Christ's Sacrifices

For the Saving of All Nations Paid in Instalments -Bringing the Glad Tidings of Savior's Birth.

Washington report: In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the Mes-slanic sacrifices for the saving of all it appeared to him. Text: I Corin-thians vi, 20: "Ye are bought with a

Your friend takes you through his house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grass plots, the fish ponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer, and you say within your-self or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room, or you see a high mettled span of horses harnessed with silver

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says: "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for laying out the grounds, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage, adding up in all making this aggregate."

my friends. I hear so much out our mansion in heaven about its furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much all worth and what has actually een paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before i get through -day I hope to give you the figures.

Ye are bought with a price."
With some friends I went to the cower of London to look at the rown jewels. We walked around, caught one glimpse of them, and, being in the procession, were comto pass out. I wish that I take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength, that you might walk around just once at least and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliance and estimate their value. "Ye are bought

Now, if you have a large amount of money to pay you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by instalments-so much the first of January, so much the first of April, so much the first of July, so much the first of October, until the entire amount is paid, and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that the price was paid in different instalments. The first instalment paid for the

clearance of our souls was the igno-minious birth of Christ in Bethle-Though we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our adinto the world is carefully ded amid kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when launches an immortal soul into world. Even the roughest of know enough to stand back. But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was bedlam of uproar when Jesus was born. In a village capable of accommodating only a few hundred per ple many thousand people were crowded, and amid hostlers and muleteers and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden the Messiah appeared. No silence. No privacy. A better adapted place hath the eaglet in the eyrie, hath the whelp in the lions' lair The exile of heaven lieth down upon straw. The first night out from the palace of heaven dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have sur posed that Christ would have had a more gradual descent, coming from n first to a half way world of great magnitude, then to Caesar's palace, then to a merchant's castle Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a fisherman's hut, and ast of all to a stable. No! It was leap from the top to the bottom.

Let us open the door of the cara-

ansary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Pass on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary, no Mght? "No light," she says, "save which comes through the door." What, Mary, no food? None, says, "only that which was brought in the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly intentions put back the covering from the babe that we upon it. Look! Look! Uncover your head. Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary!
Son of God! Child of a day! Monarch
of eternity! In that eye the glance of
a God. Omnipotence sheathed in
that babe's arm. That voice to be
changed from the fooble believe the changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall wake the dead. Hosanma! Hosanna! Glory to God that Jesus came from throne to manger that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven that once swung this way to let Jesus out now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the belimen of heaven lay hold of the rope and ring out the news, "Be-hold, I bring you glad tidings of great ich shall be to all peopl day is born in the city of David a avior, which is Christ the Lord."

The second installment paid for our

soul's clearance was the scène in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where are to-day pan thers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell-more sly, more terrible, than anything that prowled in that country-Satan himself, met Christ. The rose in the cheek of Christthat Publius Lentullus, in his letter to the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesusthat rose had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence food recorded in history is that of the crew of the ship For twenty-three days they had nothing to eat. But this suffering had lasted a month and ten days before he broke fast. Hunger must have agonised every fibre of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the with something like ferocity. Turn out a pack of hungry men like Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength with one yell they would justice that may have been inflicted his escape.

pang of hunger that Jesus was accosted, and Satan said, "Now change these stones which look like bread into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you Had the temptation come to you and me under these circumstances we would have cried "Bread it shall be and been almost impatient at the time taken for mastication, but Christ with one hand beat back the monarch of darkness. O ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail ma but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself and let us try it." And with shot after shot from his own pistol the emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be, a good coat of mail. Then the man

received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear, for Jesus comes and says: "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me and wear yourselves. I shall see you through all trials, and I shall see you through all temptations."
"But," says Satan still further to

Jesus, "come and I will show you something worth looking at." And after a half day's journey they came to Jerusalem and to the top of temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so Satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy and a strange disposition to jump. So Satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple, they looked off. A magnificent reach of country, Grainfields, vineyards, olive forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills, and village and cities and realms. and cities and realms. "Now," says
Satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just
jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels
will catch you. Your father will hold
you. Besides I'll make you a large present if you will. I'll give you Asia Minor, I'll give you China, I'll give you Ethiopia, I'll give you Italy, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Britain, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must

have been! Go to-morrow morning and get in an altercation with some wretch crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not bemean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think of what the King of heaven and earth endured when he came down an fought the great wretch of hell and fought him in the wilderness and on top of the temple. But bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having himself been tempted he is able to succor all those

third instalment paid for our demption was the agonising prayer in Gethsemane. As I sat in that gar den at the foot of an old gnarled and twisted olive tree the historic scene upon me overwhelmingly came These old olive trees are the lineal descendants of those under which Christ stood and wept and knelt. Have the leaves of the whole botani-cal generations told the story of our Lord's agony to their successors? Next to Calvary the solemnest place in Palestine is Gethsemane. While sitting there it seemed as if I could hear our Lord's prayer laden with hear our Lord's prayer, laden with sobs and groans. Can this be the Jesus who gathered fragrance from the frankincense brought to his cradle and from the lilies that flung their sweetness into the sermons and from the box of alabaster that broke at his feet? Is this Jesus the conforter of Bethany, the resurrector at Nain, oculist at Bethsaida? Is this the Christ whose frown is the storm, whose smile is the sunlight, the spring morning his breath, the thunder his voice, the ocean a drop on the tip of his finger, heaven a sparkle on the bosom of his love, the universe the dust chariot wheel? Is this the Christ who is able to heal a heartbreak or hush a tempest or drown a world or flood im mensity with his glory? Behold him in prayer, the globules of blood by sor-row pressed through the skin of his forehead! What an instalment in part payment of the greatest price that was ever raid!

hat was ever paid!

The fourth instalment paid for our redemption was the Sawlor's sham trial. I call it a sham trial—there has never been anything so indecent or un-fair in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. they hustled him into the court room at 2 o'clock in the morning. They gave him no time for counsel. They gav him no opportunity for subpoening witnesses. The ruffians who were witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight, of course they saw the arrest and went into the court room. Bu Jesus' friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently chist entered the court room with

the ruffians. Oh, look at him! No one to speak vord for him. I lift the lantern until I can look into his face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, himself now utterly friendless, an officer of the court room comes up and smites him in the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and lip. Oh, it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour and then the judge rises for sentence! Stop! It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been an adjournment of the court be-tween condemnation and sentence, but what cares the judge for the law? "The man has no friends. Let him die." says the judge. And the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha, aha, that's what we want! Pass him out here to us! Away with him!" Away with him!" Skoog is said to have re-engaged of the says hills show that the says hills show the says the says the judge that the says the says the judge that the says the says the judge that the says the says the says the says the judge that the says the s The man has no friends. Let him Oh, I bless God that amid all the in- in counterfeiting the same bills since

upon us in this world we have a divine sympathiser. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much t you nor abuse you as much a they did Christ and Jesus stands to-day in every court room in every house, in every store, and says: "Cour-By all my hours of maltreat ment and abuse I will protect those who are trampled upon." And when Christ forgets that 2 o'clock morning scene and the stroke of the ruffian the mouth and the howling of the unwashed crowd then he will forget you and me in the injustices of life tha

may be inflicted upon us.
Further I remark: The last great instalment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world mers ago there was a very dark lay when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague ncovered faces were taken in open carts and dumped in the trenche was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank, but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Cavali

It was about noon when the cur

tain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes. It was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so it was appropriate that everything should be somber that day as the great hearse of the earth rolled on bearing the corpse of the King. man's last hours are ordinarily secret. However you may have hated or caricatured a man, when you hear he is dying silence puts it hands on your lips, and you would have a loathing for the man who could stand by the deathbed making faces and scoffing. But Christ in His last hour cannot be left alone. What, pursuing him yet, after so long a pursuit? You have been drinking his tears. Do you want to drink his blood? They came up closely, so notwithstanding the darknes they can glut their revenge with the contortions of his countenance. They examine his feet. They want to feel for themselves whether those feet are really spiked. They put out their hands and touch the spikes and bring hem back wet with blood and wip them on their garments. Women stand there and weep, but can do no It is no place for the tender hearted women. It wants a hear that crime has turned into gran The waves of man's hatred and of hell's vengeance dash up against the mangled feet, and the hands of sin and pain and torture clutch for His holy heart. Had He not beer thoroughly fastened to the cross would have torn Him down and trampled Him with both feet. How the cavalry horses arched their necks and champed their bits and reared and snuffed at the blood! Had a Roman officer called but for a light, his voice would not have been heard in the tumult, but louder than the

clash of spears, and the wailing of womanhood, and the neighing of ng through-loud, clear, overwhelming, terrific. It is the groaning of the dying Son of God! Look, what a scene! Look, world, at what you

My friends, Sabbath after Sabbath gospel messengers have come searching down for your souls. To-day we come with the gospel searching for your soul. We apply the cross of Christ first to see whether there is any life left in you, while all around the people stand, looking to see whether the work will be done, and angels of God bend down and witness, and, oh, if now we could see only one spark of love and hope and faith we would send up a shout that would be heard on the battlements of heaven, and two woulds would keep jubilee because communication is open between Christ and the soul, and your nature lifted into the light and the joy of that has been sunken in sin has been

15 VERY SLICK.

Ran a Counterfeiting Shop in Heart of Chicago.

BROKE JAIL BEFORE TRIAL. Chicago report - Upon receiving news of the capture in New York of John Albert Skoog, who is pro-nounced by officials of the United States Secret Service, one of the most expert counterfeiters, Capt. Porter, of the United States Secret Service, this city, at once made arangements to have him returned to Chicago for trial. Judge Kohlsaat issued a bench warrant for the prisoner, and a copy of the indictment which was voted several years ago was mailed to the authorities in the cost

The arrest was considered of so much importance that a cablegram was sent to the authorities in Sweden, who have been waiting to take possession of Skoog as soon as the United States Government got through with him.

Skoog was arrested in this city on

Skoog was arrested in this city on Jan. 28, 1897, for passing a \$20 counterfeit bill. Government officers searched his house and secured a complete outfit for making the hogus bills. Besides, they found 87 \$20 bills and over \$3,000 worth of the bogus Swedish kroner notes. Pending a hearing of his case before the Federal Grand Jury, Skoog was confined in the county jail at Joliet, while the Cook County jail was being re-constructed. Early in the morning of March 22 he made his escape with two other alleged in the morning of Maren 22 ne made, his escape with two other alleged counterfeiters, James Foley and Jacob Johnson. The latter two

In verse 33 it is implied that they were not apostles. One was Cleopas, of whom we know nothing; the other is unknown.—Cam. Bible. The

nnamed disciple "is supposed any learned men, both an unnamed disciple "is supposed by many learned men, both ancient and modern, to have been Luke himself; the Persian says positively that it was Luke."—Dr. Clarke. Dr. Clarke also thinks that Cleopas (v. 18) is the same as Alpheis, father of the apostle James. Mark iii. 18. Emmaus—The word means "hot springs," and was probably a place where there were hot springs. Threessore furlongs—About seven and one-half miles.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 111.

APRIL 21, 1901.

Commentary .- 13. Two of them-

The Walk to Emmaus.-Luke 24: 13- 3.

Threescore furlongs—About seven and one-half miles.

14. They talked together—Their conversation naturally turned on the all-absorbing question of the hour—the crucifixion of Jesus and the reports which they had heard of His resurrection.

15. Communed together—Probably consulting together

consulting together what to expect, or to do, in such perplexing circumstances. They exchanged views and feelings, and weighed the facts before them concerning the probability of Christ being the Mes-siah, or of His resurrection from the dead

16. Eyes were holden-Purposely assuming a different form than usual; and supernaturally influencing their sight that they might not know Him.—Scott. See Mark xvi. 12.

17. Said unto them—As a good teacher in market. 17. Said unto them—As a good teacher, in order to be heard, He begins by getting them to speak first. What communications—What is the nature of your talk which so absorbs you? By this question Jesus introduces. What is the nature of your tank which so absorbs you? By this question Jesus introduces Himself into the conversation—As ye walk and are sad—Thus Jesus leads them to open their hearts to Him. He would have them relate to him what He already knows. See the turn the R. already knows. See the turn the R V. takes here. They evidently stopped a moment in their walk.

18. A stranger—If He knew not the events that had been so public, so

vents that had been so public, so wells, and so universally known, He did must be a mere sojourner; if He did how could He suppose they would be talking about anything else? Cleopas appears astonished at His question 19. What things—He evades an answer by another question. He wants to hear from their own lips their exact feelings. Concerning Jesus of Nazareth—As He was commonly call ed. They are full of things. ed. They are full of things concerning Him and give a summary of Christ's life. Now the stream of their lamentations over their disappointed expectations breaks loose. A prophet He preached a true and excellent loctrine which had its rise from, and ts tendency toward, heaven; He con-

firmed it by many glorious miracles of mercy, so that He was "mighty in deed and word, before God and all the people."

20. Crucufied Him—Our rulers treat-20. Crucufied Him—Our rulers treated Him as a malefactor and not as a prophet and have crucified Him. They speak carefully with regard to their rulers, because they are speaking to a supposed stranger.

21. But we hoped (R. V.)—Here is

ing to a supposed stranger.

21. But we hoped (R. V.)—Here is an intimation of their disappointment as a reason of their sadness. V. 17. Redsemed Israel—They had confidently believed Him to be the promised Messiah, Who had so long been predicted, and was then expected. The third day—Referring citters to the same content of t dicted, and was then expected. The third day—Referring either to the length of time as tending to extinguish hope, or to the promise of Jesus, that He would rise on the third large and hones the mostle mark here.

day, and hence the reports may be true, and there is hope.
22-24. Amazed us (R. V.)—The original verb means "to drive one out of his senses."—Vincent... In these verses we have a brief review of our last two lessons, Cleopas also speaks of his doubts, since only the women

had seen him. 25. Said unto them—They spoken, now he would speak. They had poured out their grief and opened They their hearts, now was his tim their hearts, now was his time to fill them with new things, and first by way of rebuke. O fools—The word is equivalent to dull of perception, and refers to their understanding.—Vincent. Slow of heart—If they had embraced the living God with more fervent faith, the fact of the resurrection would not have been so strange to their hopes.—Godet. To believe all—The emphasis should be believe all—The emphasis should be placed on "all." They believed many things that the prophets had spoken, but some things which seemed un-pleasant to them they failed to no-

26. Ought not, etc.-Were not 26. Ought not, etc.—Were not these things a necessary mark of the Messiah, without which the world could not have been saved and the Messiah's kingdom established?

27. Beginning at Moses—The promise to Eve, to Abraham, the paschal lamb, the scanegront.

lamb, the scapegoat.

28. Made as though—He would have eally gone on but for that sort

over him. 29. Abide with us, etc.—But for this the whole design of the interview had been lost; but it was not to be lost, for he, who only wished to be constrained, had kindled a longing in the hearts of his travel-

34. Hath appeared to Simon-These two disciples found the apostles and those who were with them testifying that Christ had risen from the dead. that Christ had risen from the dead. It was not the two disciples, but the apostles who said the Lord appeared

ters and abides in our hearts are: this training which cannot tained in the factory, or in a made welcome. 3. All other guests dairy school at present,

must be turned out. 4. He must be given full possession. 5. He must be given the first place in our affections. 6. He must be made a permanent guest. 7. We must please Him in all

guest. 7. We muss putthings.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Obviorians talk ab "What do Christians talk about when they are by themseives?" was one time asked of the writer by a sineer, As in the case of the two disciples of the two di ples of our lesson their conversation is usually regarding the things of the kingdom. They are more interested in the welfare of Zion than anything

ise. Jesus draws near—He is ever near when we are thinking or speaking of Him, whether we realize it or not; "the silent listener to every conver-sation." In drawing near and joining Himself to these disciples he fulfils his own conferting is own comforting promise two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them.'

Though the Lord knows all about us, yet he is pleased to draw us out and lead us to unburden ourselves by telling our troubles to him. It is not possible for us to inform the Lord of anything he does not already know about us, and that is not the

purpose of prayer; but we are re-lieved in so doing, and we find in him a sympathizer and helper.
"How many there are to whom He has drawn near, but with whom He has not tarried because they have suffered Him to go away again in His

suffered Him to go away again in 14 is living and heart-moving words!" He is willing to abide with us if He is really desired.

Never be discouraged with the smallness of your work, for "if the Lord of glory thought it worth His while to walk nearly seven miles and spend two hours in enlightening the m'n is and comforting the hearts of two humble and obscure disciples, if He was content to spend a good part Ho was content to spend a good part of his first Sabbath in taking a class of his first Sabbath in taking a class of two and pouring from the rich treasury of His truth into their m'n's we may not think it unworthy of us to spen! I time in enlightening and comforting one human heart that craves the succor it is in our power to give." The disciple is not above his Master.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

Who Passed in Special Courses at the Dairy School.

Among those who passed were: Factory class—J. W. Seitz, Humberstone: Butter and Cheese Making—Oscar J. Smith, Attercliffe; Farm Dalry—Agnes Smith, Hamilton; Li.y Beam, Black Creek; Marion Hunt, South End South End.

Owing to the high standard which ls required for passing, not so high a percentage of students who attend the course write on the final exam-inations as there would be if a lower inations as there would be if a lower standard were adopted. The standard is very much higher than that of any of the American colleges, as students who go from the Dairy School at Guelph find that they can pass the examinations without any difficulty at all after a course in an American school; and usually the students of the Guelph school take a very high mark or stand at the head of their classes. The management of the Central Lairy School, however, think that it is best not to allow men or women who have not the necessary qualifications to obtain certificates from the School. Thus, the standard is placed much higher than it would be if the future work which these students are likely to do was not taken into serious account when granting certificates.

In addition to the regular work, as commonly given in Palery School.

In addition to the regular work as commonly given in Dairy Schools in the manufacture of cheese and butter, testing milk, etc., a distinct advance was made with the class that has just graduated in lab tory work in chemistry and bacteri

ology.

In chemistry, members of the classcs separated the different constitu-ents of milk, and obtained a know-ledge of the composition of milk such as cannot be obtained from lectures which may be given on the subject They also tested the purity and solubility of salt. They made tests to distinguish milk fat from steer fat, or common fats. They determined the moisture in cheese and butter. In cheese they found that with a larger amount of rennet than was usually ised, there was less moisture than when the normal amount was used.
This is contrary to the opinion of practical men on this question, who have always held that an increased quantity of rennet added to the milk increases the moisture in the cheese. In explanation of this difference of opinion and results, it was found that the solubility of the curdy compounds was considerably increased by using a larger amount of rennet in the manufacture of cheese. The acidity of cheese made from washed and un washed curds was also determined by the chemist, Mr. Harcourt, along with the students of the dairy classes, and it was found in the few tests which were made that there was not very much difference in the amount of acid in the cheese, what difference there was showing a less amount in the cheese made from washed curds.

the cheese made from washed curds. These are but samples of the work which was done by the dairy classes under the guidance of Mr. Harcourt, the assistant chemist at the college. In the bacteriological laboratory, under the direction of Prof. Harrison, enlarges were made and used in the from the cows also contained a much larger amount of germs than the milk from later portions of the milking. The effect of pasteurization was shown when it was determined that over 90 per cent. of the germs in the milk were killed by pasteurizing.

It is hoped that these two factors of dairy school instruction will be perfected before the sweeter of 200.

to Simon.

35. They told—This added testimony would, seemingly, leave no doubt on the minds of any.

Teachings — Sometimes Christ is near us and we are ignorant of it. The conditions on which Christ enters and abides in our hearts are:

1. He must be invited. 2. He must be made welcome. 3. All other guests dairy school, at present.

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-

uay-		
~ .	Cash.	May.
Chicago	8	\$0 70 1-4
New York		0 76 3-8
Milwaukee	072	
St. Lcuis		0 69 3-4
Toledo	0721-4	0 73 1-4
Detroit, red	0741-2	
Detroit, white	0741-2	
Duluta, No. 1 nor.	0 70 1-2	0 71 3-4
Duluth, No. 1 hard.	0 72 1-2	
Minneapolis, No. 1		
northern		0 69 3-4
Tonomho to		

April 11.—Receipts of grain on the street market to-day were the larg-est in some weeks, 2,200 bushels. Wheat sold steady to firmer, except for spring; oats firmer and other

Wheat-400 bushels of white fall wheat sold steady to 1-2c higher at 69 to 69 1-2c, 100 bushels of red at 69c, 1,000 bushels of goose at 65 1-2 to 66 1-2c, and 100 bushels of spring at 70 to 71c. Barley-200 bushels sold steady at

45 1-20 Oats-300 bushels sold firmer at 35 to 36c.

Rye—One load sold at 51 1-2c.

Peas-One load sold at 65c Hay and Straw-Fifteen loads

hay sold at \$13 to \$14.5	50 a	ton	. a)
seven loads of straw at	\$8.	50 t	0 \$
Toronto Live Stock			
Export cattle, choice, per cwt.			5 5 1
do medium	1 35	to	4 1
Export cows	3 25		3
Butchers' cattle picked	4 00	to	4
Butchers' cattle, choice.	3 75	to	10
Butchers' cattle good	3 25	to	3
do medium, mixed	3 00	to	3 5
Butchers common, per cwt	2 50	to	3 (
fulls, export, heavy ner cwt.	4 00	to	4 5
bulls, export, light, per cwt.	3 50	to	4 6
eeders, short-keen	3 75	to	
ceders, medium	3 50	to	3 2
do light	3 25	to	3 5
tockers, 500 to 600 lbs.	2 75		3 3
off-colors and heifers	2.00	to	2 5
Butchers' bulls	2 50	to	3 6
ight stock bull, per cwt,	1 75	LO	2 1
Ailch cows, each	30 00	to	50 6
sheep, ewes per cwt	3 00	to	3 5
do. bucks	2 50	to	27
beep, butchers', each	2 50	to	4 0
ambs, grain-fed, per cwt	4 50	to	5 3
do barnyard, per cwt	4 00	to	4 5
do Spring, each	2 50	to	5 0
alves, per head	1 00	to	8 0
logs, choice, per cwt		to	0 0
logs, light, per cwt	6 37	to	0 0
logs, fat, per cwt	6 25	LO	0 0
ows, per cwt	4 00	to	0 0
tags	2 00	to	0 0
	~ 00		- 0

Manitoba Grain Markets.

Already a little seeding is being one on the drier districts in Manidone on the drier districts in Mani-toba, and with a continuation of present weather seeding will be eral in Manitoba by the end of week. The local market has exhibited no increase in activity, and influenced by the course of outside markets prices have declined here from 1c to 3c per bushe, according to grade, the largest decline being on he highest grades. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 2 hard, 77c; No. 3 hard, 67c; No. 3 northern, 61c; tough No. 3 northern, 57c; ern, oie; tough No. 3 horthern, ore; all in store Fort William, spot or en route. Wheat closed weak and %e lower for No. 3 hard, at 66%c, Fort William; No. 1 hard is down to 79%c to 80c, Fort William.

Oats are in good demand still for seed purposes. As a result of the scare about Alberta oats, the price has dropped 1c, the top of the marhas dropped 1c, the top of the market now being 43c per bushel for cars on track. The range is from 41c to on track. The range is from 41c to 43c for these cats. Manitoba grades are worth 38c to 40c on track. Holders of Ontario cats are asking 48c per bushel for them here.—Winnipeg Commercial.

Bradstreets' on Trade. Active preparations are being made for the opening of navigation at Montreal, and large quantities of

reight are accumulating for ship-Current business is only fair has been fairly large the past week compared with the corresponding periods of last years. Shipments of spring and summer goods large increase over recent weeks. Sorting orders are numerous. Reports from London indicate that retailer have been fairly busy the past week have been fairly busy the past week and have not been paying a great, deal of attention to the sorting business. Trade at Winnipeg has continued to expand with favorable weather conditions. The implement business is booming and sales this year are expected to be large. At Hamilton there has been quite a buoyant feeling in trade circles. Notwithstanding the very large shipments already made, orders for the spring and summer continue to come spring and summer continue to come forward and an active period, pre-vious to the summer is looked for, Values continue firm for staple goods, Business at the Coast has been rather dull and collections have been slow. ar dall and collections have been slow. A firm movement in wholesale trade at Ottawa has taken place this week and the process for a continued good denoted from retailers are generally considered satisfactory.

REGULARLY SPANKED.

Wife Whose Husband Believed in

Obedience. New York Report-Henry S. Stein, f No. 305 East Seventy-sixth street, of No. 305 East Seventy-sixth street, tried by habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday to obtain possession of his three young children, who, he says, are not properly cared for by his wife. Mrs. Stein vigorously opposed him. The Steins were married 24 years ago and have six children. Stein said he had begun proceedings on said he had begun proceedings on March 18th for a separation. Mrs. Stein said she had begun similar pro-

ceedings on the ground of cruelty. Tina Mason, a sister of Mrs. Stein, said she had once been called into the Stein house by one of the chil-dren who coils. dren, who said Stein was killing him

dren, who said Stein was killing his wife.
"Stein," said the witness, "admitted he had beaten my sister. He said he was sorry he had blackened her eye, as he had only meant to spank her, and would spank her every time she disobeyed him."

Judge Smith said he would dismiss the writ and let the Judge who tried the separation suit decide as to who

the writt and let the studge who tried the separation suit decide as to who should have the children.

A census of the population of the Samoan group has been taken. The number of Samoans in Upola and other islands under the German Government is 22000 Government, is 32,000, while the population of the six islands under the United States Government is