing 70 cents gain over 1910, the eighest priced year sines the early The prices paid showed the men responsible for this great cutof conditions. Prices were the lowest in the first month of the year. and then showed a gradual rise to May, when after a short reaction another climb to records was started. The \$11.60 top, which was made in Sep-1915. The average of the butchers \$9.60, an increase of \$2.4), and heavies averaged \$9.65, an increase of \$2.65. Fresh pork loins were obtainable in January at 11 1-2 to 12 cents, but in September they sold up to 23 cents. and during December they usually

right and left and sends the stone hurt-ling forward in a still wider carve. Then after a few seconds the stone comes back the jaw.
"The bear is roused to white hot fury. Sie. He thinks an enemy is hiding behind the store-as an enemy mucht do in the jungle-and he is determined to reach

that enemy.

That enemy.

That same the bear never went to school and larged the law of gravity!

Except blue, he hat the stone is rethe hope of bringing the Jews to recognize him in his true character, the enlightened and restored man left the temple to declare openly that Jesus temple temple temple temple to declare openly that Jesus temple temple to declare openly that Jesus temple tem

over him. m. that is how many menageries and zoos get their Himalayan bear. CHINA'S COURSE

In Break With Germany, Caused by Young China.

Pekin Cable.—Prseident Wilson's In the little land so forth.

New spring hats entirely of narrow ribbons, and faced with straw of the same color. One in rose hue was charming.

New English cotton voiles in pleasing dark colorings, with all-over designs, will make attractive little dresses.

Smart new stockinette suits in plain colors—one with belt and collar of shepherd's check cloth.

Quite new is a perfume idea—the perfume is a solid cake, which may be slipped into one's bag. There is violet, illy or lavender, and the price is nominal.

In tree. The bear scents the bait from a distance, comes to the tree, sees the food on the bough and climbs up the trunk of the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the bostacle in the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the bostacle in the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the bostacle in the bough he bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walk along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walk along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he depture was all to get at the bait. But suddenly ne notices the obstacle in the bough he walk along it to get at the bait. But suddenly ne network and hits the bear on the paw. The stone swings away again; then it returns with greater force and hits the bear on the chest.

With a snarl own coloring, the future tree tree tree to refrain from action for fear of german retribution in the future. The stone swings away in the future. The stone s



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS MARKET.

Dairy Produce agiry ... \$0 42 20 45

Butter, choice dans 055	0 60
	0 30
Cheese It 000	0 35
Do fancy. ID	
	0 33
	0 :4
	0 20
	0 20
Ducklings, Hb.	0 24
Live Poultry- 018	0 20
	0 21
Chickens, lb 0 18	
Fruits- 3 50	4 50
Apples, Baldwins, bb 3 50	7
	5
Do., Greenings, bbl 3 00 20	0 60
	0 75
Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 50	4 .0
170-mate 11 49	1 75
Tracks not har	1 75
	0 39
	0 25
	0 39
	e 15
	0 25
Horseradish, 19	0 30
Leeks, bunch 025 Lettuce doz. bchs. small 025	9 50
	0 10
	1 60
Do. Get bkt	
Parsnips, per bag	2 00
	3 96
Potatoes, hag	
	9 94
t Carrows hunch	0.04
	0.00
	0 25
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
MERTS (12 00	\$14 90
Ecef. forequarters, cwt \$13.00	18 60
	17 00
Corongos chelce 13 00	13 8
	11 00
Tool common ewt	13 5
1 ind inequility	27 00
Do., prime 18 59	17 00
Hogyy hors	20 0
Shop hers 19 09	29 18
	12 %
Mutton, heavy 10 00	17 0
Do., light 15 00	0 2
Do., light 15 00 Lerabs, String, lb 0 21	0 :
SUGAR MARKET.	
	11

refined susar, Toronto delivery, in effect after January 29:
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. \$7.28
St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. 7.28
170 lbs. 7.28 100 lbs. 7.28 10-1b. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags hags, 10 cents over granulate

Local wholesate quatations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in ef-

lated 100-15. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS Toronto, Feb. 14.-The better class of cattle neid steady at the Union stock Yards to-day but medium grades were lower. Trading was slow. Small stuff Butcher cows, choice do. do. medium... do. light Milkers, choice, each.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 15,000. Market firm.

Western steers Stockers and feeders Hogs, receipts 46.000. 11 60 12 65 12 69 Light Mixed 12 00 9 59 12 29

Bulk of sales Sheep, receipts 15,600. Market strong. 16 es 12 35 Wethers Lambs, native BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.T., Despatch-Cattle East Bullian, N.1., Despatch—cattle receipts 350; steady; \$5 to \$15. Veals, receipts 6,400; lower; heavy \$22.55 to \$13; mixed \$12.95 to \$12, yorkers \$12.55 to \$12.95; light yorkers \$14.50 to \$12.54; pigs \$11 to \$11.50; roughs \$12 to \$12.15; stags \$9.50 to \$10.50. stags \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1.000; active; lambs, \$12 to \$15.40; wearlings \$11 to \$16.50; wethers \$12 to \$12.50; owes \$6 to \$11.50; mixed sheep \$11.50 to \$11.75.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour, winter patents-47s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-41, 15a to £5, 153. liams, short cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—1233. Bacon, Cumberland cut, to to 3, lbs.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—125s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 158 Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 4 lbs short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-119s Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—1038. Lard, prime western, in therees—1238. American, refined in boxes-121s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new

Colored-1529. Australian in London—55s, 1 1-2d. Turpentine, spirits—54s, 6d. Resin. common-263. Petroleum, refined—is, 2 1-2d. Linseed Oil-54s, 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spei

Optimists.

"With good my legs are parent," said Reed; "I'm good I'm not

'My nose hurts so," Said Willie Kant, I'm glad I'm not An elephant." -ilouston Post.

Said Abner Huss. Tim glad I'm not
An octopus."
-Birmingham Age-Herald.

"My stomach aches,"
Said Willie Hamel;
"I'm glad I'm not An Arab's camel."

A WINTER PUDDING.

Though the Name of It is Fig Pudding.

Here are the articles required for a fig pudding: One cup of suet.

One pound of figs. Three eggs. Two cupfuls of bread crumbs. One cupful of sugar.

Two cupfuls of milk. Wash, pick over the figs and chop. Chor the suct. Beat the eggs light without separating. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, turn into a well-greased mould, cover and boil three hours. Serve hot.

smile. You sho dear," and been mention the at ladyshi saud in the the butler o ligad groot orders, and Lady Blyte "If you v my dear, 7 you if you The order went for cuttying 1: out in an i richness or

Signa Will

In the

refused.

Though t

table was I

plate, and

planned an

behind each

maiestic bu

clemnity a

ence or t

sation-

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