"What do you expect of this new century?" is the question often asked of me, and many others have been plied with the same inquiry. In the realm of invention I expect some-thing as startling as the telegraph and the telephone and the X ray. In the realm of poetry I expect as great poets as Longfellow and Tennyson. In the realm of medicine I expect the cure of cancer and consumption. In the realm of religion I expect more than one Pentecost like that of 1894, when 500,000 souls professed to have been converted. I expect that universal peace will reign and that before the arrival of the two thousthan one Pentecost like that of 1857, of use except for blasting rocks or pyrotechnic entertainment. I expect dealing, all dishonesty, and all that before the new century has ex- fraud are gone out of commercial millennium will be fully inaugurated. The twentieth century will be as much an improvement on the nineteenth century as the nine- gathered and mightier teenth century was an improvement on the eighteenth. But the conventional length of sermonic discourse will allow us only time for hopeful consideration, and that will be the redemption of the cities.

Pulpit and printing press for the discussing the condition of the cities taxes! Our at this time, but would it not healthfully encouraging to all Christian workers and to all who are toiling to make the world better if should this morning for a little while look forward to the time when our cities shall be revolutionised by the gospel of the Son of God and all crime and suffering shall be from the sky and it morning without clouds?"

I have noticed that a man never likes a city where he has not behaved People who have a free ride in the prison van never like the city that furnishes the vehicle. payers. When I find Argos and Rhodes and Smyrna trying to prove themselves the birthpiace of Homer, I conclude right away that Homer behaved He liked them and they liked We must not war on laudable city pride or with the idea of building ourselves up at any time to try to pull others down. Boston must continue to point to its Fancuil hall and to its superior educational adsorbed for the work of the superior educational adsorbed for the work before they get to the imand its mint and its Girard college. New York must continue to exult in New York must continue to its matchless harbor and its vast to the people. population and its institutions of mercy and its ever-widening com-Washington must continue rejoice in the fact that it is the

most beautiful city under the sun.

If I should find a man coming from any city having no pride in that city, that city having been the place of his nativity or now being the place of his residence, I would feel like asking him right away: not like the place?"

Every city is influenced by the character of the men who founded it. Romulus impressed his life upon Pilgrim Fathers will never relax their grasp from New England. William Penn left a legacy of fair dealing and integrity to Philia, and you can now any day. on the streets of that city, see his customs, his manners, his morals, his wife's bonnet and his meeting house. So the Hollanders, left their mpression on all the following generations. So this capital of the nation is a perpetual eulogy upon the Washations. So this capital of the

thank God for the past, I look forward this morning to a glorious fu-I think we ought-and I take granted you are all interested this great work of evangelising the cities and saving the world—we ought to toil with the sunlight in our faces. We are not fighting in a miserable Bull Run of defeat. on the way to final victory. We are not following the river on black horse, leading us down to death and darkness and doom, but the moon under his feet and the stars of heaven for his tiara. Hail, Con-

know there are sorrows and re are sins and there are sufferings all around us, but in some bitter dold winter day when we are thrashing our arms around us to thumbs from freezing w think of the warm spring day that will after awhile come, or in the dark winter night we look up and we see the northern lights, the windows of heaven illumined by some victory, just so we look up from the night of suffering and sorwe see a light streaming through from the other side, and know we are on the way to rning-more than that, on the

way to the "morning without clouds." who are toiling for Christ, that the who are tolling for Christ, that the castles of sin the all going to be captured. The victory for the three great towns is going in these great towns is going the castles of sin the difference of the castles of the castles of sin the difference of the castles of t in these great towns is going to be illumined. How is it to be used to be so complete that not a man on earth or an angel in heaven of a devil in hell will dispute it. How do I know it? I know it just the call agreement her some of God is the call agreement that will ever accomas certainly as God lives and that this the only agency that will ever accom-The old Bible is plish this full of it. The nation is to be sav-

,

there will be greater financial prosperity than our cities have seen. Some people seem to have a morbid idea of the millennium, and they think when the better time comes to our cities and the world people will give their time up to psalm singing and the relating of their religious experience, and as all social life will be purified there will be no hilarity, and as all business will be purified there will be no enterprise. There is no ground for such an absurd anticipation. In the circles, thorough confidence will be established, and there will be better business done and larger fortunes

In that day of which I sneak taxes will be a mere nothing. Now our business men are taxed for everything. City taxes, county taxes, state taxes, United States taxes, stamp taxes, license taxes, our day are busy in manufacturing taxes, taxes, taxes, make a small fortune every, year to pay their taxes. What fastens on our great industries this awful Crime, individual and official. have to pay the board of the villains who are incarcerated in our prisons.
We have to take care of the orphans
of those who plunged into their the darknes of sin and trouble and graves through beastly indulgence. We have to support the municipal hall be gone We have to support the municipal shall be "a governments, which are expensive just in proportion as the criminal proclivities are vast and tremendous. Who supports the almshouses and police stations and all the machinery of municipal government? The tax-

But in the glorious time of which speak grievous taxation will all have ceased. There will be no need of supporting criminals. There will be no criminals. Virtue will have taken the place of vice. There will be no orphan asylums, for parents will be able to leave a competence to their children. There will be no point to its independence hall provement, drop into the pockets of those who voted them. No oyer and terminer kept up at vast expense to the people. No impaneling of juries to try theft and arson and murder and slander and blackmail. Better factories, grander architecture, finer equipage, larger fortunes, richer opu-

lence-"a morning without clouds." In that better time also coming to these cities the churches of Christ will be more numerous, and they will be larger, and they will be more devoted to the service of Jesus Christ, and they will accomplish greater influences What mean thing have you been doing there? What outrageous thing have you been guilty of that you do other, and denominations collide with each other, and even ministers of Christ sometimes forget the bond of brotherhood, but in the time of which

In our great cities the churches are not to-day large enough to hold more than a fourth of the population. The churches that are built-comparatively few of them are fully occupied. The average attendance in the churches of the United States to-day is not 400 Now, in the glorious time of which I speak, there are going to be vast churches, and they are going to be all Ington who founded it.

I thank God for the place of our residence, and while there are a thousand things that ought to be corrected and many wrongs that ought to be overthrown, while I thank God for the past I leek to the place of our residence, and they are going to be all they are going to be is a place where a few people, having attended very carefully to their toilet, come and sit down-they do not want to be crowded, they like a whole seat to themselves—and then, if they have any time left from thinking of their store, and from examining the style of the hat in front of them, they sit store, and from examining the style of the hat in front of them, they sit and listen to a sermon warranted to hit no man's sins and listen to music which is rendered by a choir warranted to sing tunes that nobody And then after an hour and a half of the clapping of all heaven's cymba

And then after an nour and a mail of indolent yawning they go home refreshed. Every man feels better after he has a sleep.

In many of the churches of Christ in our day the music is simply a mockery. I have not a cultivated ear nor a cultivated voice, yet no man can do my singing for me. I have nor a cultivated voice, yet can do my singing for me. nothing to say against artistic music. The \$2 or \$5 I pay to hear one of the great queens of song is a good investment. But when the people assemble in religious convocation and the hymn is read and the angels of God step from their throne to catch the music on their wings, do not let us drive them away by our indifference. I them away by have preached in churches where vast

In that day of which I speak do you ed: of course, all the cities are to believe that there will be any midnight saved. It makes a great difference off from marble steps of shivering mendicants? Will there be any un-washed, unfed, uncombed children? Will there be any blasphemies in the street? Will there be any inebriates stagering past? No. No wine stores, no lager beer saloons, no breweries where they make the three X's, no bloodshot eye, no bloated cheek, no instruments of ruin and destruction, fist pounded forehead. The grandchildren of that woman down the street with a curse, stoned by the boys that follow her, will be the reformers and philanthropists and the Christian men and the honest rchants of our great cities.

Who are those wretched women ta-

ken up for drunkenness and carried wen up for drunkenness and carried up to the courts, and put in prison, of course? What will you do with the grogshops that made them drink? Nothing. Who are those prisoners in jall? One of them stole a pair of shoes. That boy stole a dol-lar. This girl snatched a purse. All of them crimes damaging society less than \$2 or \$3. But what do with the gambler who last night robbed the young man of \$1,000? Nothing. What shall be done with that one who breaks through and destroys the purity of a Christian home and with an adroitness, and perfidy that beats the strategy of ell, flings a shrinking, shrieking soul into a bottomless perdition? ing. But all these wrongs are going be righted. I expect to live to see the day. I think I hear in the distance the rumbling of the King's chariot. Not always in the minority is the Church of God going to be, or are good men going to be. The streets are going to be filled with regenerated populations. Three hundred and sixty bells rang in Moscow when one prince was married but when Righteousness and Peace kiss each other in all the earth ten thousand times ten thousand bells shall strike the jubilee. Poverty enriched. Hunger fed. Crime purified. Ignorance enlightened. All the cities saved. Is not this a cause worth work-

God's love will yet bring back this ruined world to holiness and happi-ness. An infinite Father bends over t in sympathy. And to the ornhan He will be a father, and to the widow He will be a husband, and to the outcast He will be a home, and to the poorest wretch that to-day crawls out of the ditch of his abominations, crying for mercy, He will be an all par doning Redeemer. The rocks will turn gray with age, the forests will be unmoored in the hurricane, the sun will shut its fiery eyelid, the stars will drop like blasted figs, the sea will heave its last groan and lash itself in expiring agony, the continents will drop like anchors in the deep, the world will wrap itself in shee of flame, and leap on the funeral pyre f the judgment day, but God's love will never die. It shall kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowing sea after all other oceans have wept themselve away. It will warm itself by the blaze of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpe peals and the air is filled with crash of breaking sepulchers and the rush of the rising dead. Oh, com mend that love to all the cities, and the morning without clouds will come! I know that sometimes it seems peless task. You toll on in different spheres, sometimes with great discouragement. People have no faith and say: "It does not amount to any-thing. You might as well quit that."

Why, when Moses stretched his rod over the Red sea, it did not seem to mean anything especially. People came out, I suppose, and said, "Aha!" Some of them found out what he wanted to each other, and even ministers of Christ sometimes forget the bond of brotherhood, but in the time of which I speak, while there will be just as many differences of opinion as there are now, there will be no acerbity, no hypercriticism, no exclusiveness.

In our great cities the churches of cities the churches are now, and the waters were gathered into a glittering palisade on either side, and the billows regard are either side, and the billows reared as eir crystal bits. Wheel into line. O Israel! March march! Pearls crushed under Flying spray gathers into rainbow arch of victory for the conquerors to march under. Shout of hosts on beach answering the shout amid sea. And when the last line of the Israelites reach the beach, the cymbals clap, and the shields clang, and the waters rush over the pursuers, and the swift fingered winds on the white keys of the foam play

> So you and I go forth, and all the people of God go forth, and they stretch their hands over the sea, and boiling sea of crime and wretched-ness. "It doesn't amount to anything," people say. Doesn't it? ures of Christian beneficence, and we will be greeted to the other beach by while those who pursued us and de-rided us and tried to destroy us will go down under the sea, and all that will be left of them will be cast high and dry upon the beach, the splin-tered wheel of a charlot or thrust out from the foam, the breathless nostril of a riderless charger.

grand march of Israel delivered, and the awful dirge of Egyptian over

Unreasonable Expectations.

A lady who was unfamiliar with the streets of New York was much confused by the Jargon used by a car conductor. When she thought she must have arrived near her destina-tion the conductor poked his head into the car and said—"Umpty baz. them away by our indifference. I have preached in churches where vast sums of money were employed to keep up the music, and it was as exquisite as any heard on earth, but I thought at the same time, for all matters practical. I would prefer the hearty, outbreaking song of a backwoods Methodist camp meeting.

In that time also of which I speak all the haunts of billing and so the same time also of which I speak all the haunts of billing and so the same time also of which I speak all the haunts of billing and so the same time. It is the car and said—"Umpty bazzas!" "What street did you say?" Must street did you say?" Must street did you say?" Must street did you say?" Summer the passenger. "Ufty-umpth!" said the car and said—"Umpty bazzas!" "What street did you say?" Must street did you say?" "What str you expect for \$3 a week? A tenor

> Why He Wanted Them. Wife-We must have Miss Skreech and Mr. Bellow from the choir to help entertain those friends of yours to-

shand-Most assuredly not. wife-Why not? You haid they were musical people.
Husband-That's why, exactly.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV. JANUARY 27, 1901.

Christ Silences the Pharisees. - Matt. 22; 34-16. Christ Silences the Pharisess.—Matt. 22; 34-16.
Commentary. — Connecting links.
While Jesus was teaching in the temple three classes of individuals came to Hum in succession to try to entangle Him in His talk. First came the Herodians (poittcians) and asked Him whether it were lawful to give tribute to Caesar. Matt. xxi. 16-22. They came with honeyed words, intending to disarm His suspicions, and, by an appeal to His fearnessness, induse Him to commit Himself against the government so they could entrap Him. But Jesus perceived their wickedness, called them hypocrites and answered them so completely that they left Him and went their way.

34. The Pharisees—In order to entangle Christ the Pharisees had Johned themselves to their religious and political opponents, the Sadducees and Herodians. In Christ's time the Pharis.

ical opponents, the Sauducees and Herodians. In Christ's time the Phar-Herodians. In Christ's time the Phar-isees were a strong party of the Jews. While they esteemed the scrip-tures, yet they placed equal authority upon their traditions. They were out-wardly exacting, but inwardly very

corrupt.

35. A lawyer—A scribe. A professional interpreter of the law of Mosse.

"Usually such a noted scribe was a teacher, and had a company of disciples about ham." Tempting Him—Ortesting Him. "He laid a theological trap, but the hoped-for prey walked through it and left him in it."

36. Which—"Of what nature is the 36. Which—'0f what nature is the great commandment in the law?"
The great commandment—This was a disputed question among their doctors of the law.

37. Thou—Christ makes this a per-37. Thou—christ makes this a personal matter; He does not speak in a general way, but He brings the truth home to His questioner. Shalt—There is no chance for cavil here; no ambiguous supersions Love the no ambiguous expressions. Love the Lord thy God—The religion of the Bible does not consist in good exter-Bible does not consist in good external acts, in prayers, in our zeal for Christ, in performing the deeds of the law, or in being made happy; but in love to God and man. With all thy heart—The heart is the seat of the affections, the desires, the motives and the will. "It is the centre of all physical and spiritual life, the central focus from which all the rays of the moral life go forth." All thy soul—"He loves God with all his soul, or rather, with all his life, who is ready to give up life for His sake—to endure and suffer rather than to dishonor God." Soul is the individual existence, the person himself.

38. This is the first—In 1, antiquity, 2, dignity; 3, excellence; 4, justice; 15, suificiency; 6, fruitfulness; 7, virtue and efficacy; 8, extent; 9, necessity; 10, duration—Onescel

tue and efficacy; 8, extent; 9, necessity; 10, duration.—Quesnel. And great—This love is also the best, the great—This love is also the best, the noblest, the most elevating, purifying, enlarging act of the soul.—Peloubet. This is the greatest commandant.

39. The second—The first table of the law defines our duty to God; the second; our duty to our neighbor. Is like—Of a like nature, embracing the whole of our duty to man. Thy neighbor as thyself—"This love is the principle in the heart from which flows the 'golden rule' in practice, and the perfect keeping of all the commandments which refer to our duties to our fellow-men."

duties to our fellow-men."

40. Hang all the law—"Those two commandments contain the substance of all the religious and moral duties contained in the law and the prophets, which, therefore, may be all said to hang or depend on them."

Love is the spirit of the whole law. It is the more excellent way (I contained in the spirit of the whole law. It is the more excellent way (I cor. xii. 31; xiii. 1-13); the fulfilling of the law (Rom. xiii.10); the end of the law, I. Tim, I. 5.

law, I. Tim, I. 5.
41. Were.....together—During this interview, while Jesus was still teaching in the temple. Jesus asked them—They had been asking him many questions and had tried to entangle him in his talk, and now he, in turn, asks them a question! them a question!
42. What thins ye of Christ?

Whose son is ne—lins was an easy question and was answered very readily. The question is still pertinent: What think "ye" of Christ?

—As to his claims to divinity? Was he the ideal, sinless Man; the pattern of the race? The son of David—It was known and universall acknowledged among the Jews that the Messiah was to spring from the family of David. The expression, The son of David, to a Jew, meant the

Messiah.
43. How then doth David-He asks another question which is not so easily explained. In spirit—Under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit David had called Christ Lord. The question was (v. 45), If the Messiah is to be have the same and the control of t David's son, as you say, how to can he be David's Lord? Jesus not desire to ensuare them, but his purpose was to instruct them. He was turning their minds away from ntricate questions about the law to

Christ, the Son of God, David's Lord 44. The Lord saith—Jesus quotes from Psa. cx. 1. That is, Jehovah saith. Unto my Lord—Unto David's Lord, or Christ. Sit thou—Jehovah here gives Christ the place of the greatest eminence and authority, at His own right hand. Thine enemies thy footstool—God proposes to subdue the enemies of Christ, both Jews and Gentiles, and cause them to acknowledge their sovereign and Lord.

45. How is He His Son-He is Lord 45. How is He His Son—He is Lord in His divine relation to David, and Son as to His humanity.

46. To answer Him a word—Not a man was able to reply; they simply had nothing to say, neither durst they ask Him any more questions.

FRACTICAL SURVEY. Christ's judgment tested. Our Lord had just previously put the Sad-lucees to silcuce. The Pharisees now gathered together, not to express their gratitude to Him for having confirmed the truth against the Sad-ducees, who were the common ene-mies of their religion, but rather to secure the name of puzzling Him who had puzzled the Sadducees. Rather had puzzled the Sadducees. Rather were they more annoyed at Christ's victory than pleased that the doctrine of the resurrection and a future state which the Sadducees opposed had been upheld by Christ. They were more concerned for their own tyranny and traditions. own tyranny and traditions

for the triumph of truth.

Christ's doctrine proved. He showd that the great commandment could not be the judicial laws now that the people of the Jews to whom they pertained were so little; not the ceremonial laws now that they

were waxen old and were ready to vanish away, nor any particular moral precept; but the love of God and our neighbor. Love is the first and great thing God demands from us, and therefore the first and great thing we should devote to him." All the commandment's are summed up in two great ones. One embraces every duty we owe to man; and the other every duty we owe to God. Christ's opposers confounded. The Master now proposes a question to the Pharisees, "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is He?" To this Christ? Whose son is He?" To this they readily responded, "The son of David." On their one answer he based a perplexing problem which they could not solve. "If David then call him Lord, how is he his Son?" Unlike his opposers, in putting this last question his object was not to ensmare them but to show them a truth which they were unwilling to

DIFFERANCE IN SIGNATURE.

truth which they were unwilling to accept, viz., that the expected Messiah is God.

Accountant Testifies in Sifton Will Case.

THE DEFENCE LAWYER QUITS! London report says-The defence Mie Wince Dostom Vs. Police Com issioners case, an action for dam ages for being run over by a police patrol wagon, occupied all forenoon and a portion of the alternoon at the assizes to-day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and \$1,000, after three hours deliberation.

Immediately following the above case came the Sifton will suit, about which there has been expect there.

case came the Sifton will suit, about which there has been so much legal wrangling in regard to postponement. A jury was obtained without much difficulty, when a new departure was made by Mr. Gibbons, Q. C., taking the legal objection that the trial should have been postponed until after the murder case, also that the Judge had, in discussing the case the other day, to a certain extent prejudiced the same by stating that if the will was not forged no possible harm could come to the defendants. Mr. Gibbons contended that it would be almost impossible to secure a jury be almost impossible to secure a jury who could eradicate an assertion like that from their minds while considering the evidence. On that account and for other reasons he had decided to withdraw from the case, and would take the convergition. take the opportunity of arguing the objections he had made later on.

The taking of testimony was then proceeded with, the Clerk of the Surrogate Court being the first witness. He deposed to the second will having been entered by Edges Versies having been entered by Edgar Mor

den for probate. Mr. Hellmuth then for an hour reac Mordon's evidence to the jury as given by him in examination for discovery. Evidence was given as to the signa-ture to the will. An accountant of the Bank of Toronto swore Sifton's general signature was in full "Joseph H. Sifton," while that to the will was Jos. Sifton. The court adjourned until to-mor-

London Report says .- The interest in the Sifton will case continues unabated, and the attendance in the courtroom is quite as large as if the murder trial was in progress. The majority are from the section immajority are from the mediately surrounding the place where the Siftons and Mordens live, and not a few have known them since they were children playing to-gether. The evidence to-day was plentiful, and the witnesses without one exception, gave it as their opinion, after comparing the signature on the alleged will with that of Joseph H. Sifton, on other documents, including mortgages, notes, and so forth, which had gone through their hands, that the signature of the will was not the late Joseph H. Sifton's, more especially as he was never known to omit the capital "H" from his signature. If he left in its place the word "Hammersley,"

that being his second name. Two of his brothers, John J. and Alfred Sifton, swore most positively that the signature attached to the was not that of deceased, and quite a number of experts in hand writing gave it as their opinion that by no manner of means could it be stated that the signature on the notes and mortgages produced were the same hand as penned the words "Joseph Sifton" on the alleged will, which Edgar Morden says was executed by deceased at his house, and in the presence of himself and wife sel will be the first order, of business

in the morning.

A rumor was in circulation this afternoon that Edgar Morden had absconded, but Mr. Magee, Q.C., Crown Attorney, said there was no truth in the report, and that Mor-den would apear for the Crown in the murder trial.

Say Will Was Forged. A London report says—The jury has just returned a verdict in the Sifton will case, and finds Morden guilty of forgery.

Where is the Land of Burns?

If ninety-nine out of any hundred intelligent people were asked in what part of Scotland is the 'Land of Burns" they would probably name Ayrshire. An admirer of Hawthorne once said it was the Valley of a Hundred Fires, but he died soon afterwards. Few, even of Scotsmen, are acquainted with its true locality, which is not Ayrshire, but Kincar-dine. The poet indeed made the fordifference of the poet indeed made the former famous by his songs, and was born there, but the latter in his fatherland, tho home of his people, the site of his ancestors' hearths and graves; all of them, from the first recorded down to Robbie's own father, were hatives of the parish of Glenbervie that lies near the sea a few miles south of Stonehaven. sea, a few miles south of Stonehaven. Stanehyve," as its inhabitants call it, is the country town, whither the centre of local government was transferred early in the seventeenth century from the ancient but now extinct burgh of Kincardine, a few traces of which still remain near Fettercairn.-Scottish American.

It is the amends of a short and troubled life that doing good and suffering ill entitles man to a longer and better .- Penn.

The Markets

Toronto Produce Market.

Butter—Market is quiet on account of the light demand. Offerings are not heavy, but they are sufficient for the demand. Prices are steady and unchanged at 18 to 20c for dairy pound rolls, 18 to 20c for large rolls, 15 to 17c for low-grade rolls, and 13 to 15c for tubs. There is a good deal :6f creamery on the market and trade in that line is fair. Prints are steady at 22 to 23c, and solids are worth 20 to 22c.

Eggs—There is a moderate move-

20 to 22c.
Eggs—There is a moderate movement, but trade is slow. New laid are scarce and in keen demand at 28 to 30c for case lots. Slected held are worth 20 to 21c, ordinary held 16 to 18c, pickled 15 to 16c, smalls 12 to 14c, and splits 9c.
Potatoes—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 33 to 34c per bag for car lots on track here. Potatoes out of store are worth 45c.
Poultry—Offerings are light and there is little or no demand. Turkeys are easier, selling at 8 1-2 to 10 1-2c, and chickens are steady at 65 to 60c. Geese are scarce, but there is no call for them, and they are nominal at 7 to 8c.
Baled Hay—The receipts are moder—

Baled Hay-The receipts are moder-

ate and the market is steady. No. 1 is quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton, car lots on track here.

Baled Straw-Offerings very light

and demand good. Custations range from \$5 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

Toronto Farmers' Marzet. Jan. 17.-The total deliveries of Jan. 17.—Ine total deliveries of grain on the street market here to-day were about 2,000 bushels. Prices of wheat and buckwheat were easier. wheat and buckwheat were easier, and barley oats were steady.

Wheat -150 bushels of white and 400 bushels of red sold 1-2c at 69 1-2c, and 700 bushels of goose at 69 1-2c, and 700 bushels of goose sold 1-2c lower at 66c to 66 1-2c. Buckwheat—One load sold 1-2c low-er at 52c per bushel. Barley—700 bushels sold unchanged

t 46c to 47 1-2c Oats-900 br

Oats—900 bushels sold fairly steady at 30 1-2c to 31 1-2c.

Hay and straw—beliveries were small, owing to poor sleighing. Hay was easier, live Joads selling 50c lower at \$12 to \$13 per ton. Only one load of straw was offered, and it sold 50c higher at \$9.50 per ton.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts are light and the market is firm, with

and the market is firm, with anged at \$8 to \$8.50 Butter-Very little inquiry. Of-ferings were more than sufficient for the demand. Prices are steady at 20c Eggs-Offerings small, but there is or no demand. Prices

Poultry-Trade is dull, Poultry—Trade is dun, and tradititle stock is offered. Turkeys are steady at 10c to 11c, but it is only the choicest birds which bring the birdien price. Goese are slow at 7c higher price. Geese are slow 8c, and chickens are lower at 40c

to 70c. Le. ding Wheat Marl ets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-

uay—		
(1).	Cash.	May.
Chicago		\$0 75 1-2
New York		0 80 1-8
Milwaukee	\$0.76	
ot. Louis	-	07334
101600	0 77 1. 1	07094
Jeuron Peur Paris	117824	00070
benoit, white	0 78 3-4	
Duluth, No. 1 north-		

M mitoba Wheat Markets. The trade in the local market has been unusually small during the past week. There is very little wheat moving from the country, and the de is also extremely small. Prices country, and the demand ruled firm, holders showing no disposition to give way. At the close of position to give way. At the close of yesterday's business quotations on the part of buyers were as follows-No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2 hard, 76c; No. 3 hard, 671-2c; No. 3 northern, 641-2c in store Fort William; dried No. 3 hard, 661-2c; dried No. 3 northern, 631-2c in store King's elevator, ern, 63 1-2c in store King's Fort Arthur. The local market continued very quiet to-day, but nominally 1-2c higher, in sympathy with the advance in United States markets. No. 3 hard was quoted at 68c in store Fort William 75% in store Fort William. The week throughout has been about the slow-est, so far as local business is con-cerned, of the season.—Winnipeg Commercial, Jan. 12.

Toronto Live Stock Markets. Business at the Western Cattle Market today had a tendency to and trade was not very brisk, receipts were large, but receipts were large, but greatest portion of the stock the standard of quality which, below the standard of quality which, buyers claim, is necessary. There were a few lots of fine cattle, and receipts were large, but the balance were comparatively slow. Drovers were of the opiniom that the market was dull, while buyers thought it active enough. considerthought it active enough, consider-ing the nature of the offerings. There was little disposition to trade, both buyers holding off until later in the day, when each hoped to secure bet-ter bargains.

day, when each Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$4 59 Export cattle, light, per cwt. 4 25 Butchers' cattle, bricked 4 25 Butchers' cattle, choice 4 00 Butchers' cattle, good 3 36 do med.um 2 50 Butchers' common, per cwt. 2 00 Feeders, short-keep Feeders, heavy Feeders, light. Feeding bulls Stockers.500 to 800 lbs. off-colors and heifers. Light stock bull, per cwt, Milcn cows, each.

The Failures. Liabilities of failures in the first week of January were \$2,307,464, of which \$879,324 in the United States, against 274 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 25 last year.

There are few people who are more often in the wrong than those who cannot endure to be thought so.—Rochefoucauld.

Alaskan travellers say the mosquitoes there have driven men to salek