usual text Dr. Talmage in this discourse rebukes the spirit of unrest characterises so many people and shows them the happiness and usefulness to be found in stability.
Text, Jeremiah ii., 36: "Why gaddest thou about so much to change thy

Homely is the illustration by which this prophet of tears deplores the vacillation of the nation to whom Now they wanted alliance Egypt, and now with Assyria, with Babylon, and now they did not know what they wanted, and the behavior of the nation reminded the prophet of a man or woman who is not satisfied with home life, goes m place to place, gadding about, as we say, never settled anywhere or in anything, and he cries out to them, Why gaddest thou about so much to

change thy way?"
Well, the world has now as many gadahouts as it had in Rible times and I think that that race of people is more numerous now than it even was. Gadabouts among occupations, among religious theories, among churches, among neighborhoods, and one of the greatest wants of the church and the world is more steadfastness and more fixedness of pur-

pose.
While seeking divine guidance in your selection of a lifetime sphere examine your own temperament. The phrenologist will tell you your menproclivities. The physiologist tell you your physical ll you your physical tempera-Your enemies will tell you your weaknesses. If you are, as we nervous, do not become ervous, do not become a sur-If you are cowardly, do not become an engineer. If you are hoping for a large and permanent in-come, do not seek a governmental position. If you are naturally quicktempered do not become a minister position there is hardly any one who a mad minister. Can so the second of a ship or rock or house time sketch of a ship or rock or house or face? Be an artist. Do you find after all prayer and all research, putting nerve and muscle and brain and soul into its every paragraph, these different attendants are not there to hear it. While an occasional absence is excusable for the gratification ment? Be an attorney. Are you naturally a good nurse and especially interested in the relief of man? Be a physician. Are you interested questions of traffic and in bargain making? Are you apt successful on a large or small scale Be a merchant. Do you prefer coun-try life, and do you like the plow, and do you hear music in the rustle of a harvest field? Be a farmer. turning wheels to you a fascination, and can you follow with absorbing interest a new kind of threshing machine hour after hour? chanic. If you enjoy analysing the nents and a laboratory entertain you all day and all night, be a chemist. If you are interested in all instruments that would bring them nearer for inspection, be an astronomer. If the grass under your feet and the foliage ver your head and the flowers which shake their incense on the summer air

field be a botanist have no one faculty dominant and nothing in your make-up seems to point to this or that occupation, shut yourself up in your own room, get down on your knees, and reverently ask God what He made you for, and tell Him that you are and operas, and tell Him that you are willing to do anything that He wishes of finding happiness, they get nale Before you leave that you to do. om you will find out. For the sake of your usefulness and happiness and your temporal and eternal welfare your temporal and eternal welfare do not join that crowd of people who go gadding about among business-es and occupations, now trying this and now trying that and never accomplish-

are to you the belles lettres of the

ing anything.

All the great successes oppositi been gained through opposition struggle. Charles Goodyear, the intune added to fortune, waded many years chin deep through the world's scorn and was thrus in debtor's prison and came with his family to the verge of starvation, but continue his experiments with vulcan-ised rubber until he added more than can be estimated to the world's health and comfort, as well as to his own advantage. Columbus and John Fitch, and Stephenson Robert Bruce and Cyrus W. Field 500 others were illustrations of tenacity and pluck can do. "Hard pounding," said Wellington at "hard pounding, gentle longest." Yes, my friends, that is the secret, not flight from ob-stacles in the way, "but who can pound the longest." The child had it right when attempting to a ton of coal, a shovelful at me, from the sidewalk to the cellar, and some one asked her, "Do you expect to get all that coal in mat little shovel?" And she
"Yes, sir, if I work long
" By the help of God choose

say nothing of the next. There are many who exhibit this frailty in matters of religion. They are not sure about anything that pertains to their soul or their eternal destiny. Now they are Unitarians, and now they are Methodists, and now they are Presbyterians, and now they are nothing at all. They are not quite sure that the Bible was inspired or, if duties for any church meeting, howinspired, whether the words or the
ideas were inspired or whether only
part of the book was inspired. They
think at one time that the story in
Genesis about the Garden of Eden is a
history, and the month after they think
it is an allegory. At one time they

think the headers Lob describes where think the book of Job describes what We understate the facts. We look over

Washington report-From an un really occurred, but the next time they speak of it they call it a drama. Now they believe all the miracles, but at your next interview they try to sho how these had nothing in them supernatural, but can be accounted for by natural causes. Gadding about among religious theories and never satisfied. All the evidence is put before them, and why do they not render a verdict?

If they cannot make up their mind with all the data put before them, they never will.

So also many are unfixed in regard to their spiritual condition and day after day and year after year go yadding about among these and fears and anxieties. They saig with great emphasis that old again which we have all suppressions. we have all sung:

'Tis a point I long to know; Oft it causes anxious thought; Do I love the Lord or no? Am I his, or am I not?

Why do you not find out whether you are His or not? There are all the broad invitations of the gospel. Ac-There are all the cept them. There are all the assurances. Apply them. There are all the hopes of pardon and heaven. them. There is the King's highway Start on it. Traveling any road, you are not satisfied until you have found out whether it is the right road or the wrong road, and you climb up in the darkness to read the words on the fin ger board at the roadside to see if it be the right road, but if it be the wrong road you cross over to the right road If you are on the sea, you want to know into what port you will run or upon what rocks you are in danger crashing. This moment you have all the information pointing to the road that terminates at the gate of the golden city and the voyage that anchors in the heaven of eternal rest of the gospel, for while anyone is Why go on guessing when you have all the facts before you? So, alas! there enacts such an incongruous part as a mad minister. Can you make a on them for a single service. At some are those who gad about among partic-

of some wish to hear that which is consecrated or religiously oratoric in some other pulpit, when the pastor of a atendance, by your presence in the old place practically answer, saying: "I am here to get the benefit of all the useful thoughts you may utter, and of all the hymns you may give out and of all the prayers you may offer. A, a soldier of Jesus Christ, am in my own place in the company, in the battalion, in the regiment, and when you command 'March!' I will march, and when you command 'Halt!' I will halt, and when you order 'Ground arms!' I will ground arms.'

But, oh, how the gadabouts injure the churches! Instead of staying in their own prayer meeting or Sunday school they afflict other prayer meetings and Sunday schools. I meet them on the street going the wrong way on Sunday morning or evening, and I accost them in the words of the text, "Why gaddest thou about

so much to change thy way?" My text also addresses those who n search of happiness are going hither and yonder looking for that which they find not. Their time is all taken up with "musicales," and "progressive euchres," and teas, and yellow luncheons, and at-homes and d of finding happiness, they get pale cheeks, and insomnia, and indigestion, and an abbreviated lifetime. There is more splendid womanhood sacrificed in that way in our cities than in any other way. The judgment day can only reveal the awful holocaust of jangled nerves and the suicidal habits of much of our social life. The obit uary of such reads well, for the story is suppressed about how they got their death waiting for the carriage on a raw night, on the front steps. Find me one man or one woman who in all the rounds of pleasure and selfishness has found a piece of happiness as large as that half dollar which the benevolen and Christlike soul puts into the palm of the hand of that mother whose chil-

dren are crying for bread. Among the race of gadabouts are those who neglect their homes in order that they may attend to institutions that are really excellent and do not s much ask for help as demand :t. I am acquainted, as you are, with women who are members of so many boards of direction of benevolent institutions, and have to stand at a booth in so many fairs, and must collect funds for so many philanthropic meetings, and are expected to be in so many different places at the same time that their children are left to the care of irresponsible servants, and if the little ones wanted to say their prayers at their mother's knee they would never say their evening prayers at all. Such a woman makes her own home so un-attractive that the husband spends his evenings at the club house or the tavern. The children of that house are as thoroughly orphan as any of fatherless and motherless little gathered in the orphanage for y that gadabout woman is toiling so industriously. By all means let Christian women foster charitable institutions and give them as much of their time as they can spare, but the first duty of that mother is the duty she owes to her home.

No one can take a mother's place and it is an awful mistake that that mother makes who sacrifices home duties for any church meeting, how-

our church audiences on the Sabbath our weekly service and conclude that they represent the amount of plety in that neighborhood. Oh, no! There are many most consecrated souls that are not found in churches. Look into those houses with large families of children and little or no hired help. For much of the year there is some one ill, and a special guardian care is requisite. How much time can that mother give How much time can that mother give to churches and prayer meetings when most of the family are down with select let fever or have colds that threaten now one kind of disease and now another? That mother watching at home as much pleases the Lord as the mother who at church takes the sacrament or in the mission school tells the waifs of the street how they may become sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty That mother at home is deciding the destiny of the state by the way she leads that boy into right thinking and acting, and is deciding the welfare of some future home by the example she s setting that girl, and though the world does not appreciate the unob-served work heaven watches and revards. On the other hand, you have known women who are off at meeting humanitarian and philanthropic, plan-ning for the destitute and the outcast, hile their own children went unwashed and unkempt, their garment needing repairs, their manners impu-dent and themselves a general nuisance to the community in which they

The book of Samuel gives a rhotograph of Mephibosheth lame in both feet. When we see anyone lame in one foot or lame in both feet, we always wonder by what accident he was lamed. Perhaps it may have been in battle for his country, or he may have been run over by some reckless driver or some explosion did the damage. So you wonder how Mephibosheth became lame in both feet. The Bible for a good reason gives as the narticulars It tells us that when he was a child his nurse dropped him. She must have dropped him very hard, for he never again got over the effects of that fall Long after the accident we find him at King David's table, but still our attention is called to the fact that his feet were crippled, though so long before his nurse dropped him. And mark you that to-day in all departments of life there are those crippled in crippled in morals, crippled for all time The accident happened in this way: Their mothers were gadabouts neglected their homes, and the work of training them was given over to incompetent nurses, and the nurses let them fall into bad habits, told then depraving stories and gave them wrong notions of life and practically ruined them. But as Mephibosheth was taken by King David into the palace seated at the royal table, so by the grace of the heavenly king these unfortunate ones may yet be seated at the King's table in the King's palace, hough the nurses did drop them so that morally they were lame in both

One bad habit these gadabouts masculine or feminine, are sure to get, and that is of scandal distribu-They hear so many deleteri ous things about others and see se much of wrong behavior that they are loaded up and loaded down with the faults of others, and they have their eyes full, and their ears full, and their hands full, and their mouths full of defamation. The woman who is endowed of gossip can so easily unite her bonnet and sit down to spend the afternoon. A man can afford you a cigar as' retainer if you will patiently hear all he has to say about those who cannot pay their debts, or are about or have aroused suspicion of embezziement. All gadabouts are peddlers, who unpack in your presence their large store of nux vomica and nightshade. Such gadabouts have little prospect of heaven. they got there they would try to ranks of celestials, and make trouble among the heavenly neighbors, and street and now up that, now in the

on the walls, and now on the gates. until they would be chased down and pushed out into the pandemoand pushed out into the pandemo-nium of backbiters and slanderers after Jeremiah had addressed then in the words, "Why gaddest the about so much to change thy way?" Now, what is the practical use of the present discourse? This: Whereas, so many have ruined themselve and ruined others by becoming gadabouts among occupations.

religious theories, among churches, among neighborhoods; therefore, re-solved, that we will concentrate upon what is right thought and right behavior and waste no time in va-cillations and indecisions and uncertainties. running about in places where we have no business Life is so short we have no time to play with it the spendthrift. Find out whether the Bible is true and whether your nature is immortal, and whether Christ is the divine and only Savior, and whether you must have him or be discomfited, and whether there will probably ever be a more auspicious moment for your becoming his adherent, and make this 12 o'clock at noon of 25, 1900, the most illustrious min-ute that you will ever have passed since the day of your birth until the ten millionth cycle of the coming eternity, because by complete sur render of thought and will and affe ion and life to God through Jesus hrist you become a new man, a new woman, a new soul, and God Father, and God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, and all angel-

A Land of Poverty.

archangel became your allies.

dom, cherubim, and seraphim, and

It is in Russia's most fertile dis tricts that the worst famines occur, for famine—a little one every year a big one every seven years—had now become a regular occurrence And the country, as one flies across it, leaves the general impression of indigence. In sharp and painful con-trust west western Europ: there are virtually no fat stock yards, no cozy farmhouse, no chateau of the loca landowner, no squire's hall-pitifu assemblages of men and women just on the hither side of the starvation

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI. DECEMBER 16, 1900.

accheus the Publican .- Luke 19: 1-10.

Commentary.—1. And passed through—"Was passing through."—R. V. Zaccheus evidently lived in the city. Tidings of the approach of Christ and His apostles must have preceded Him. apostles must have preceded Him-ce the raising of Lazarus, a short te before this, the fame of Jesus spread throughout this part of country, and many were anxious o see Him

2. A man named Zaccheus—He was a Jew by birth (v. 9), but because he had engaged in a business so infam-ous in the eyes of the Jews, he was ons in the eyes of the Jews, he was considered as a mere heathen. V. 7—Clarke. Zaccheus is the Greek form of the Hebrew "Zaccai," and means "pure." The meaning of his name was in shurp contrast with his character, which seems to have been bad. Chief among the publicans—At Jericho was located one of the principal custom houses. "The trade in balsam was extensive and Zaccheus was contracted to the principal custom houses." houses. "The trade in balsam was extensive and Zaocheus was evidently superintendent of the tax collectors who had the oversight of the revenue derived from that article." He was rich—And like many rich men had not always come bevertly which is the superior of the rest. always come honestly by his money. It was no credit to him that he was rich. It was quite likely, however, that he was rich before he became a "chief publican," "otherwise he could not have purchased his position."

3. Sought to see Jesus—At this time Zacchens much have purchased his position."

3. Sought to see Josus—At this time Zaccheus must have had conviction of sin. He was not satisfied with his riches and his dislonest, wicked life. He felt a strong desire for something better and longed to be rid of the burden that was on his heart. This must have hear an or he would not must have been so, or he would not have been a fit subject for salvation. Could not for the crowd. (R. V.)—This was the crowd that surrounded Jesus after He had healed blind Bartimeus; the propole ways after He had healed blind Bartimeus; the people' were all- praising God. Luke xviii, 43. Jesus was walking among them with nothing to distin-guish him from the others. Little of stature—Because of this Zaccheus could not see over the heads of the multitude.

could not see over the heads of the multitude.

4. And he ran before—He laid aside his dignity as "chief publican" and ran along the road over which they were coming. Climbed up into a sycamore tree—Properly "sycomore," as in K. V. "A tree with a short trunk and wide lateral branches." It grows to a large size, sometimes to a circumference of fifty feet, and is evergreen.—Tristam. The sycomore tree is a type of the means which are provided by which we may overcome difficulties. Zaccheus was in earnest and

rided by which we may overcome dif-ficulties. Zaccheus was in earnest and did not allow crowds to stop him.

5. He looked up, and saw him— "While Zaccheus had secured a place where he might see Jesus, he was made so prominent that Jesus could at once see him. It was natural enough for Jesus to look at Zaccheus, but the truly divine part was in but the truly divine part was in that He fathomed his heart and understood its longing better than Zaccheus himself had done." Zaccheus —Whom He had never seen in the —Whom He had never seen in the flesh, and of whom He had probably never heard. Make haste and come down"—Zaccheus had desired to see Jesus, but now he is permitted to converse with Him. To-day—It is not known whether He stopped merely for a mid-day rest (Schaff), or tarried over night (Edersheim). I must—"A divine plan, fixing every event in our Lord's ministry." Christ applies the greatest principle to the

plies the greatest principle to the smallest duty. What was this "must"? To stop for an hour or two on His way to Jerusalem and save a sinner. Nothing is too trivial to be brought under the dominion of law, and to be regulated by the divine 6. He made haste, etc.-He had not

6. He made haste, etc.—He had not expected to have the honor of being noticed, much less to entertain the Royal Guest. He hastens with joy to show Him all due respect and receive Him into his house, Receiving Him into his heart.

7. When they saw it.—The crowd of Jews murmured. It required courage to meet the prejudices of the nation, but Lega always had sourage to do

art quarrels scraphic, and would on perpetual run, now down this creet and now up that, now in the buse of many mansions, and now the choir of the temple, and now in the walls, and now on the gates, attle they would be chased down the results of the nearest the nearest of the derers, thieves and publicans. The synagogue's alms box must not re-

synagogue's alms tox must not receive their alms,
8. Stood—Before Christ and the apostles and whatever guests were present. The half of my goods, etc.—Some consider this to mean that he had already done this, but it is far more probable that he now determines to use his property for God and humanity. A few days before this Jesus had shown how difficult it was for a rich man to enter the kingstom. for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, but, difficult as it is, here is a rich man entering in. Contrast this with the action of the rich young this with the action of the rich young ruler. If by false accusation—
The "if" does not imply doubt; he had taken money wrongfully. Restore him fourfold—This restitution the Roman law required the tax-gatherer to make when it was proved they had defrauded the people.

9. Is salvation corne—Zaccheus was made "a new creature."

9. Is salvation cone—Zaccheus was made "a new creature." Proof was ample—1. He had received Jesus gladly. 2. He had repented and conessed, 3. He had pledged himself to make restitution. 4. He had turned his riches over to God, to be used for the good of others. Son of Abraham—Inasmuch as he has repented and is forgiven, Zaccheus is as good a son of Abraham as though he had never been a sinner.

of Abraham as though he had never been a sinner.

10. Is come to seek—While Zaccheus was so desirous of seeing the Saviour, Jesus was more desirous to see and save him. He had made a journey to Jericho for the purpose of seeking him out and saving him. Which was lost—A man may be lost in more senses than one. Lost in sin, lost in the crowd of men, lost in doubt and fear, lost to his proper use and joy in the world. In whitever sense we may be lost. His purpose is to find

may be lost. His purpose is to find and save as.—Willcock.

Teachings.—Jesus welcomes all sinners who are willing to leave their ins. All Christians should follow thist's example in reaching out after the worst of humanity. he worst of humanity. No one ever ought Christ with all the heart who ought Christ with all the neart who ild not find him. We should put ourselves in the way where Christ passes the house of Gol, the prayer circle, the closet for serret prayer. Every tep we take for the Lord requires

ourage. PRACTICAL SURVEY. -The seeker described in the lesson is poken of as a prominent man in

society, socially and financially, and for such a person to become a seeker of the meek and lowly Jesus was very uncommon. There are but very few people to-day who stand in society as Zacchaus did whit are willing to humble themselves as little children and take that place at te mourners' bench as sinners seeking lible religion.

Difficulties met him at the very start. His first effort was defeated by the throng of people that were following Jesus, and, in order to see Him, he saw that he would have to run on ahead and climb a tree, which, no doubt, had he stopped to consider it, would have been humiliating; but he was of the nature to succeed at any cost or sacrifice. The soul that starts out to seek Jesus will be met any cost or sacrifice. The soul that starts out to seek Jasus will be met with difficulties which may be overcome only as they are willing to suffer the loss of all things that they may win Christ. Earnestness will lead a seeking soul to the place where Jesus comes.

Jesus comes to the place where a soul really wants to seek Him, no

Jesus comes to the place where a soul really wants to seek Him, no matter how great the crowd, or where the place may be. No doubt Zaccheus was unobserved and no one knew of his desires until Jesus stopped and called to him to come down. Many are convicted of their need of height sayed and grant for an Jesush. being saved and go as far as Zacch-cus did in climbing the tree, but when it comes to being publicly exposed, and they are told to come down and humble themselves, they shrink back. When Jesus saw Zaccheus and called aim he made haste, came down and him he made haste, came down and received Him gladly. One glimpse of Jesus and he was not afraid of what people might say or think of him, but he stood up and testified so that all might hear of the great change that had been wrought in his heart. The evidence of this was seen immediately. He had been a starre, shrawd, money. evidence of this was seen immediately. He had been a sharp, shrewd, money-making man, bent on getting rich; but now he testified that the half of all his possessions shall be given to the poor, and restitution fourfold made from the remaining half, which may have left himself but a small amount. The Bible declares plainly that "if any man be in Christ he is a new creature; old things are passed yway; behold, all things are become new." Our profession of religion new." Our profession of ramounts to nothing unless we spond in all respects with this ment. Lovers of pleasure, gain

ion, ease and fame are to be made new creatures, and these things will all pass away. WITH

A Seattle Man Breaks the Skulls of Four.

SET OUT TO KILL FAMILY.

A Scattle report-William Scaton, aged 22 years, formerly of Decatur, Ill., attempted last night to exterminate an entire family of his relatives at South Park, nine miles from Seattle. With an axe he smashed in the heads of four people, leaving them for dead, then shot one man in the back and attempted to kill a deputy sheriff.

Before being captured Seaton was shot twice, but not fatally, by De-puty Sheriff Kelly. The buly one railed outright was Sea.

ten's uncle, Paniel Richards, Seaton broke in the head of his sister, Mrs. Roy Clarke, but her recovery is hoped for. The other two victims were Myrtle and Hazel Hapgood, aged about ten years, chiliren of a former husband of Mrs. Clark. The skulls of the little ones were crushed and their bodies were thrown into a manger in the barn. It. n the barn. It was supposed they were dead, but a late report from South Park says that there is hope of one's recovery. The other child

A man named Kennedy, who got in hair hained Kennedy, who got in seaton's way after the tragedy, was hot in the back, but not seriously. Seaton fired three times at Kelly before Kelly brought him down with two shots, which took effect in the

the head with an axe, I came to the conclusion that I might as well make a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the children and then threw their bodies into the manger. Returning to the house I saw my uncleas along the state of the control of th asleep on a sol. I chopped his

While telling his story Seaton gave no evidence of insanity.

Bradstreets' on Trade. The ocean shipping business is clos-The occan supping business is closed for the season at Montreal, and trade at that port has been somewhat curtailed in certain lines. The volume of trade in wholesale circles what curvailed in certain lines. The volume of trade in wholesale circles at present is considered very satisfactory. The winter weather has improved the demand for many lines. There is a fair number of orders comission in the international transfer. ing in from the Northwest and from the eastern Provinces. Values con-tinue firm for most lines. Money is There is a large movement in holi-

There is a large movement in holiday goods at Toronto, and quite a few merchants from the provincial centres have been in the market picking up job lots of goods to sort stocks, but the continued mild weather has had a depressing effect on retail trade both in Toronto and in the country, and jobbers have been discussing the probable amount of heavy goods that will have to be carried over. Cold winter we ther during hely goods that will have to be carried over. Colf winter weather during the first half of this month would do much to make up for the deficit in November sales of heavy stuff, Vaiues continue firm for staple goods. The prospects for trade for the immediate future are encouraging.

At Hamilton this week there has been a fair jobbing demand consid-

fre fair in spite of the fact that the grain deliverles in the country have

grain deliveries in the country nave been light.
Trade at the Pacific coast cities has been interfered with lately by rough weather, but the cold temperature, with grow has bended to improve the demand for many seasonable lines. Fresh egg have become scarce and have been linging 50c per dozen: per dozeh:
At Winnipeg business has shown
more life under the influence of colder
we ther with sleiching Work in the
wools has already begun to get ac-

tive, and the prospects of a ment has become much larger

The Markets

Leauing Water markets Following are the closing quotation important wheat centres to-day

New York... \$0.00 \$0.80 1-8 Milwaukee... 075 St. Louis... 0711-2 0741-4 Toledo... 076 3-4 079 1-8
Detroit, red 078 1-2 080 3-4
Detroit, white ... 078 1-2
Duluth, No. 1 N... 072 1-8
Duluth, No. 1 hard 074 1-8
Minneapolis No. 1
Northern...... 073 075 1-4

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Wheat—250 bus. of white sold 1/2c higher at 68c, 150 bush. of goose higher at 61½c, and a load of spring sold ½c higher at 67½c.

Barley—Offerings were very small,
100 bush, selling at 41c.

Onts—150 bush, sold at 29c.

Hay and Straw—Hay was less plen-

tiful, and the prices were easier; 10 loads sold at 50c lower at \$12.50 to \$14 per ton. No straw was fered.
Dressed Hogs—Are firmer, prices

laving advanced 10c to 40c They are quoted at \$7.40 to \$7.60. The rise is due to the advance in the price of live hogs.

Dressed Meats—Trade is active, with large offerings and a keen de-

mand. Prices are steady and changed. Butter-Very little is coming for-

ward, but there is a steady demand for pound rolls. They are steady at 20c to 22cf

Eggs—No new laid eggs are to be had, and trade is quiet, as only packed eggs are offered. They are quoted at 18c to 21c, while new laid are worth 23c to 25c. Poultry-Supplies are heavy, but

trade is rather quiet, as the demand is light. Prices are steady and unchanged at 5c to 6c for geese; We chie

8½c for turkeys, 30c	to	50	e fo
ekens, and 40e to 60e	for e	ine	kg.
Toronto Live Stock	Mai	ke	c.
ort cattle, choice, per cwt.	81 10	to	81 6
ort cattle, light, per owt	4 15	to	4 3
chers caltle nicked	4 40	to	4 7
chers cattle, choice	4 00	to	4 4
chers cattle, good	2 46.	to	4 0
o medium	2 56	to	3 2
chers common nor owt	2 00	to	2 5
s, export, heavy per cwt	3 50	to	4 9
is, export, light, per cwt.	3 00	to	3 5
ders, short-keep	3 50	to	3 9
ders, heavy	3 00	to	3 5
ders, nont.	2 50	to	3 0
kers, 400 to 750 lbs	2 00	to	3 0
II-colors and heifers	1 50	to	20
ding bulls at stock bull, per cwt,	2 50	to	3 0
at stock bull, per cwt	1 50	to	2 0
n cows, each	35 00	to	45 0
p, export ewes, per cwt.	3 00	to	3 4
. Ducks	2 50	to	3 0
p, butchers, each	2 50	to	3 2
ibs, each	2 50	to	3 7
per cwt	3 50	to	4 12
es, per head	2 00	to	10 0
s, choice, per cwt	5 75	to	0 00
s, fat, per cwt	5 22	to	00
s, light, per cwt	5 25	to	0.0
8	3 75	to	4 0

Hides and Wool. Hides, green, per lb. 71-2 to 91-2e; indes, green, per lb. 7 1-3 to 9 1-2c; hides, cured, per lb. 9c; calfskins, No. 1, per lb, 8c; deacons dairies, each 60c; lambskins and petts, each 90c; horse hides, each \$2.50 to \$3; deer-skins, green, per lb. 10 to 12c; deer-

skins, green, per 1b. 10 to 12c; deer-skins, dry, per 1b, 17 to 23c; tallow, rendered, per 1b. 51-4 to 6c; tallow, slaughter; per 1b. 21-4 to 3c; wool, pulled, super, per 1b. 171-2 to 18c; wool, pulled, extra, per 1b. 101-2 to 22c; wool, fleece, unwashed, per lb. 91-2 to 10c; wool, pickings, per lb. 81-2c; horsehair, clean, per lb. 30c.

Another Advance in Live Hogs. It was stated by a leading buyer of hogs yesterday that the price of hogs at to-day's cattle market would be hereased 25 to 50c. per cwt. on the quotations which ruled last week. The anotations which ruled list week. The price of selects will go up to \$6 and fats and lights will sell at \$5.75. The figures for fats and lights may be changed when the market opens, but buyers will be prepared to pay good prices. There are few logs offering in commarks m with the demand at this before Kelly brought him down with two shots, which tack effect in the head and arm.

Seaton told the following story—
"I was disgusted with the actions of my sister, and after I had struck her in the head with an axe, I came to the conclusion that I might as well cannot be profitably handled at higher cannot be profitably handled at higher cannot be profitably handled at higher figures.

Cold Storage Fruit Shipment.

Sampson Morgan, London, reporting on the Canadian fruit recently, shipped per S.S. Manchester, says—Taken all around, the prices realized were most satisfactory, and prove unmistakably that in the near future the fruit export trade of the colony will develop into a very exfuture the fruit export trade of the colony will develop into a very ex-tensive business, for such fruit will always meet an insatiable demand always meet an insatiable demand in the English markets and at pay-ing prices. Contrasted with the ing prices. Contrasted with the pears sent from France, which is the pear producing country from which the bulk of our pear supplies have hitherto been drawn, they were in size and color for warrier size and color far superior; as re-gards flavor the French fruit were nowhere with them. The fruits were brought over in cold storage, regulated by the use of electrical venti lating fans, a method which was es-tablished by the Hon. Sydney Fisher in 1897. By the adoption of this sys-tem the fruit puts on a perfect color. keeps perfectly sound and without having any of its quality in any way impaired.

The British Apple Trade.

Woodall & Co. report the total arrival of apples to Nov. 17th as 299,893 barrels, against 270,551 for the same time last year, and say the arrivals this week (Nov. 17th) of 71,878 barrels are the most important of the future are encouraging.

At H milton this week there has been a fair jobbing demand considering the mild we ther. Holiday goods are selling freely to the country trade and a good many spring orders are being booked. Collections grain deliveries in the country have been light. last year. There has been a fairly active demand out the increased quantity has naturally caused some little weakness. The most attractive have been shipments from Boston and Maine, both as regards quality and condition, whereas, on the other hand, it is to be regretted that the Canadians are the reverse, and much of the fruit was su has should never have been shipped. There were, however, a few notable exceptions.

Cartle Branding With Liquids. A resident of May Zealand has pat-ented a liquid for branding cattle which can be applied with a brush without the necessity of holding the animal, the compound consisting hydrate of sodi, water, kerose hematite and alce.