of varied and stirring I

visions, and their nature perd her that they came from HeaShe was to leave her peasant
and go to the King and save
se. Firm in her faith that what
aw and heard in her trances was
she went to find the King at
on, and there that faith was comcated to the greatest nobles and
are in the land.

rest of her story is the story of her converts wavered in the faith of from her; how sometimes they er have her way, and then she at her have her way, and then she was always victorious; and sometimes hey overruled her, and then she was liwaye faced with failure. She cerainly either had a gift of prophecy of the faith which moves mountains. Fleans was starving, closely investigation of the English. Joan suggested ending in provisions by boat. She contrary wind blowing; the notion was absurd. "But the wind will change!" said Joan, amazed at these arguments. Change it did, and the h-needed provisions were safely

A figure in shining arm on a tower facing the fort of Tour-nelles (whose site is marked to-day close to the bridge-head on the left bank of the Loire), and summon Glasdale, the English commander

Back to your cows, girl!" he cried. Your men will retreat," retorted Joan, "but you will not live to re-

men-at-arms were much im pressed by this and when a cannon-ball struck the bridge, when Glasdale was on it, and threw him into the water, where he drowned, the super-stitious awe felt by the English sol-

diery increased again.

The history of the siege of Ories has been told over and over again, yet one never wearies of it. The ups downs of assault and sortle, the and downs of assault and sortie, the wounding of Joan, who wept, but immediately afterwards pulled the arrow from her shoulder and returned to the charge; the plots against her, the shutting of the Burgundy Gate to prevent her egrees, the opening of the by the reluctant Governor, the victorious battle that followed, the hesitations of the King, the jealousless of the commenders and through it all. mmanders, and, through it all, tiring and unfaltering faith of lp of a girl, make of this story ne of the most enthralling drama It is made more vivid to us, too, by the dark cloud of looming tragedy against which its high lights are

On May 7, 1429, the English, taken etween two assaults and terrified by the death of Glasdale, threw down their arms and surrendered and were imprisoned, slaughtered or drowned. From their great camp no aid was forthcoming, and the Maid, marching out across the repaired bridge, went from the fallen Tournelles into the city itself.
The next day was a Sunday. The

english marched out from their and took up a threatening attitude out side the city. By Joan's orders they were not attacked; but an altar was set at the city gate, and solemn ser-vice was held. The English banners and the English trumpets made brave show of defiance, but it was only show. The invading army turned and marched away, and Orleans, and with her all France, was saved.

A glance at the map will show why Orleans has always been such an important city to the realm of France. She was once, indeed, the capital of an independent kingdom. She stands at the northernmost point of the Loire, just at the clbow of the river, and from her run four great roads to the cardinal points of the compass, linking together the four quarters of France. Between the fertile basis of the Loire and Paris, Orleans has always been the distributing centre, and wines, and Paris, Orleans has always been the distributing centre, and wines, grain, wool, young trees, blankets, hesiery, vinegar, soap, tanning, and preserved foods form some of the many products of the city and its surrounding district. The neighborhood is productive, the city is

orb of St. Margeau by structure fought for so de great Place du Martroi, where ise statue of Joan has replaced a mos, which is now to be see left hank near the suot when

le by side with these modern files one can trace the past. The te Tower remains to remind the ervor of the siege, and, until 1907, yearly fete of Jeanne d'Arc on May 8 was celebrated by every class and profession of the population. Business stopped, and the little modern ramways, scurrying about in their ussy fashion, were held up while a reat procession went singing by, commemorating the day, five hundred ears ago, when the rejoicing populace urned from watching the English re-reat to improvise a religious procestreat to improvise a religious procession to the cathedral. The separation of Church and State in France has modified this yearly feast, but the day is still kept as a holy day and a holiday in the City of the Maid.

A Remedy for Billious Headaches.
To those subject to billious headthe, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are relief. Taken according to direc-tion they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the plains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

"Who can say arbitrarily what days of the week are 'off' days in advertising?" asks the advertising department of the Chicago Daily News, and pute in evidence a letter by R. A. Brown, advertising manager of Marchail Field & Co., with permission to reprint, and relating the experience of that great firm.

"Who can say arbitrarily what days of the week are 'off' days?" Certainly not Marshall Field & Co. That company cannot be shown that here is any off day, for their use if the Saturday edition of the Daily lewe for several years has disproved the notion as regards that day, and as done for Monday's sales what other advertisers look to Sunday adtising to do for them. Marshall Field & Co. have never advertised on

Strawbridge & Clothier have done the same thing in Philadelphia through the Evening Bulletin. Their Saturday advertising in the Bulletin has stimulated Monday sales tremendously, and that firm now advertises every day of the week except Sunday. There is no "off" day in advertising

If there were such a thing, then an advertisement announcing a threesale would be valueless beyon first day, yet three-day sales occur right along, and frequently the first announcement of them is

As further evidence which may be atroduced as to the results bringing ature of these advertisements is the erience of the latest and larges ce taker to arrive. The Snellen burg department store, which is one of Philadelphia's heaviest advertisers, determined systematically to try out the value of the Saturday evening the value of the Saturday evening issue, and prepared, in the customary style of Sunday announcements, a full page of Monday specials. This appeared in the Bulletin of the 15th, and it would seem that the results were more than the firm expected, for without loss of time the management has requested a reservation of a more for requested a reservation of a page for each Saturday's issue of the Bulletin from now on. The result of the Bulletin's well-planned drive for Satday advertising, with the strongest of editorial and mechanical co-opera tion with the advertising department has dispelled the "off day" idea from the minds of Philadelphia advertisem and laid the ghost of the Saturday

Off days in advertising? ain't no such animal!

(London Ideas.)
"Gash! isn't it rai
ever mind, boysie; take
is, then perhaps he wo
your coming back."

REGARDLESS OF COST. (Blighty, London.)

twenty-five and nine a yard. Merchant Cost? Cost? What do care about cost? This is



SYMPATHY. orce imperious.

e soul to soul, irits true and wise, e at meeting.

her yearns to brother res know each other pulse of their hearts. purpose, high endeavor, ce at once from eye to eye; are made friends for ever By this God-like sympathy.

GOD IN THE COMMON-PLACE. This place this narrow lodging, his dingy office, this stupid shop, his vulgar company, this dreary et, this bewildering city—this is other than the House of God. set this, and no other place than is, is the school, for my training, the stage for my heroism, the altar for my sacrifice, according to the will of God. All this, which besets me behind and before, is God himself, surrounding me and subduing me that he may make a home in my heart.

The sacredness of ordinary circumstances implies the sacredness of our commonplace experiences. Christians stand still in their religious life because they expect some great baptism of the Spirit. They are waiting for an angel to come down and trouble the pool of emotion, waiting for some pure celestial rapture of foy and peace to overflow their souls. But it is true of our inward experience that the Lord is there, though we know it not. Nay, our deepest thoughts of God, our hidden longings after God, bear witness to God's presence within. Our very shame and remorse are wrought by His Spirit in our spirits. Our inward dryness and dearth, our thirst after some better blessings, become tokens and pledges that the All blessed One is moving in our hearts already, like a seed that wants room for itself to grow. Again and again, when we have been brought very low, estranged from earthly love, left bankrupt of our self-will-then, by sudden intuition, we have become aware of the meaning and purpose in it all. "How dreadful is this solitude," we had to say; "surely the Lord is in this pain, this parting, this disappointment, this parrenness of heart, though we knew

THE 20TH CENTURY MINISTER. What are the qualifications of "the

it not. Surely the valley of humilia-

tion is the House of God and the gate

of heaven.

wentieth century minister?" Rev. John Galt, of Peterboro, Ont., who was awarded the first prize in the competition promoted by the For-Presbyterian Church in Canada, thus sums up the requirements:

"A man, strong, very courageous, whose shoes are as i.on and as brass, and whose strength shall be even as his days. That is what the hour demands, for the promised land s manifestly now in sight."

forever "Let the church . . . make an end of talking about improving the comfort of the ministry. Tell them that their King has need of them. . . . Call them not to emfort and to ease, but to hardship

nd heroic endeavor. . ." "The minister that the twentieth century calls for, and the only minister that will count, will be the one who is cast in manly mould . . . clean, strong, virile, fearless.

"He is called to be a man among men, one whose advice may be sought and whose counsel may be depended upon in connection with everything that matters in the lives of men; a man who will count for ething in matters relating to the well being of his community.

"The minister must be a man God, one who has cultivated the knowledge of God, His will, His purses. His plans . . . a man after God's own heart.

"Not a man with a theory or a philosophy, although he may have plenty of both, but a man with a lear and definite, 'Thus saith the . Prolonged and devout Lord. study of the word of truth cannot fall to make the student wise unto

"Of all men of the twentieth century who may speak to their fellows with author: ty the ministers of the tospel must be conceded the chief e. . . There need never be anything cringing or apologetic about the man who is called and sent.

"All the strong men of the pulpit have been clothed with the authority of knowledge, and it was largely this that made them strong and gave them presence and dignity before the people. "The minister will be invested with the authority of a great and pressing urgency, and urgency always brings with it the highest kind of ority for the man who can point the way, for the man who has the word to speak, for the man who can deal with the situation. All this the Christian minister can do, and all the more if he himself is 'arged wit' a sense of the supreme ney of the situation, if he sees feels the dire condition, both now and feels the dire condition, both now and in the hereafter, of those who

know not the gospel.
"It is difficult to see how a man an be a worthy minister without a we heart and a ready will to sacri-To reprove, to rebuke, to ext without fear or favor, or in e of fear or in defiance of pernal interest, demands courage as campaign. Nor can the ministhe path of duty will always lead to where death is doing his most ork. He will be expected to and strong, when others are tender enough to go to the brokenhours of darkness and

this is not for him, that he is not big enough; any man is big enough for all this and more, whose one hand is given to the Christ, that he may be held and made to stand, and the other given to his brotherman, that he may be the link be-

"The minister must be the man with a tender heart as well as a strong and brave man. . . . He will know how to be as tender with the erring, but repentant, as he is severe in the denunciation of sin."

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

Kauri Gum.

It comes from the Kauri tree. The Kauri tree grows in New Zeaand.

Great forests of it there shed the iseful gem. About \$100,000,000 worth of it has een dug. But that is by no means the extent

of the Kauri resources. Rich Kauri peat lands in New Zealand and yield the "chip gum dirt." This yield is valued at from \$25,000 to \$30,000 an acre, aside from the

rees and the buried trunks. Factories for the production Kauri gum oil are springing up in New Zealand to utilize this rich har-

For centuries the good Kauri trees have been quietly shedding Kauri gum from trunks, limbs and leaves; much of the deposit is buried eight feet below the surface and the chipped-off gum has formed immense peat deposits that are now rich in oils needed for paint, varnish, etc.

A loose-hung, shambling figure of a man stood listlessly before a barred window in the operating room of the California State Penitentiary hospital at San Quentin one morning some months ago gazing surlily into the dismal courtyard below, says the Kansas City Star. There was no glance of interest, scarcely of intelligence, in his eyes—only a furtive, smoldering, brutish light. He gave no heed as the door opened behind him and a young physician in white operating dress entered, accompanied by nurses, and began busily to arrange his instruments about a white lacquered table.

At the same time in another part of the prison, a negro was being led to the scaffold. Before long his body was carried into the operating room. "All carried into the operating room. "All right!" exclaimed the surgeon. The man right!" exclaimed the surgeon. The man at the window scarcely stirred. An attendant walked over and touched him on the arm. He started sharply, then falling back into his old apathy, followed the nurse to a shining white table additions that upon which the black body. joining that upon which the black body

had been laid.

A special anesthesia was administered, and with still surly eyes he watched the surgeon, with a deft stroke of the knife, make an incision from which were ward Movement Committee of the knife, make an incision from which were extracted the lifegiving glands which long ago had wasted away. He felt no pain, only a duil interest in what was taking place. Then he watched the skilltaking place. Then he watched the skill-ful surgeon perform a similar operation on the body of the negro, and transfer the healthy interstitial glands from that body to his own. The operation was over. The patient was wheeled into one of the clean, white wards.

Seven weeks he lay there, while the flush of health returned to his cheeks and the deep, criminal lines were erased. A new light shone in his eyes-the light of inteiligence and interest. His weight increased, and when he left the prison a

few weeks ago he was 17 pounds heavier than before the operation. He had been a subject of the now famed interstitial gland transference, and in the resurrecion of the moron was opened a great new field to surgical science.

It was not age for which he was treated. He was only 25, but he had the mind of a child and the perverted instincts of a demon. He left the hospital and the prison a normal man, or so the young surgeon, Dr. Leo L. Stanley, re-

sident physician of the prison, who per-formed the operation believes. "I believe that man is permanently cured of his criminal tendency," Dr. Stanley said recently. "He was in per-Stanley said recently. "He was in perfect health, his mind was clear and his expressed thoughts convinced me that he would hereafter go straight."

Dr. Stanley recently gained wide pub-

licity through the rejuvenation of an aged prisoner of the penitentiary by a similar operation. News of his feat came coincidentally with the announcement from Paris that a French surgeon, Dr. Serg Voronoff, that found the fabled fountain of youth in the transference of interstital glands. But it was long be-fore this that the young prison doctor he is only 33-had effected the miraculous cure of the moral pervert who was his first subject.

Dr. Stanley gives credit for the discovery of the miracles possibly by the substitution of health glands for those

that have wasted away to a Chicago surgeon, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, who, he says, July 11, 1914, rejuvenater a senile wreck of a man by transferring to his body the vitality-giving gland of a 14year-old boy who was killed in an accident. It was not until a month after this, Dr. Stanley continues, that Dr. Voronoff made his first successful ex-periment in transferring the thyroid gland from the neck of a monkey to that of a boy.

In all, this brilliant young surgeon of the California states prison has made successful gland transferences, most of

them to cure senility. A man of 55 came into his office one day recently. His steps were feeble, his mind was that of a child. Twenty-five years before he a child. Twenty-five years before he had suffered an injury which resulted in a steady loss of vitality, until at 55 he looked like a man of 80. The spark of interest which broke his apathy of years when he learned of the possibilities of the new peration lasted only long enough to impel him into the surgeon's office. Again the glands were removed from the body of a man who had paid the death penalty and were substituted for the debilitated ones of the patient. Now youth is returning to the aged man as he lies in a hospital bed.

It Testifies for itseif .- Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of and other things in the cities which its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or confusions, for sprains of burns, for pains in the limbs or body well known that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

WISE WIFIE. (Dallas News.) Mr. Newlywed-Did you sew the button on my coat, darling?

Mrs. Newlywed—No, love; I couldn't find the button, so I just sewed up the

BRIGHT BOY. Teacher: "Don't you know that puncts wille: "Course I do. A motor driver munctuated his tyre in front of our house

nday.

THE

GOOD FEED IS NECESSARY. Just at present the old-time problem

confronts the poultry keeper as to what feed is best, and to many now cheap it can be secured. In these days of high feed costs the majority of poultry keepers are scanning the market for the cheapest feeds. In the old days, quality was considered, but to-day this seems to be overlooked in the mad rush for the cheapest feed that can be secured. The heapest feed that can be secured. grave question arises, is it real economy to seek the bargain counter for feeds? In a measure this holds good in all lines of business. It is true that a cheaper of business. It is true that a cheaper grade is made for a large army of buyers who demand this class of goods and, demanding this, it must be supplied, regardless of results. Average poultry keepers feel that considering the price for their wares, they can not afford to purchase the high grade poultry feeds now placed on the market. It is true that the margin of profit is very close these days when all that goes towards production is many times higher than ever before but, even though this being the case, it brings to the front that the very best methods must be introduced to gain a methods must be introduced to gain a profit, and it is a grave question if cheap feeds can give the desired results. One who is well versed in poultry knowns full well that certain elements must be supplied and that the hen can consume just so much and no more. Now if these elements are not secured in a given amount of feed the fowl can not possibly get it by using cheap bulk in the way of fibre, or waste material which must in some way be digested or used at the expense of the hen. True economy the expense of the hen. True economy then really lies in the easily-digested amount of food that the fowl can normally consume, and naturally this will be found in highgrade feed costing more, it is true, but so made that it will do the work, and results are what count. So it would seem that feeds properly balanced with the heat of grains, etc. are anced with the best of grains, etc., are the cheapest in the long run. It is like the purchase of fertilizer; it is not the sand or sawdust fillers that count, but the potash and nitrogen content.
So it is with feeds, 100 pounds of new corn is not worth as much as 100 pounds of corn that is aged long enough to have the water properly extracted from it; new wheat in the milk, pound for pound, is not as good as old wheat, or properly dried wheat. Screenings, while cheaper that wheat or damaged wheat, are not the thing to feed for best results. The fowls, must consume more to obtain the fowls must consume more to obtain the same results derived from half the quant-

ity of sound, clean grains. The poultry keeper should also be careful that he does not purchase damaged wheat. This year, especially in the East much wheat was damaged due to the long wet spell, much of the grain sprouted and, aside of the danger of mould, the feeding value is lessened through the sprouting and poultry keepers will find that better results can be obtained when good high-grade feeds are purchased and fed regularly reeds are purchased and fed regularly without undue change through the year. Not alone do beginners make the mistake of seeking the cheapest feeds, but many of the more experienced poultry keepers who while they may have fair results from their flocks, the feeding of a better grade would give still better results. ter grade would give still better results. In chick feeds, one should be especially careful, as many chicks have been lost when poor untested feeds low in price have been used. For good lasting results, only feeds of known merit should be used. There are a number of highbe used. There are a number of high-grade ready-mixed foods on the market that have proved their worth. It is this

pearance and service of all buildings and appliances. One may buy ready mixed paints, or may purchase paste pigments and oil and mix them. Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints,

and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by siaking about ten pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gailons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily. A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows:

(1) Slake one pushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common sait and one pound of sulfaces. of common sait and one pound of sul-phate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over surface with a broad brush.

CULLING INCREASES EGG YIELD. An agricultural agent reports that a cent culling campaign and of this number 345, or 23 per cent., were discharged as poor layers. The entire number of as poor layers. The entire number of hens, 1,222, laid 2,368 eggs the week before cuiling, while the week after they had been cuiled the 887 fowis left on the farms laid 2,292 eggs. This explains why it was expedient management to rid the flocks of the 345 lazy loafers which laid only 54 eggs the week after they had been separated from their former mates, despite the fact that they received the same amount of feed as the profitable producers. The percentage of egg production the week before culling was 27.6, while the week after it was 36.8 per cent.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

WHY DOES RAIN MAKE THE AIR FRESH?

The main answer to this question must be that the rain in coming down through the air drives the dust and other impurities which are in the air before it, and so cleans the air and make it absolutely clean. In addition to this it is now stated that since very often rain is produced by electrical changes in the air, and that these electrical changes produce a gas called ozoně, which has a delightfully fresh smell, it is this ozone that makes us say the air has become fresh. The air above our cities is almost constantly filled with smoke, contain-

ing various poisonous gases, and these are driven away by the falling rain. Then, too .there is always a greater or less accumulation of dirt, garbage give off offensive smells constantly but which we do not notice always because we become used to them. When the rain comes down it washes the streets and destroys these smells.

lightful to take into the lungs. In the country the air is more nearly pure all the time, because the things which spoil the air in the city are not present. WHAT MAKES THE KNOTS IN

BOARDS We find knots in the boards which we notice in a lumber pile or in any other place where boards happen to be, because the smaller limbs which grow away from the larger limbs of trees grow from the inside as well as the outside of the tree.

When you see a knot in a board to means that before the tree was cut down and the log sawed up into boards, a limb was growing out from the inside of the tree at the spot where the knot occurs.

You will also find that the wood in the knot is harder generally than the rest of the board. This is because more strength is required at the base of a limb and in the part of the limb which grew inside the tree than in other parts, for the limb must be strong enough to support not only the limb itself, but also the smaller limbs which grow out of it.

WHY DO WE COUNT IN TENS? When man even in his uncivilized state found it necessary to count, the only implements at hand were his fingers and toes, and as he had ten toes and ten fingers, he naturally began counting in tens, and has been doing

so ever since. When we to-day count on our fingers we confine ourselves to our fingers, leaving our toes stay in our shoes, where they naturally belong.
But the first men who counted used both fingers and toes, and so he was able to count twenty before he had to begin over again, while little children to-day, when they count with their fingers, must begin where they started after they reach ten.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Perfumes for Religious Rites.

Persia saw the earliest development of the permums industry. The priests in Egypt, who were the sole depositories of science knew the secret of aromatic substances and prepared them. Egyptian perfumes acquired great celebrity, especially those made in Alexandria. Reserved originally for rites, perfumes subsequently became of current use among the wealthy classes. During banquets they were diffused through the halls and were burned in profusion. The Israelites, during their sojourn in Egypt adopted the use of aromatic substances primarily for religious purposes and afterwards for personal uses. The Jews were fond of cosmetics and ecen used them to paint the face. All these perfumes were extracted from essences of . trees and various plants. The Greeks, who loved elegance, were especially addicted to the use of perfumes, and they taught their secrets and usage to the Romans. The latter in the gays of their decadence went so far as to scent the coats of their dogs. In the Middle Ages, the Arabs, Venet'ans. Genoese, and Florentines became famous for the preparation of weetsmelling essences.-Family Herald.



TORONTO MARKETS.

| | / | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| | FARMERS' MARKET. | |
| | Dairy Produce- | |
| E | antier choice dairy 0 55 | \$ 0 65 |
| | Do. creamery 0.70 | 0 80 |
| - | dargarine, ib 0 31 | 0 40 |
| 1 | Eggs, new laid, doz 0 40 | 0 63 |
| 6 | Do., cooking, doz 0 63 Cheese, lb 0 35 | 0 10 |
| ' | Dressed Poultry— | |
| 1 | Fowl. 1b 0 30 | 0 35 |
| (| hickens, rousting 0 35 | 0 40 |
| 1 | Ducks, Ib 0 35 | 0 40 |
| 1 | deese. Ib U 30 | 0 65 |
| 1 | Turkeys | • 00 |
| ١, | Chickens, 1b 0 25 | 0 28 |
| | Roosters, lb 0 23 | 0 25 |
| | Fow!, 1b 0 25 | 0 27 |
| 1 | Ducks th | 0 35 |
| 1 | Geese. 1b 0 23 | 0 25 |
| 1 | Turkeys 0 50 | 0 33 |
| 1 | Fruits— | 0 75 |
| 1 | Apples, bkt | 8 00 |
| 1 | Do., bbl 5 50 Citrons, each 0 10 | 0 25 |
| 1 | Vegetables- | |
| 1 | Beets, bag 1 40 Brussels sprounts, measure 0 15 | 1 50 |
| 1 | Brussels sprounts, measure 0 15 | |
| 1 | Carrots, bag 1 50 | 0 15 |
| | Cabbage, each 0 10 Cauliflower, each 0 10 | 0 25 |
| 1 | Celery head 0 05 | 0 10 |
| 1 | Leeks buch 030 | |
| ١ | Lettuce, bunch 0 05 | 0 10 |
| 1 | Do., head 0 25 | 1 25 |
| ١ | Onions, bkt v 15 | 1 25 |
| ١ | | |
| ١ | | 0 40 |
| 1 | Peppers, doz | |
| 1 | Potatoes, bag 2 50 | 2 75 |
| 1 | Do., peck 0 50 Do., sweet, measure 0 25 | |
| 1 | Do., sweet, measure 0 25 | 0 25 |
| 1 | Pumpkins, each 0 10 | 0 30 |
| 1 | Squash, each 0 10 Turnips, bag 1 00 | 1 10 |
| 1 | Turnips, bag | 0 28 |
| 1 | MEATS WHOLESALE. | |
| . | Beef. Xmas, cwt\$24 00 | \$26 00 |
| 1 | Heef, forequarters, CWL, 13 VV | 16 00 |
| ١ | Do., do., medium 12 00 Do., hindquarters 22 00 | 14 00 |
| : | Do., hindquarters 22 00 | 24 00 18 06 |
| 1 | Do., do., medium 16 00 Carcasses, choice, cwt 19 00 | 21 00 |
| ١ | Do., medium 12 00 | 16 00 |
| . 1 | Do common 9 00 | 12 00 |
| 1 | Veal. common, cwt 17 00 | 19 00 |
| 1 | Do., medium 20 00 | 23 00 |
| | Do. prime | 25 00 |

SUGAR MARKET. The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar. Toronto Atlantic graulated, 100-lb. bag Do., No. 1 yellow...... Do., No. 2 yellow...... No. 3 yellow..... 12 21 Acadia granulated Do., No. 1 yellow...... Do., No. 2 yellow..... 11 61 12 21 Do., No. 3 yellow..... Redpath a granulated....
Do., No. 1 yellow....
Do., No. 2 yellow.... 11 71 Do., No. 3 yellow..... Do., No. 4 yellow..... gran..... Do., No. 1 yellow...... Do., No. 2 yellow..... 11 81 Barrels-5c over bags.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunnies, 5 20-lb.,

and that makes the air fresh and de-Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows: Open. High, Low, Close Oats-Barley-Barley— Dec. 1 68 1 72 1 63 1 71 May... 1 59% 1 58% 1 58% Dec. 4 88 4 88 4 85 THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET. Minneapolis, Minn.—Flour unchanged:
shipments, \$4.659 barrels, Barley, \$1.30
to \$1.57. Rye, No. 2, \$1.72 3-8 to \$1.72 7-8.
Bran, \$43.00. Finx, \$1.50 to \$4.85.

all right; it's o hers, as I say ful orchid, son and you have "Do you thi Mollie?" he sai I am asking rare and beau could stoop to a star stooping it shines," Mollie glance nodded bright flowers on the sitive, sympat "Almost a b said. "I went see, I did not a

Jack took

tightly in his

"I can't very

"I might ha

They had ar

the cab, Mollie

myself,"she re

vel to Weyt artment to

when he was a

that Clytie w

Let him say

for fifty time

proved ineffec

ize it. it was

from the sta

the girls walk

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her things. I

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won't mind, Ja

has not been

though she wa

so beautifully

very trying-v

use . I wond

Clytie is not li

her mind. Sc

not like me. If

way, I should b

affair is a ben

under her brig

"Don't you said. "I kno

almost able to

'beno' is a

course if mean

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ish voice. "I'd

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but don't you

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don't be nervo

"Rather!" sh

Jack laughed

how shall I

When he re:

"She has gor

Mollie.

suspicious. I'll tie is rested. Oh. don't I kn I can guess. She went u the arm of or once more tried gained by that lie was away presently she air of disappoin her eagerly. "She-she is luctantly, "Oh Jack! Think through this na ness of hers wa depend upon it all the time:

come down loo. is there a mor world? Is the more sweet? man I showld stard how pro "Can you?" "Yes." | said ! I should say tha

DR.

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