

esson XI. September 10, 1916.

The arrest ... Paul.-Acts 21. 17-40. Commentary.—I. Reception at Jerusalem (vs. 17-29). Paul and his company were accompanied by friends from Caesarea on their way to Jerusafrom Caesarea on their way to Jerusalem, and upon their arrival met with a cordial reception. They lodged with Manson, of Cyprus. James. who had charge of the Jerusalem church, and the elders received Paul and his company, and Paul declared the great work of grace the Lord bad wrought among the Gentiles, Although James and his associates were at the very centre of Judaistic influence, and they would be liable to be prejudiced in centre of Judaistic influence, and they would be liable to be prejudiced in favor of Christians' observing the great features of the law of Moses, yet they rejoiced to know what had been done among the Gentiles.

H. Respect for Jewish Law (vs. 21-26). While James and his associates rejoiced with Paul and trusted him fully there were great numbers of

Jewish Christians who carefully observed the law and who had been informed that Paul was teaching the Jews not to observe the law of Moses. James desired to have this misapprehension removed and suggested that Paul go through the ceremony of puri-fication in company with four men who were completing Nazarite vows. James made reference to the decision of the council at Jerusalem a few years previously, in which it was decided that the only requirement to be laid upon Gentiles as touching the law of Moses was "that they keep themselves from the state of the stat from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication." Paul adopted the plan suggested by James in order that he might be set forth in the right light before the church at Jerusalem. III. A mob aroused (vs. 27-31). 27.

When the seven days were almost end ed—During the final seven days of the period for which the vow was taken, those taking it were careful not to become ceremonially unclean and, in order to avoid pollution, they often remained in the temple the greater part of the time, Jews...of Asia—This was the feast of Pentecost and many Jews were present from distant places The Asia here nentioned is the Roman Province in the western part of Asia Minor, of which Ephesus was the chief city. They had seen Paul at Ephesus and recognized him at Jeru-salem. They had opposed him at Ephesus and were still opposed to him Stirred up all the people—The enemies of Paul seized upon this occasion to destroy the influence of Paul by citing the people to oppose him. Laid hands on htm--Seized him. 28. Men of Israel—That Jews were addressed by a dignified title. This is the man—Paul's enemies spoke as they were moved by prejudice rather than by rightens, principles. They misraeprerighteous principles. They misrepre-sented the teachings of the abostle Brought Greeks also into the temple Paul had not brought Greeke or Gen-tiles, into the temple. Those who were there with him completing their yows were Jews. Paul's accusers were un-scrupulous. Polluted this holy place— There was a court of the Gentiles in-to which those who were not Jews were allowed to enter, but the place in which Paul and his companions were would be profaned if a Gentile should enter it. 29. For they had seen....Tro-phimus—This verse explains how Paul's accusers had reached the conclusion that he had brought Gentiles into the temple. Because they who seen Paul in company with Trophimus, a Gontile of Ephesus, in Jerusalem, they concluded that it was Trophimus who was with him in the temple. 30. All the city was moved—The temple was the chief place of interest in the world to the Jew, and the report that it had been polluted would stir every Jew who heard of it. Drew him out of the temple—The language indicates that they used violence in removing Paul, and it is clear that the mob intended to put him to death. They did not wish to do this in the temple. The doors were shut-We need not suppose that any of the Levites, the gatekeepers of the temple, were of the same mind with the rioters. Their action in closing the gates was only to prevent any profanation of the building by the uproar which they saw to be begin ning.—Cam. Bib. 31. As they went about to kill him—"As they were seeking to kill him."—R. V.

IV. Paul research.

Paul rescued (vs. 32-40). 32. immediately took soldiers—The cantain quickly ordered out his soldiers with their officers to quell the disturbance, they left beating Paul—The offer was then the control of the control fer was none too quick in his movements to rescue the apostle, and he must have reached the scene of the riot with almost incredible swiftness. for he saved him from the raging mob.
The Lord had further work for Paul to 33 bound with two chains-T chief captain knew nothing of the case, but it was his duty as a Roman officer to see that justice was done to everyone, hence the arrest of Paul and the protection given him that he might have a proper hearing. He was probably bound by chains to a soldier on either side, who he was....what he had done—The captain, being wholly ignorant of the ease, desired to know why Paul was thus used. 34. could not know the certainty-No intelligible explanation could be given by the excited mob commanded. The offi-cer purposed to have Paul placed where he would be safe, hence his order was that he be put in the tower of Antonia, and then the case could be disposed of in a lawful manner. 25. borne of the soldiers-The crowd was so great and so violent that the so-diers lifted their prisoner and carried him beyond the reach of the mob. away with him—Paul had come to Jer-usalem to worship a certain Jew. He had undertaken to show special regard for the law. Because of his devotion to the gospel of Jesus Christ a mob was thyin,; to take his life and were saying of him as they had said of his Master a few years before in the same "Away with this man" (Luke

as Paul was to be led into the castle—The soldiers had evidently taken their prisoner beyond the reach of the rioters, canst thou speak Greek - "Dost thou know Greek?"—R.V. The chief captain believed Paul was an

Egyptian who had caused a disturb ance some time before this, and who he knew could not speak Greek. 38. that Egyptian—Such a person as is here described would be likely to cause the chief captain much apprehension. having at his command four thousand desperate characters. 39. I am a Jew (R.V.)—Paul argued his right to speak from the fact that he was a Jew. inas-much as the Jews are making this unroar on his account. no mean city-Tarsus was the chief city of Oilicia, of great commercial importance, and a centre of culture. 40. on the stairs—Of the tower of Antonia. Here he was in full view of the crowd. Hebrew— The fact that Paul spoke Hebrew would at once attract the attention of

Questions—With whom did Paul confer at Jerusalem? What had he brought with him for the church? Why did he consent to purify himself in the temple? What charge was brought against Paul? Why did they desire to kill him? Who was the chief captain? How many soldiers did he command? Why did he bind Paul? What did the multitude cry? Who was the Egyptian alluded to?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The ministry of witnessing.

I. Embraced Paul's report to the church

II. Embraced Paul's example of de votion

III. Embraced Paul's defense of the

I. Embraced Paul's report to the church. The historic sketch which Paul presented to the Jerusalem church concerning the early conquests of the gospel, served to demonstrate the amazing force of Christian truth and the zeal with which the apostles undertook their ministry. It was cause for rejoicing to know that through Paul's instrumentality men and women had turned from dumb idols to serve the living God. There was no demand made upon Paul to re-nounce his advanced position. The council held to their early decision concerning Gentile converts. They re-sisted the extreme Judaistic party in their acquiscence with Paul. brotherly salutation was a victory of Christian love, a triumph of the wonderful ways of God in the spread of his kingdom and the realization of his plan of salvation. The address of Paul contained a faithful report of his single aim and purity of mind and his fidelity to his original call appeared in bright and bold relief in all this.

II. Embraced Paul's example of devotion. When Paul reached Jerusglem he found he had been preceded by the report that he was opposed to allow-ing Jewish Christians to observe any of the old usages. He was suspected of irregularity because he insisted on adapting his labors to the exigencies of the work he found to do in the gospel. Paul's position had such complex relations that it was difficult to be understood and almost certain to be misrepresented. Undoubtedly he had more really sympathy with Jewish religious ideas than many who condemn ed him. Paul denounced bigotry and exclusiveness, but never the Jewish race with its distinctions. He preached salvation by Jesus Christ alone as con-trasted with the principle of salvation by legal observances, James and the elders perceived that a schismatic spirit was rife and they were anxious to promote concord. If they had sim-ply and firmly given their public testply and firmly given their public testi-mony to their confidence in Paul and explained the relations in which the Gentle churches and their teachers, stood to the Jewish churches and their teachers, stood to the Jewish churches and their teachers, mistakes could have been corrected, opposition prevented and make a party. They tried to master the difficulties by compromise, which only left the old difficulty to find another expression. The conciliatory spirit of Christianity was evidenced in the conduct of Paul. He took his place among the Nazarites, not as a slave of human ordinances, but in the might of evangelical liberty; not as a dissembler before the people, but in the min-istry of brotherly love which bears with the infirmities of the weak. His design was entirely honorable and kind. The Jews of Asia judged Paul's teaching by their own narrow standards. III. Embraced Paul's defence of the

gospel. The storm of passion threatened to swallow up the servant of God. Paul was the most helpless man in the crowd, yet he was the most tranquil. He was calm in his conscious apostleship. He was engaged in his Master's work and could not there-fore have cause to despair whatever the crisis or obstacle. When the mob had beaten Paul with intent to kill, the tidings speedily reached the Roman officials. The Jews did not count upon God as a factor at work in Paul's behalf by using the Roman captain a safeguard until his work done. Paul stood before the chief cap-tain with true dignity, despite his chains. He knew how to command his respect. He knew how to avall himself of the resources for safety. Paul mea-sured the deadly purpose of his countrymen far more adequately than the Roman captain could have done, but he faced the throng and heroically tried to gain their attention and es Roman discipline, as before, was called upon to suppress mob violence and thus give freedom to the gospel Paul showed remarkable tact in addressing a frenzied mob. An immediate result for good was brought about in Paul's opportunity to address the multitude. Paul possessed heroic courage, seif-possession and patience. Above all there was the light of divine Guidance.—T. R. A.

The Demon of the Desert.

It is not generally known how a devil rides a camel, but Mr. Hans Vicher acquired the information and imparts it in his volume, "Through the Sahara.

One night a camel suddenly ran muck. Other camels followed suit,

and a general panic ensued. "The frightened yells of my escort told me that a ghoul, a wicked demon of the desert, had seized the camel. I was told how these evil spirits some times took a fancy to mount a camel the camel would then look to see who was digging it in the ribs, and, per-ceiving no one, fear would grip its heart, for then it knew that the devil was on its back.

After Harvest Cultivation Destroys the Weeds -Land Should be Plowed in the Fall Whenever Possible.

Fall cultivation should be carried | large portion of the surface of the on not to take the place of spring cul-tivation, but rather supplement it. If land is properly cultivated in the fall it is safe to say that about three quarters of the preparation of the seed bed required in the spring will be eliminated. An additional advantage is that there is a good deal more time in the fall to do the work and make a good job of it.

In the spring there is a rush to get in the crops. Often, as happened this year, on account of the lateness of the spring the land cannot be worked until almost a month after the usual time. This means that the seeding of the oats, and barley, and spring wheat (if any is grown) encroaches serious



y on the time usually allotted for the seeding of the corn, with the result that all the work is rushed and none is done properly.

In the fall, however, there is usually plenty of time between the harvesting of the grain and the harvesting of the corn and roots to plow and cultivate. Often, indeed, the land does Paul contained a faithful report of his own mission to the Gentile world. His single aim and nurthy of mind and his time, so that from the point of view of saving labor and doing efficient work," the fall is the time to plow, cultivate and prepare the land for crops that are to be sown the follow ing spring

Quite apart from the fact that fall cultivation saves time in the spring it should be practised, because it is a very cheap and effective way of killng weds.
If one lets the weeds get too firm

a hold it may be necessary to allow the land to lie fallow and cultivate it all summer. This means that a year's crop is lost and if the acreage is at all considerable entails a serious financial loss.

Where a proper rotation of crops is followed, however, and a hoed crop sown once every three, four or five years, and the land is cultivated in the fall as soon as possible after the crops are harvested weeds can be kept in check with a minimum of ex-

PLOW SHALLOW FOR WEEDS. Where after-harvest cultivation is Where after-harvest cultivation is practised to destroy weeds, as soon as the crop is taken off, the land should be plowed. The plowing should not be deep—not more than three or four inches. If the crop just harvested is corn and particularly is the soil is candy, plowing will not be peaced.

As soon as more weeds appear the cultivation should be repeated. By thus repeating the cultivation almost until the time of the freeze up most of the weeds will be killed. Last thing just before the ground freezes it should be ridged up with a double-ouldboard plow. This will expose a

ALASKA'S COAST LINE.

Longer Than the Distance Round

the World at the Equator.

Have you any idea of the extent of

the Alaska coast line? The shores of the territory are washed by three great oceans. These are the Arctic

ocean on the north, Bering Sea on the west and the Pacific ocean on the

south. The Aleutian islands, off the

Alaska peninsula, are separated from

each other and the mainland by a

network of rocky straits, and much

of the southwestern and southeastern

Alaska is made up of mountainess is

lands that have rocks of all shapes and sizes. The islands are really the

tops of mountains half lost in the wa-

ters. They rise in spires and cathedrals, some of which are thousands of

feet above the water and others hid-

des beneath it, lying there concealed and ready to rip open, the hulls of ships as the iceberg of the Atlantic

tor, and in proportion to its length it has perhaps more dangers than any

other coast line on earth.

Nevertheless not one half of it has yet been sounded by the coast survey

vessels, and more than half of the

general coast line is not marked lights or by any aids to navigation .-

ripped the Titanic.

Christian Herald.

soil to the weather and the few weeds that have not been killed by the cul-tivation the land has received will be

tivation the land has received will be killed by the frost.

Moreover, by ridging up the land in this way it will dry out earlier in the spring and it will be possible to work it about a week sooner than would otherwise be the case.

Whather or not the chief object of

Whether or not the chief object of cultivating in the fall is the destruccultivating in the fall is the destruction of weeds it is not always advisable to do as much plowing in the fall as possible. This applies with especial emphasis to clay land. If clay land is plowed in the spring when it is the least bit wet it will bake into hard lumps, and it is practically impossible to work it into a nice fine seed bed. By plowing in the fall it does not matter so much whether the land is a little wet or not. The frost land is a little wet or not. The frost during the winter will pulverize and loosen up the soil so that it can be disced and harrowed and worked into nice firm mellow seed bed.

It does not matter so much whether

sandy loam is plowed in the fall, as sandy loam is plowed in the fall, as it dries out quickly in the spring, and even if it is a little wet when it is plowed it does not bake into hard luumps. Where sod land has to be plowed however, no matter whether the soil is sandy or clay, it is practically importative to plow in the fall seems. cally imperative to plow in the fall so so as to give the sod time to become properly rotted before the crop is PROPER DEPTH TO PLOW.

The proper depth to plow is a debatable question. It depends on such a variety of factors that no hard and fast rule can be given. Where the land is full of weeds and weed seeds plowing should be shallow. If the plowing is deep the weed seeds and root stalks of the weeds bearing the buds are transferred to a greater depth and it is consequently harder to get them to sprout and to kill them by cultiva-



Canada Thistle.

If land is plowed shallow and after harvest cultivation practised every year a farm can be cleared of weeds in short order, but if the land is plow-ed deep the weeds will remain in the soil and cause trouble for years, prob ably

Where the land is not infested with weeds it is better to plow deep. This applies especially to heavy clay soils. The deep plowing loosens up the soil rid by allowing the air to get into

is corn and particularly if the soil is sandy, plowing will not be necessary. It will be sufficient to give the land a good discing, care being taken that the discs are so set that they will go fairly deep into the soil.

After plowing or discing the land should be harrowed and as soon as the weeds begin to sprout a broadshare cultivator should be put on the land, and the soil thoroughly cultivated. Care should be taken that the shares overlap sufficiently so that all the weeds will be cut or uprooted and none missed. The land should be harrowed again so as to pull up and expose the plants that have been cut.

As soon as more weeds appear the

The depth of plowing also depends on the type of the soil. The sandy soils do not require to be plowed as deeply as clay soils. Thus while it would be sufficient to plow a sandy soil four in thes, it may be advisable to plow a particularly heavy soil six inches. -CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

# THE-**Quiet Hour** FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

THE BUTTERFLY.

I hold you at last in my hand, Exquisite child of the air; Can I ever understand How you grew to be so fair?

You came to this linden tree To taste its delicious sweet, I sitting here in the shadow and shine Playing around its feet.

Now I hold you fast in my hand, You marvelous butterfly, Till you help me to understand The eternal mystery.

From that creeping thing in the dust To this shining bliss in the blue! God, give me courage to trust
1 can break my chrysalis, too!
—Alice Freeman Palmer.

ripped the Titanic.

The extent of the Alaska coast with its windings surpasses that of the United States proper. It is greater than that of all our states on the Pacific from Puget sound to the boundary of Mexico added to that of our states on the Atlantic, including the gulf. All told, it is more than 26,000 miles long, or longer than the distance around the world at the equator, and in proportion to its length LABOR TO ENTER INTO REST. Enter ye in at the straight gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction; straight is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for the meat which endureth unto ever-lasting kingdom of our Lord and Savfour Jesus Christ. So run, that ye may

obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incor-

For he that is entered into his rest he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from His. The Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory.

VISION..

Angels fix the telescope, and ah, the Angels in the telescope, and an, the vision! They clothe with garments of light; they dazzle with breastplates that glow; they furnish a sword that is self-sharpening, a shield that is never pierced. Their presence and never pierced. Their presence and equipment make one invincible, invul-nerable; is not my horizon immensity? Do they not minister the bread of the living, the tonic of victory is ever administered, the shoutings are never heard, the songs are full of harmony, the march is ever onward, the sea is obedient, the winds are in control.

The sinners in Zion are afraid, rumo is like ten thousand serpents stinging the adversary, and they run. Doth not victory inspire, doth not leadership command. "How many do you count me for?" said a brave leader. My lighthouse tower is lofty, it is circular, the four cardinal points of

the compass are mine, the horizon is mine, except where the main land in tervenes. I do not dream, I see, tervenes. I do not dream, I see, watch, I discover, I live in the light, watch, I discover, I have in the study life, its meaning, its purpose, its ever broadening reality. The light of day is only a vestibule, leading to a light that never was on sea or land, a light found in the bosom of the devent, whose distinguished privilege it is to see the face of God. It is not our thoughts that extend to Him, but it is His truth which descends from the centre of inaccessible light to add itself to our thoughts. How calm the contemplation, how intense the appreciation, what spiritual lexicons avail to interpret and apply the remedies of the evils of life.

I am not merged in time's enclosing Nor depth, nor height, nor breadth en-

eompass me, Nor day, nor night, nor death, can bar the gate,
Where suppliant souls lift up their

heads and wait.
This searchlight is focussed on the Son of Mary, and a thousand faucets sparkle with the pose, and smile, and dignity, and frown and far-reaching lessons of the ever-increasing Kingdom. And this is not future, but now and here and full of living. This gift and here and full of living. This gift is complete in its first reception, offer ed to us entire and at once, suscepti-ble of being embraced at a single glance, or imbibed at a single inspira-

tion; it is, nevertheless, progressive.

Look at the pilgrim at his tent door his great need is an approver, and that approver must be not a proposi-tion, but a person! He is free, sim-ple clothed, the visions are secret, sacred and severe. He knows how to be abused, the beauty of numility is his, the riches of poverty adorn him, it is his destiny to serve, and his service knows no Sabbath.

H. T. Miller. LIFE OF A SHIP.

# Vessels That Were Built Over Century Ago Still Seaworthy.

war has disinterred aplenty of old hulks that we thought had passed

The war has disinterred aplenty of old hulks that we thought had passed away for good—hulks philosophic, chiefly. Listly come two old sailing ships, the one outit in 176 and the other in 1786, patched up and put overboard in Deniral Company of the high carrying rates of a cummarine age.

This reat sounds me robibing the grave-yard, and it is unusually enough in the therethant trade. But it is not exactly amazing as ships go, and these hoary old Danish bottoms can undoubtedly give all good account of themselves. It is first to say just what the record is for long-lived ships. A few years ago the oldest vessed afloat was said to be another Danish vessel, a small sloop name the Constance, laid down in no less distant a year than 1723. Next in point of honor stands the Victory. Laid down in 159, she was not past middle age when Nelcon commanded her at Portsmeuth, flying the flag of the commanderin-chief of the British navy, even if the changing science of war has made her unwanted in the North sea. A recent Lloyds Register gave one merchantman built in 1819, two in the '20s and twelve between 1839 and 1840.

According to American records, we are not so found of our old ships on this side of the Atlantic. The fate that nearly beful the Constitution years ago comes to warships, yachts and merchantmen rather early in life. On the records of the Atlantic. The fate that nearly beful the Constitution years ago comes to warships, yachts and merchantmen rather early in life. On the records of the Atlantic. The fate that nearly beful the Constitution years ago to comes to warships, yachts and merchantmen rather early in life. On the records of the navy department, the oldest ships that appear are the Constellation and the Constitution, but haid down in 1737. Next in line fit the Portsmouth, built in 1833. The old America, built in 1851 and still as sweet a craft as ever, can head the list of yachts. On the roster of merchantmen there are plenty of boats from the '60s, a fair showing from the '50s, buht almost nothing earlie

or in gservice on the Hudson under another name.

Of course, these oldtime wooden craft rave all been repaired and repaired until it is hard to say to just what year they should be ascribed. Nobody ever thinks of letting a boat go to pieces like the one-hoss shay. It is usually a change of fashion, in model, that eventually lands a salling eraft on the mud bank to await whatever last trump there is for hoats that have done their best. Those two old Danish coasters of the eighteenth century will look as absolete as last year's automobile when they rut out to sea. They are both old enough to have heard the guns of Nelson—one might even remember the work of John Paul Jones. Let us hope it is not their faie to be catapulted into the hereafter on the nose of a von Tirpitz terpedo.—New York Tribune.

### A Fine Judge of Eggs.

The ichneumon is an animal that every housewife should possess. There is no finer judge of eggs in existence The ichneuman, in fact, makes a study of eggs all his life, and he is not particular whether they are hen's eggs or turtle eggs so long as they are eggs. It is impossible to deceive the animal with regard to their freshness. If a dozen fresh and partly fresh eggs are mixed up together the wily little animal will pick out the fresh ones with mai will pick out the tresh ones with a certainty and quickness that are positively amazing. At the zoo he is provided only with the genuine new laid. He would have to be in a very bad way before touching an egg that was "shop laid."



# TORONTO MARKETS

PARMERS MARKET.	
Butter, choice dairy so %	\$0 30
	0 34
ERRS. New-laid ooz a so	0 32
	0 23
Fowl, lb 0 17	0 19
Ducklings, lb 0 17	0 19
Ducklings, lb 0 15	0 17
Spring chickens lb 0 1v	0 21
Squabs, per doz 4 50 Black currants, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	0 00
Black currents, 11-ot bkr 1 25	0 00
Apples, per bbl 2 00	3 00
Cucumbers, bkt 0 25	1 00
Corn, doz 0 15	0 20
Corn, doz	0 75
6-qt. bkt 0 40	
Beets, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 50
Carrots per dos baks 0 25	0 00
Carrots, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 00
Turnips, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 00
Parsnips, per doz. bchs 0 40	0 00
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$9 50	\$10 50
Do., hindquarters 16 00	16 50
Carcases, choice 12 50	13 50
Do., common 11 30	11 50
Veals common, cwt 8 50	10 50
Do., medium 11 50	13 50
Do., prime 16 00	17 00
eavy hogs 13 00	14 00
hop hogs 16 00	16 50
Abattoir hogs 16 50	17 00
Mutton hoavy 10.00	12 06
Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 14 00	16 00
ambs, Spring, lb 0 20	0 21
admos, Spring, 10 0 20	0 21

SUGAR MARKET. 

Lartic, granulated
Radpath, granulated
St Lawrence, gramulated
Dominion, granulated
St. Lawrence, Beaver
Lantic Blue Star
No. 1 yellow
Dark yellow LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Stockers, choice ... do. light ... choice, each.. do. Milke Milkers, choice, each...
Springers ...
Sheep, ewes ...
Bucks and culls ...... 

OTHER	K IM	ARE	(1. I.	S
WINNIPEG	GRAI	N EXC	HAN	GE.
Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct	1 451/2	1 501/4	1 451/2	1 49
Dec	1 43%	1 45%	1 4256	1 4376
May	1 473/6	1 48%	1 4674	1 4776
Oats-	100		1	
Cct	0 49%	0 49%	0 4956	0 4954
Cet Dec	0 471/2	0 47%	0 471/6	0 4734
Flax-			/ .	
Oct	1 9034	1 941/6	1 90	1 931/4
Nov	1 89			
Dec	1 901/4	1 93	1 90%	1 9234
MINNEAPOL				
Minneapolis	w neat-	-septer	nber,	\$1.53;
No. 1 hard, \$1.	.59 5-8;	NO.	Nor	thern.
\$1.54 1-8 to \$1.57	5-8; N	0. 2.,	do., \$1	.50 5-8
to \$1.55 5-8. C				
86c. Oats-No.	3 whi	te. 44	to 44	1-2
Flour-Unchange				
DITT TIME				

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.55 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.54 7-8; September, \$1.50 3-4. Linseed—On track and to arrive, \$2.10 1-2; September, \$2.10 bid; October, \$2.12 3-4 bid; November, \$2.12 3-4 bid; De-cember, \$2.11 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Campbellford.—At the regular Cheese Board meeting held here to-day the of-ferings were 475 white. All sold at 19

11-16c.
Stirling,—At to-day's Cheese Board 780
b'sces were offered; 395 sold at 19 3-4c.
balance at 19 11-16c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 13,000.
Market strong.
Deeves, native beef cattle...
Stockers and feeders.... 

Fought
Pigs.
Fulk of sales
Sheep, reccipts 20,000.
Market firm.
Western wethers
Lambs, native BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East, Buffalo, Report.-Cattle, receipts

East, Burnato, Report.—Cattle, receipts 160; steady.
Veals, receipts 75; active; 4.50 to 13.25.
Hogs, receipts 259; active; heavy and mixed. 11.45 to 11.59; yorkers, 9.75 to 11.59; pigs 9.00 to 9.75; roughs 9.75 to 9.85; stags 7.60 to 8.25.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 440, active; lambs 5.00 to 71.00; yearlings, 5.30 to 9.99; lambs 5.00 to 11.00; yearlings, 5.30 to 9.00; wethers, 7.75 to 8.00; ewes 3.00 to 5.00; sheep, mixed 7.50 to 7.75.

MONTREAL MARKETS. Butcher's steers, good \$7 to \$7.50; fair \$65.0 to \$7; medium \$5.50 to \$6; tair \$55.0 to \$7, mentum \$5.50 to \$0, common \$4 to \$5 cwt.

Butcher's cows, good, \$6 to \$7; fair, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$4 to

Butcher's bulls, best \$6.50 to \$7; good \$6 to \$6.50; fair, \$5.50 to \$6; canners \$4.50 to \$5. canners \$4.00 to \$5.

Sheep, 7 cents a pound; lambs 9 1-2 to 10 1-2.

Calves, milk fed 8 to 9 cents; grass fed, 5 cents.

Hogs, selects, \$11.75 to \$12; roughs and mixed lots \$10 to \$11.25; sows, \$9.75 to \$10; all weighed off cars.

Receipts to-day—250 cattle, sheep, 700 hogs and 20 calves. LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—l4s, 4d. No. 2 Manitoba—14s, 3d. No. 3 Manitoba, 2 red western—14s, 4d. Corn, spot steady.

American mixed new—10s, 8 1-2d.

Flour winter patents—47s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—f4. 15s; Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—100s... Eacen, Cumborland cut, 23 to 30 lbs.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—96s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—58s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—58s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—75s.
Lard prime western, in tierces, new8s; old.—79s.
American, refined.—81s, 3d.
American, refined in boxes.—79s, 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new10g.

Colored—104s.
Colored—104s.
Australian in London—48s, 6d.
Turpentine, spirits—43s.
Resin, common—20s, 6d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 14d.
Linseed Oil—40s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—

### You Write It.

How yould you set down in figures the number eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven? About half of a class to which the teacher put the question wrote the answer lilli; the other half wrote it lillil.—Youth's Companion.

Thornton—There's one thing I can't understand. Rosemary—What's that? Thornton—Why the waves lash the each when they hug the shore.