DEPT. B. SEAR STATEMENT OF STREET

thrones, victories, but I now tell the more quiet story of scars, honorable and dishonorable. There are in all parts of the word people bearing disprorable scars. They went into the attie of sin and were worsted, and to heir dying day they will have a scarification of body or mind or soul. It cannot be hidden. There are tens of thousands of men and women now consecrated to God and fiving holy lives who were once corrupt; but they have been regenerated, and they are no more what they once were than no more what they once were rubescence is emaciation, than balm is vitriol, than noonday is midnight. But in their depleted physical health or enental twist or style of temptation they are ever and anon reminded of the obnoxious past. They have a memory that is deplorable. In some twinge pain or some tendency to surrende the wrong which they must perpetually resist they have an unwhe reminiscence. They carry scars, deep scars, ignoble scars.

But Paul in my text shows us a scarification which is a badge of honorable and self-sacrificing service. He had in study, and in his body, bent and worn the signature of scourgings and ship-wrecks and maltreatment by mobs. In my text he shows those scars as he "I bear in my body the parks of the Lord Jesus." Notice that it is not wounds, but scars, and a scar is a healed wound. Before the scar is well defined upon the flesh the innmation must have departed and right circulation must have been reed and new tissue must have been ed. It is a permanent indentation of the flesh-a cicatrix. Paul did well to show these scars. They were posi-tive and indisputable proofs that, with all his body, mind and soul he believed what he said. They were his diploma, showing that he had graduated from the school of hardship for Christ. They were credentials proving his right to lead in the world's evangelisation.

Men are not ashamed of scars got in battle for their country. No American is embarrassed when you ask him "Where did you get that gash across your forehead?" and he can answer That was from a saber cut at Sa Juan." When you ask some German "Where did you lose your right arm? he is not ashamed to say, "I lost it a Sedan." When you ask an Italian:
"Where did you lose your eye?" he is
not annoyed when he can answer, "I
suffered that in the last battle under our glorious Gen. Garibaldi." But I ind you of the fact that there are scars not got in war which are just as Mostrious. We had in this country Years ago an eminent advocate who was called into the presidential cabinet as attorney-general. In midlife he was in a Philadelphia court room engaged in an important trial. The attorney on the opposite side of the case got irritated and angry, and in a most bruguished attorney's disfigured face, a face more deeply scarred than any face. I ever saw. The legal hero of whom I "Gentlemen of the jury, when vas a little child I was playing with my sister in the nursery, and her clothes caught fire, and I ran to her to put out the fire. I succeeded, but I took fire, and before it was extinguished my face was awfully burned counsel who on the other sid of the case has referre dto my mis-fortune." The eminent attorney of fortune." whom I speak carried all his life the le scar of his sister's rescue. Albert Barnes, the most distinguished of all commentators, unless it be Matthew Henry, for years at 4 o'clock in the morning might have been seen going from his house in Philadelphia his study in the church, and in thso early hours and before breakfast to give all those wonderful com taries, a theological library in the elves. He said that as he was pastor he felt bound to give all the rest of each day to work connected with hi pastorate. But at what a ruinous draft upon his eyesight he did that early morning work, first by candle-light and then by gaslight! When he got through those wonderful volumes of scriptural exposition Albert Barnes was a blind man. Scars, illu scars, on his extinguished eye-sight!

But why do we go so far for il-lustration, when I could take right of the memories of some who I address instances just as appropriate? To rear aright for heaven a large family of children in that country home was a mighty unthat country home was a mighty un-dertaking. Far away from the vil-lege doctor, the garret ge doctor, the garret must contain the herbs for the cure of all kinds of disorders. Through all infantile aplaints the children of that famwent. They missed nothing in way of childish disorders. Busy day was that mother in every of housework, and twenty times a night called up by the children, and down at the same time with the Her hair is white while before it is time for Her shoulders are bent long the appropriate time Spectacles are adjusted, some for close by and some for far-off, years before you would have d her eves would need re-enforcement. Here and there is a short grave in her pathway, the headstone earing the name of this child and another headstone bearing the name of Hardly one bereaveanother child. ment lifts its shadow than another bereavement drops one. After thirty years of wifehood and motherhood the th turns towards the setting sun. She cannot walk so far as she used to. Colds caught hang on longer than formerly. Some of the children are in the heavenly world, for which they were well prepared through maternal world doing honor to a Christian the heavenly world from mercy, but because 40 strokes the hurled very sorry, indeed.

Rosenstein—Don't say a word. I'm a lucky man. Suppose he bit strokes, the fortieth stroke spared not a stranger, and den I hev to pay a doctor's bill?—Harlem Life.

the neighbors gather for her obsequies the officiating clergyman may find appropriate words in the last chapter of Proverbs: "Her price is for above rubies. The heart of her far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor. She is not afraid of the snow for her household; for all her household are clothed with scarlet. Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders in the land. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her Many daughters have done virtuously,

but thou excellest them all.

People think they must look for martyrs on battlefields or go martyrs on battlefields or go through a history to find burnings at the stake and tortures on racks when there are martyrs all about us. At this time in this capital city there are scores of men wearing themselves out in the public service. In ten years they will not have a healthy nerve left in their body. In committee rooms, in consultations that involve the welfare of the nation, under the weight of great responsibilities, their vitality is being subtracted. In almost every village of the country you find some broken down state or national official. man that was ever put to death sword or instrument of torture was more of a martyr than that man who has been wrung to death by the demands of official position. The scars may not be visible, for these are scars on the brain and scars on the nerve and scars on the heart, but nevertheless are they scars, and God them and their reward will

There is a woman who has suffered

domestic injustice of which there is no cognizance. She says nothing about it. An inquisitor's machine of torture could not wring from her the story of domestic woe. Ever since the day of orange blossoms and long white veil she has done her full duty and received for it harsh ness and blame and neglect. The marriage ring, that was supposed to be a sign of unending affection, has turned out to be one link of a chain of horrible servitude. A wreath of nettle and nightshade of brightest form would have been a more accurate prophecy. There are those who find it hard to believe that there is such a thing as hell, but you could go right out in any community and find more than one hell of domestic torment. There is no escape for that woman but the grave, and that compared with the life she now lives, will be an arbor of jasmine and of the humming bird's song poured into the ear of the honey If there be none on uckle. Scars! the brow showing where he struck her arriving home from midnight carousal, nevertheless there are scars all up and down her injured and im mortal soul which will be remember ed on the day when there shall leap forth for her avengement the live thunderbolt of an incensed God When we see a veteran in any land who has lost a limb in battle, our sympathies are stirred. But. oh. how many have in the domestic realm lost their lives and yet are denied a pillow of dust on which to slumber Better enlarge your roll of martyrs Better adopt a new mode of counting human scarifications. A broken bone is not half as bad as a broken heart.

same sense that Paul uttered it, say,

"I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus"—that is, for the sake of

Christ and His cause they carry scars

which keep their indenture

that? If you have studied his career, you have no doubt of it. In his youth he learnd how to fashion the hair of the Cicician goat into canvas, a quiet rade, and then went to college, the president of which was Gamaliel, an nstitution which scholars say could not have been very thorough because of what they call Paul's imperfect command of Greek syntax. But his history became exciting on the road to Damascus, where he was unhorsed and blinded. His conversion was convulsion. Whether that fall the horse may have left a mark upon him I know not, but the mob soon took after him and flogged and imprisoned and maltreated him until he had scars more than enough to assure the truth-fulness of his utterance, "I bear in my oody the marks of the Lord Jesus.' All of Paul's suffering was for Christ's sake. He had intellectual powers which could have achieved for him all worldly successes. You see what he could do in a court room when with extemporaneous speech he made the judicial bench tremble when on Mars hill he confounded the Athenian critics; when he preached amid the excitement of a tumbling penitentiary; when in a storm at sea he took command of the ship, the only one on board cool headed. With his inspired logic, and his courage of utand his capacity to move audiences, and his spirit of defiance, there was no height of worldly power he might not have gained. God never before and never since made another human being like him. But with all his capa city and opportunity of achieving worldly renown he turns his back on home and becomes an exile, on boun-teous tables and eats his hard crust by the roadside, on the pleasure vachts that sailed the Mediterranean and emdria, on scholars in Athens and talks to fishermen. Instead of plaudits of aroused and enthusiastic assemblage he addressed audiences that talked

back and asked insolent questions and broke up in a riot. Instead of gar-lands flung at his feet they hurled

were the severest punishment the law allowed, and they feared, through allowed, and they feared, through counting wrong, they might make it 41 and so themselves be punished. Why, Paul must have been scarred all over, and he only tells the plain truth without any commentary when he declares, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." It was as much It was as much

of the Lord Jesus." It was as much as to say: "See those long scars? That is where they whipped me. See you that ugly indenture. There is where they stoned me. See you that encircling scar on my wrist? There is where they handcuffed me. See those ugly curves around my ankles? There is where they made my feet fast in the stocks." of the Lord Jesus." the stocks."

There are many who, like that apos-tolic martyr, have on them the mark of the Lord Jesus. There is the great army of foreign missionaries, some-times maligned by dissolute American, English and Scotch merchants, who at Hong Kong and Calcutta and Constan-Hong Kong and Calcutta and Constantinople have had their wickedness reproved by the pure home life of those missionaries. There is the great army of the ministers of the gospel, now in heaven, who, on small salaries and amid fatigues that slew them, served their day and generation. There is another great army of private Chris-tians, who in Sabbath schools and in tract distribution and in humanitarian and evangelistic efforts have put their life in sacrifice on the altars of God There is another army of Christian in-valids who lost their lives in overwork for the church and the world's redemption. People call their illness neuralgia or nervous prostration or insomnia or paresis or premature old age. I call their ailments scars, as

my text calls them scars.
"Where did you get that mark?"
says another spirit to listening spirit, and the answer comes: "That is a re-minder of a great bereavement, of a desolated household, of a deep grave, of all the heartstrings at one stroke snap-ped altogether. But you see it is no longer a laceration, for the wound has been healed, and my once bereft spirit is now in companionship with the one from whom for awhile I was separ-"Where did you get that long ated." deep scar?" says another immortal to listening immortal, and the answer "That was the awful fatigu of a lifetime struggle in attempting amid adverse circumstances to achieva livelihood. For 30 years F was tireda liveliho oh, so tired! But you see it is a healed wound, for I have found rest at last wound, for I have found rest at last for body and soul, the complete rest, the everlasting rest, that remaineth for the people of God." Some one in heavy will say to Martyr John Rodgers, "Where did you get that scar on your foot?" and the answer will come. "Oh that was a burn I suffered. come. "Oh, that was a burn I suffered when the flames of martyrdom were kindled beneath me!" "Ignatius, wha is that mark on your cheek?" "Oh, that was made by the paw of the lion to which I was thrown by the order of Trajan!" Some one will say to Paul, "Great apostle, that must have been a deep cut once, the mark which I see on your neck." And Paul says, "That your neck." And Paul says, "Tha was made by the sword which struck me at my beheadment on the road to Ostia."

Now what is the practical use of this subject? It is the cultivation of Chris tian heroics. The most of us want to say things and do things for God when are all ready for easy work, for com pensating work, but we all greatly need more courage to brave the world and brave satanic assault when there is something aggressive and bold and dangerous to be undertaken for God and righteousness. And if we happen and righteousness. And if we happen to get bit what an ado we make about it! We all need more of the stuff that martyrs are made out of. We want more sanctified grit, more Christian pluck, more holy recklessness as to what the world may say and do in any crisis of our life. Be right and do right, and all earth and hell combined

cannot put you down. The same little missionary who wrote s not half as bad as a broken heart.
There are many who can, in the magnificence to be found in those words which ring like splitting helmets: "In all these things we are more than conquerors thro him that loved us, for I am persus that neither death, nor life, nor angels, all time and all eternity. Do you think that Paul was accurate when he said present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus Lord."

Honey as a Food.

Many people are aware that honey, either simple or prepared in combination with other ingredients, is a desirable medical agent in certain cases, as in diseases of the throat, especially those of a mild nature, like hoarseness and a dry, inflamed condition; but not so many are aware that as a regular article of food it has a prophylactic, and even a therapeutic, value which can scarcely be overestimated. Many sweets are to be taken with caution, as they are liable to impair the action of the stomach or otherwise injuriously affect the system; but honey may at any time be eaten wise injuriously affect the system; but honey may at any time be caten freely, according to the taste of the recipient, and will be found corrective and benefical. In some cases, especially where the appetite has been pampered and demoralized by hurtful indulgence in unwholesome sweets or other food, the taste for honey will need to be cultivated, but it will almost invarlably grow with the restoration of the general phythe restoration of the general phy sical tone and become an individua characteristic.

Too Much for Him. An old farmer who was in the habit of eating what was set before him, of eating what was set before him, asking no questions, dropped into a cafe for dinner. The waiter gave him the dinner cold, and explained that it was the list of dishes served for dinner that day. The old gentleman began at the top of the bill of fare and ordered each thing until he had govered about one-third of it. nad covered about one-third of it Then he called the waiter, and, con Then he can the water, and, con-fidentially marking off the spaces on the eard with his index finger, said: "Look here, I've et from thar to thar. Can I skip from thar to thar and eat on to the bottom?"

Neighbor-What's up, Rosenstein Rosenstein—Yes; he bit my wife. Neighbor—Sorry to hear it, Rosy;

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI. MARCH 17, 1901.

Jesus and Pilate.—Luke 23: 13-26
Commentary — Connecting Links.
There were three distinct acts, or stages, in Christ's trial before the Roman court. 1. Jesus was taken from the regular meeting of the Sambedrin to the judgment hall of Pilate (John xviil. 28; Luke xxiii. 1), which was "probably in the tower of Antonia, just outside the northwest corner of the temple area." This was the first trial before Pilate. The Jews accused Jesus of stirring up the people in Galilee, and when he learned that Jesus was a Galilean, he knew that He belonged to Herod's jurisdiction. This was Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, who had beheaded John the Baptist; his capital was at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, but he was in Jerusalem at this time to attend the feast. Although Pilate was at enmity with learned was the sear Lesys to him in Jesus and Pilate.-Luke 23: 13-26 at this time to attend the feast. Although Pilate was at enmity with Herod, yet he sent Jesus to him, in hopes he would decide what to do with the prisoner. This was Pilate's second effort to release Jesus.

13. And Pilate—His capital was at Cesarea, but it was his custom to go to Jerusalem at the times of the great feetivale for the purpose of Second

go to Jerusalem at the times of the great feativals for the purpose of se-curing order. Writers speak of "his corruption, his acts of insolence, his habit of insulting the people, his cru-elty, his continual murders of people untried and uncondemned. Called

untried and uncondemned. Called together—Pilate summons the rulers and the people and makes another strong appeal to them in order to get their consent to release Christ.

14. As one that perverteth—As one that has taught doctrines injurious to your religion, and also to the civil peace—and the Roman Government.—Benson. Having examined—At the first trial he had heard all that could be brought against Him. No fault—They had falled to prove a gingie wherge. It is strictly and litringie charge. It is strictly and literally true that Christ was without fault.

15. Nor yet Herod-Christ had tra 15. Nor yet Herod-Christ had travelled extensively in Galilee and yet Herod brings no charge that He had ever attempted to raise an insurrection among the Galileans. He sent Him back ucto us (R. V.)—This involved a distinct acquittal of our Lord from every political charge brought against Him. Is done unto Him—"Nothing worthy of death has been done by Him."—R. V.

16. Chastise Him—John says that Pilate took Jesus and scourged Him;

Pilate took Jesus and scourged Him but that was not done till a little later. The evangelists "make it clear that the scourging was inflicted as a separate punishment, in the hope that it would suffice, and not merely as the usual accompaniment of crucifixion." And release Him—Pilate hoped that when they saw Jesus scourged they would be satisfied, noped that when they saw Jesus scourged they would be satisfied, but not so, they were clamoring for His blood, and nothing short of death on a cross would satisfy them.

17. Must release one—This verse is omitted in the Revised Version. But

tom was in harmony with the nature of the feast and, however it originate ed, was so completely established that Pilate was obliged to attend to

that Pilate was obliged to attend to it.

18. They cried out all together (R. V.)—The chief priests moved the people (Mark xv. 11); they were like a pack of bloodthirsty wolves. Barabbas—An insurrectionist, a robber and a murderer. He was actually guilty of much worse crimes than they had charged against Jesus.

19. Insurrection made in the city (R. V.)—He had a short time before this evidently been a ringleader in an outbreak in Jerusalem against the Roman Government.

20. Willing to release Jesus—It was probably at this time, while the people were clamoring for His death so loudly, that the messenger came from Pilate's wife (Matt. xxvii. 19), urging the release of Jesus, and stating that she had just suffered many things in a dream because of Him.

21. Crucify, crucify Him (R. V.)—Let Him die the most ignominious death possible.

22. What evil hath He done—How nany and what various persons bear testimony to the innocence of the Holy One—Pilate, Herod, Pilate's wife, Indas Iscariot, the thief on the cross Judas Iscariot, the thier on the cross, and the centurion at the crucifixion.

—Burgon. And let Him go—Pilate is laboring hard to release Him; he could have ended this whole matter with one word. It was at this juncture that Pilate asked, What shall I do with Jesus, which is called

Christ?
23. Instant—Insistent, urgent. Prevalled—The reason why he finally yielded seems to have been the one given in John xix. 12, "If thou let this Man go, thou art not Caesar's friend; whosoever maketh himself a king, speaketh against Carsar."
24. Pilate gave sentence—Before, Pilate pronounced the sentence he took water and washed his bands sublicity, thus expressing in acts what publicly, thus expressing in acts what he uttered in words, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it." Matt. xxvii. 24. Pilate again ascends the judgment seat, which was set up in a raised place in which was set up in a raised place in the open square, and delivers his final decree.—Godet. "Jesus is now mock-ed the third time, about 8 o'clock, Friday morning, in the court of Pilate's palace."

26. Laid hold—Compelled Simon of

26. Laid hold—compened sanon or Cyrene (R. V.)—Cyrene was a city situated in a province of the same name, west of Egypt, on the Med-iterranean Sea. "There was a coliterrancan Sea. "There was a colony of Jews in Cyrene, and they had a synagoogue in Jerusalem. Acts vi. 9. Probably this man had come to Jerusalem to attend the Passto Jerusalem to attend the Passover."—Hom. Com. Coming out of the country—They were taking Josus out of the city and they met this man. Bear it after Jesus—He assisted Jesus, who evidently was exhausted. "Simon bore the hinder part Jesus the fore part."

Teachings.—We need not think it strange if we are falsely and maliciously accused by the enemies of Christ. We should never do wrong for the sake of pleasing the people. for the sake of pleasing the people. The desire for position and honor should never cause anyone to turn aside from the plain path of right. We are still asked to choose be-

tween Christ and Barabbas PRACTICAL SURVEY. Pilate's predicament. The position held by Pilate made it obligatory for him to render a decision. This decision was one that did not allow of any neutral attitude. The three leading attributes of the human mind are: 1. Intelligence. 2. Sensibility.

3. Will. In other words man you."

is capable of knowing, feeling and volition. In all of God's dealings with mankind these attributes are recognized. This was true of Pilate. 1. He was surely convinced of the Messiahship of the Galilean, for he declares him innocent. 2. From the determined effort put forth to save Christ it is evident that the feelings of Pilate were enlisted in his behalf. Three times Pilate reasons with the accusers to show them the unreasonableness and injustice of their demands. The last appeal was an appeal to their sense of justice. "Why, what evil hath he done?" But justice was relegated to the rear and Pilate was called upon to decide the case. 3. Pilate now stands at the forks of the road and becomes responsible, for responsibility is convistent with the regal stands at the forks of the road and becomes responsible, for responsiblity is co-existent with the regal faculty—the will. Pllate knew his duty, he knew the innocence of Jesus, he was convinced that there was "nothing worthy of death" in him, no design to set up an opposition kingdom. Knowing all of this Pllate is willing to make a gullty compromise. "I will therefore chastise him, and release him." But no compromise can be made. Christ is on his, hands and he must choose. Pilate's decision. It is evident that

Pilate's decision. It is evident that Pilate desired to be released from the duty of deciding the fate of Christ. The expediencies resorted to may well be repeated. 1. He sends Christ to Herod. Bearing in mind that up to this time Pllate and Herod were bitter enemies, it is strong evidence that there was an intense desire to escape responsibility. 2. "will therefore chastise him and release him." Remarkable statement after the confession that he found no fault in the Man! The purpose then announced, that he would scourge him, was singularly unjust and cruel. Willing to subject a man whom he had pronounced innocent to this horrible punishment. 3. To release Christ and punish Barabbas. But none of these would appease the hatred of the false accusers, and Pilate's decision had to be rendered. To bring about a decision satisfaclease him." Remarkable statement To bring about a decision satisfac tory to public desire there was an appeal made to Pilate's selfishness. A decision contrary to public clam or would no doubt have resulted in an appeal to Caesar, and this meant an investigation no doubt, and pos-

sible loss of position.

The result. Of this Matthew Henry aptly says, "Here is judgment turned away backward, and justice standing afar off, for fear of popular fury, afar off, for fear of popular fury, truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. Isa. xix. 14. Judgment was looked for, but behold oppression; righteousness, but behold a cry." Isa. v. 7. Pilate released unto them him that for sedition and murder was cast into prison, but he delivered Jesus to their will and he could not deal more herwill; and he could not deal more bar barously with him than to deliver barously with him than to deliver him to their will, for they hated him with a perfect hatred, and their tender mercies were cruelty. As to the end of Pilate we know but little. Josephus, the Jewish historian, says that he was summoned to Rome to appear before the Emperor to answer to a political complaint made against him by the Samaritans, and that he afterwards killed himself.

ANY OLD FOOL KNOWS

How to Run a Paper Better Than the Journalists.

No one is quite so certain in his own mind as to just how a newspaper should be conducted as the man who knows least about the business. Those in touch with the profession of newspaper making alone realize how vast the field; how difficult and it; what forethought and what almost littlife skill a man must possess who journeys there happily and well.

There was a newspaper men's dinner in New York the other night. A feature of the occasion was the read-ing of replies to the question: "How can the influence of the press be inclans, clergymen, college presidents

The suggestions contained in the replies contained much that would nave been of value had their material not been old and carefully consi ered by editors since newspaper make

ing began.
Out of the entire list of replies two were striking. One was from Secretary of State John Hay, an ex-newspaper man, who wrote, "l to give advice upon the subject."
The other one was from Bishop Potter, who wrote, "A decent, intelligent, thoughtful constituency will compel a decent press."
These remarks have no particular value to the newspaper man except in that they show that two highly intelligent men who know of what they are speaking realize the difficulties of the profession and heartily sympathize with those who are struggling to succeed in it. They hold back where the careless and foolish rush headlong.

What a delightful contrast these men, thoroughly honored and re-spected for their attainments—one a statesman and author, the other an ecclesiastic of high rank-present to eccisastic of high rank-present to the blatant Sheldons, who in their insufferable conceit would have the world look to them as paragons of knowledge and virtue; as men able to direct the affairs of other men about which they are darkly and densely ignorant!—Worcester Spy.

The Teacher's Answer. "And so you pretend to be teacher, do you?" said a big man a rather girlish-looking little kind

gartener The other persons in the room held their breaths, knowing that the big man was prejudiced against kinder-gartens, and that the little woman, in spite of her gentleness, had plenty of spirit. But she answered good-

of spirit. But she answered good-naturedly:

"I don't spend much time pretend-ing, but I have been teaching for two years."

Not knowing when he was down, the interlocutor assumed an even more aggressive air, as he said:

"And what do you try to teach, may I ask?" may I ask?" teacher looked at him with a

straight, steady gaze, and said:
"I teach good manners, for
thing." thing."
There was an interval in which "the slience hung that heavy you were 'arf afraid to speak." and then the big man had the grace to say: "I beg your pardon, madam. If I had any children, I'd send them to

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quota-tions at important wheat centres to-day:

.... 0751-4 000 hard... 0751-4 000 Minneapolis, No. 1 Northern... 000 0743-8

Toronto Farmers' Market. Wheat—One hundred bushels of white sold at 68½c, and one load of goose at 65c.
Hay—Ten loads sold at \$14 to

\$14.50 per ton. Straw—Two loads sold at \$9.50

er ton.

Dressed Hogs-Prices easier at \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

March 7.—Tr v zero weather was responsible for the small attendance of both farmers and buyers on the street market here to-day. Only a few loads of produce were delivered, and the market was very quiet. Hay was in fair supply, but other lines were very scarce. Five loads constituted the day's deliveries of grain. Receipts of small stuff were light, and vegetables and apples were not offered. The roads are bas at present and farmers are waits. at present, and farmers are waited ing for the opening of spring before, bringing forward their supplies of produce. The demand to-day was insignificant, and very little stock-

insignificant, and very little stock-was sold. Prices were nominally, steady, and few changes are to be noted in quotations.

Wheat—One load of red sold %c lower at 68%c per bushel, and 100 bushels of goose unchanged at 65cd Oats—200 bushels sold %c to 1c lower at 33%c to 34c. Oats—200 busness soid 2c to 1c lower at 33½c to 34c. Hay and Straw—Ten loads of hay sold 50c to \$1 lower at \$13 to \$14.50 per ton, and one load of straw sold 50c higher at \$10 per

ton.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry — Receipts small and very little demand.

Market is steady and prices are un-

changed.

Apples and Vegetables—The deamand is not heavy, and the market is quiet. Quotations are unchanged.

Dressed Hogs—The market is steady at the recent decline, and prices are unchanged at \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Dressed hogs continue firm and im good demand. Car lots on track here good demand. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$8. On the streets prices are firm at \$8 to \$8.50. Pro-visions are firm and in good demand, Quotations for provisions are as follows—Dry salted shoulders 80, long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c, and in case lots 10 1-4c to 10%; hort clear pork \$20 to \$20.50; heavy

	mess pork \$19 to \$19.50 Smoked meats—Hams, medium 12½ to 13c; ligh	heav	y, Be.	12
1	Toronto Live Stock	Mark	cet	
ı	Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	84 50	to	8 4
1	Export cattle, light, per cwt	4 00	to	4
ı	Export cows	3 25	to	3
Ì	Butchers' cattle picked	4 00	to	4
١	Butchers' cattle, choice	3 80	to	4
1	Butchers' cattle good	3 25	to	3
	do medium, mixed	2 50	to	3
1	Butchers common, per cwt	2 00	to	2
	Bulls, export. heavy. per cwt	3 75	to	4,
	Bulls, export, light, per owt	3 00	to	3
1	Feeders, short-keep	3 75	to	
	do medium	3 50	to	3
Ì	do light	3 25	to	2
1	Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs	1 75	to	. 3
1	off-colors and heifers	2 50	to	2
1	Feeding bulls	1 75	to	9
ı	Light stock bull, per cwt	30 00	to	50
j	Milch cows, each	2 00	to	16
J	Calves, per head	3 00	10	
j	Sheep, export ewes, per cwt	2 50	to	3
1	Shoep, butchers', each	2 50	to	- 3
	Lambs, grain-fed, per cwt	3 75	to	112
1	do barnyard, per cwt	3 50	to	. 3
i	Lambs, each	2 50	to	3
j	Hogs, choice, per cwt	6 50	to	Ö
1	Hogs, fat, per cwt	6 00	to	0
1	Hogs, light, per cwt	6 00	to	20
	Sows, per cwt	4 40	to	

Failures for the Week.

According to R. G. Dun & Co., the business failures in Canada the pastiweek totalled 37, against 40 the previous week and 32 the corresponding week of 1900. By Provinces, this week's failures were: Ontario 12, Quebec 14, Nova Scotia and Manitoba each 3, New Brunswick 1, British Columbia 4, P. E. I. nil.

Bradstreets' on Trade. Trade at Montreal is guite brisk for this season. The retailers are preparing for a large business the coming season and are placing liberal orders. Reports from that part of the Dominion are encouraging. There has been more activity in Winnipeg jobbing circles this week. Wholesale business firms at Toronto have been moderately busy week. Orders for the coming s week. Orders for the coming season have been fairly numerous. Business at London has been fairly active, Jobbers report a good inquiry. Numerous orders for the spring have been coming forward to Hamilton—firms this week, and the wholesale trade generally is very well satisfied with the prospects for business. Values of staple goods are very firmly held. Country remittances are fairly good. Country remittances are fairly good for this season. Trade at Ottawa is fairly active for this season. Retail-

Superintendent—These goods won's sell at eleven cents a yard."

Dry Goods Man—Mark them up to fourteen and put them on the bandain counter.—Brooklyn Life.

His Worship (to prisoner who had been up every month for years)— Ebenezer Noakes, aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?
"Bless yer Worship, this place is respectable ter some places where I'm seen.—Tit.Bits.

Doctor—You will have to give up all mental work for a few weeks.

Patient—But, doctor, in that case, my income would cease. I earn my, living by writing poems for the mag-

Doctor-Oh, you can keep right on at that.-Chicago News. "Clara, dear, we've been careful so far and I don't think they suspect we are just married. You must scold me a little now as we get off tha train."

He-That death scene of yours is magnificent, and yet you seem to go through it with scarcely an effort. She-Indeed, I can assure you that when I have finished dying I'm nearly,