HUT MATROPES & TUTT THE

speak in the synagogue services."
"It is not unlikely that at this time He repeated what He had said at Nazareth" (Luke iv. 16-30.)—Burn, 22. They were extended by the time He repeated what He had said at Nazareth" (Luke iv. 16-30.)—Burn, 22. They were astonished—At the matter, manner, spirit and authority of His teaching. He spoke as one commissioned by God, and He iaid great stress upon Himself. He said, "I say unto you," without quoting their teachers. "He was, 1. Dignified. 2, Original. 3. Convincing. 4. Consistent." — Hom. Com. not as the soribes—The scribes were without spiritual life, their manner was cold, and, with an unholy ambition, they sought their own and not God's glory. A religious teacher will speak with authority just so far as the truth is a part of his own being, and has been made real to him in his own experience."

H. Power over evil spirits (vs. 23-28). 23. A man with an unclean spirit—Luke says he had "a spirit of an unclean devil" and "cried out with a loud voice" Luke (iv. 33) There has been much discussion regarding

a loud voice" Luke (iv. 33) There has been much discussion regarding this "unclean spirit." Many hold that those who were said to have devite were simply diseased people, and that their strong paroxysms were only "fits." We cannot agree with this, however, and must insist that, difficult as it may be to understand, yet real demons dld inhabit this man and those referred to in verse 32. Cried out—"An evil sofirit is stirred to its depths when

understand, yet real demons du Inhabit this man and those referred to in verse 32. Cried out—"An evil spirit is stirred to its depths when in contact with Jesus."

24. Let us alone—The devil always desires to be let alone, and bad men do not want to be disturbed with anything good. What have we to do with thee—Nothing at all. There is no Concerd between Christ and Belial. To destroy us—To drive us from our abode back to our native place. I know thee—Imagine some disease, like the apoplexy, thus addressing Christ. No, Christ is dealing with devils now, and they know him well. The holy one of God—The Messiah, who has come to destroy the kingdom of the devil—I. John ili. S. 25. Jesus rebuked him. He does not desire the testimony of devils to prove his Messiahship. "Throughout His ministry Christ, never for a moment countenances anything that might be construed into a truce with Satan."—Burn. Hold thy peace—Literally, "be thou muzzled." "It is a word for a beast."—Morison. He will show who he is by casting out the who he is by casting out the

show who he is by casting out the devil.

26. Torn him—Or, convulsed him. Luke says the devil threw the man, and came out of him, and hurt him not, Never was there a person possessed by an unclean sprit who did not suffer a convulsion, perhaps a total ruln by it. "Sins of unclean ness sap the foundations of life so that but very few of this class live out half their days."—Clarke. Came out—Even the devils obey his word of command. This is an evidence of the great object of Christ's misthe great object of Christ's mis-sion—to destroy the works of the devii. It is also a proof of His love

for lost man. 27. What thing is this—"God's the devil's wonders." "Jesus taught by what He did as well as by what He said." They do obey Him—Thus Jesus establesied His mission by the miracles he wrought, and they could not doubt it. 28. Fame spread abroad -This miracle was wrought in the public congregation, and those who saw it published it wherever they went, and the people throughout all Galilee were soon discussing Him and

III. Healing in a home (vs. 29-31). 111. Healing in a home (vs. 29.31).
29. They entered, etc.—Peter and this brother Andrew, although natives of Bethsaida (John i., 44, were now twing at Campannum Jame and John had entered Peterhouse.

30. Simon's wife's mother than the Roman Catholic Church should have so much stress on the cellbacy lay so much stress on the celibacy of the clergy, when Peter, their chief corner-stone, had a wife. Lay chie, corner-stone, had a wife. Lay sic; of a fever-Luke calls it a great fever. See Luke iv., 38. She was rostrated with a burning fever. They tell him—This was really a request for bealing. They knew he

could restore her 31. Took her by the hand - Could anything on this side the unlimited novining on this side the unlimited power of God effect such a cure? These proofs should demonstrate his divinity to the intelligence of every min-Clarke. The fever left ber-Christ has power over disease. the can, and frequently does, heal to-day; and yet we cannot test the state of the soul by the health of the boly. Some of God's best saint, have suffered with bodily infirmities and have been sick. It is the "prayer of faith" that saves the sick, and he who offers that the sick, and he who offers that saves the sick, and he who offers that grayer will see immediate results. She ministerel—She was perfectly recovered and performed the ordinary luties of the household. She was not obliged to wait a long time

for her strength to return.

IV. Manv miracles (vs. 32-34).

22. When the sun did set. — The
Sabbath ended with the setting sun and then they brought their sick to him. It would have been a deserration of the day if they had come before the sun went down. Unto H m—Christ has a panacea for all our aches, ills and troubles. All a suffer-ing world needs to do in the reference. ing world needs to do is to go to Jesas. He is stil the same living, mighty one, and is able, wiling an i anxious to deliver us from the row-

anxions to deliver us from the person of the devil.

33. All the city—Not necessarily a weak certification but a very large company.

34. Healed many—Matthew valuable.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

This account of our Lord's visit to Capernaum in the beginning of His ministry is a typical object lesson of its character and work. It was all-comprehensive, all-powerful. It embraced the needs of man's three-fold nature—body, soul and spirit. Carist "needed not that any should testify of man, for He knew what was in man" This was a fundamental qualification for His work. Conduct, conditions and environments, all were naked and open to His view. With such knowledge, and with an infinite compassionate love, and both consecrated to secure the highest good of man and to bring the most glory to God, it was natural that the fruitage should be the pleture given in this lesson.

Scene first. A stranger, meek and This account of our Lord's visit

Scene first. A stranger, meek and unpretentious in appearance, entered the synagogue at Capernaum in good season Sabbath morning, with four humble fishermen. He rose to speak, and as he opened His mouth and taught the people, their curiosity was awakened, but, as He proceeded to unfold the truth they were filled with astonishment and wondered at the doctrines which proceeded from His lips. See! in the midst of their surprise and astonishment, a man breaks the spell which is upon the congregation. Perhaps He was an official of the synagogue, whose reputation with the worshippers was unblemished. But, hark! hear his cry! "Let us alone; what have we to do with Thee, Jesus of Nazareth f Art Thou But, hark! hear his cry! "Let us alone; what have we to do with Thee. Jesus of Nazareth! Art Thou come to destroy us? I know! Thee who Thou art; the Holy One of God." The searching light of truth revealed the character of this bubtle and unclean demon, and its scorching rays extorted the honest confession and the deprecating fear of this "unclean devil." Behold, the man is silent. and the preacher man is silent, and the preacher speaks again, saying, "Holy thy place and come out of him," As the astonished listeners catch the last word of this command from the preacher all eyes are turned to-ward the man. See! He is being torn. He cries loudly. Doubtless there is great excitement, and prothere is great excitement, and probably some leave the synagogue filled with fear, and bthers are angry because of the strange commotion and disturbance, but the unclean spirit came out of him. The people go to their homes full of amazement and questionings concerning what they had heard and seen, and they exclaim. "What thing is this? What new doctrine is this?" The grorning meeting, the stranger and His doctrine, and the miracle are the theme of conversation the rest of the day.

Scene second. Jesus and the four

Scene second, Jesus and the four Scene second. Jesus and the four humble fishermen are on their way to the home of Simon and Andrew. At once, probably before they had eaten their dinner, Jesus is told that Simon's wife's mother is very sick with a fever. "And He came and took her by 'the hand and lifted her up, and the fever left her, and she ministered upon them." Probashe ministered upon them." Proba-bly she had the honor of serving Him at the meal, and in various ways. Devils fled at His word and fever vaniched at His touch.

ways. Deviis here as the fever vanished at His touch.

Seene third. The sun is setting at Capernaum. It is about time for quiet and rest. But, behold all classes of people from the city are on their way to the humble home of Andrew and Peter. It is an impromtu gathering. The sick are brought on beds or chairs; the demon-possessed are there also. What a strange company—the sick and the well, the good and the bad. Think of the diversity which would be manifest in the congregation would be manifest in the congregation.

during the last week of Capernaum this great work has cost over \$4,-200.000.

The cut off runs from Ogden west to miles over level country before reaching the lake proper, then across the east arm of the lake nine miles of solid roadbed and then 19 miles west over the west arm of the lake toward Lucin, and thence across the Great Salt Lake Desert to Lucin, Nevada. Across the east arm of the lake, it will be almost the bad. Think of the diversity which would be manifest in the congregation of any small city assembled after this manner. How seldom a minister has such a congregation. The sick and the demon-possessed are not genderally present to hear the word of life, and often too little interest is taken in these classes. Not so with Jesus at Capernaum. They are the special objects of his pity and company watches the wonderful stranger. A sense of their superlative needs intensally their interest. How surprising the manifestations! Devils, at his command, are now quietly cast out, and those present who are affected with "divers diseases," at his touch, or word, or both, are suddenly made every white whole. After such a wonderful day at Capernaum think of what must have been the thoughts, and the devil-possessed in their right minds. Doubtless it was true of Capernaum as it was said of Sam aria, under similar circumstances, later on, that "there was great joy".

Thoughts. 1. Jesus still has the

Thoughts. 1. Jesus still has the Thoughts. 1. Jesus still has the same loving, compassionate heart. 2. The Hc!; Ghost is given to his people that there may be a reproduction of fike works as were done by Jessus on this Sabbath day. The word of God says, "Greater works than these shall he do: because I go unto my Father" (John 14, 12), and, "Is there anything too hard for the Lord?" (Gen. 18, 4). 3, As the Holy Ghost reveals to God's people Christ's provisions of mercy, showing them their application to Individual cases, and assisting in prayer, faith should expect a repetition of these works. and assisting in prayer, faith should expect a repetition of these works.

—Benjamin Winget.

Uphill Walk for Health. Medical Brief.

The best way to get oxygen into the blood is to walk a mile uphill two or three times a day, keeping the mouth closed and expanding the nostrils. This beats all other meth-

STUPENDOUS ENGINEERING.

We have in times past been told ou wonderful feats in railroad building, and much has been written of the engineering skill and daring that directed the course of the iron horse across the piains and mountains that he between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. "In the grandeur and magnitude of the undertaking, the Union Pacific-Central Pacific has never been equaled. The energy and perseverance with which the work was urged forward, and the rapidity with which it was executed, are without a parallel in history," were the statements of the special Government commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior.

Thirty-five years ago there was no time to spend on work similar to that which has just been completed. Then the world was watching while the builders of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific raced for supremacy. It was a magnificent contest, but nowadays the owners of the road have been brought to consider other problems. One of these necessitated the solution of daring that directed the course of

consider other problems. On these necessitated the solution

these necessitated the solution of the grade question and the straightening of the track.

Ever since that eventful day, May 10th, 1869, when the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point, and the Atlantic and Pacific were finally welded together by a line of railroad, the great tide of traffic between the east and the west has flowed back and forth across "The Overland Route."

One of the most interesting and ifficult feats of railroad engineering ever unjertaker has just been completed by the owners of "The Overland Route," Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad—the building of a bridge across the Great Salt Lake between Ogden, Utah, and Lucin, Nevada.

Lake between Ogden, Utah, and Lucin, Nevada.

The work being practically completed, the new track was formally opened on Thanksgiving Day, when Mr. E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman Lines, and a try party of railroad magnates partook of a Thanksgiving Day inner in the middle of Great Salt Lake.

The Ogden-Lucin "Cut Off" is 102 miles in longth, 72 miles on land and 30 miles on trestle work and fillins over the waters of Great Salt Lake. It presents a practically level track except for a short distance on the west end near Lucin, Nevala, where a slight grade is encountered.

tanco on the west end near Lucin, Nevala, where a slight grade is encountered.

The use of this cut off will throw out the trans-continental traffic over the old line from Ogden to Lucin, Nevada, around the Lake. This strip of track is one of the most expensive of the Harriman system, the maximum grade over the long Promontory will is 104 feet to the mile and helper engines are always necessary. The elimination of the use of these engines will mean the saving of at least \$1,000 a day in operating expenses and also a saring of several hours in running time.

The original scheme of the cut off was conceived by the late Col. W. J. Huntington. The plans were perfected after the late Col. Huntington's death, and approved by Mr. Harriman, when he assumed charge of the line.

Active work was commenced in 1902, and thus the almost impossible task was completed in about 22 months. The last pile was driven during the last week of October. This great work has cost over \$4,-200.000.

The cut off runs from Ogden west 15 miles over level country before

a salt wall of 100 feet. It took 1,000 tions of rock in piles which appear to have reached the bottom of the lake proper, and which has resulted in a firm and splendid road bed.

In a speech which he made at the Atta Club, Salt Lake City, on the eve of the opening of the "Cut Off," Mr. Harriman said:

"The completion of this undertaking will reduce the distance between San Francisco and Salt Lake by 41 miles, and will eventually bring the time between the two cities down to 22 bours.

"It is intended to reduce the run-ning time from Salt Lake to Chicago to 36 hours, and put passengers in-to New York in 56 hours from Salt These two railroads —Union Pacific and Southern Pacific—have spent in the last three years somewhere near \$120,000,000 in repairs and im-

Thackeray on London Society.

of operation or maintenance

nostrils. This beats all other methods. During such a walk every drop of London—which is awful to think of of blood in the body will make the circuit of the lungs, and stream red and pure, back to its appointed work of cleansing and repairing worn-out tissues. The up-hill walk as a prophylactic and curative measure in many chronic aliments dependent on a weak condition of the heart, lungs and blood vessels would prove invaluable.

of London—which is awful to think of the most godless respectable thing of the lunk of the most godless respectable thing on the word, but I can't get it—I mean that world is base and prosperous and content, not until the number of 308:—Leslie's Weekly.

Health of New York City reached and fats \$4.75 per cwt. Dealers give and fats \$4.75 per cwt. Dealers give the number of 308:—Leslie's Weekly.

Wgg—Two's company, three's a crowd, you know. Wagg—Yes unless the two happen to be married—to each other.

Some people lock I'se 30 cents, and counterfeit at that.

linen? They never feel love, but directs and spotless characters and ectty it's born they throttle it and fling it under the sewer hapon girls do their unlawful children—they make up money—marriages and are content—then the father goes to the House of Commons or the Counting House, the mother to her balls and visits—the children furk upstairs with their governess, and when their turn comes are bought and sold, and respectable and heartless as their parents before them. Helio I—I say—Stop!—Where is this tirade a-roing to and apropos of what?—From the Thackeray Letters now being published in The Century.

PASS ON THE PRAISE.

What a Word of Kindness Will Do

"You're a great little wife and I don't know what I would do without you." And as he spoke he put his arms about her and kissed her, and forgot all the care in that moment. And, forgetting all, she sang as she washed the dishes, and sang on as she made the beds, and the song was heard next door, and a woman there caught the refrain and sang also, and two homes were made happier because he had told her that sweet old story—the story of the love of a husband for a wife. As she sang, the butcher boy who called for the order heard it and went out whistling on his journey, and the world heard the whistle, and one man hearing it thought, "Here is a lad who loves his work, a lad happy and contented."

And because she sang her heart

And because she sang her heart was mellowed, and as she swept about the back door the cool air kissed her on each cheek, and she know, and a little basket went over to that home with a quarter for a crate or two of wood.

So, because he kissed her and praisable to the song corne and the in-

So, because he kissed her and praised her the song came and the influence went out and out.

Pass on the praise.

A word and you make a rift in the cloud, a smile and you may create a new resolve, a grasp of the hand and you may repossess a soul from hall.

ell.

Pass on the praise.

Does your clerk do well?

Pass on the praise.

Tell him that you are pleased, and if he is a good clerk he will appre-ciate it more than a rise. A good clerk does not work for his salary

alone.
Toacher, if the child is good, tell him about it; if he is better, tell him again. Thus, you see, good, bet-Pass on the praise now. Pass it on in the home. Don't go to the grave and call "mother." Don't plead, "Hear me, mother, you were a kind.

"Hear me, mother, you were a kind mother; you were a good mother, and smoothed away many a rugged path for me."

Those ears cannot hear that glad admission. Those eyes cannot see the light of earnestness in yours. Those hands may not return the embrace you prow wish to give. you now wish to give.
Why call so late? Pass on the prais to-day.-Kansas City World.

IF A COLD, LONG NEGLECTED, or improperly treated, has clutched you by the throat, you can stop its progress in a regionable time i you use Allen's Lung Balsam. There is nothing like this nonest, old-fashioned remedy.

Deceitful Appearances "What a healthy-looking girl your stenographer is. She doesn't look as though she ever had a day's timess "O, she frequently has pretty bad spells." HOM

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan' A Casket of Pearls,—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're vertable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by alding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recompanded by most empore they release _64.

THE PITY OF IT

The Awful Terrors of a Co'd Wave New York City.

New York City.

In the rural districts the season of cold is a time of sleigh-bells and merry-making; but snow has no place in a city street. During these days in early January there were thousands in New York who were never comfortable. These were the poor of the great temement districts. Many of them were without sufficient food; they lacked the means to buy coal; and during this time the coal dealers of the tenements raised the price of coal from seven cents to nine cents a bucket. Some of the tenement people sold their clothing to buy fuel. An old man who visited one of these bucket coal merchants traded his coat for a pail of the fuel and then walked back to his tenement room. The a pall of the fuel and then walked back to his tenement room. The wind was bitter and the mercury at zero, but this old man tottered through the streets in his shirt sleeves. In Jersey City an aged man was found stark and dead, sitting in front of a fireless stove. A driver of one of the carts that were carone of the carts that were carrying snow from the streets to the East River, died as he sat on his cart. Another driver remarked, "If a man is hungry and weak, and tries to drive a wagon in this weather he is very likely to be found dead on his cart." In a cottage on Long Is. is very likely to be found dead on his cart." In a cottage on Long Island a sick woman was frozen to death because there was no coal in her house. Her husband, without money to buy fuel, wrapped all the bed clothing there was in the hut about his sick wife, while he sat at the bedside waiting. When they were found by neighbors the woman were found by neighbors the woman was dead and the man frozen and

was dead and the man frozen and almost unconscious.

Such pitiful details could be multiplied until the score of the victims of the cold were all enumerated. But death was not the only affliction of the week of suffering and distress. For two or three days the provements aside from the expenses distress. For two or three days the hospitals were choked with the hundreds of frozen persons who applied or were taken to them for relief. In one week the new cases of pneumonia alone reported by the Board of Health of New York City reached the number of 308.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Markets.

Receipts of grain were fair to-day, with no special changes in prices. Wheat caster, with sales of 100 bushels of white at 851-2 to 861-2c, 200 bush-4, of Red Water at 851-2 loads selling at 80 to 810 a ton. to 86, and 500 bushels of goose at 751-2c to 76c. Barley is unchanged, with sales of 3,000 bushels at 45 to 48c. Oats are unchanged, 800 bushels selling at 33 to 34c. Rye sold at 58c a bushel for 100 bushels.

sold at 58c a bushel for 100 bushels.

The offerings of darry produce were fair, and prices ruled steady. New laid eggs, 35 to 405 a dozen, and choice dairy tub butter, 19 to 21c per pound.

Hay in good supply, with prices steady; 35 loads sold at \$9.50 to \$11 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw unchanged, three loads selling at \$9 to \$01 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$6.75 to \$7.25, the latter for light.

Following are the quotations:

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Fellowing are the quotations:
Wheat, white, bushel. \$6.1-2 to \$6.1-2c; red, \$5.1-2 to \$6.2; to \$1.1 to \$1.2c; goose, 75 to 76.1-2c; peas, 65 to \$6.2c; hay, timothy, ton, \$9.50 to \$11, may, clover, \$7 to \$8. xraw, \$9 to \$10. Steds—Als.ke, bushel. \$4 to \$5.50; red clover, \$5.50 to \$6.2; timothy, 160 lbs. \$2.25; dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; eggs, new laid, doz., 35 to 40c; butter, dairy, 17 to 21c; creamery, 21 to 25c; chickens, lb., 10 to 12c; turkeys, lb., 14 to 16c; potatoes, bag, 85 to 95c; cabbage, doz. 50; cauliflower, doz., \$1.50 to \$1.75; celery, doz., 40 to 45c; beef, hindquarters, \$6 to \$8; formutton, cwt., \$6 to \$7; veal, cwt., \$7 to \$9.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quota-

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Cash. May.

New York — 92 5-8

Chicago — 90 1-4

Tjedo — 92 1-2 91 1-2

Duluth, No. 1 north — 89 1-8 89 7-9

Bradsreets on Trade.

Business in Montreal has been affected this week more or less ser-iously by the snow blockades on the rallways which have impeded the movements of trade. The snow falls

railways which have impeded the movements of trade. The snow falls have been unusually heavy, especially in the west, delaying the mails and hampering the movements of the travellers. The shipments of grain, cattle and other produce have, in consequence, been light.

The continued interference with railway traffic by the snow blockades this week has seriously curtailed the business movement at Toronto. Canada is importing considerable quantities of British cotton this season. No job lots of American etton or cotton goods have been ffering here as in past years.

Business in wholesale circles at Quebec during the past week is reported a little quiet, and in some quarters country remittances are slow. The cold weather and heavy snow fall is believed the cause.

Reports of wholesale trade at Vancouver and Victoria are unusually satisfactory for January, according to reports received by Bradstreet's. The outlook at Rossland, Nelson and other mining centres in the province is bright.

other mining centres in the province s bright. Stormy weather in the west has de-

stormy weather in the west has de-layed rallway traffic in Mañitoba and interferred with transportation, and wholesale trade at Winnipeg has suffered to some extent; but the out-look for business in the North-west this year is very promising. In Hamilton this week there has been a fair movement in wholesale tade considering the difficulties un-der which business is being done through the country owing to the

through the country owing to the snow blockades. The condition of trade, according to travellers' reports, are satisfactory, and the outlook for spring business is good.

Reports of the state of wholesale trade at London are, satisfactory, according to reports to Bradstreet's. The buying for the spring so far compares well with the volume of business at this date last year. Values are firm and that fact is expected to stimulate purchases later on in the season.

pected to stimulate purchases later on in the season.

Ottawa wholesale firms report a fair movement in trade since the middle of the month, and when the present difficulties attending transportation have disappeared they look for renewed activity in many departments of trade. Values are firm.

Teronto Cattle Market.
Receipts of the stock at the City,
Cattle Market, were 36 car loads,
consisting of 592 cattle, 178 sheep,
528 hogs and 24 calves.
The quality of fat cattle generally was good.
Trade was fairly brisk at Thursday's prices, which are quoted below. Toronto Cattle Market.

low.

The highest price reported for exporters was \$4.50 per ow., which were sold by Wilson & Maybee.

Best loads of butchers sold as high

The run of sheep and lambs was

not large, and prices remained firm, as will be seen by quotations and sales given below.

Deliveries of hogs were light, but notwithstanding this fact prices for next week will be 12% per cwt. lower, that is, selects \$5 and lights and fats \$4.75 per cwt. Dealers give as a reason for this cut in price that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The Citizen Was a Man Who Had Don Big Things.

Big Things:

Citizen George Francis Train, who died recently at the Mills Hotel, No. 1, in Bleecker street, New York, once described himself as "a crank, champion crank, crank of the crankiest kind." Admitting all that, he was a man who had done big things. He believed, or said he did, that he was endowed with a certain "psycho force," by which, if he chose to put it in operation upon the electorate, he could be elected President. But he preferred that the people should come to him uninfluenced. For years he waited for the call. He waited in his little room in the garret of the Continental room in the garret of the Continental Hotel at Broadway and Twentieth street; he waited in the Mills Hotel; he was waiting still when his wornout body

dren he loved.

Among the various inventions which Citizen Train always said he was responsible for, though he never took out a patent, were the self-unloading coal a patent, were the self-unloading coal cart, the pencil with rubber eraser attached, the perforation of sheets of postage stamps, and the bottle with the pitcher lip for pouring ink and other liquids. He was constantly communicating his views and prophecies and advice to the newspapers on postal cards and stray scraps of paper; he wrote usually with a blue pencil, though he sometimes used both blue and red crayons.

His death recalls a famous description of that eccentric individual by George D. Prentice, the inventor of the editorial paragraph, which will apply with equal accuracy to the present day advocates of social and political vagaries. Train, then young, was touring the States with Susan B. Anthony, Elizabteh Cady Stanton and other woman rights' advocates, and his presence in Louisville called forth the following paragraph from the editor of the Louisville Journal: "Geo. Francis Train—A locomotive off the track, turned upside down, with the cow catcher buried in a stump and the wheels making a thousand revolutions a minute. A ship without a rudder, a clock without hands, an arrow shot into the air, a sermon that is all text, a pantomime of words, the apotheosis of talk, the incarnation of gab. a kite in the air that has lost its tail, a human novel without a hero, a man who climbs a tree for a bird's nest out on a limb, and in order to get it saws the limb off between himself and the tree. A noonday mystery, a practical joke in earnest, a ovpher hunting for a figure in order day mystery, a practical joke in earnest, a cypher hunting for a figure in order to pass for something—with the brains of twenty men in his head all pulling in different directions."

Fish Out of Water.

Many fish cut a much better figure out of water than we do in it, though we are accustomed to think of them as inhabitants of the water only. For instance, there is the "stare-about," a kind of goby that at ebb tide walks calmly up on the sand banks erect on two huge fore fins. With his gigantic goggle eyes he keeps a sharn lookout for

fore fine. With his gigantic goggle eyes he keeps a sharp lookout for crabs and such things as are left behind by the receding water. Then we all know that eels can wriggle, snakelike, miles across the meadow to other ponds and rivers.

In Holland carp are kept all winter hung up in a net and sprinkled only occasionally with water. The Indian "shake-head" is quite happy even when his native pond dries up, and lies torpid till the next rain; season. The flying gurnard will keep shead of an ocean liner going at full speed, and fly for many minutes in quick successive flights of 300 yards or so at a time.

The Joys of Womanhood.

N. Y. Herald. "What did you do yesterday, dear?" "I had an engagement with my dressmaker," she replied.
"What are you going to do to-

day?"
"I shall have to go to my dress-

"I shall have to go to my dress-maker's to-day."

"Oh! Have you anything on hand for to-morrow.?"

"Let me see. To-morrow is Thursday, isn't it? Yes. I shall have to be at my drossmaker's to-morrow."

Best loads of butchers soid as high as \$4.50 per cwt.

It was generally conceded by dealers that the scarcity of fat cattle, caused by the snow storms, had advanced prices 25c per cwt.

Drovers must bear in mind that should there be a large run at an early date they need not expect these prices to continue for butches; cattle.

Few Mookers br feeders were offered, and prices remained steady. About 12 milch cows and springs on the world. So I will tell you beforehand that I am a somnambusers of common to medium quality, sold at \$30 to \$50 each.

Limited number of veal calves a limited number of veal calves and somnambused quota-

Little Johnny's Reason.

Philadelphia Press, Teacher-Johnny, write on the blackhoard the sentence "Two neads are better than one." Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"

Johnny—Yes m. Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money.

Mrs. Muggins-"My husband thinks Mrs. Muggans—"My husband thinks I'm foolish when I go shepping and don't buy anything." Mrs. Buggins—And how about when you do buy anything ?Mrs. Mrzgins—Oh, he's of the same opinion."