## DANIEL, THE MODEL PREMIER

Lessons From the Life of a Man Who Was a Patriot and Politician and at the Same Time a Servant of God.

play, makes that decree. The dema-

of the law seize him and hasten him to make sarcastic flings at them.

But not so well does Darius, the king, sleep. He has an attack of terrific insomnia. He loves Daniel and hates this stratagem by which he has been condemned. All night long the king walks the floor. He cannot sleep hastens forth to see the fate of Daniel. The heavy palace doors open and clang have before the people of the city waken. Darius goes to the den of lions. He looks in. All is silent. His heart He feels that the very worst has happened; but, gathering all his strength, he shouts through the rifts lions' mouths that they have not hurt me." Then Daniel is brought up from The demagogues are hurled into it, and no sooner have they struck the bottom of the den than their flesh was rent, and their bones cracked, and their blood spurted through the rifts of

the greatest crime that you commit in the eyes of many is the crime of suc-cess. What had Daniel dome that he should be flung to the lions? He had become prime minister. They could not forgive him for that, and could not forgive him for that, and behold in that touch of unsanctimonious human nature as seen in all ages of the world. So long as you are pinched in poverty, so long as you are running the gauntlet between landlord and taygathers. So long as you find sick, and when the shadow of darks. and taxgatherer, so long as you find sick, and when the shadow of death and taxgatherer, so long as you find it hard work to educate your children, there are people who will say: "Poor man, I am sorry for him. He ought to succeed, poor man." But after awhile the tide turns in his favor. That was a profitable investment you made. You approfitable investment you made. You a profitable investment you made. You bought just at the right time. Fortune bought just at the right time. Fortune becomes good humored and smiles upon you. Now you are in some department successful, and your success chills some one. Those men who used to sympathise with you stand along the street and they scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more noney or more influence than they when religion gives and they scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more money or more influence than they have, and you ought to be scowled at from under the rim of their hats. You catch a word or two as you pass by them. "Stuck up," says one. "Got it dishonestly," says another. "Will burst worn" says a third. Every stone in your that a total vacuum is impossible. mew house is laid on their hearts. Your horses' hoofs went over their nerves. write, the more burdens you have to Every item of your success has been to them an item of discomfiture and despair. Just as soon as in any respect lift, the more engagements you have to meet, the more disputes you have more virtuous, if you are more wise, if you are more influential, you cast a shadow on the prospects of others. The and I am coming down." Young mer-chants, young lawyers, young doctors, to his custom house duties; the prodichants, young lawyers, young actors, to his custom house duties; the produ young mechanics, young artists, young gal son feeding swine: Lydia selling farmers, at certain times there are purple: Simon Peter hauling in th those who sympathise with you, but now that you are becoming a master of your particular occupation or profession, how is it now, young lawyers.

Daniel with all the affairs of state of the state of t young doctors, young artists, young weighing down upon his soul, and farmers—how is it now? The greatest yet three times a day worshiping the crime that you can commit is the crime God of neaven.

f success.

Again, my subject impresses me with the value of decision of character in any department. Daniel know that if he continued his adherence to the religion of the Lord he would be

Washington report: This discourse of Dr. Taimage is appropriate for all seasons, but especially in these times of great political agitation. The text is, Daniel vi., 16: "Then the king computer world and ruined for the world to Daniel vi., 16: "Then the king commanded, and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions."

Darius was king of Babylon, and the young man Daniel was so much a favorite with him that he made him prime minister, or secretary of state. But no man could gain such a high position without exciting the envy and jealousy of the péople. There were demagogues in Babylon who were so appreciative of their own abilities that they were affronted at the elevation of this young man. Old Babylon was afraid of young Babylon. The taller tion of this young man. Old Babylon was afraid of young Babylon. The taller the cedar the more apt it is to be riven of the lightning. These demagogues asked the king to make a decree that asked the king to make a decree that and the next for Elverpool. These anybody who made a petition to anyone except the king during a period of 30 days should be put to death. King Darius, not suspecting any foul starts to build a house in the Coring Darius, and changes it to Dork thian style and changes it gogues have accomplished all they want, because they know that no one can keep Daniel from sending petitions before God for 30 days.

Have decision of character. Character titions before God for 30 days.

So far from being afraid, Daniel is like the goldfinch of Tonquin. goes on with his supplications three is magnificent while standing firm, times a day, and is found on his but loses all its beauty in flight housetop making prayer. He is caught How much decision of character in

He is condemned to be de- order that these young men may be the cavern. I hear the growl of the go on excursions and they do not inwild beasts, and I see them pawing the dust, and as they put their mouths to the ground the solid earth quakes with not getting wings. As he passes they bellowing. I see their eyes roll, grimace and wink and chuckle and and I almost hear the fiery eyeballs snap in the darkness. These monsters approach Daniel. They have an appetite keen with hunger. With one stroke to be laughed at. What do you care

tite keen with hunger. With one stroke of their paw or one snatch of their teeth they may leave him dead at the bottom of the cavern. But what a strange welcome Daniel receives from these hungry monsters! They fawn these hungry monsters! They fawn around him; they lick his hand; they bury his feet in their long manes. That night he has calm sleep with his head pillowed on the warm necks of the tamed llons.

to be laughed at. What do you care for the scoffs of these men, who are affronted because you will not go to refer the soffs of these men, who are affronted because you will not go to reacks open under their feet, and grim messengers push them into it, and eternity comes down hard upon their spirit, and conscience stings and hopeless ruin lifts them up to the soffs of these men, who are affronted because you will not go to reacks open under their feet, and grim messengers push them into it, and eternity comes down hard upon their spirit, and conscience stings and hopeless ruin lifts them up to the soffs of these men, who are affronted because you will not go to reacks open under their feet, and grim messengers push them into it.

hates this stratego.

hate this stratego.

All night long the been condemned. All night long the king walks the floor. He cannot sleep. At the least sound he starts, and his flesh creeps with horror. He is imparished for the dawning of the morning.

The Darius partial of the affairs of state were in his hands; questions of finance, questions of war, of peace, all interpretable to the state of the substitution of the substi tlement or adjustment. He mus have had a correspondence vast be He must yond all computation. There not a man in all the earth who had more to do than Daniel, the secretary of state, and yet we find him three strength, he shouts through the rifts of the rock, "O Daniel, is thy God whom thou servest continually able to deliver thee?" There comes rolling up from the deep darkness a voice which says: "O king, live forever. My God has sent his angel to shut the lions' mouths that they have not have that it will trip the accountant's remainder. times a day bowing before God in or dull the carpenter's saw or con-fuse the lawyer's brief or disarrange the merchant's store shelf. They think religion is impertinent. They would like to have it very well seated be-side them in church on the Sabbath, their blood spurted through the rifts of the rock, and as the lions make the rocks tremble with their roar they announce to all ages that while God will defend his people the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Learn first from this subject that the greatest crime that you commit in the related to the state of the sta day!" But to have religion go right along by them all through life, to have religion looking over their shoulder when they are making s bargain, to have religion take up

Again. I learn from this subject that a man may take religion into his poli-tics. Daniel had all the affairs of state on hand, yet a servant of God. He could not have kept his elevated posithat if he continued his adherence to could not have kept his elevated position of the Lord he would be tion unless he had been a thorough an increase of \$1.2 per cent.

cials and all the danger of disgrace did not make him yield one iota of his high toned religious principles. He stood before that age, he stands before all ages, a specimen of a godly politician. So there have been in our day and in the days of our fathers men as eminent in the service of God as they have been eminent in the service of the state. Such was Benjamin F. Butler, attorney general of New York in the time of your fathers. Such was John McLean, of the supreme court of the United States, Such was George Briggs of Massachusetts. Such was Theodor relinghuysen, of New Jersey-mer faithful to God. It is absurd to expec that men who have been immersed in political wickedness for 30 or 40 years shall come to reformation, and hope is in the young men who are coming up, that they have patriotic principles and Christian principles side by side when they come to the ballo box and cast their first vote, and that they swear allegiance to the government of heaven as well as to the gov ernment of the United States. would have Bunker Hill mean less to them than Calvary, and Lexington mean less to them than Bethlehem, but because there are bar men around the ballot box is no reason by Christian men should retreat from the arena. The last time you bught to give up your child or feesale your child is when it is surrounted by a company of Choctaws, and the last time to surrender the ballot box is when it is sur-rounded 'by impurity and dishonesty and all sorte of wickedness.

and all sorts of wickedness.

Daniel stood on a most unpopular platform. He stood firmly, though demagogues of the day hissed at him and tried to overthrow him. We must carry our religion into politics. But there are a great many men who are in favor of taking religion into national politics, who do not see the importance of taking it into city politics, as though a man were intelligent about the welfare of his helghborhood and had no concern about his own home. My subject also impresses me with the fact that lions cannot hurt a good man. No man ever got into worse ompany than Daniel got into when he was thrown into the den. What a rare morsel that fair young man woul have been for the hungry monsters! If they had plunged at him, he could not have climbed into a niche beyond the reach of their paw or the snatch of their tooth. They came, pleased, all around him, as hunters' hounds at the well-known whistle come bounding at

his feet. You need not go to Numidia to get many lions. You all have had them after you—the lion of financial distress, the lion of sickness, the lion of persecution. You saw that lion of financial panic putting his mouth down to the earth, and he roared un til all the banks and all the insurance companies quaked. With his nos-tril he scattered the ashes on the domestic hearth. You have nad trial after trial, misfortune after misfortune, ion after lion, and yet they have never hurt you if you put your trust in God, and they never will hurt you. They did not hurt Daniel, and they can-not hurt you. The Persians used to think that spring rain falling into sea shells would turn into pearls, and have to tell you that the tears of sor-row turn into precious gems when they drop into God's bottle. You need

the night before heaven, as, fully armed with spear and helmet of salva-

tion, he will wait and watch through

the darkness until the morning dawns,

Values are being well maintained in

The colder weather has stimulated the demand for heavy goods at Toronto, and there is every expectation of a large movement in seasonable goods for the balance of this month. Retailers are still buying liberally for forward shipment, and

liberally for forward shipment, and all consider the outlook for business

an consider the official to usiness exceptionally bright. The whole-salers have made large preparations for a big holiday trade this year. Business at London has improved

this week with more favorable weather. There is more produce coming out of the hands of the farmers now

and the reports of retail trade in

been rather quiet lately. Report of the season's take by most of the

the season's take by most of the sailing vessels returned from Behring Sea are disappointing. The lumber trade continues active. Mining op-erations throughout the Province are

active.

Trade in Hamilton has been quite active this week. The volume of business for the winter is continually increasing. The values of all staple

goods are being well maintained. Re ports from the country trade cen-

tres are encouraging, and payments the past week have been particularly

good.

The mild weather and a light move-

ment in grain in Manitoba have somewhat contributed to make business less active in the past ten days, but the more seasonable weather has materially improved the out-look. The sales of winter goods since

steadily improving. Values in whole

sale trade are firm. The shipments

of general lines of country produce have been large. Increased deliv-cries of hogs indicate that the crop will be large. Labor is well employ-

ed on railway construction and other

public works and good wages are being paid.

The population of Hawaii, as an-

the first of the month have

the country

are encouraging. the coast centres has

snowy robes, streaming over seas

heaven amid that great

be afraid of nothing, putting your trust in God. Even death, that monster lion whose den is the world's sep-ulcher, and who puts his paw down can be justly alleged."

9. In all things—As far as possible among thousands of millions of the dead, cannot affright you. When in olden times a man was to get the honwithout ors of knighthood, he was compelled to go fully armed the night before among the tombs of the dead, carrying a sort of spear, and then when the day broke contradicting or disputing. he would come forth, and, amid the sound of cornet and great parade, he would get the honors of knighthood. And so it will be with the Christian in

on tradeting or disputing.

10. Not purloining—Not stealing or embezzling the master's property. Fidelity—Faithfulness, veracity. Adorn the doctrine—Even these Credon they could live such lives, we can. and then he will take the honors of Trade at Montreal has been more active this week. There has been more inquiry for heavy winter goods as a result of the colder weather. Values are being well maintained in nearly all departments of trade. Payments on November paper have been very fair. There is a good de-mansi for money for mercantile as well as for manufacturing purposes.

life to every darkened, sin-burdened heart, in all the world. 12. Teaching us—The Gospel is a great teacher. It teaches us how to great teacher. It teaches us now to live, Denying ungodliness—We are to deny and oppose all that is not like God; everything opposed to God in spirit or practice, Worldly lusts—I. John ii. 16. Soberly—This has especial reference to self-government, "Every temper, appetite and desire" should be brought under subjection to Christ. Righteously—Giving every man his due. Godly—Godlike; having the elements of the district o vine nature.

vine nature.

13. Blessed hope—Eternal life is the hope of the Christian. Glorious appearing—"At His second coming in glory to judge the world." Of our great God and Saviour, R. V.—This is conclusive proof that Jesus Christ is the great God.

14. Gave himself—A voluntary offering.; Phil. ii. 7, 8. Redeem us—"Jesus gave His life for the world and thus has purchased men for

and thus has purchased men himself." All iniquity—Iniquity gross wrong, or sin in its worst form, 'We are redeemed, and may be delivered, from all iniquity. Pur-ify unto himself—Jesus Christ purifies His people. The atonement reaches to the lowest depths of hu-man depravity. A peculiar people— "A people for his own possession." people for his own possession."— V. Neither the world, the flesh, or the devil has any claim on such heart: it is peculiarly Christ's. Zealous of good works—Ardently devoted

ous of good works—Ardently devoted to good works.

15. These things—The duties men-tioned. Speak—Teach. Exhort—Urge. Rebuke—"Reprove with all the au-thority with which thy office in-

Bible a

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL

NTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII NOVEMBER 25, 1900.

ober Living.—Titus 2; 1-15.

Commentary .- 1. But speak thou the things—In the foregoing chapter Paul had warned Titus against the false, Judaizing teachars, who dwelt upon traditions, and who professed to know God, but in works denied Him. In opposition to all of this Titus was to be an example both in doctrine and life. Which become—Which is in harmony with. Sound doctrine—Good and holy doctrine; such as is calculated to make

with Solind doctrine—Good and half loy doctrine; such as is calculated to make men holy when they walk in accordance with it.

2. Agad men be sober—The apostle proceeds now to give illustrations of what he means by sound doctrine. Those advanced in years should be "sober." Grave—Serious. Temperate—This has reference to moderation and self-government on all lines. Every appetite should be kept under control. Sound in faith—Established in the truths of the gospel. In charity—In love (R. V.) to God and man. In patience—"Patience follows as the seasoning of faith and love."

3. In behavior—Both in their apparel and in their whole deportment. As becometh holiness—Reverent in demeanor; living a holy life. Not false accusers—Not—"slanderers."—R. V. Literally, "Not devils." The slanderer certainly has the spirit of the devil.

Literally, "Not devils." The slanderer certainly has the spirit of the devil. Not given to much wine—"Enslaved to much wine.'—R'. V. Of advent spirits which in our day are drunk, the apostle dose not speak, because in that time they were not in use.—Lange. The only way for you to be sure of not being "enslaved to much wine," is to let wine entirely alone. Teachers of good things—By their example as well as their words.

4. To be sober—"Wise." Margin. To love their husbands, etc.—And to show the depth of their affections

show the depth of their affections to husband and children by obeying the commandments of the next verse. 5. To be discreet—Prudent, chaste —Virtuous, modest. Free from all impurities in thought as well as in

action. Keepers at home—"Workers at home." Obedient husbands — The husband is the natural head of the family. Be not blasphemed — "That the gospel is not reproached on account of the inconsistency of its professors" orofessors."
6. Young men ...

6. Young men ..... soberminded —
Prudent and discreet. Young men
who forget this exhortation and
who enter into those excesses so
common to youth, ruin their health
and character and generally drop
into a premature grave.

nto a premature grave.
7. In all things—In all things so far as they applied to Titus as a young man. A pattern—An ensample, one who could be safely followed. His practice should be in harmony with his preaching. Uncorruptions -"Without any mixture or er Gravity - "Dignity of de

neanor.". 8. Sound Speech—The false teach ers were preaching error, but Titus was to preach the truth. Cannot be condemned—Cannot be overthrown The contrary part—That those who oppose you, and are causing disturbinces in the churches in Crete, may be ashamed—May be brought to feel ashamed of the course they have taken. No evil thing to say of us, R.V .- "Against those who are sound

nt sin. We must, however, God first. Not answering "Not gainsaying" (R.V); not

tan servants, or slaves, could live holy lives that would be an ornament to the truths of the gospel. If 11. For-After mentioning the duties of these different classes, the apostle enforces his exhorbation by referring to that revelation of salvation, which alone gives strength for a godly life.—Lange. The grace of God.—"The free, unmerited favor of God." The free, unmerited favor of God." Bringing salvation to all men.—Gentiles and Jews, servants and masters. Hath appeared—"Hath shown forth," as the sun in his strength, offering light and heat and

thee.—Titus was to conduct himself in such a manner as to command re-

Teachings.—Paul believed in that tical godliness. A religion that does not save a person from his sins and make him upright and honest in his life is not the Christian Christianity meets the Teachings.-Paul believed in prac religion. Christianity meets wants of all.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

# relations of life, a single chapter or

relations of life, a single chapter or verse, very often, because of it being so laden with truth, seems to us a Bible in itself. Such is the second chapter of Titus. It speaks volumes. Adam Clark has aptly said, "It may well form the creed, system of ethes, and text-book of every Christian minister."

was Paul's advice to Timothy. However honest we may be in our belief, error is ruinous. A wrong theory will lead to a wrong practice. Men are morally sick. The pure, unadulterated truth should be preached, for this only can heal them. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

Our practice. The unbelieving world seldom reads the Bible. But it reads professed Christians. Christians are living epistles, known and read of all men; therefore they should not follow the world, or conform to its fashions. The Word and the Spirit agree that, denying ungodliness, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world.

Temperance instruction. Paul's instructions were to teach all classes to be sober. How important that injunction is to day! Our world is stage.

tructions were to teach all classes to be soher. How important that injunction is to-day! Our world is staggering under the awful curse of alcoholism. It is as a cancer on the fair face of society. To think of a so-called Christian nation giving sanction to this wholesale and retail murder of holpless souls is enough to put a blush on our professed civilization, and bring the judgments of God upon us. The man who sanctions it by his vote is a partaker of all its evil: and how can he be guiltless before God?

Home religion—The Christian religion institutes the home; it makes the family circle. Here discretion, soberness, chastity and love for husband, wife and children should abound. The family is a type of Heaven.

family is a type of Heaven. -Pure doctrines will

Blessed hope—Pure doctrines will lead to practical godliness, which inspires the soul with a blessed hope. Truly the religious have hope in their death. He who died to save us, and arose for our justification, is coming again for our eternal residuestics. glorification. It will be a glorious an

### WOMAN THUMPS DEACON.

Schism Over a Pastorate Led to a Scene.

SAYS DEACON SCANDALIZED HER

Valley Stream, L. I., report- Wiliam B. Lamberson, Chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Bantist Church here, has suffered violence at the hands of a prominent woman member of the church, his trouble being ascribed to a schism

Deacon Lamberson, while extingushing the lamps in the church on Sunday evening last, while thinking over the sermon, as is his weekly over the sermon, as is his weekly habit, was staggered by a stinging low behind his right ear. claimed aloud, dropped a lamp, and was again staggered by astonish-ment when he turned, in self-defence, to find himself confronted by Mrs. R M. Dibble

It is said that the flash of fire in the woman's eye was enough to com-pensate for the loss of lamplight while she rained blows on the dea-con, some of them reaching his face Mrs. Dibble grabbed at the deacon's hair, but he congratulated himsel that it had been cut so recently and so closely as to afford no hand

While the deacon was trying to While the deacon was trying to formulate a suitable system of de-fence against the woman he suffer-ed further punishment. Startled by the crash of the lamp several women in the vestibule sud-

denly ceased their conversation and hurried into the church. They were so shocked at the sight of Mrs. Dibble pummelling the deacon that their shrieks attracted some of the departng men, who arrived in time to find Deacon Lamberson holding his assail-

Deacon Lamberson holding his assailant by her wrists, while she struggled to renew her hostilities.

Deacon Lamberson was in a high state of excitement when rescued, and gave expression to his indignation in forcible terms.

Neither belligerent will explain the casus belli. Deacon Lamberson has told friends that he proposed to arrange to defend himself hereafter, though in just what manner he did not explain. Explanations of the combat have it that Mrs. Dibble had heard that the deacon had circulated stories

that the deacon had circulated stories derogatory to her character.

The pastor tendered his resignation recently, and the deacons by a vote of 8 to 7 accepted it. Mr. Lamberson voted to accept it. The meeting was leclared illegal, and another one held, at which friends of the minister succeeded in having the resignation voted down.

own. It is said that Mrs. Dibble supports the pastor, while her husband has sided with Deacon Lamberson, and that this difference of opinion led to the attack on him.

Manchester Butter Market. Andrew Clement & Sons, of Man-chester, Eng., report the butter and cheese market for the week ending

cheese market for the week ending Oct. 31st, 1900, as follows— Butter—Arrivals to this market are still much under the average. Buyers are resisting the high prices now asked, and are turning their attenasked, and are turning their atten-tion to colonial, which is really better-value. Had the quantity on offer yes-terday been a little larger, we would have had to submit to a heavy reduc-tion in price. We quote the market as under—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 1248 to 126 s; choicest Irish creams, 114s to 116s; choicest Canadian

106s to 108s.

Cheese—Holders have had to submit to lower prices all round. Buyers have held off as long as possible. There has been a better demand for ripe cheese around 51s. We quote the market as nuder—September white and colored, 54s to 55s. July white and colored, 51s to 52s. 51s to 52s.

The receipts have fallen off and the market is duli with prices purely

market is diff with prices purely nominal.

Alsike—Offerings very light. Quotations range from \$5 to \$6 a bushel for good stock, extra choice to fancy is worth a trifle more, and inferior grades sell lower.

s sell lower.

Clover—Very little offering,
prices at \$3.50 to \$6.00 per

Finest lots bring a few cents

### The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotation o-day at important wheat centres:

Cash. Minneapolis, No, 1 northern ... ... Minneapolis, No, 1 hard ... ... . 0741-2 0781-2

Toronto Farmers' Market. Wheat—One hundred bushels of white and 100 bushels of red sold unchanged at 681-2c.. 100 bushels of spring sold and 100 bushels of red soid unchanged at 681.2c., 100 bushels of spring sold steady at 69c., and 100 bushels of goose 1.2c. lower at 66c. Barley—One hundred and fifty bush-els sold 1c. lower at 43 to 44c. Oats—One hundred bushels sold steady at 31 1.2 to 32c. Hay and Straw—Hay sold 50c. per

Hay and Straw—Hay sold 50c. per ton higher, 10 loads being marketed at \$13 to \$15. No straw was offered. Tricks to \$15. No straw was offered.

Dressed Hogs—Market is active and receipts are rather large. Prices are unchanged at \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt.

Butter—The supply is small, but the demand is not keen enough to have any influence on prices. Prices are uninfluence on prices. Prices are unchanged. Pound rolls bring 18 to 21c. Eggs—Trade dull, except for guaranteed new laid, which are worth 23c. Both offerings and demand are small

Freeh are quoted at 20 to 22c.

Poultry—There is no change. Trade is not active, but there is a large supply of good fowl. Prices are steady at 30 to 55c. per pair for chickensa 40 to 75c. per pair for ducks, 9 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 51-2 to 61.1% per lb. for goess.

61-2c. per lb. for geese. Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$4 40 to \$4 69 Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$4 40 to \$4 69 Export cattle, light, per cwt. \$4 20 to \$4 69 Butchers' cattle picked. \$4 00 to \$4 55 Butchers' cattle, choice. \$4 00 to \$4 50 Butchers' cattle, good. \$3 50 to \$2 50 to \$ Toronto Live Stock Market.

Cheese Markets.

Russell, Nov. 14.—At the Russell Cheese Board to-night, 1,000 cheese

offered, balance of season; 10c offered; no sales.

Peterboro, Nov. 14.—At the cheese Peterboro', Nov. 14.—At the cheese sale held here to-day 3,300 colored cheese were offered, being the last half of October make, also 400 November make. The cheese was quickly disposed, as follows—Whitton took in round numbers 1,500, Rollins 900, Cook 350, Balley 350, Octobers all sold at 10 1-4c; Novembers sold at 10 cents.

10 cents.
Woodstock, Nov. 14.—Fifteen factories offered 7,302 boxes cheese. 2,-532 colored and 4,770 white. No sales; 10 3-8c highest bid.
Picton, Nov. 14.—At the Cheese Board to-day three factories boarded 234 boxes. Highest bid, 10 1-16; no sales. Bethel 19, Maple Leaf 60, Unionvale 125.
Stirling, Nov. 14.—There were 380

white cheese boarded at Stirling Cheese Board to-day. All sold to Hodgson at 10 1-4c.

Cheese Business Good.

Cheese exporters are also congratulating themselves at the close of what they say has been a good sea-son. There has been a large in-crease in the bulk of business done between Canada and Great Britain. ince the opening of navig Montreal up to Nov. 10ths, the number of cheese shipped was 1,969,265, as against 1,775,958 shipped during

Season's Live Stock Trade. The number of live stock shipped from Montreal during the present season was as follows—Cattle 87, 525, sheep 32,703, horses 2,776. This shipped to South Africa, of which there was quite a large number during the summer. Last year the total number of cattle shipped from Montreal was 81,804, and 58,277 sheep. It will thus be seen that so far as cattle shipped are converned there cattle shipments are concerned there has been an increase this year, while sheep shipments have fallen off. It is expected that the total cattle shipis expected that the total cattle ship-ments for the season will be over 90,-000 head. There are over a dozen steamers yet to sail before the close steamers yet to sail before the close of navigation. Messrs, Gordon and Ironside are the heaviest exporters. The scarcity of steamers coming to Montreal is responsible for the high steamship freights which have pre-valled this year.

Manitoba Wheat Outlook.

The local market is in much the same condition as a week ago. The movement of wheat eastward, though increasing, is still moderate, being about one-half of the same time last year. The demand is very light, prices still being above export, but whenever outside markets show an advancing tendency buyers here ane more in evidence, and when a decline takes place scarcely any buyers can be found. The trade has been working more on the low grades this week, which are being shipped to the Ontario milling trade. Frices at the close yestegday were about as follows—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 2 hard, 76c; No. 3 hard, 71c; No. 3 northern, 66c; tough No. 2 hard, 70c; tough No. 3 hard, 67c, and tough No. 3 northern 64c, all instore Fort William. The market was steady and firm to-day, with only a limited business doing; at about the same prices as quoted at the close dence, and when a decline takes place limited business doing; at about the same prices as quoted at the close yesterday. — Winnipeg Commercial, Winnipeg. Nov. 14.—When questioned to-day as to the crop of the past season, Mr. Thompsen, Ogilvie's manager, sald—"The cenditions fully bear out my previous extigates as to quantity and quality. I may say emphatically that this season's wheat, under our present system milling, is making better flour that the wheat of last year. The to crop this year is about 25,000 fundice."