Washington report: Dr. Talmage, stayed in London to occupy the famous Wesley pulpit in the City Road chapel, where he has preached several times before, always receiving a hearty welcome. Thence he went to Ireland, preaching in Belfast and Dublin. The he has sent this week describes the behavior of a young man away from home, and suggests prac-'And the king appointed them a daily provision of the king's meat and of the wine which he drank; so nourish-ing them three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the

My text opens the door of a college in Babylon and introduces to you a young student 17 years of age, Daniel by name. Be not surprised if in the college you find many bilarities. Put a hundred young men together and they are sure to have a good time. There is no harm in that. God does not write out the trees and the grass and the blossoms in duli prose. The old robin does not sit moping in the nest because of the chirpings and the lively adventures of the fledglings that have just begun to fly. Do not come into an orchard looking for winter apples on a May morning.

But Daniel of the text is far from

being gay. What oppressive thoughts must have come over him as he re-membered that he was a captive in a strange land! The music that came into his study window was not the song of Zion, but the sound of flute, sackbut and dulcimer in the worship of the heathen god. Moreover, he had no hope of ever getting back home again and meeting those who had missed him long and missed him bitterly, wondering if he were still alive and finding many a luxury tasteless because they did not know but Daniel might be lacking bread.

could not study the last day, and we could not study the last night.
Th lexicon and the philosophical apdering and weeping among the sepul-chers of his fathers. Besides that the wander away for awhile and home and forget his country; for that fore he is done with this life, you purpose actually changed his name. The king wanted him to be a prodigy in personal appearance, and so he ordered meat and wine sent from his own table to Daniel. but Daniel refuses all that and puts himself upon the humblest diet, the poorest of herbs, called pulse, and plain water. His attendants cry out against this, and tell him he will perish under such a diet. "No," he says, "you try us for ten days, and if at the end of that time we are not full cheeked and robust as But I learn also from this subject home and forget his country; for that we are not full cheeked and robust as any, it will be surprising." Ten days pass along and the students come up for examination, and all declare that to Daniel's table were to come from signed by the king, and reading as fo ter than all the magicians and astrol-

enemies. There is a captivity more galling than the one in which Daniel was transported; it is the captivity by this subject is that young men may thy and competent to do the duties be carried into captivity by their of this life. That is not the lesson was transported; it is the captivity of when God for his self-denial puts upon what transported it is the control of the puts a benedic-wittingly. Slyly and imperceptibly are the chains forged upon them, and one would not have you class your preachday they wake up to find themselves away down in Babylon. Cyrus afterward consented that some of his captives should return, and 50,000 of them accepted the opportunity, but tell me to the chain of the control of the accepted the opportunity, but tell me for animal food, and they make a rewhat evil habit ever consented to let ligion of their hunger as the Pharisees consent to the departure of God's peo- Daniel did not always live on pulse. He ple, but tell me what Pharaon of evaluation of the habit ever cheerfully consented to let any of its victims go. Men talk of evil habits as though they were light evil habits as though they were light evil habits as though they were seprentially the court with all varieties of evil habits as though they are scorpion and trivial, but they are scorpion filling the earth with all varieties of food, I have not much confidence in spikes more bloody than the path of the teaching of these who would put they make he poisonous

The young are in more peril be-The young are in more peril because they are unsuspecting. The lines are asleep in their soul, and their power is not suspected. The time when a ship's company makes muttiny is when the watchnen is off his guard. When a spider meets a fly, it does not say, "Go down with me to the place where I murder inte place where I murder inNo: it says, "Come and take
morning walk with me on
urrection I come to the conclusion that a bright morning walk with me on this suspension bridge of glittering the theories of the vegetarian are not from a religious standpoint well found-Oh, there is a difference There is a difference between starved travelers by the roadside what they think of. Pike's peak. Are there those around whom suspicious companions are gathered? Do their jests and their entertainments make the hours go hittely by when your the travelers are the hours go hittely by when your the travelers are the hours go hittely by when your the travelers are the companions. the hours go blithely by when you are doing?"

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lon they came and to Babylon they would carry you. If so many plague stricken men would like to enter your companionship, before anyone is allowed to pass into the intimacy of your heart put on your severest quar-

My subject also the fact that early impressions the fact that early impressions almost ineffaceable. Daniel had a religious bringing up. From the good meaning of his name I know he has picus parentage. But as soon as he comes into the possession of the king his name is changed, all his surroundings are changed, and now, you say, will begin the demoralization of his character. Before his tion of his character, before his the leaves home to make his fortune. The novelty and the romance of the thing may keep him from any keen the old people who have My subject also impresses me with to see him overthrown amid all these changed circumstances. Oh, no! Dan-iel started right, and he keeps on right. When I find that Daniel is in Jerusalem, I am not surprised to find what he is in Babylon. I wish I could write upon all parents' hearts the fact that early impressions are well nigh ineffaceable. When I see Joseph, a pious lad, in the house of his father Jacob, I am not surprised to see him acting so nobly down in Egypt. When I find Samuel, a pious lad, in the house of his mother Hannah, I am not surprised that he gives a terrible smiting to idolatry as soon as he comes to man-hood. David planned the temple at Jerusalem and gathered the materials for its building, but Solomon, the son, came and put up the structure, and that goes in all ages. The father plans the character of the child and its destiny for time and eternity, then the son completes the structure. You might as well put down a foundation ten feet by five and expect to rear on it a great cathedral as to put down might be lacking bread.

When you and I were in school or college and the vacation approached we were full of bright anticipation, and a contracted character in a child's soul and yet rear upon it something exten-

Let me say to those Christian parents who are doing their best in education of their children: good heart; your sons this morning see right through them into the meadows and the orchards. Not so with poor Daniel. He did not know that he should ever escape from captivity, or escaping, he did not know but when he got home the loved ones would be dead, and he would go wandering and weeping among the sand sin and break your heart, but before he is done with this life, you have commended him to God, he

But I learn also from this subject for examination, and all declare that to ballers table. Well, Daniel had no and his fellow captives. The days of industrious pupilage and the years pass a heathen, and, like all the heathen, day of graduation has was accustomed to ask a blessing beme, and Daniel gets his diploma, fore he partook of food, and in that lows: "In all matters of wisdom and understanding that the king required of them he found them ten times betfood dedicated to idols. He chose that were invall his realm." And pulse It was a miracle that he did so Daniel took the first honor, and here not dwindle away. There is nothing in the story ends, for Daniel the student pulse, such a poor herb, to make a hereafter will be Daniel the prime min- man ruddy and healthful. Some peo ble talk as though they were a kind of diet which would make a man swar-

expected heaven for their fastin e, but tell me what Pharaon of evil was not a Grahamite; he was not a a Brahman; they make he poisonous robe of Nessus; they are the sepulchers in which millions are buried respect, deny their children all harms. less luxuries and without sufficient enthree angels eating the calf which Abraham slew, and when I find Christ

Are you fond of pictures? Here is There is a difference between the bear's paw toying with a kid and the crackling of the bones in the contentions? Who hath babbling? Who terrific hug. Pike's peak looks beau- hath wounds without cause? They that

taurant mingling the intoxicating cup for her own son. She said to the man behind the counter: "Do you know what you are doing?" "No," said he, "I don't." Says she: "You are fattening

don't." Says she: "You are fattening grave yards."

I was told at Des Moines of a train of cars going through a very stormy night over one of the western prairies. The young man who was present told us the story. In the night there was a little child in the sleeping car, fretful and worrying and crying hour after hour. A man on the opposite side of the car lost his patience and said: "Either make that child shut up or take it to its mother." Then another man on the opposite side of the sleeping car—a man with a proken heart. ing car-a man with a broken heartpushed back the curtain and looked out and said: "Young man, that child's mother is dead in the baggage car, and the little thing is wailing for her." Then the man who had committed the affront rose and offered his services for the night and took care of the child until morning, and all the paschild until morning, and all the pas-sengers in the car were broken down with emotion. Oh, if the cry of one child could arouse so many sympa-thisers, what ought to be the effect of

seen the destruction of so many who started with high hope cannot help but be anxious. As long as he was in his father's house his waywardness was kindly chided, and although ometimes he thought the restrain rather bitter and rather severe in his calmer moments he acknowledged it was salutary and righteous. Through the influence of metropolita friends the father has obtained a situation for his son in the city. The omrades of the young man come the night before his departure to bid farewell to the adventurer. The morning of his going away he walks around the place to take a last look at things—perhaps comes upon some object that starts a tear, some old familiar place, but no one sees the tear. The trunk is put upon the wagon, the young man is off for the He is set down amid excitements and amid associates who are not overcareful about their words and thoughts and actions. Morning comes. No family altar. Sabbath comes. No rural quiet. The sanc-tuary comes, but all the faces are strange, and no one cares whether he omes to church or does not come On his way home from the store he sees a placard announcing a rare and ivacious amusement. He has no greeting at the door of the boarding house. He has no appetite for the use. He has no appetite 10.
od. No one cares whether he eats or does not eat-rather he would not eat—it is cheaper! After the tea he goes into the parlor, takes up a book, finds it dull, no sister to look over it with him. Goes upstairs to his room in the third story, finds it cold and uniniting, and in despair he rushes out, caring for nothing but to get something to make him stop thinking. He is caught in the first whirl of sin. He has started out on the dark sea where the gleam of joy is the flashing of the pit and the laughter is the creaking of the gate of the lost. Oh, how many graves there are in the country churchyard which, if they could speak, would tell of young men who

back blasted and crushed to disgrace the sepulcher of their tathers!

And yet this exodus must go on. To-morrow morning on all the thoroughfares, in every steamboat and in every rail car will be young men going forth to seek their fortunes in our great towns. O Lord God of Daniel, help them to be as faithful in Babylon as they were in Jerusalem! advantage of early Christian culture forget not those to whom you are most indebted and pray God thut as old age comes upon them and the shadow of death the hope of heaven may beam through the darkness. God forbid that any of us through our misconduct should bring disgrace upon a father's name or prove recreant to the love of a mother. The dramatist made no exaggeration when he ex-claimed, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" Oh, that God would help you heart the lessons of this important subject, and if we shall learn that there is danger of being carried into cap-tivity, and that early impressions are almost ineffaceable, and that there is something beautiful in Christian so briety, and that there is great attractiveness in piety away from homethen it will be to you and to me a matter of everlasting congratulation that we considered how Daniel behaved when he became a college student at Babylon.

went off with high hopes and came

Slow Time and High Rates.

One of the most remarkable rail-oads in the United States is that which runs from Fabyan, at the foot of Mount Washington, to the summit —a distance of 3.38 miles. The time required in making the ascent is one and one-half hours, which is at the rate of a mile in twenty-seven minutes. The descent is made in the same time. The fare is \$4 for the round trip, or at the rate of 69 cents a mile. No other read in the world charges quite so much, and few run trains a speed quite so slow. About 6,000 pas

"Choose Thine Own Time." Life! I know not what thou art, But know that thou and I mus

part; And when or how or where we met I own to me's a secret yet, Life! We have been long together Through pleasant and through cloudy weather; Tis hard to part when friends are

Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear; Then steal away, give little warn ing,

not good night-but in some brighter clime Bid me good morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSUE NO. NOVEMBER 4, 1900.

The Unjust Steward.—Luke 16:1-13.

Commentary—1. Unto His disciples—This parable was spoken primarily to "His disciples," but the Pharisees were present listening carefully, and when He was through they derided Him. A certain rich man—This rich man carefully. Him. A certain rich man—This rich man can only represent God, who is possessor of all things.—Hom. Com. A steward—All the children of men are stewards of what they have in this world.—Henry. Was accused—The rich man had put confidence in his steward before this, and had allowed him great liberty in managing his affairs. Had wasted—Was wasting.

2. Give an account—Rring your acc. fairs. Had wasted—Was wasting.

2. Give an account—Bring your accounts for inspection. "Produce books and vouchers." No longer steward—The steward did not deny the charges against him, and was told plainly that he could not retain his position.

3. What shall I do?—The steward began to consider the course he had

began to consider the course he had better pursue, so that when he was dismissed from the stewardship he could still maintain a livelihood. I cannot dig—He could not work at manual labor for lack of strength.

See R. V.
4. I am resolved what to do—An

4. I am resolved what to do—An idea comes to him by which he will make many friends, so that when he is put out of the stewardship they will invite him into their houses.

5. Of his lord's debtors—His plan was, during the little remaining time that he was yet steward, to show favor to all who owed his master, so that when he was dismissed they would show favor to him. Unto the first—Two specimen cases are given here, but so he went through the whole list, making reductions to all.

6. A hundred measures of oil—A hendred baths. Each bath was equivalent to seven or eight gallons. Sit

alent to seven or eight gallons. Sit down quickity. Evidently a secret and hurried arrangement; the debt-ors, too, seem to have been dealt and hurried arrangement; the debt-ors, too, seem to have been dealt with separately and privately.— Willcock. And write fifty—The stew-ard made this debtor a present of about 400 gallons of oil.

7. A hundred measures of wheat— A hundred cors or homors. The cor-contained too boths. The correction

contained ten baths. The original debt was 800 to 1,000 bushels. Write fourscore-Making him a present o

about 200 bushels.

8. And his lord commended. (R. V.)

—The rich man commended the shrewdness of his wicked steward. What he had done was dishonest in the extreme. Done wisely—He had acted skilfully. The children of this world—Those who seek earthly things as their chief good.

9. Lay unto you—The truths to be learned from this parable are focused in the teachings of this verse. Jesus draws a lesson for us from the course pursued by this dishonest steward. Make to yourselves friends—Not merely accompliances in this result is ly acquaintances in this world, but make "friends" in that deeper sense referred to by Jesus in John xv. 14-15. Ly means of the mammon of unrighteousness (R. V.)—The word "mammon" is a Chaidet word signifying riches, "It is here called the "mammon of un "It is here cailed the mammon of un righteousness' as being with unright-eous men the great object of pursuit, and too commonly sought, morever, by unrighteous means." That when ye fall—That when it shall fail (R. V.) when your stewardship in this world shall end. They may receive you-That is, the friends you have made by stowing your earthly goods in deeds of love and mercy, will welcome you. Matt. xxv. 34-46. Into the eternal tabernacles (R. V.)—Into heaven. II.

Cor. v. 1. 10. Faithful—As God's steward. In that which is least—'Our Saviour teaches that it is not the quantity committed to us that God will regard, committed to us that God will regard, but our fidelity in using it; we are as thoroughly tried by a small as by a large amount of property or influence." Character is as really tested by little thlugs as by great things. He that is unjust in the least—Little acts of wrong show that we have un Babylon as they were the Babylon as they were the Forget not, O my young friend, in the great seaports the moral and religious principles inculcated by particular and if to-day seated the seally prove a man dishonest as really prove a man dishonest as really prove a man dishonest though it were a thousand dollars 11. Have not been faithful-If have not carefully and properly used the things of this world with which God has entrusted us, we need not expect that He will give us the true riches of grace glory and heavenly treasures. 12. Which is another man's earthly possessions are called 'another's' (R. V.) because, "1. They belong to God. 2. They are continually changing their possessors, and going from one to another."-Clarke

That which is your own.

13. Two masters—The heart will be either wholly taken up with God or wholly engrossed with the world. A man cannot be in perfect indifference between two objects which are snormatible; he will be inference between two objects which are incompatible; he will be inclined to despise and hate whatever he does not love supremely, when the necessity of a choice presents itself.—Clarke. Ye cannot serve God and mammon—"So divided are their interests that their services can never be joined." If we decide to serve the Lord we must forsake the service of the world. There is no concord between Christ and Belial.

Teachings.-We should never mourn Teachings.—We should never mourn because we have but one talent, but should improve well what God has given us, remembering that the more we have the greater will be our responsibility when we are called upon to render up our account. All the blessings that men posses come from God and belong to Him. We will do well to consider the fact that our eternal felicity is conditioned upon the right use of what tioned upon the right use of what God has placed in our hands in this

PRACTICAL SURVEY. It is evident that our Lord in this parable is teaching His disciples the necessity of improving their opportunities for advancing their spiritual interests and employing their talents, especially their time and money, in

by one "a fowerfal means of grace."
But, on the other hand, riches used only for worldly and selfish purposes are a most rulnous thing.
Westey thinks it is called the "mammon of unrighteousness" because of the manner wherein it is frequently obtained, and wherein it is generally emoloyed. The great lesson taught is this parable is that wealth ought to be so used as to make friends for us in sternity.

used as to make friends for us in starnity.

The children of this world are almost invariably wiser in their efforts to gain wealth and to provide for future worldly interests than are the children of light in caring for their spiritual welfare. They are wiser in their planning, in the use of means, in their methods, and in their persistence. If the same amount of energy and forethought were put into religion what grahd results would follow.

We must all render an account of our stewardship. Death may soon give us our discharge, and we be no long-

our stewardship. Death may soon give us our discharge, and we be no longer stewards. Faithfulness is a principle running all through the Christian's life—in small things first, then in greater things, We can serve but one master at a time. Only one object of supreme affection is possible at once. No playing "fast and loose" with God. No "splitting the difference" when dealing with Him.

BEAUTY PATCHIN FAVOR. Parisians Tell How it Must be Cut to Look Well.

Nobody can tell just how or why it happened that moth patches — those little circles or crescents, of black court plaster which are now worn by up-to-date girls just at the corner of the mouth, or under the temples, or close to the ear, or in the middle of the cheek or chin, or on the shoulder—have come into favor again. But that they have come back is very evident. And a specialist in this sort of thing says that the mids why wear there block

the maids who wear these black beauty spots are following one of the latest Parisian fancies, says the latest Parisian fancies, says Pearson's Weekly.

Moreover she who thinks that her efforts in this direction are limited by squares or circles or crescents is much mistaken. The Parisians have, taken care of that also. At the fountain head of such fancies it has been decreed that a girl may wear circles in two or three sizes logarge. circles in two or three sizes, lozenge shaped patches, star-shaped patches. heart-shaped patches, patches shap-ed like the ace of clubs, flower-shaped patches or even patches shaped like chabby little Pierrots or like lean little transdierre

little tragedians.
Of course it would be impossible for the busy girl-the debutante, for in stance—to find time to cut out her own patches, even if it would not be extremely difficult for her to get the accurate measurements for the orthodox shapes. To prevent her from experiencing any unnecessary woes some disinterested manufacturer las taken things into his own hands. From the highest authority he has learned the exact measurements. He has made use of them in the patches which he manufactures of fine satin finish court plaster.

A Boer Library.
A trooper of the Dublin Hunt con-A trooper of the Dublin Hunt contingent of the imperial Yeomanry, who was taken prisoner with many others at Lindley, writes a letter from Nooltgedacht, which was recently published in a Dublin newspaper, Howites: "Well, here I am in a beautiful barbed wire 'cage' with some 1,500 other unfortunates. Our clothing is picturesque in the extreme. A man with a seat in his pants is as rare as a Jubilee sixpence, and when met with is treated pence, and when met with is treated with the greatest deference. Our house is a little sty about two feet high, made of mud and roofed with a ragged blanket. Literature has its votaries. There is a fine circulating library, consisting of two copies of the Half-Penny Comic, a year old; three pages from an equally antiquated number of Sketch, and three pamphlets about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, partly printed in English and partly in Dutch. The fact that these well-thumbed pamphence, and when met with is treated fact that these been read and re-read, rethink Brother Boer knows thing when he sees it, and there a lot of us who would feel all the stead of the pill literature. How-ever, we keep the 'library' in circula-tion, and like Mark Tapley, endeavor to take as much enjoyment out of the situation as we can."

Women and Firearms.

Lord Wantage's declaration that vomen have no business to try to become expert rifle shots-that they can never succeed—is not warranted by the facts. There are many wellsnown society ladies in England who can bring down the stag on the heather-clad moors, or show a decent bag of birds at the end of the day. Because there has been no serious necessity for women to practice shooting it is only a few who follow the bent of their inclination in this

If it were necessary for English women to buckle to in the defense of there country there would probably be no lack of women able to load and fire a rifle as well as a revolver. Certainly there can be no more real obejetion to a woman learning the use of firearms than to her attending a gymnasium or take ing awimming lessons. Lieutenant Peary tells us that on one occasion in the Greenland ice fields when he was disabled with a broken leg, the boat in which the party were sailing was surrounded by a crowd of bloodthirsty, ferocious walruses. It was entirely owing to his wife's en ergy in loading the rifles of her companions and in shooting at the animals herself that no life was lost. He pays a high tribute to her devo tion and to the calm pluck she dis-played in the hour of danger.

Speed of Pioneer Ocean Liners. The Britannia, the pioneer vessel of the Cunard company, was built on the Clyde in 1840, and she and three sister terests and employing their talents, especially their time and money, in promoting the spread of the gospel and the convertion of singlers.

This steward was a very dishonest man. His last act of rascality was for the purpose of ingratiating himself into the good will of his master's debtors. He is too proud, or too lazy, to dig; ashumed to beg, but not ashumed to cheat. His master commends the worldly wisdom of this act, although it is done at his expense.

"The love of money is a root of all evil," but not money is called. The beneficent use of money is called. The beneficent use of money is called. The beneficent use of money is called. The service of the cunard company, was built on the Clyde in 1810, and she and three sister ships and three sisters the western, it is really much more ships averaged a speed of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the first American ship, the Britannia, the British vessel won by two days. With the language with the beneficent use of money is a root of all evil," but not money itself. Money is a great blessing when properly used. The beneficent use of money is called.

The beneficent was built on the Clyde in 1810, and she and three sister ships averaged a speed of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the first American ship, the western, it is really much more ships average beight of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the first American ship, the western, it is really much more ships average beight of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the first American ship, the western, it is really much more ships averaged a speed of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the first American ship, the western, it is really much more ships average beight of eight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the limit the western, it is really much more ships average beight and one-half knots an hour. In a race between the limit the western, it is really much more ships average beight of eight and one-half knots a

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotation

Toronto Farmers' Market. Wheat—Two hundred bushels of red sold firm at 69c, and four hundred bushels of goose wheat steady, at 67 1-2c.

Barley-Two thousand bushels sold 1c higher at 44 to 481-2c.
Rye—One load sold steady at 53c per bushel.
Oats—Five hundred bushels sold

Hay and Straw—Receipts of hay amounted to ten loads, and the price was 50c higher, sales being made at \$13 to \$15 per ton. One load of loose straw sold for \$8.

Butter—Oally a small amount was offered and the demand was light. The prices are unchanged at 20 to 22c for pound rolls.

are large enough to meet the demand. Prices steady at 18 to 20c. Poultry-Receipts light and market very quief. There is a little trade, with prices unchanged at 40 to 65c per pair for chickens, 40 to 70c per pair for ducks, 6 to 8c per lb. for geese, and 11 to 13c per lb. for turkeys. Potatoes-Large offerings move

Apples—Very little demand except for choice grades, which bring \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades sell at 75c to \$1 per barrel, other grades sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel, other grades when sell at 75c to \$1.50 per barrel.

Dressed Hogs-Steady and un-changed at \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt. Dressed Meats—A fair demand is moted and meats are more plentiful. Prices are steady and unchanged.
N'agara grapes remain at 12 1-2 to 15 cents, Rogers and Delawares 20 cents a basket; pears, 20 to 25 cents; apples, 10 to 15 cents a basket; peachs, 30 cents a basket; eaches, 30 cents a basket :. 40 to 50 cents a baske

40 to 50 cents a basket.

Potatoes sold at 40 to 50 cents a bag: turnips at 25 cents a bushel; onlons, 50 cents a bushel; pickling onlons, 50 to 55 cents for 12-quart baskets: cauliflower, 50 cents a dozen; cabbage, 25 cents a dozen; lettuce, 40 to 50 cents a dozen; pickling cucumbers, 10 to 15 cents a hundred; citrons, 10 cents each; pumpkins, 10 cents each; carrots, 20 cents a bushel. on the outside meat market trade

was dull and choice steers sold at 7 cents a pound by the carcass. Cow and bull beef sold at 3 to 4 cents a and bull beef sold at 3 to 4 cents a pound by the carcas. Lamb sold at 8 to 8 1.2 cents. Pork dropped, live hogs selling at 5 to 5 3.4 cents and dressed hogs 7 1.4 to 7 3.4 cents.

Cheese Markets. Woodstock, Oct. 24.—Fifteen facto-cles offered 4,812 cheese, 1,660 white and 3,152 colored. No sales. Picton, Oct. 24.—At the Cheese Cond. Low Life Interesis beauted 825 Board to-day 13 factories boarded 825 boxes. Highest bid, 103-8c; no sales.

Peterboro, Oct. 24.—At the cheese sale held here to-day about 3,500 colored cheese were boarded, being the first half of October make. Most of it

on last selections. Two small factoric remained unsold Bradstreets' on Trade.

General trade at Montreal was rather quiet up to the holiday, and for the balance of the work trade did not the balance of the work trade and not develop any special features. It is generally expected that cold weather will greatly stimulate the demand. There is great activity in shipping classes owing to the approaching close circles owing to the approaching c of navigation. Values of staple goods

of havigation, values of staple goods continue firm,
Colder weather has caused a little more activity in wholesale circles at Toronto this week. The usual fall snipments to interior water points not connected with the tributing centres by railroads, are very large just now. The market here is firm for various lines of domestic goods. Remittances are improving a There is a good demand for ittle.

money and rates are steady.

Business at London is very good for this season, The grain deliveries have been rather light, but are expected to be more liberal soon. Payments are Reports of trade at the Coast cities

are only fair. The closing of na tion with the north and the quent falling off of Klorsika less active. Values are steady. Collec-tions are rather slow. Notwithstanding the interruption in

business caused by the holiday this week there has been a very fair movement in wholesale trade at Hamilton. The colder weather has considerably helped the heavier fall and winter lines. Travellers report the outlook for business very encouraging.
At Winnipeg trade has been rather quiet, although the prospects are the prospects are more promising. A general improve-ment in the condition of fall and winter lines is expected very soon. A more confident tone is apparent in trade. Collections might be better. Money is in good demand and firm.

Gulf Stream on Greenland's Coast. Although the eastern coast of Green-Although the eastern coast of Green-land is much nearer to Europe than the western, it is really much more inaccessible to explorers and far less is known about it. The eastern side is colder than the other. A small branch of the gulf stream flows up the west-orn coast, and militartes the severity