THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

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Feb. 1st. Peter and John in Samaria. Print. 8: 4-8, 14-25.

COMMENTARY—I. A revival in Sa maria (vs. 4-13). 4. Therefore—As a result of the persecution that arose in Jerusalem. scattered abroad—See v. went every where preaching the They were true to the spirit of the Gospel. They did not go com-plaining or bemoaning their condi-tion as exiles, but they availed themselves of the opportunity to declare the stars of the Gospel. Thus the Lord overruled the wicked schemes of men to the advancement of His king-5.—Philip—One of the deacons, or helpers, appointed to assist in the temporal affairs of the early church (Acts 6: 1-16). went down to the City of Samaria—'Down' not from higher grounds, but from the more eminent capital.—Wheldon. went Some texts read, "A city of Samaria. It was doubtless the chief city of th region of Samaria, and probably the one rebuilt by Herold the Great on the hill occupied by the ancient city of Samaria. preached Christ unto them—Philip's message was a direct He began at once to proclaim Christ as the Messiah and preached and resurrection and set Him forth as the world's only Savi-The people of Samaria had a mixed religion, partly Israelitish and partly pagan. The Gospel was adaptpartity pagan. The Gospel was adapted to their needs. 6. The people—
"The multitudes."—R. V. With one accord—The people were of one mindin giving attention to the message brought them by Phillip. 7. Unclean siprits-Unc.ean spirits possessed the demoniacs, using their minds and bodies as they would. Those who had unclean spirits are mentioned in a class by themselves, distinguished from that were diseased. Crying with loud voice, came out—The unclean spirits were unwilling to give up possession of their victims and expressed their unwillingness in cries. but they were in contact with a su-perior power and "came out." Palsies—Some of those who were healed had —Some of those who were healed had been suffering from paralyisis. Were healed—by divine power through the followers of Jesus as instruments. 8. Great joy in that city—The joy was twofold. There was the joy that came as a result of believing in Jesus, and there was joy because of relief from physical and spiritual relief from physical and spiritual maladies. 9-13. The people of the city had been under the influence of Simon, the sorcerer, we had amazed them by the unusual and remarkable things he did. It is likely that he was a juggler and the people thought that what he did was by supernatural

II. The mission of Peter and John here (vs. 14-25). 14. Sent....Peter and John-The report came to the apostles at Jerusalem that Samaria had received the gospel from Philip. The twelve apostles were at Jerusalem and they chose Peter and John to go to Samaria to see the character of the work and to be instrumental in the Samaritans' receiving Holy Spirit. 15. Prayed for —The apostles clearly recognize the Holy and acknowledged the fact that they could not bestow the gift of the Holy South and that Gcd alone could do it.

26. 12 yet he was failen upon none of them—It is evident that the people of Samaria who "had received the work of God" were inwardly changed into new creatures in Christ, they had not received the word of God" were inwardly changed into new creatures in Christ, they had not received the fulness of the Spirit nor the peculiar and special gifts that the baptism brings with it. Baptized in the name. "Baptized into the name." R. V. Laid they their hands on them-By this act there was an apparent connection between the Giver and the recipient of the Spirit. 18. When Simon saw—Something ac-

tually took place when these believers received the Holy Spirit. There were manifestations of the Spirit's presence and power that appealed to Simon. Offered them money — Simon was worldly in his nature. He though that money would do anything, and the offer of money to Peter and John would induce them to impart to him the miraculous gift. 19. that—he may receive the Holy Ghost—Simon did not think in spiritual terms. He, the sorcerer, desired to have a supernat-ural adition to the powers he possessed that he might make a great display by his accomplishments. 20. Thy money perish with thee—Peter discerned the low-mind*dness of Simon and admin-istered a severe rebuke. Both money and earthly ambition are perishable, and unless Simon should repent, he would verish cternally. mot purchase, the gift of the Holy Spirit. 21. Thy heart is not right—
He had the advantage of hearing the gospel, yet his heart was unchanged. His course is trying to procure spiritual power to be used for personal, worldly advantage was strongly con-



CUTTING COST IN CARING FOR BEEF CATTLE

Give Your Cattle a Chance to Return You a Fair Profit—Housing and General Care,

(By G. W. Muir, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman.)

Animal Husbandman.)
During the last few weeks of open weather, when the time spent on the land is valuable, the live stock are too often left to shift for themselves, but when the final freeze up takes place the farmer then has more time to give to the proper housing and care of the stock. If at this time plans are laid so that best use is made of the accommodation available—keeping in mind suitability for the class of stock, economy of labor. economy of stock, economy of labor, economy of construction, with particular ref-erence to any remodelling or addi-

of construction, with particular reference to any remodelling or additions that may be necessary—then the future profits may be expected to increase in proportion.

The system of feeding cattle out of doors throughout the whole winter, the only shelter being an open-front shed, such as the one shown, is practiced quite largely on western farms, and also to a more limited extent in the east. The system is open to more general adopted, as it has been proven to be practical and has many advantages, which might be enumerated as follows: (a) Other things being equal, cattle fed under above conditions require very little, if any, more grain per pound gain than those fed indoors; (b) the labor for caring for them and the cost of housing them is reduced to a minimum; (c) the value of the manure is increased, provided sufficient bedding to soak up all moisture is used; (d) last, but not least, the health of the animals is much better than when housed in poorly ventilated barns. This is particularly important in the care of breeding stock. Furthermore, the asticularly important in the care of breeding stock. Furthermore, the assimilation of food is so much better under conditions where plenty of good fresh air, coupled with a little exercise, is available that any extra consumption of feed under outdoor conditions is more than counterbalanced by the better assimilation of the feed. The ideal shelter is an open front shed, built of single ply T. & G. lumber, or of rough lumber with battons over the cracks. The feeding is usually done at the most convenient place outside of the shelter ticularly important in the care wenient place outside of the shelter in hay racks and troughs, which would be the better of partial cov-ering. One of the drawbacks which may be found against this system of feeding is the difficulty of watering the animals satisfactorily. However, the animals satisfactorily. However, as the majority of beef cattle are turned out to water any way, the hardships to be encountered are more formed then well. Where there is a fancied than real. Where there is a good deep well in the yard, water may be pumped two or three times may be pumped two or three times daily into a tub, care being taken that any water left is at once thrown out. Water, when first pumped, is much warmer than when left to become oated over with ice, hence it bend only be numbed, when the catshould only be pumped when the cat-tle are ready to drink, which is usually after they have eaten a large part of their feed. Care should be

part of their feed. Care should be taken not to dump any water in the yard to make it icy for the stock, or loss from broken limba may result.

The question which will naturally arise is: "What class and age of cattle can be housed to best advantage under outdoor conditions?" In answer it may be said that generally speaking may be said that, generally speaking, this system of feeding is best suited to the work of carrying over the fat-tening stockers and feeders from the time that they are year-olds up to the time of sale, and for the growing of female breeding stock from the time they are year-olds up to the time of first calving. It is true that the sys-tem is equally adoptable to the hand-ling of a herd of spring calving breed-ing cows should the necessity wise ing cows should the necessity arise est success it is important that all best success it is important that an the animals in any one enclosure be of about equal age and size, so that there may be no "bossing" at the feeding troughs. Another means to this end is the dehorning of all ani-mals not already deprived, as calves, of nature's ornaments. In the case of

brieding cows overcrowding should be guarded against as well.

Outdoor feeding is, of course, particularly adapted to the larger farms, where besides the wintering of the regular number of breeding stock, lets of steers are purphed. carload lots of steers are purchased and fattened during the winter months On the smaller farms the same necessity for increased room may not be evidenced, but nevertheless the hous-ing problem requires attention. As saving of labor is mentioned as an outstanding factor in the economy of outdoor feeding, it must of necessity be of importance in the indoor feeding as well. It may rightly be looked upon as one of the most important factors in housing. The relation of the stable to the storage space should be such that the feed, particularly the bulky roughages, such as hay, straw and corn silage, may be easily reach.

forgiveness, through repentance and prayer, 23. In the gall of bitterness—Simon's heart was currupt. As gall represents the esence of bitterness, so the circ of his heart was superla-

by sin and was bound hand and foct by his master, Satan. 24. Pray ye to

the Lord for me— Simon's eyes were opened, at least in part, to the enormity of his sin, and to the penalty under which he was living. He was

not offering money now for the gift of the Holy Spirit to be used to make a display, but he was beging for pray-

er that mercy might be shown him. 25. Returned to Jerusalem—Peter and John had completed their mission in the city of Samaria and on their way

back to Jerusalem preached in many

III. Philip and the Ethiopian (vs. 26-39). Philip's work was finished in Samaria and he was divinely directed

Samaritan villages

this moval nature was poisoned was bound hand and foct

demned. His course has given rise to go southward to the road leading to the word simony, which means the from Jerusalem to Gaza. The people to the word simony, which means the from Jerusalem to Gaza. The people disposition and effort to buy ecclesias- of Samaria had received the gospel

tical preferment. 22. Repent—and through him and he was to instruct pray—Though Simon's sin was great, Peter showed him that he could find convert would carry the glorious gos-

should be so arranged that the heaviest consuming cattle—i.e. the breeding cows—will be nearest the source of supply, and the animals on lighter rations farthest away. The arrangerations farthest away. The arrangement in the accompanying sketch, showing floor plan of a combination barn, will illustrate this point very well. Another important consideration is the case of cleaning out. This factor is well taken care of in the plan shown. The manure from the cattle in the tied stalls may be taken out by either barrow or litter carrier by way of the door opening off the passage between the cow stable and horse stable, and dumped directly into the manure sleigh. A system that is often practiced is to use the manure from the horse stable in the guttars from the horse stable in the gutters of the cow stable as an absorbent. It is a good one, and it saves straw and greatly enriches the manure owing to the holding in it of all the liquid. The layout of the above stable makes this practice very easy to carry out. practice very easy to carry out. As for the cleaning out of the box stalls, this may be most easily accomplished oy way of the doors opening from the pens into the barnyard or even through one of the windows where no door is available. If, however, it is too stormy or the snow is too deep to clean out the box stalls by this method, they can be fairly readily cleaned by means of a barrow or literally cleaned by the literally cleaned by the lite

cleaned by means of a barrow or lit-ter carrier through the doorway al-ready mentioned. In the bedding down of the box stalls all kinds of refuse, sweeping of mangers and the like, can be use to good advantage. thereby turning it into a better grade of manure. The stalls should be cleaned out at least once a week. It is not only more sanitary, but it is much more easily done than when left for months at a time, as it does not get packed so hard. Furthermore, less bedding is required to keep the animals clean

animals clean gards the work of feeding the animals, the floor levels, type of man-ager, etc., have a lot to do with the saving of labor. The most approved type for tie-up stalls is a continuous, rounded bottom one, with sides about six or eight inches high. The passage way in front should be on a level sage way in front should be on a level with the upper edges of the manager. This type allews of easy cleaning and is also handy to put the feed into. In the feeding of silage the writer has found an ordinary wheel barrow pre-ferable to a larger truck. Once it is filled it can be run along the pas and the silage dumped off into the mangers without further forking, except possibly in the case of the box stalls. In the feeding of hay and straw, in the above mentioned type of manger, it is not necessary to put the material back into the manger two or three times, as is often the case mangers with a high front. One sweeping of the walk after feeding is

usually sufficient, and, moreover, there is never any accumulation of litter on it. If such a manger is of cement construction, with a little fall to one and it complying the construction of the constructio to one end, it can be used for the watering of the cattle as well as for feeding. Some feeders prefer this method to the individual self-filling bowl method, and it is much cheaper

If box stalls are available for only a limited number, they should be used for the young calves, the fattening animals and the herd bull. Calves will do better in groups than when fied up singly, provided, of course, that proper precautions for isolation are taken if any communicable disease breaks out amongst them. It has been found by repeated experiment steers or other fattening animals make better gains when allowed to run loose in box stalls than when tied up. This is particularly so if the cattle are at all wild or nervous, for they do not require as much handling when in the box stalls. The herd bul should be kept in a box stall, first, be cause if full grown he is, or should be, too large for the ordinary tie-up stall; secondly, it gives him a chance to get a little of the exercise so essential to a breeding animal; and lastly he is much more safe there than in any other place in the stable. A wellfenced paddock connected with bull's box stall, so that he can be given additional exercise daily, would be a valuable acquisition. Whenever weather permits the other stock in the stable should be turned out for an nour or two in the day for exercise and fresh air, especially if they are confined in stables that are not too well ventilated. The result of poor ventilation and lack of exercise is often seen towards spring in the heated skin and hair falling out in patches. The air in the stable has not been changed often enough to enable the The layout of the stable itself lungs to function properly, hence the

pel into far Ethiopa. Philip's prompt obedience brought him at the actual moment to the Gaza road to meet the

Ethoipian official, who was seeking after Gcd. Philip's ministry opened his eyes and his heart was touched as he listened to the story of Jesus. At the Ethiopian's request, Philip baptized him and he went on his way rejoicing, while Philip was caught by the spirit and went preaching on his

the spirit and went preaching on his

ists or malled in plan pkg. on receipt of
New pumphlet mailed free. THE WOOD
New pumphlet mailed free. The wood

way to Caesarea.

attempt of Nature to make the skin do part of the work of the lungs, with the result above stated.

The unhealthy appearance of the skin may not be due altogether to the lack of ventilation, as the prevalence of lice may also bring about a somewhat similar appearance. Needless to say, it is poor economy to feed cattle harboring these pests, and now, when they are not so numerous as they will be later on in the winter, is the time to get rid of them. Lice will be found most numerous on the sides of the neck, over the shoulders, at the tail head, and about the flanks; but there will be a few scattered about the body as well, so that any remedial measures must be such that they can be applied to all parts of the body. Remedies commonly used consist of powders, emulsions or ointments, coaltar product sprays or dips, and oils.
The powders, while fairly easy to apply to some parts of the body, are difficult to apply to others, and are not very effective. The emulsions or ointments, usually containing kere-sene oil and mercury, respectively, are fairly effective, but they are rather had to mix and apply so that they will not burn the skin. The dips made from coal-tar products, made up according to directions of the manufacturers, applied while fairly warn with either a st.ong spray or a brush are among the most effective reme dies. Care should be taken that the material is thoroughly applied to all parts of the body. If after the application the cattle are blanketed for two or three hours to keep in the fumes the results will be that much better If this treatment is applied on a fairly warm day and the cattle are not exposed to drafts, there need he little fear of their catching cold. It is estimated that these treatments, labor included, cost about ten cents per animal. Of the oils most commonly recommended and used is raw lin-seed oil. It is applied with a stiff brush with uneven length bristles and rubbed well into the skin. Factors in favor of this treatment is that it is easily applied and can be applied in the coldest of weather without drenching the cattle; it leaves the hair in an oily condition, which is detrimental to future hatches of lice. One draw-back is that the oil is rather high in

price at the present time, but probably where only a few head are to be treated it could be applied profitably. One pint is said to be sufficient for three or four head. The only precautions necessary are to see that the animals are not subjected to direct sunlight for twelve hours after appli cation, and that they are for two or three days after application. No matter what the remedy used for getting rid of the lice it is aways necessary to give a second application from ten days to two weeks after the first. The first application may not kill the eggs or nits present, and these will be at the right age for killing at the end of the interval men tioned. A treatment once a month thereafter would be time well spent as the first treatments will hardly ever remove every louse, and there may be some others come on the cat tle from the woodwork of the stable

Last, and by no means the least important, comes the question of grooming the cattle. Those running loose in the open do not require grooming as they can attend to it pretty well for themselves. Those in box stalls inside can also look after themselves to a certain extent, but a little grooming would work wonder towards improving their condition and appearance, particularly if they are being prepared for sale. It is the cattle which are tied up practically all the time which require special atten-These should be groomed regularly, using curry comb and stiff corn brush and plenty of elbow grease. Two minutes per animal per day with these tools will make quite a

change in their condition by spring. Remember that while many of the points raised may seem trivial, taken collectively and properly applied they may mean the difference between success and failure. Anything which

arouses fresh interest in an under-taking gives that undertaking a new impetus, and the changes for the betwhich will follow proper care of the live stock will give the necessary encouragement to improve that live stock. If the animals are worth looking after at all they are worth looking after well. Moreover, if it pays Moreover, if it pays to look after ordinary animals well, how much better it will pay to spend

the time on good animals.

—The Canadian Countryman.

Questions.—What led many Christians to leave Jerusalem? Who remained in the city? Who was Philip? Where did he got to preach the gospel? What were the effects of his per? What were the effects of his preaching? Why was there joy in Samaria? What did Peter and John do in Samaria? Who was Simon? What request did he make of Peter and John? What reply did Peter make? What request did Simon make later? Whither did the Lord send Philip from Samaria?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Commer ializing religion. I. Evil overruled for good. II. The gospel extended.

III. Religious commercialism. Wood's Phosphodins.

The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, maket new Blood in old Veins, Cure Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Exercy, Papilation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six Boldby all for \$5. I. Evil overruled for good. Jerusalem, Judea, Samiria, Ethiopia mark the successive steps of world evangel-ism commanded and foretold by Jesus (Mark 16: 15; Acts 1: 8). The mar-trydom of Stephen was the signal for an outbreak of bitter persecution against the rapidly enlarging Christian church. The spirit of antagonism which slumbered in the high priest



THE WALKER HOUSE! TORONTO PAMOUS HOTEL

and his confederates was kindled into a fierce conflagration. Christianity awakens the noblest inpulses or ex-cites the worst passions of men. It either kills or saves. The instrument of this anti-Christian crusade was Saul whose flery opposition was later trans-formed into equally intense and insatiable gospel zeal. The flames of persecution burned. with consuming fury, sparing none who bore the hated name of Christ (Acts 25: 10, 11). However, the word of Christ was not bound. The effort at extinction resulted in extension. The fire, though scattered, was not extinguished. "They that were scattered abroad that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." New conflagrations and congregations sprang up everywhere. The highest good is often evolved from the greafest evil. God makes the wrath of man to praise him. Men become the unconscious and unwitting agents of his gracious purposes. The clamity of singracious purposes. gracious purposes. The clamix of sin at Calvary consummated a redemp-tion which embraced even the stained agents of its unspeakable tragedy. The end of Stephen's career was the com-mencement of Saul's, and he who made havoc of the church was the man who exid, "Feed the church of God." The church, like Sinai's flaming bush,

burns unconsumed. II. The gospel extended. The Philip whose successful evangelism with the multitude and the individual the lesson records was not the apostle, but the deacon of that name (Acts 6: 5) and a colleague of the first martyr. Christ's departing servants always find suc-cessors. Philip found Samaria diseased, possessed, deluded. He "preached Christ unto them." The effective ness of the message was attested by miracles of spiritual and physical heal-ing. Here as eyer it was the "power of God unto salvation." Always the tares sprang up with the wheat. Ob-serving the people falling from him Simon followed in their wake and became a stony-ground hearer. In every revival there are those who are only superficially or selfishly moved. It is one thing to accept the rites of Christianity and another to become

morally regenerated.
. III. Religious commercialism. Simon and the circumstances of the lesson have imparted an unenviable fame to the actor and give a permanent title to religious commercialism. Simony stands for all attempts to purchase spiritual functions or gifts. Numbers can be turned into a market able commodity. The scriptural fraternity of Simon are Elymas (Acts 13: 6), and the vagabond Jews of Ephesus (Acts 19: 13). The great declines which have darkened Christian history have originated in religious commercialism of some form. The range of money value is very narrow. The highest gifts are not purchasable. The true gifts are not purchasable. The true things of lift, love, truth, honor, are not subject to the accidents of life nor are they in the market. W. H. C.

Thinks Swearing All Right

Providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's corns. Far better to use Smith's corns. Putnam's Corn Extractor;—it does cure corns and warts in one day with-out pain. Try "Putnam's," free from acids, and painless, prices 25c at all

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I steal more than a billion dollars each year. I tear homes asunder: I snatch babes from mothers' breasts.

I am more powerful than the combined armies and navies of the world.

I have burdened mankind since the dawn of history.

I spread misery and desolation. In nocent children are my special prey.
I bring pain, sickness, yet few seek

I oring pain, straness, yet rew seek to escape me.

I destroy and maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I destroy health and wreck homes
I am rejentless, the rich and the poor alike I seek. Both weak and strong, old and young are my victims. I cause commerce to stand still; I depopulate cities and destroy nations. I AM PREVENTABLE DISEASE. (U. S. Public Health Service.)

FORESIGHTED. "Has Jack anything laid by for a raing day?"
"Yes, he's engaged to an heiress."

MANY REQUESTS.
(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
"I suppose you have frequent requests for your autograph?"
"Yes; somehody is always wanting me to sign on the dotted lines."

A DREADFUL INSULT. A DREADFUL INSULT.

Her Mother-What's the matter beween you and Mr. Klassiks?
Miss Tonsils-He insuited me. He said
sang like a siru, 'The idea, comparng my voice to an automobile horn!

"Mrs. libb's temper can't be of the best. She complains that her husband is continually putting her out." "What else can she expect in marrying a fire man?"-Baltimore American.





FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dair..y ... Do., creamery Do. cooking, doz.

Do. cooking, doz.

Cheese, lb.

Dressed Poultry

Fowl, lb.

Chickens, roasting ed Poultryb. ... 0 30
is, roasting -0 38
ib. 0 40
ib. 0 30
is -0 30
ib. 0 30
ib. 0 30
ib. 0 50

Lettuce, bunch
Do., head
Olions, bkt.
Do., green, bch.
Parsnips, bag
Peppers, doz
Parsley, bunch
Potatoes, bag
Do., peck
Do. aveet

do common Heavy hogs

Shop hogs Mutton, light Spring lambs, choice, per pound SUGAR MAREKT.

The wholesale quotations to the retail rade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto trade on Canadian ; edelivery, are now as Atlantic, granulated, Do., No. 1 yellow, Do., No. 2 yellow, Do., No. 3 yellow, Acadia granulated, No. 1 yellow. Do., No. 1 yellow, 1 Do., No. 2 yellow, 1 Do., No. 3 yellow, 7 Do., No. 3 yellow, 1 Do., No. 3 yellow, 1 Do., No. 3 yellow, 1 Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb, Redpath's granulated, 100-lb. Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. St. Lawrence gran, 100-lb. Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh, Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System.

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All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

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\$100.00 for any case of catarrh that \$100.00 for any case of catarrh HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain ixchange were as follows:—
Open. High. Low. Close Oats-Oats—
May ... 0 93% 0 93% 0 934 0 934
July ... 0 90% 0 90% 0 85% 0 85%
Barley—
May ... 1 55% 1 55% 1 54% 1 54%
Flax—
May ... 4 88% 4 88% 4 88 4 88%
July ... 4 70
MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat-Spot, No. 1 North-ern, \$285 to \$295. Flour unchanged; ship-ments, 87,107 barrels. Barley, \$1.18 to \$1.45. Ryc, No. 2, \$1.68% to \$1.68%. Bran, \$43.00. Flax, \$6.09 to \$6.14. DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed, on track, \$5.07 to \$5.14; arrive, \$5.03; arrive Jan., \$5.10; Jan., \$5.07 bid; Feb., \$5 asked; new May, \$4.25; old May, \$4.58 asked; July., \$4.25; asked.

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When dis-ease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time it crumbles away. most valuable pearl ever known most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it to even his most intimate friends. One day some jew-el expert prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find that the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of

Cook's Catton Root Compound.



A safe, reliable requilating medicine, Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3: No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., 1000, 1

GOOD MEASURE. Skinny, the Vag-You gotta have your nerve wit' you. Nobuddy'll give you more'n you ask for. Fatty, the Gaycat-Sometimes. I just now ast a dame fer a glass of lee water an' she turned de hose on me.

VERY QUEER. (Answers.)

Ethel: "What did father say when you told him you wanted to marry me, Edward?" Edward: "A very queer thing, darling. He asked me if there was any insanity n my family.

CONSIDERATION shrdiu anoffloo.!

CONSIDERATENESS CONSIDERED.

"Have I not been a considerate wife?"
she asked, reproachfully.

"Considerate!" fre exclaimed bitterly.

"In what way?"

"Has there ever been a night when you were out late that I haven't left the light burning for you?"

"And you call that being considerate? You have but who pays the bills?"

There is nothing constant but change.-Goethe.