FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

Jesus Forgives Sins.—Mark 2: 12. Josus Forgives Sins.—Mark 2:12.

Commentary.—I. A palsied sinner brought to Christ (vs. 1-4). I. And again—At the close of the missionary tour in Galilee. Capernaum—Which was his home or headquarters, it was noised — The news spread very rapidly. In the house —Either the house which he occupied, with his mother and his brethren (Matt. iv. 13), or possibly that ren (Matt, iv. 13), or possibly that of St. Peter.—Cam. Bib. 2. Many of St. Peter.—Cam. Bib. 2. Many were gathered—The audience includ-ed Pharisees and doctors of ghe law who had come from the towns of Galilee, Judea and Jerusalem (Luke v. 17). About the door—There was a great concourse of people, so that the house and court were both filled. Freached the word—The doc-trine of the Son of God.—Clarke. They had come partly to criticise and partly out of curiosity, and now Jesus seizes the opportunity to preach the gospel. We should be instant in season and out of sea-

son to point others to Jesus.

3. Come unto Him—Access to Jesus
eemed impossible. There were seemed impossible. There wer many obstacles in the way. Should have waited for a convenien or? No. They must force their to Christ. Bringing one—He young, for Jesus calls him but he was grown, for it reson, but he was grown, for it required four to carry him. There are many so weak and discouraged that they cannot go to Jesus without assistance; we should always be ready to help such. Sick of the palsy—Palsy, a contraction of the word paralysis, is a disease that deprives the part affected of sensation, or the power of motion, or both. This patient was utterly helpsation, or the power of motion, or both. This patient was utterly help-less. The disease is considered incurable. "Palsy is a type of sin. Sin in the soul takes all the forms which paralysis does in the body. Borne of four—Each one holding a corner of the "pallet," or bed, which was merely a thickly padded quilt or mat. "There was co-operation in this work."

this work.'

in this work."

4. The press—It seemed quite impossible for thwe crowd to make an opening sufficiently large for them to pass through. Uncovered the roof—Luke says, "through the "libra". In the content countries them to pass through. Uncovered the roof—Luke says, "through the tiling." In the eastern countries the houses were flat-roofed and joined together so one could walk upon them from one end of the city to the other. Broken it up—They took up the tiling. They determined that nothing should stand in their way. Let down—Imagine the surprise of the crowd as this opening through the tiles appeared, and a pallet was let down before them. If. Christ forgives sins.—vs. 5-7. 5. Saw their faith—Many of the gifts of healing and restoration were obtained through the faith and prayers of friends of the sufferers. See Matt. viii. 13; Mark v. 36; John iv. 50. Jesus "saw" their faith. Real faith acts. Their holy boldness pleased him. Thy sins are forgiven (R. V.)—Our first great need is the forgiveness of sin. Jesus rightly puts this ahead of the healing of the body. We cannot doubt that this paralytic was a conscience-stricken young man. The conditions necessary to a conscience-stricken young

orgiveness are repentance, confession, forsaking sin and faith.

6. Certain of the scribes—"The scribes were the leaders of the nation, the theologians, legislators, politicians,"—Gelkie. In their hearts.

They had not replan possily 7. They had not spoken openly. 7. Blasphemes—To blaspheme is to slander God or speak implously against God. But God only—They rightly understood all sins are sins against God, and therefore only God could foreign them. See Pen. 1.4. ould forgive them. See Psa. 1. 4. III. Christ heals disease—vs. 8-12 III. Christ heals disease—vs. 8-12.

8 Jesus perceived—In telling them the thoughts of their hearts Jesus gave them the fullest proof of his divinity. No the escapes his notice. Why reason ye?—Matthew says, "Wherefore think we evil?" Why are "Wherefore think we evil?" Why are you putting a misconstruction on my words? 9. Whether is it easier—"Both are equally easy and equally difficult. Everything is equally easy to that power-which is unlimited. A universe can be as easily produced by a single act of the divine will as the smallest part of matter."—Clarke.

produced by a single act of the divime will as the smallest part of
matter."—Clarke.

10. That ye may know—"External
miracles are the proof of internal
ones." Christ was conscious of divime power. "If failure had been the
result His humiliation would have
been overwhelming and final." He
proposes now to prove His divirity
beyond question. Son of man—This
is the title which Christ most frequently applied to himself, soptimes interchanging it with
"Son of God." He appropriated to
himself the prophecy of Daniel.—
Matt. xxvi. 63, 64: Dan. vii. 13. It
applied to Christ more than eighty
times in the New Testament. Power on earth—They were thinking of
God as being in Heaven, and Jesus
calls attention to the fact that there calls attention to the fact that there is power on earth now to forgive sins. The son of man has come to earth and has brought this power with home to be at the son that the son the son that the son the son that t

11. Arise. Here is the test. Christ

Jesus carried in his name continually what his mission on earth was; "And thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shalt save his prople from their stas" (Matt. 1, 21). The name carries the same significance now that it did at first. Those who are "his people" are those who choose to be so, and thus it will be always. "Whose over will, let him take the water of life freely" (Hev. 22, 17). He will force no one to become a member of the divine family. He makes us indicated in the soldier's only, boy has been bequeathed an instained sword.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Professional Contract

of nature is a sinner, and to save him from his sins is a greator work than to make a world.

"Twas great to speak a world from naught,
"Twas greater to redeem."
Sin is the worst thing that aver afflicted the human family by far. To deliver from the guilt, power and dominion of sin, the death and suffering of the Son of God was required, which was the greatest sacrifice ever made, and all that will may be redeemed. "Him that cometh to met, I will in no wise cast out" (John 6, 37). To save men from sin and fill the heart with the love of God is the only state in which he will be satisfied with him, for he "has called him not unto uncleanness, but unto holiness" (i Thess. 4, 7). "Be ye holy, for I am holy" (i Peter I, 16). Thus can person be ready for a place with the pure and holy above.

Christ was continually, while upon earth, about his Father's business, and his coming in contact with the

earth, about his Father's business, and his coming in contact with the sick of the palsy in the lesson is no exception, and he could say with no exception, and he could say with equal facility, "Arise, take up thy bed and walk," or "Thy sins are forgiven thee." He presessed nower to heal the body when he saw it would be best for the individual and for his own glory, or to heal the soul when sin was repented of, and the person belived on the Lord Jesus Christ. The lesson shows the interest he had in the sick man, as well as the faith of the four by whom he was borne. No doubt he was himhe was borne. No doubt he was him-self somewhat inspired by their earnestness, for when they found there was no other way to get to there was no other way to get to him, because of the press, they opened a way through the roof and let him down. The houses were constructed in those days so that they could do this. Nothing could have pleased him better than the manifestation of such zeal to get to him; so we must want his salvation more than anything about the coder to accompany th so we must want his salvation more than anything else in order to obtain it. He could not let so favorable an opportunity as that pass to do good without improving it, so when he saw their faith he said unto the sick of the palsy, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee" (Mark ii. 5.) There were some of the scribes present who doubtless were desirous to catch him in his words, and they thought this their time, for they received.

Ho perceived immediately in his spirit how they reasoned within themselves, and he said unto them, "Why reason ye these things in your hearts?" He showed himself to be God by forgiving sin, and that it was as easy to do that as to say, "Arise, take up they bed, and walk." He did this, in part, to convince them that he was God, though it is hard to convince a man against his will. "Arise, take up they bed, and walk."
He did this, in part, to convince them that he was God, though it is hard to convince a man against his will, for a man thus convinced will very likely hold the "same opinion still."
They were amazed, however, at this, and glorified God, saying, "We never saw it on this fashion." Apparently, at least, they were convinced by the wonderful works which they saw done, and closed their mouths for the time being, for they knew not what to say. The human heart is very porverse, and often when convinced that it is wrong, will continue to reject the truth. This head it even then they have never weighed themselves in the delicate balance of the comic idea. that it is wrong, will continue to reject the truth. Thus has it ever been with the human family. George W.

"FIGHTING MAC."

Done to Death by Vile and Slander Tongues.

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges made against the late Sir Hector Macdonald is both sad and satisfactory to those who followed with pride the career of the Highland soldier, who rose from the ranks. Macaulay refers in his essay on Moore's "Life of Byron" to the "savage envy of aspiring dunces." Poor Macdonald seems, according to the report of seems, according to the report of the commission, to have been done to death by "vile and slanderous tongues." There existed, no doubt, in official circles a social prejudice against him on account of his humble origin. The caddishness that calls a man who has fought his way to the front "no gentleman." has played a man who has fought his way to the front "no gentleman," has played havoc more than once in British mili-tary affairs, but seldom has it re-sulted in so dark a tragedy as that which closed in Macdonald's unhonwhich closed in Macdonald's unhonored grave. It is a pity that Lord Methuen, whose arrogant stupidity sacrificed hundreds of lives, had not blown out his alleged brains before giving his imbecile orders, and it is a greater pity that a soldier whose industry and courage placed him in the front of British heroes, yielded to the despair that must have overwhelmed "Fiting Mac" when he took his own life in a French hotel. Those who wonder why an innocent man who wonder why an innocent man should take such a course, leave out of consideration the depression re-sulting from ill-health, the enerva-tion caused by residence in Ceylon, and the utter discouragement arisof consideration the depression resulting from ill-health, the enervation caused by residence in Ceylon, and the utter discouragement arising from a realization that he had been attacked by secret and unscripillous foes. Small wonder it was miracles were performed in the most public manner and were never questioned by those who witnessed them. Amazed Luke adds, "They were filled with fear' Glorlfied God. They had as high degree of reverence for God and they were filled with admiration for his power and goodness.—Benson. On this fashion. Christ's works are without precedent. He acts Independently and advises with no one. They had seen three marks of his divinity, 1. Forgiving sins. 2. Percelving thoughts. 3. Healing disease. The works of Christ are astonishing the world to-day.

PERCTISAL SURVEY.

Jesus carried in his name continually what his mission on earth was: "And thou shalt call his name continually what his mission on earth was: "And thou shalt call his name continually man and the utter discouragement arison that he had been attacked by secret and unscriptions foes. Small wonder it was that the man who worked at Omdurman as if "his brain were er's right hand, the man who worked at Omdurman as if "his brain were ent when he learned from the page of a newspiper how venomous were ent when he learned from the page of a newspiper how venomous were ent when he learned from the page of a newspiper how venomous were a sadder instance of the murderous nature of jealousy and slander. His Scottish friends, who loved and believed in him, even after the sade event, and who followed his body to its last resting-place with tributes of affection, are justified in their loyalty and every Scotchman may the page of the product of the expense of the expense



DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENGSBURG FALLS, VT.

A GOOD MANNER.

Mean Nothing.

ner is a thing that matters in Manner is a thing that matters in a man. Manners, as a rule, we discount, if we are wise, recognizing that they are of the nature of "parlor tricks," which can be taught to any one who possesses aptitude, says the Saturdoy Review. Manners mean nothing. Manner means everything. It is a man's individuality asserting itself through all the cast iron rules and conventionalities that hedge him. It is the same that the sick of the palsy, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee" (Mark ii. 5.) There were some of the scribes present who doubtless were desirous to catch him in his words, and they thought this their time, for they regarded him as a mere man, and he had assumed the prerogative of God and had claimed to forgive sins.

Ho perceived immediately in his spirit how they reasoned within themselves, and he said unto them. might perhaps be expected. Who, low-instance, is quicker to detect the men than your rough workingman? With what unerring accuracy does he discriminate, although he cannot exdiscriminate, although he cannot ex-plain, that so subtle distinction which makes all the difference

> the delicate balance of the comic ide so as to obtain a suspicion of the rights and dues of the world. The "good bedside manner" of the doctor—that theatrical calm and preposterous smile which he assumes in the presence of danger—must be disqualified, as must also that blend of father confessor and genial

North

American Lite

Solid

Continent

Dec. 31, 1902-To Net Ledger

in the other. What would please the duchess would embarress the dairy maid—this, of course, assuming, what is not always safe to assume in real life—that both are types of their different orders. A sense of the fitting, then, is a necessary factor of the good manner. It will avoid any undue emphasis as the plague and will exhibit a complete correspondence to its environment. The possessor of the manner indicated will not be forever busying himself about what others think or say. Secure in his self-knowledge, and setting for himself a higher standard than he imposes upon others, he greets no man with suspicion or disapproval. He predisposes everyone in his favor In his intercourse with his fellows he reaches at one bound a point to which others can attain only after long and painful effort. He kindles the glow of self-respect in those whom he addresses and thaws thoughts in them that are generally cold and frostbound. He is the savior of the awkward aituation.

Melp the Overworked Heart.—If the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groan-ing under its load because disease has clogged Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safevt, surest and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—67

Chicago Tribnne.

"Katle," sald Archie, "do you think me?"
"I do not," she promptly an-

"In that case," rejoined Archie, with equal promptness, "I shall not ask you to. No young woman ought to marry a man unless she is sure she loves him."

THREE SEPARATE ACHES.—Backache, Headache, Sideache yield rapidly to the poten influence of "The D & L" Menthol Plasters Any nervous ache or pain will disappea under this powerful antirheumatic plaster.

Doubtless the greatest punishment that has been meted out to Prince Athrobald Stuart de Modena is the atroclous attempt of the authorities to insinuate that his real name is Bill

h > Best 5 Cent Magazine on the Market.

The Four-Track News for February. ale at all news stands.

An Ungallant Lion.

A feroclous animal combat was witessed recently in the Scottish Zoo at Glasgow. A majestic, forest-bred South African lion, named Cecil, with South African lion, named Cecil, with-out the slightest provocation attack-ed a large lioness, which only two or three days before had been put into his cage, and in a few minutes, despite the strenuous efforts of the tamer and the staff, the female lay dead in the corner of the den.

TWENTY-THIRD

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

ASSETS

LIABILITIES

*New insurance i sued during 1903. \$ 5,834,860

Being the best year in General Branch in the history of the Company. \$ 33,452,977

"No monthly or Provident policies were issued—this branch having been discontinued. PRESIDENT, JOHN L. BLAIKIE VICE-PRESIDENTS,

DIRECTORS,

MANAGING DIRECTOR, L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A

The report containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on Jan. 28th last owing marked proofs of the continued progress and solid position of the Company, will be not to policy-holders. Pamphlets explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the report of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial posities, will be raished on application to the Home Office or say of the Company's Agencies.

Dec. 31, 1983—By payment for Death Claims, Profits, etc......

—By all other payments.......

Dec 31, 1903—By Mortgages, etc.

—By Stocks, Bonds and Debentures (market value \$3,170,017.47).

—By Real Estate, including company's building...

—By Loans on Policies, etc.

—By Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call).

—By Cash in Banks and on hand

-By Premiums outstanding, etc. (less cost of collection).
-By Interest and Rents, due and accrued......

HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., G.M.G., L. W. SMITH, ESQ., K.C., D.C.L., D. MoCRAE, ESQ., GUELPH.

SECRETARY,

W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LLB.,

North American Life

Assurance Company

-HOME OFFICE

112-118 King Street West, Toronto,

the Year Ended 31st December, 1903

...\$1,132,616 91

-\$1,381,363 69 \$6,155,149 04

\$ 778,038 29 \$5,376,210 75

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\$ 5,376,210 75 ... 208,937 14 ... 40,652 89

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41,367 02 \$5,075,564 02

HON. SIR W. R. MEREDITH, K.C.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF ACENCIES,

T. G. McCONKEY.

E. GURNEY, ESQ., J. K. OSBORNE, ESQ.,

The Markets.

Leaung Wheat Markets tions at important wheat energes uluth No. 1...

Liverpool Apple Markets.

Messrs. Woodall and Co. cabled Eben
James; 6,800 bbls. selling. Market active, but prices rather lower. Domin lon landed her apples in bad condi-

Bradstreets on Trade.

The difficulties of transportation, owing to snow blockades delaying the receipts and shipment of goods the receipts and shipment of goods caused much inconvenience in trade circles at Montreal this week. The conditions of trade are sound, and the outlook promising. Fini hed cotton goods are showing increasing strength and the domestic mills are displaying increasing refuctance to accept large orders at current pites. Country remittances are slow owing to snow blockades.

Trade at Toronto has shown no expansion this week as is usually looked for this month. In some northern sections the snow is 10 to 14 feet deep, and shipments have been greatly delayed. Cotton ml men are withdrawing prices again. Woollen goods are very firm.

Business has been moderataly

withdrawing prices again. Woollen goods are very firm.

Business has been moderately active in Manitobi the pist week, according to Bradstreet's reports, in spite of the cold weather, which naturally checks business in some lines. At Victoria, Vancouver and other

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast centres trade is fairly good for this season, which is never a very active one.

Business at Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreet's, has been fair, all things considered this week, but shipments of spring staple goods have been much delayed, and the wholesale trade has also been much inconvenienced in the receipt of goods. Travellers have been sending in more orders than last week, and mail orders are better.

London wholesale traders report

Toronto Cattle Market. Owing to the storm deliveries were light, 6 car loads, consisting of 122 cattle, 76 sheep, 200 hogs

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to

1.050 to 1.150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Stockers—One-year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$1.50 per cwt; off-colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

PHILOSOPHY AND FUN

England and Englishmen.

Peter MoArthur is a Canadian whose views on England and English society, says the London Express, are interesting and original. In his new book, "To Be Taken With Sait; An Essay on Teaching One's Grandmother to Suck Eggs," he gives a number of apiorisms that set orthodox philosophy at deliance. Here are a few samples; Sea-sickness has kept more enemics.

war.
London takes more for granted than the rest of the world knows.
The great trouble with the English Ine great trouble with the English is that they are trying to repel the American invadera with business methods that came over with William the Conqueror.

Most of the things talked about in

London so lety are fitter subjects for prayer than for gossip. London so sety are litter subjects for prayer than for gossip.

To be original is to be wrong.
Culture is the consciousness of truth expressed in conduct.
Good form appears to be the accumulated weariness of centuries expressed in a general air of boredom.
One of the blessings of being a humorist is that all your mistakes

une of the blessings of being a humorist is that all your mistakes pass off as jokes.

Conservatism and laziness are hard to distinguish.

In order to carry on an argument you must descend to the other man's One should never spoil a good the-

ory by explaining it.

Let me make the jokes of the empire. I care not who makes its blun-

London is full of clever people who expect to get salvation in a moment and spread the luxury of being damned over a lifetime.

The cuckoo of philosophy has successfully laid her egg in the nest of theology.

theology.

London is overcrowded with serious-minded people who stand in awe of their own ignorance.

An Englishman's social standing

An Englishman's social standing seems to depend on the number of people he can afford to despise.

Teh average Englishman has so deep a revereace for antiquity that he would rather be wrong than be recent.

HUNDRED MILE TRAIN.

ls in Sight, and Will Cut Time on Long Runs.

Is in Sight, and Will Cut Time on Long Runs.

We note with pleasure that our space-devouring friends at Zossen have not yet satiated their hunger for pace, and touched the record the other day for no sess than 1.40 miles per hour, says the Street Railway Journal. They seem to be overcoming air pressure rather comiortably up to the present, and we have heard nothing about the motors failing or the pressure caving in the front end of the car. Perhaps the doubting gentlemen who figured on the motors burning out from overload at 8.3 miles per hour to 100 miles per hour will now be convinced that higher speeds are both possible and practicable. One hundred and forty miles per hour is a decidedly hot pace, but it will more than likely be beaten before we go to press. It has taken a good many years to evolve the two-minute trotting horse, but this year we have him in triplicate, and just so it has been wit helectric railroading.

Once the records began to break they fairly blew up, and left only small fragments. One hundred and forty miles per hour, even if not outdone by a considerable margin, still means that the hundred-mile-anhour train is much nearer to reality than it has ever been before. That

still means that the hundred-mile-anhour train is much nearer to reality
than it has ever been before. That
speed is quite feasible whenever it is
demanded, and it is, moreover, quite
high enough to meet the requirements
of humanity for some little time to
come. Its real importance lies, as we
have often remarked, in its application to long lines on which the saving
of time would be material. Cutting
down the running time to Flatbush or
Hackensack may defer the dyspepsia
of the commuter for another season
or two, but it is not commercially important. It is cutting the time or London wholesale traders report a fair movement considering the interraptions to traffic. The deliveries of grain at country points having fallen off, business in a retail way has been adversely affected.

Cold weather and snow have kept business from expanding the pastitive weeks at Ottawa. The difficulties of shipping goods is causing much inconvenience at country centres. The prices of staple goods are firm. The outlook for business is bright.

Of the commuter for another season or two, but it is not commercially important. It is cutting the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is outling the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is not commercially important. It is cutting the time on long runs that counts—reducing the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is not commercially important. It is cutting the time on long runs that counts—reducing the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is even to washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is even to washington to less than three hours, converting the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is even to washington to less than three hours, converting the time of the time of the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is even to washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is even the time of two washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is cutting the time of two washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is cutting the time of the time to Washington to less than three an early conversion of that line is by no means improbable. Somehow the hundred-mile-an-hour train looks nearer than it did a few months ago, and our spyglass is still trained in the direction of Germany.

owing to the storm deliveries were light, 6 car loads, consisting of 122 cattle, 76 sheep, 200 hogs and 17 calves.

Trade was dull, with prices easy at quotations given below.

Few exporters were offered and the highest price quoted was about \$4.50, although had there been heaver weights probably more money would have been paid.

Dealers state that cattle must be bought at lower prices, as the English markets will not warrant the present quotations on this market. Butchers' cattle sold slowly, at prices quoted in sales given below.

A few milen cows sold all the way from \$30 to \$55 each.

Prices for calves, sheep and lambs were unchanged.

Few loogs were offered, but this did not prevent prices going lower, and dealers quote a drop of 25c per cwt. for next week.

Exporters—Best lots of exporters are worth \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt. medium at about \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt. medium to good bulls sold at \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Export cows—Export cows are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers' Cattle — Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,100 to 1,175 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$1.30 to \$4.50; loads of good sold at \$1 to \$4.25; fair to good. \$3.63 to \$3.65; common, \$3.3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1.000 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4.75 to \$3.50; roug' to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1.000 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4.75 to \$4.50; loads of good sold at \$1 to \$4.25; fair to good. \$3.63 to \$3.65; common, \$3.3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1.000 to 1,150 lbs. each, at \$3.75 to \$4.75 to \$4.50; loads of good sold at \$4.50; loads of good so

He Probably Tried to Spell it.

Buffalo News,
The d plocr pul u ae ogenes, a germ recently discovered, has killed an Iowa man. It must have been a terrible fight.

Milch Cowe-Milch cows and spring- In spite of the admonition to laugh ers are wort; \$25 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at \$2 to \$10
each, or from \$1 to \$6.25 per cwt.

and grow fat the average person who grows fat will tell you it's no laugh-