LESSON II January\_14, 1917 John the Baptist and Jesus. - John I;

19-24 COMMENTARY.-I. John the Baptist's testimony concerning himself (vs. 19-28). 19. The record—The wit-Bess or testimony. John-He is called John the Baptist because of his mission as the forerunner of Jesus. As important part of his work was to preach repentance and to baptize. His title, the Baptist, distinguishes him from the apostle John. He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, and a relative of Jesus (Luke 1: 35. 36). Sent priests and Levites from Jerusa-The report of the preaching of John the Baptist had become widespreed, and when it reached Jerusalem, the Jews, who constituted the relizious authority in Palestine, were aroused and curious to know whether the Messiah had come. Priests, who performed the religious rites about the temple, and Levites, whose duties there were secular, were sent out to make inquiry of John the Baptist and report the findings of the Jewish lead-Who art thou-The records do not show whether this delegation was hostile to Jesus or was seeking honestly for the truth. The preaching of John the Baptist was in severe denuncistion of the sins of the leaders of the Jews, and it is not unlikely that those who asked him,"Who art thou?" were prepared to bring him to account before the Sanhedrin if they could make out a case against him. His answer, however, gave them no basis for an accusation. 20-22. He told them frankly and positively that he was not the Messiah. He had no disposition to pass himself off for what he was not in reality. Pursuing their investigation further they asked him if he was Elijah or "that prophet" he answered in the negative. Having secertained nothing from their been struck with his rugged, manly ments and feeding upon the simple food that the desert afforded. He was bold from a consciousness that he God had called him.

tion was clear, and he had the necessary faith and courage to do the work definite answer to his questioners. He called himself the "voice" because he was bearing a divinely-inspired mes. of God? same to the world. He was fulfilling the prophecy uttered hundreds of years before (Isa. 40: 3-5). Make straight the way of the Lord-John the Baptist was the forerunner, or herald, of the coming Christ. He was six months older than Jesus, and com-▼ icked.

\* Why baptizest thou then-Bap-

John was baptizing Jews as if they ministry was such as to deserve and John the Baptist had declared that he of the majesty of the coming King, blends the rainbow, blanches the foam, should be set in the spring instead of was meither the Christ nod a prophet, that it was natural to suspect that he makes the sea to reflect this glory. He the fall, not covering the crown too these who were sent to question him might be the King himself. His work moulds the stars, forms their curves, deeply, and spreading the roots in a wondered upon what authority he was and its results would naturally come administering this rite. "As he had formally before the Sauhedrin. Their to Him and He to me? May I study, in the bottom of a shallow furrow, fillonging to the forerunner of Christ, John they recognized a natural leader, clareth unto men his thought." On drought better, and the cane are not did it; but they were blind, and manifested, as all sinners do, a remarkable slewness in understanding the plaint turned anxiously toward every person every smile is fresh, full of beauty tivation, the varieties, the natural haptize with water-The Baptist does not enswer the question of the Pharisees directly. He had given them an answer to their inquiry by declaring that he was the forerunner of Christ; but he tells them that baptism with water was a symbol of the true baptism that was later to be administered (Matt. 3, 11 .-There standeth one among you-Jesus Himself was somewhere in the maily that had gathered to hear wilderness preacher, but He did not manifest Himself until the next day. He was undistinguished in the of Jesus. Is preferred before me -Although John was the greatest prophet the Messiahship, but he declared disto this time, yet he took no honor to himself. His was a great ministry, but he realized his littleness comparwith him whose herald he was. Whose shoe's lachet I am not worthy to unloose - This is a most striking arison. It was the duty of the from his master's feet; but John the his mature that he was not worthy Bethabara The exact location of pface is not known. This much is for Jordan, somewhere between tender and mellow as he uttered the Sea of Gaiflee and the Dead Sea. as probably within ten or twelve etter sea.

on of Jews from Jerusalem visited John the Buptist, seeth Jesus glory with the vell of His flesh coming unto him—John knew who He could not be known from Jesus was, for his baptism had already. taken place. behold the Lamb of God the Messiah as a lamb brought to the slaughter They knew of the Passover feast, at which a lamb was slain and eaten commemorating the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, and they were familiar with the daily sacrifices at the temple. which taketh away the sin of the world-Provision is thus made for the removal of sin from the heart and life of every believer in Jesus. These words of John the Baptist are a declaration of the fact and efficacy of the atomoment that was to be made. The stonement makes possible the destruction of sin (1 John 3:8). 30. this is he-This was the Christ of whom John bad spoken the day before. he was before me-John the Baptist had lived only about thirty years, but Jesus had always existed. 31. I knew nim not-Although John was related to Jegus. he may not have been personally acquainted with him. Whether he was or not, it is certain that he did not know him in his exalted nature, office and mission until his appearing at Jordan for baptism should be made manifest—The twofold mission of John the Baptist was to preach repentance. and to point out the Messiah. to Israel -To the Jews.

III. His testimony concerning the descent of the Spirit (vs. 32-34). 32. bore record-Was a witness. I saw the Spirit descending-This took place at the baptism of Jesus some time before this (Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1: 9-11; Luke 3:21, 22). 33. the same unto me

-There was no uncertainty in John's testimony. He knew that God had sent him to baptize with water, and he knew that he was divinely instructed how to recognize Jesus when he came. who was forctold in Deut. 18:15, and baptizeth with the Holy Ghost-John's baptism was outward; the baptism of the Holy Spirit is inward, and is purquestioning thus far, they asked him lifying in its effect. It gives victory plainly who he was. They must have over sin, and imparts spiritual power. 34. this is the Son of God-At Christ's and fearless bearing. He was a child baptism this declaration was made of the wilderness, clad in coarse gar- from heaven (Matt. 3:17). John here bears testimony to this great fact. Questions.—By whom and for what

purpose were priests and Levites sent was fulfilling the mission to which to John the Baptist? What answers did John give to the questions? What was | ye have need of these things. 23. I am the toice.... in the wil- the two-fold mission of John the Banderness-John the Baptist was not in tist? What was John's estimate of doubt as to his mission. His convic- himself in comparison with Jesus? Give reasons why Jesus is called the Lamb of Cod. How did John recognize assigned him and to give a clear and the Christ? What is it to be baptized with the Holy Ghost? What great wit- is the root of all evil; which while the canes are covered lightly with ness was given that Jesus was the Son

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Witness-bearing.

I. Concerning John's office and work II. Concerning Christ and his power. word, and it becometh unfruitful. I. Concerning John's office and work. Witness-bearing is a fundamental idea menced his mission of preaching and in Christianity. It marks a distinct baptizing six months before Jesus place for human instrumentality in began his public ininistry. In ancient the promotion of Christ's kingdom. times it was the custom to prepare the The claim by John the Baptist was in advance of the approach of a very remarkable. He affirmed himself king or other high official. Mountains to be the fulfilment of prophecy. To were graded down and valleys were him was given to atter by human lips, his station, every rope in its place. stratified over winter and sown in accommodate and please the approach. was therefore a divinely-appointed ing dignitary. John was preaching herald. His only ambition was to fusion; if you see a ship acting after a season's growth. Only strong. stered cut straight across many of his own mission in life. He did not the practices of the Jewish leaders, aspire to a place for which God had and uncovered their hypocrisy. Esafas not designed him. He felt that the The Greek form of the Hebrew work he had to perform entirely con-Freigh. 24. Pharisees—The Pharisees cealed the importance of his own perwere the most powerful sect of the sonality. He lost himself in his office Jews. They arose originally as a and in his message. He knew who he reform movement in the nation, and was as well as who he was not. It were known as separatists. They were was not for him to be thinking of exthedox, holding tenaciously to the himself and what he might possibly often buried in a large grave, and the October or early November. the techings of Moses. However, they be, but of his work, to fulfil his mishad become corrupt and were no sion, to bear his testimony. He was true to their name. They were willing to say something about himalmost the embodiment of pride and self only that he might introduce the arrogancy. They were professedly great subject of his mission, the comreligious, but at heart they were ing Messiah. He could not have given a better account of himself. He was a herald with a divine message, and he tism was practised among the Jews in land a voice to publish it. His posithe case of preselytes who were re- tion was unique. He had strong indiedved into the pale of Judaism, but viduality and transparent honesty. His Were not already people of God. Since demand inquiry. He partook as much fessional dealing with the matter. In as friend with friend? Yes. 'He dea man who met the tradicional con- Loard ship there are novel scenes so easily blown over by the wind. ception of what the Messiah was to every day. Every day is fresh and be. From varying motives the Jews new; so in the presence of the Master plants depends on the system of culamong the people. The query put to full, He makes no discoveries, is never tion. In general, the plants should John by the leaders of the Jewish surprised, never at a loss. The hour, not be crowded. Red ramberries may church at Jerusalem was natural and and the man, and the place, and the be set closer than black raspherries. proper. It gave evidence of the in- wind and weather are set with won- and blackberries should be set the far terest which John's mission was excit- acriul precision. ing in the land. It gave him an The gospel ship is not a stranger from 3 by 6 feet to 1 by 8 feet, dependopportunity of both declaring himself to ports of call. What strange ship ing on conditions, and of witnesping to his Master. His is this in the bay? The royal stand- SUBSEQUENT PATCH TREATMENT first duty was to give an unequivocal and thes at the main, the dove of peace cording to the letter of the law, they

were justified in making. II. Concerning Chrest and His power. John refused the honor the Jews crowl. 27. Coming after me- John's were ready to give him. His honor All who wish to sail to glory, consisted in the proclamation of his Master's glory. He not only declared tinctly who was the Christ. He stood as h great, powerful, popular man. swaying a nation, and yet at the very crisis of victory he obliterated himself in favor of another. He exemplifled the grandeur of self-mastery. He possessed the best qualifications for west servant to remove the sandals a witness to Christ, humility and courage. In the voice of John could be heard the need of the world and the will of God. Its first notes were stern perform even this lowest service. and terrible as he came in contact with hypocrisy, infidelity and the vices of the age. Toward the closing that it was on the east bank of his ministry his voice grew more words the climax of his ministry. "Behold the Lamb of God." John from where the river flows into pointed to Jesus as a person standing among them whom they knew not.

an's nature Christ men without divine revelation and evidences from God. John referred to -John did not introduce Jesus as a divine inspiration as the source of his king to rule Israel in splendor, but as knowledge. John's sermon was effeca sacrifice to die for the sins of the tual for soul winning. He was sumworld. To the Jewish mind, the idea moning men in God's name to a high-of a lamb was familiar. They knew er life of rightconsuces and fatts. er life of righteousness and faith. He the prophecy of Isaiah, which shows bade men get ready for Christ's coming and for the work of grace which He was to accomplish. To behold the Lamb of God, embraced the transference of the trust and effections of the whole heart to the object on which it looked, a look which drew after it the entire desire of the soul. The herald and forerunner of Christ perfectly comprehended his own relation to his Master and felt it a dignity to occupy a position of inferiority in respect to Him. Christ was to be offered as the world's sacrifice that all might be saved .- T.R.A.

THE SHADOWS. In the shadows, Deep and darkening. God's eye watcheth

O'er his own; Through the shadows, To us hearkening. God's voice speaketh From his throne:

Speaketh, saying, 'I will never Leave my loved ones Alone."

Trust in Him, when Storm-clouds lower. When the noonday

Sun is bright: Hear Him Saying. "I am leading,

Ever leading

To the light."

## YOUR FATHER KNOWETH.

Consider the ravens, for they neither sow nor reap. Consider the lilles, how they grow; they toil not, they spin not. Seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shell drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind. Your Father knoweth that

Having food and raiment let us be rich fall into temptation and a snare, the original hills. Black raspberries and into many foolish and burtful are increased by rooting the tips of lusts, which drown men in destruction the nearly mature canes in late Augand perdition. For the love of money lust or early Septembre. The ends of some covet after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves of f.brous roots will be formed with a through with many sorrows.

The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in, choke the

## THE GOSPEL SHIP.

compactly built; economy of space has do not make such good plants as those been wonderfully studied out. The started from cuttings of the blackcaptain and crew are close together. The quarter deck join the main deck.

or dead. On board snip there must bounded by factory walls or even mountains; the whole expanse of insects and diseases. heaven is theirs. They sail on a wide Blackberries and red raspberries sea, they look till they touch heaven. may be set either in the fall or in quiem. How small is the tion of the a back furrow along each row of the seaman. On board saip we learn tection against winter injury. The self-surrender, self-command, self- earth should be removed from the discipline. The eye of the sailor is hills os soon as the ground is in worktrained to long-distance exercise. Appling order in early spring. Such plants. Thy these things to the gospel ship, as a rule, begin growth earlier—than and what have we? We have the com- those set in the spring. They should mander near. He wants no sleep: He be set as deep, or slightly deeper. is never weary. His smile is life His than they where in the original beds. kiss is in the light, His gladness in the Black raspberry plants, and the wind. His voice is in the storm. He purple kind roots from the cane tips. and power. The reason is He is ever richness of the ground and the loca-

answer to their inquiry, which, ac- is blazoned on the burgee at the fore. What salutation is that I hear? What invitation? What we come? O joy! The gospel ship has long been sailing, Bound for Canaan's peaceful shore:

> Come and weicome, rich and poor. H. T. Miller.

# His Own Dog.

Wilkinson was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him in the street.

"That man Potter," he burst out "has more cheek than anybody I ever "Why, what has he done?", asked

the neighbor. "He came over to my house last night and borrowed a gun to kill a dog that kept him awake at night."

"Well, what of that?" "What of that?" shouted Wilkinson. "It was my dog."-New York Times.

Flowers are sent to do God's work in unrevealed paths and to diffuse in-He introduction of Christ (vs. 29 though they professed to be waiting fluence by channels that we hardly ex-

BERRY PATCH IN FALL AND WINTER,

In regard to adaptation to soils. blackberries and raspberries are nearly os cosmopolitan as strawberries. But the best results with daspberries are obtained in deep, moderately sandy loams, or clay loams containing an abundance of humus; blackberries are often at their best when the soil is slightly heavier. The soil should not be too wet, as this condition is ant to increase the amount of winter injury.

There is no particular brand of fer-

tilizer best adapted to either raspberries or blackberries, under all conditions. The kind of plant food needed must be governed by the kind already in the soil, and also on the physical condition of the soil. In some soils there is a lack of nitrogen; in others a lack of potash, or phosphoric acid; and in many there is a deficiency in humus, which not only supplies plant food, but is a great help in holding moisture. For supplying humus, stable manure and cover crobs are available. In making applications of nitrogenous fertilizers care must be used. or the resulting growth will not mature, and cause severe winter inhumus, it would appear desirable in some cases to avoid the use of stable manure, and use instead commercial fertilizers. Where needed, wood asnes. muriate of potash. acid phosphate. etc., are valuable. The best way to ascertain what is needed, and the amount, is to leave check rows for comparison

### PREPARATION OF LAND.

Unlike strawberries, raspberries and blackberries occupy the soil for a number of years. It is therefore important that the preparation be very thorough. Where the land is too wet. it should be underdrained. If for one or two years preceding hoed crops have been used, there will be lewer weeds to fight. The land should be well plowed and thoroughly fitted to receive the plants.

Plant mainly only those kinds that appear to succeed in the immediate incality, testing newer cnes in a small way. The varieties best suited for one set of conditions may be failures eisewhere.

Red raspberries are usually propagated by transplanting the numerous therewith content. They that will be suckers which come up freely around earth, and by late fall a large mass of well developed crown. Varieties of purple raspberries are hybrids, produced by crossing red and black raspberrice, and some of them may be propagated either by using suckers or by rooting the tips of the canes Blackberries do not sucker as freely as the redraspherries. These suckers have A ship is a wonderful thing; she is but few fibrous roots, and as a rule

berry roots. The roots may be dug in the fall. On board ship is control; vigilance nursery rows in the spring, and most is there; there is no drift, no con-excellent plants are usually secured strangely, you say the craw are drunk | healthy plants should be selected, and it is frequently an advantage to selbe obedience, prompt, efficient, intel- cct these from a young plantation raligent. On board simp the men look ther than from an old bed of plants. isto a large neaven; they are not which may have deteriorated in vigor and may be infested with various

stormy petrel sings the solitary re- rows should be plowed up, too, making landsman; how large is the God of plants, which will afford a great proling in as the plants develop. Under

The distance apart of rows and of

The ground should be kept well cultivated and the plants noed as occasion requires. In young plantations, if the plants have been set properly, cultivation may be given both ways, thus reducing the expense of keeping down the weeds. The cultivation should be shallow, as the roots lie near the surface. On heavy clay soils it may sometimes be desirable in some seasons to with the cultivator till fruiting time. Illustration is a set in white broad-During the picking of the fruit there cloth, black silk stitching and satin is little opportunity to cultivate, but buttons serving as trimming. the ground should be thoroughly stirred as soon as the harvest is over. If desirable a cover crop may be sown in late August or early September.

During the first two years it is not always necessary to give the land solely to the berry plants. Potatoes, cabbages, strawberries, etc., are often grown with advantage between the tows so that a considerable income from this source may be obtained before the berry plants fully occupy the

ground. Summer pruning is not generally practiced with red raspberries, but tones of injured innocence. "The little may often be done with advantage to girl who has always been at the foot black raspberries and blackberries. It has left school."—Exchange.

or tips of the new sh at a height that may vary from 18 inches to 24 or even 30, the blackberries usually being pinched somewhat lower than the black raspberries. The result of this pruning is the forms tion of rather low, stocky plants, with numerous lateral branches which will not require a trellis. As the young plants do not all develop at the same time it is necessary to go over the

pinch the growth at the proper height. The canes growing one summer, bear fruit the next season and then die, while new canes develop each year for the succeeding year's crop. Frequently the canes which have fruited are allowed to remain until the following spring before removal, but better results are usually secured by cutting them out and burning as soon as the berry crop is harvested. By this method the insects and fungus diseases frequently infesting these canes may be destroyed and the young canes have more room to develop. Each spring the plants should be gone over. cutting off the weak ends of the canes and thinning out some of the smaller ones where the growth is too dense. From three to five canes per hill are usually preferable to a larger number.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Brood sows as often suffer from over-feeding as from under-feeding. An abundance of fat is the worst enemy of the litter. Sows that are to raise pigs should be taken away from the rest of the hogs and be fed a dif ferent ration. These excellent rations are: (1). One part high-grade tankage, 12 parts corn; (2). skim-milk or buttermilk and corn; using three parts of the milk to one part corn. (3). wheat and shorts. Whichever one of these rations is used, a rack containing alfalfa should be so placed that the sows have free access to hav at all times. In addition, the sow should be supplied with minerals. It is a good plan to dump the wood and coal ashes in the lot where the sows run. A mixture composed of a basket of charcoal or fine coal, 5 pounds of salt, 5 pounds of air-slaked lime, and 2 pounds of sulphur will give good returns, ff kept easily available.

Some dairies of 20 cows will often produce as much milk as others of 40 cows. There is something wrong with the 40 cow dairy.

### ARMY SUPERSTITIONS.

#### Tommy Atkins Has Many, and Sticks to Them.

Of all the superstitions in the British army-and they are many-the most popular has to do with the jar that contains the ration of rum, German bullets, the men have it, swerve instinctively towards the nearest rum jar. A few stray shots have helped to strengthen the superstition, and the conviction holds firm that the man who carries the rum jar runs a double risk of being hit.

Mascots and talismans hold an important place in the soldier's life! One man used to carry in his pack a rosary that he had picked up in one of the streets of Ypres. One day his leg was fractured in two places by a large piece of a trench mortar bomb. but in spite of his suffering he refused to be taken down to the dressing station until his resary had been produced. "If I don't take it with me," he said, "I'd get hit again on the way down." Nearly every man at the front has a mascot of some sort—a rosary, a black cat, a German button, a lucky elephant, or a weird sign-which is supposed to keen him safe.

Their superstitions, too, are many in number. One man is convinced that he will be killed on a Friday; another man would rather waste a dry-and therefore valuable-match than light three cigarettes: another will think himself lucky if he can see a cow as he marches up to the trenches: a fourth will face any danger, volunteer for any patrol, go through the worst attack without a qualm, simply because he has "got a feeling that he will come through it all unhurt." And he generally does.



Separate collar and culf sets are plow early in the spring, following extensively used at the present time.

# Not Her Fault.

Doris was rather backward in her studies. One day when he father was inquiring into her standing at school of an instrument. she admitted that she was lowest in her class.

"Why, Doris, I'm ashamed of scu!" her mother exclaimed. "Why don't you study harder and try to get away from the foot of the class?" "It isn't my fault," Doris replied in

WHOLESALE MEATS plantation several times in order to 

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Candian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after December 29:— St. Lawrence granulated... 100 H
St. Lawrence Beaver ... 160 H
Lantic granulated ... 100 H
Slue Star granulated ... 106 H
Recpath's granulated ... 106 H Recpath's granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 kg
Royal Acadla granulated ... 100 lbs. 7 kg
No. 1 yellow, all refiners ... 100 lbs. 7 kg
Dark yellow ... 100 lbs. 6 86
10-lb. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags 10 cents over granulated bags.
2 and 15-lb. cartons, 30 cents over granulated bags.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Futures:— Prev. Open. High. Low. Close. close May . . . 1 84 1 85½ 1 81 1 84 1 79½ 1 July . . 1 80½ 1 89½ 1 79½ 1 79% Wheat-May . . . 0 59½ 0 59% 0 59½ 0 59% 0 58% May . . 2 69 2 70% 2 69 2 70% 2 68% LIVE STOCK Export cattle, choice . 9 00 8 90

Butcher cattle, choice.. 8 30 Do. do. medium .. . 7 00 8 00 Do. do: common .. . 6 25 Butcher cows, choice .. 7 25 7 60 Do. do. medium .. . 5 50 6 50 Do. do. canners .. .. 4 10 Do. bulls .. .. .. 5 00 7 90 Feeding steers .. .. .. 6 75 Stockers, choice ..... 5 50 6 00 Do. light ...... 4 50 Milkers, choice, each .. 60 00 Springers...... 60 00 Sheep, ewes .. .. .. 9 00 9 75 Bucks and culls ..... 3 00 8 25 13 75 Calves ..... 5 00 4 12 50

## OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis, Jan. 2.-Wheat-May, \$1.85 Minnearolls, Jan. 2.—Wheat—May, \$1.85 1-2 to \$1.86 3-8; July, \$1.77%. Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.88 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.85 3-3 to \$1.87 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$9 3-4c to 90 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 1-2c to 52c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$9.40. Other grades unchanged. Bran—\$26 to \$26.50. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Jan. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.86\*5-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.85 5-8; No. 5 Northern, \$1.79 5-8 to \$1.89 5-8; May, \$1.55 5-8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts 21,000. Western steers
Stockers and feeders .... Cows and heifers ... ... Calves ...
Hogs, receipts 47,000.
Market slow, 5 to i0c lower.
Light leavy ... ... .... ... Bulk of sales Sheep, receipts 16,000.

Market strong.

Vethers Lambs native .....

East Buffalo, Jan. t.-Cattle, receipts 250: steady. Veals, receipts 50: active. \$4.50 to \$15.25: Veals, receipts 59; active, \$4.50 to \$15.25; hogs, receipts 4,060; steady; heavy \$10.85; to \$10.85; yorkers \$10.75 to \$10.90; light yorkers \$9.75 to \$10.25; pigs \$9.50 to \$5.75; roughs \$9.20 to \$9.60; stags \$7.50 to \$5.75; sleep and lambs, receipts 1.900; active; lambs \$8.50 to \$12.15; yearlings \$7 to \$12; wethers \$9.5 0to \$10.09; ewes, \$4.50 to \$3.00; mixed sheep \$9.25 to \$9.50.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. No. 1 Manitoba, old, 18s 1d. No. 2 Manitiba, old, 17s 101/2d.

No. 3 Manitoba, old, 17s 8d. New, 17s 1d. No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 17s Sd. No. 2 hard winter, 17s 4d.

Corn, spot, firm; American mixed. new, 14s 1d. Flour, winter patents, 47s. Hops, in London (Pacific coast), £4 15s to £5 15s.

mams, short, cut, 14 to 16 pounds. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 20 pounds, 88s

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 1073. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 99s. Long clear middles, heavy, 05 to 40

pounds, 98s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 pounds, Lard, prime western, in tierces, new, 92s; old, 93s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new.

130s; colored, 132s. Tallow, Australian, in London, 548 Turpentine spirits, 54s. Rosin, common, 23s 2d.

Petroleum, refined, 1s 1%d. Linseed oil, 543 6d. Cotton seed oil, huli refined, spot.

Odd and Interesting Facts. An Englishman has larented a device to enable aviators in flight to pick up messages from the ground by dropping a graphel at the end of a A submarine tender built for the

Brazilian navy can admit an underwater boat into its hall and carry it or subject it to extreme water pressure to test it. So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it

will detect the presence of one part of bicromate of potocia in 200,000,000 parts of water. A newspaper in a Prazilian town. 2,000 miles from the mouth of the

Amazon gets all its telegraphic news by wireless.

# His Part.

Nearly every member of a Tulsa man's family performs on some kind An old Iowa neighbor, who was visiting at his home, remarked that it

must be a source of gerat pleasure to him. The father made no reply. "Really," continued the lowa man, "it is remarkable. Your youngest son is a cornetist, both your daughters are pianists and your wife is a violinist. Now, what are you?" "I replied the old man. "I am a

pessimist!"-Life.

"My exertions were says, "and not worth But I am sorry tha should have suffered "My wife has call them!—is much tter red r, apologetically." Much better," says am afraid I was rati

morning. But"-with

smile-"you must mak

Hector Warren look

ily, and a faint smile

an invalid, Mr. Warre He inclines his hea to the table for his cu "Sugar?" says Sign: ing her eys.
"Please," he says. It is only a word, bu is the tone to that w

moment ago! "Thank you. I hope are none the worse fo adventure?" "I!" says Signa. would come better from stmiles up at him.

"Beyond a rather b than usual, which enal oughly enjoy Mrs. T ton chops as I never a ton chops before, I i fects, and shall not. be candid," he says, the wall in the casy Signa knows so well ! was only to offer my a gain Mr. and Mrs. Poo ness, that I came here he smiles--"I came ac little information.'

"Information?" He nods, and takes a pocket; it is inclosed small square envelope and has an immonse o "I found this on my

reached home. It is dinner from Lady Ro Signa smiles. "That is very nice,"

'On what point I wa Well, I wanted to kno Podswell and"-he he second-"you were go Signa colors and by from the lace on her "I'm sorry I cannot she says, laughing so know," and she lock aunt.

He is silent for a m says, with a smile of der whether she wont shocked-if I asked her "You can but make and hide the subtle pla anxiety to know whet gives her.

"I think I will." h actually goes up to note in his hand. "I was just tellin he says, in his qui c Rookwell has been send bie an invitati mentions that she ha tor, you and Miss you think of going, Aunt Podsweif look ertly. There is all about this man that makes her enfourtass just as it does the rec "I-yes, we have he

but I haven't spoken yet; my nerves -1 don "I-ahem!-I told whom I met this eftern ed you would be well na, of course, will be ro.' says the rector. Mr. Warren? "Certainly - yes." there had nev r been

"It is very kind of remember a strang "I-er-should de tion other than Lad a neighbor of our Ridgeley, is dead. calls it quite a mm quiet: and - with "I am sure noor Mr. express his thought

should go." Which is some Brown should carwent or stared ava "He was the vicar goes on Uncle Pods hands meckly. "And Delamere were in F ahem! -- parich is p most a part of it; it if it should become present address, I th feel it my duty my put the case to him. A curious smile Warten's eves for

"You might write agents, you know," The rector eighs thought occurs to 1 tor Warren muct be with his lordship to si ideas to his lordship And he raises his e with an anxious look living of Ridgeley ver

incines his head si

very badly. "If I were to tell you or Rome-by the way, very likely to be at R he?-or Switzerland, y not find him." "That is very true,"

tor. "I'm sorry you ca