

Jesus, the Way, the Truth and the Life
-Review.—John 14; 1-14.

(A reading lesson only.) (A reading lesson only.)
SUMMARY.—Lesson I. Topic: God
revenled to humanity. Place: Christ
was born in Bethlehem. John's opening
statement is that Jesus, the Word, was
in the beginning with God and that he
created all things. John the Baptist
came to prepare the way for Christ's
coming. Jesus came as the Light of
the world, but most of the Jews, to
whom he came, rejected him. However,
some believed on him and became the
sons of God. The Word came in the
form of man. Jesus came clothed in
the garments of flesh, and was subject
to death.

to death. II. Topic: Witness-bearing, Place: Bethabara, on the east bank of the Jordan. While John the Baptist was Jordan. While John the Baptist was preaching and baptizing in the wilderness, the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to him that they might learn who he was. He declared that he was the voice crying in the wilderness to prepare the way for the Messiah. He was not the Christ. Jesus came where he was and he told the pression to "leveld the Lewit of the people to "behold the Lamb of

III. Topic: Finding the Christ. Place: Iff. Topic: Finding the Christ. Place: Bethabara, John the Baptist said to two of his disciples, "Behold the Lamb of God!" One of the two was Andrew and the other was probably John. They became Christ's first disciples. Andrew brought his brother Peter to Jesus, and probably John brought his brother James. The next day Jesus started for Galilee. He called Philip to be his disciple and he followed Jesus, Philip found Nathaniel and brought him to Jesus. He also be-Jesus. Philip found Nathaniel and brought him to Jesus. He also became his disciple. He had been a fathful follower of Jesus of Nazareth.

follower of Jesus of Nazareth.

IV. Topic: Christ's defence. Place:
Jerusalem. A few months after Jesus
began his public ministry, he attended
the feast of the Passover in Jerusalem. He saw the traders in the temple and drove them out, for it was wrong to make the house of God a house of mer-chandise. The Jews asked for a sign chandise. The Jews asked for a sign of his cuthority. He said: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." He referred to the tem-ple of his body, prophesying his death

ple of his body, prophesying his death and resurrection.

V. Tople: The great Teacher. Place: Jerasalem. A prominent Jew, Nicodemus, came to Jerus, to talk with him. Jesus told him that one must be born again in order to enter the kingdom of heaven. He could not grasp the thought, and Jesus illustrated the birth by the Spirit by the wind. He told Nicodemus that the Son of man must be lifted up for the salvation of the world. All who be-Son of man must be lifted up for the salvation of the world. All who believe in Jesus will have everlasting life. The truth that was mysterious to Nicodemus still endures and has been the comfort of untold thousands. VI. Topic: A spiritual awakening. Place: Jacobs well, near Sychar, Jesus was passing from Judea to Galibac and treased through Samaria 11.

Jesus was passing from Judea to Galilee and passed through Samaria. He rested by Jacob's well while his disciples went to buy food. A woman of Samaria came for water and Jesus preacted to her about the water of life, she wondered that a Jew should talk with her, but He said that salvation was of the Jews. He told her about her past life, she believed He was the Mes iah and many of her people heard His words and believed. Vif. Topic Living faith. Place: Cana. As Jesus came into Galilee, the people received Him, While He was in Cana, a high official came to Him from Caparinam, asking Him to go

in Cana, a high official came to film from Copernaum, asking film to go to his home to heal his son, who was at the point of death, Josus answered his correst request by saying, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." The nobleman believed Jesus and went home. On the way he met his servants, who told nim that the boy became better, if the way the film that Lagre stocks.

Jesus was at Jerusalem to attend a feast Le went to the pool of Bethesda, where there were many sick people waiting to go into the water to be cured, for there was curative power in the water at times, Jesus saw a man who had been sick for thirty-eight years and He healed him. It was the Sabbath, Jesus told him to take up his bed, The Jews found fault with Him for carrying his bed on the Sabbach, They booked upon this is a fagrant violation of the fourth commandment, LX, Topic: Food in the desert, Place

Bethsaida, on the northeast shore the Sen of Gallice, Jesus and His disciples went acress the sea for a period of rearement, but the maitiperiod of rearrement, but the moth-tudes knew where He was and follow-ed H at He fed five choicand men be-sides we men and children by multi-hying five leasts and two fishes. Twelve backets of fragments were taken up after all were satisfied. Jesus refred for prayer. In the night the walked on the sea in a storm to where life dischlor were in great fear, and stilled the temport.

X. Topic: Imperishable food, Place:

Capernaum. After the feeding of the multitudes, crowds of people followed Josus, and in Capernaum be spoke to them, saving that they were following him for the leaves and fishes. told them he was the Bread of Life. The Jews asked for a sign, but he told The Jews asked for a sign, but he told them that if they would partake of the bread of life, they would never hunger. The Lord would turn none away who came to him, Jesus brought himself within the reach of all, who would receive him. He would become the life and schutton of the world, and no one would be lest.

XI. Topic: Redemption proclaimed. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus was at the cast of Tabernacles. He told the Jews that he was the Light of the world. He showed them that though they were the children of Abraham.

they were the children of Abraham, they could be saved only through the Son of God. They could be made perfectly free through him. There is deliverance through him from every will hely. The drawkerd can be seen the control of the same evil habit. The drunkard can be set free from the bondage of drink. evil habit.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-The world's Redeemer I. His presentation by John. II. His claim as the Messiah. III. His teaching and miracles.

I. His presentation by John. I. His presentation by Joan. God a great prophet, John the Baptist, is known to the world only as the herald of Jesus Christ. His one great mission was to "prepare the way of the Lord." His one great message was to declare the fulfilment of prophecy in the coming of Jesus as the Messiah. He was faithful in pointing his disciples to the One greater than himself. He was faithful in pointing his disciples to the One greater than himself, in whom they might find redemption from sin. The consciousness of his divine commission made him earnest in his work. His clear insight into the corrupt condition of the people made him fearless in calling them to repentance. His full beller in Jesus, as the promised Messiah, made him confident in persuading his hearers to follow him and accept his teachings. In so doing he was the connecting link between the two dispensations. All In so doing he was the connecting link between the two dispensations. As that was foretold all that was typified in the old dispensation relating to the Messiah, he declared to be embodied in Christ and his work for mankind. Clear, unmistakable words prevented any attachment to himself. Foreful, commanding words directed attention to Jesus as the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." His work was completed in making Christ known.

If His claim as the Messiah. In

world." His work was completed in making Christ known.

II. His claim as the Messiah. In matters of religious life the Jewish nation was so corrupt that the irterpretation of their scriptures had been warped through the hypocrisy of its leaders and their beliefs were distorted by the traditions of men. It was therefore indispensable that Jesus should declare His divine mission and His equality with God His Father, In order to lead men to trust in Him as their Saviour from sin, He must first convince them of His divinity and so enlighten them as to prove that He was indeed the Messiah whom their scriptures had declared should come. He had to bring them to see that God was making Himself known to them by sending His Son in the flesh, and through His atonement for sin they might find reconciliation. the flesh, and through His atonement for sin they might find reconcillation. To lead the nation to a right understanding of their scriptures, and to their acceptance of Him as the Deliverer, first promised after the fall of man, Jesus constantly declared His unity with the Father and the fulfilment of His will through His mission to earth. sion to earth.

sion to earth.

III. His teaching and miracles. From the calling of His first disciples to the end of His ministry Jesus did everything openly. His first invitation, "Come and see," was characteristic of all His dealings with the peoble. That He came as the Saviour of the whole world, He made clear in His first interview with one of the nation's leaders, when Nicodemus sought a personal interview to investigate the claims of Jesus. Both to convince the people of His Messianic authority and to prove their absolute lack of piety and reverence in worship and adherence to the divine law, He openly rebuked the defiling of \$12.75, and in 1910 for \$7.55. Hogs on the off car basis are selling for \$14.65 at the present time they were selling for \$14.65 at the present time are selling for \$14.65 at the present time and been established in that consecrated building. His authority was obeyed and acknowledged though the hearts of the offenders yielded no reverence.

NOCREASE IN EXPORTS. building. His authority was obeyed and acknowledged though the hearts of the offenders yielded no reverence nor acknowledged any sin. That ali nations were to find in Him a Saviour and that calvation must be obtained by individuals, Jesus indicated in His conversation with the Samaritan woman. The hardness of the Jewish nation was frequently contrasted with believing faith among the heathen. That Jesus cherished and strengthened what He taught to be the essential in man's calvation was evident in His dealing with the nobleman who sought the healing of his son. Contrasted with the prevailing desire of the multitudes to see signs and wonders, it was indeed a greatioy to discover a weak, though sincere faith. Openly He proved its genuincness and its possibility of perfection, and its influence in leading to personal and household faith in Jesus as the Redeemer. The indifference of to his hone to heal his son, who was at the point of death. Josus answered his car est request by saying, "Go thy way it hy son liveth." The nobleman helieved Jesus and went home, On the way he met his servants, who told nits that the boy became better at the exact time that Jesus spoke the words to the father.

Vill, Topic: A nursacle of mercy. Place: Jerusalem, Some time after the healing of the nobleman's son, Jesus was at Jerusalem to attend a feast, was at Jerusalem to attend a feast, was at Jerusalem to attend a feast, where there were many sick of life, Jesus saw them as bondmen. of life, Jesus saw them as bondmen to sin, depending upon their relation-ship with Abraham. In His straightforward effort to set them right in matters of personal salvation He met their avowed rejection of Him.— T. R. A.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. Jesus the way. The Via Dolorosas of life are many and are filled with darkness and danger. The world's alter stairs that slope up through the dark ness to God are broken and disconnected outside of Jesus Christ. Plate said, "The Eather of the world is licover, and when discovered can be communicated." heist is the way to God and he that pain seen the Christ bath seen the Father and knows him. The word "way" may mean the road along which you must go to reach a certain place or the thing that must be done to attain a certain end. Christ is both: attain a certain end. Christ is both; but he is the way to God and he has dene all that is necessary to make it fossible for us to get there. A great whip is foundering in the sea. Land is in sight. What must the sailors do to be saved? Take the lifeboat and try to reach the shore. The ship is already breaking up. It is the only way. breaking up. It is the only way They take it and safely make the land So Carist is the only way out of the storm and danger of sin. He is the He is the

lifeboat. In him is security.

Jesus the truth. The world is in darkness through sin. "Having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the lift of God through the ig-norance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart' (Eph. 4: The first temptation was a lie; and sin has been deception ever since. There are many minor trut's that we accept but which do not bring peace to the There is mathematical truth But when a sinner cries for pardon we do not say to him, that two and two make four: it is truth, but it is not the truth he needs. He needs the truth "as it is in Jesus," saving truth. In Christ we have the truth about ourselves; the truth about sin; the truth about hell: and the truth about heaven; the truth that in Christ we have pardon and peace. It is this truth that makes



# PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK=A REVIEW AND FORECAST

Prospects Are That Record Prices Will be Realized for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs During the Months of June and July-Don't Sell Now for Shipment During the Summer-Hold On to Your Stock.

The past year, 1916, has been a de-The past year, 1916, has been a decidedly good year for live stock men, despite the high price of feed. Never before were such good prices obtained for all kinds of stock, and the prospects for the year 1917 are that prices will be even better and that all previous records will be broken. On account of the scarcity of feed and the difficulty of getting it shipped in because of lack of transportation facilities many farmers are wontion facilities many farmers are won-dering whether it will pay them better to sell now when the selling is good, or hold their cattle until the months of May, June, July and Aug-ust, when prices are usually at their highest, it is the purpose of this article to try and answer this ques-

On the average, prices for cattle are best during the summer months of May, June July and August. Most men are busy with the crops during these months and receipts are light. This indicates that these months are the best to sell in. The end of July or the beginning of August is the ideal time to sell. The months of October and November are the worst months to sell, as most farmers are unloading them and prices are accordingly at their lowest ebb.

For sheep and lambs the very best

months to sell are May, June and July As with cattle the worst months to sell are October and November, but September is not a good month to

The market for hogs during the last three years has been rather erratic, but the best months on the average to sell are May, June, July and August. Chiefly on account of the war the export trade of Canada in beef, mutton and pork has increased on ormously and is still going up. Thus during the year 1914 the year the war broke out, the amount of beef exported awas 13,617,707 pounds, but during 1915 the amount of beef exported rose.

At the same, ing this year as they went up in 1916, ing this year as they went up in 1916, ing this year as they went up in 1916, ing this year last head at \$14.56. Thehighest price for \$2.50 because work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently tween the average February price and the highest price and the highest price of lambs this February as indeed there is now, there will be a great shortage of farm help in add \$2.50 to this we get \$16.80 which is the price choice lambs should be around July.

If hogs go up at the same rate during the year the war, to what it was before the war. This means high prices for agricultural produce and high prices for live the price has been the order to be cancer upon the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the top average price of \$2.50 between the average February price and the highest price and the highest price and the highest price and the first to be cancer upon the most dangerous work, and are consequently the ends work as indeed there is now, there will be a great shortage of farm help in an indeed there is now, there will be a great shortage of farm help in an indeed there is now sell either time the amount of beef imported de-creased. In 1914 6,204,842 poun's of around \$17 in August. In February beef were imported, whereas in 1915 1916 hogs were selling for \$10 on the only 2,082,488 pounds of beef were imported. On account of the prices prevailing more cattle On account of the high sold in 1915 than in 1914. In 1914 the receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards were 269,124 head, but in the ear 1915 there were 306,873 head

Jesus the life. Life abounds. Heaven is full of it; the earth is full of it. it is the great mystery. Science stands Laffled before it. Materialism has tried to find a solution for the exist-ence of life until many of her specu-lations are positively absurd. Jesus Christ is the Prince of Life (Acts 3: 15); "In him was life; and the life was the light of men" (John 1: 4.) Life alone can bring life. Christ was no intensely possessed of life that he broke up every funeral he came in contact with, and made such a gap in the domain of death that light life he domain of uearn been chining and immortality have been chining that come that they might have life, and that might have it more abundantly (John 10: 10).

shipped in

Augustine said. A symposium. am the way, leading to the truth; am the truth, promising life; I am the life, which I give." St. Bernard said. The way, in which we walk by churty; the truth, to which we cling by feith; the life, to which we aspire by The way in his example, the hope. The way in his example, the truth in his promise, the life is his reward." Leigh said, "Truth lies between way and life, as if the way to life was through truth." T A'Kempis said, "Without the Thomas A'Kempis said, "Without the way there is no going; without the truth there is no knowing; without the life there is no living. I am the way which thou oughtest to follow; the truth which thou oughtest to trust; the life which thou oughtest to hope for. If thou remain in my way, thou shalt know the truth and the truth shall make thee free and thou shalt lay hold on eternal life."—G. W. G.

Every one stretcheth his legs, cording to his coverlet.—Herbert.

In 1914 the amount of mutton exported was 65,167 pounds, whereas in the year 1915 the amount of mutton exported rose to 1,064,963 pounds. In More cattle, calves, sheep and hogs exported rose to 1,064,963 pounds. In 1915 moreover, the amount of mutton imported decreased by more than 2,000,000 pounds compared with that imported in 1914. On 1914 there were 177,940 head of sheep shipped into the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, whereas in the year 1915 there were 189,673 head of sheep shipped in. The figures with regard to exports of bacon and pork are even more striking. During 1914 the exports amounted to 27,720,135 pounds, while during 1915 exports rose to 116,048,519 pounds. During 1914 imports were 19,215,273, while in 1915 they had fallen to 10,052,502. In 1914 receipts of

len to 10,052,502. In 1914 receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards were 416,386, and in 1915 they were 423,976.

We have seen that prices for all kinds of live stock during 1915 and 1916 were good, but what of the fu-ture? What prices may we expect to get for our animals if we market them during the best months of the year? Of course it is impossible for anyone to say definitely what prices will be for choice steers say in July, but it is possible from a consideration of the chart to make a pretty good guess. Some farmers consider that choice steers will be selling for as high as \$15 per hundredweight dur. high as \$15 per hundredweight during the months of June and July. We believe this is within the bounds of possibility. The practee of many farm, ers in selling cattle in March for delivery in June or July is a poor one at any time but especially so this year. It is a safe gamble to keep them and sell them oneself at this time as prespects point to prices here. time, as prospects point to prices being around \$14 per hundredweight for the best animals.

In February, 1916, the average price for choice steers was \$8, and the top price of the year, which was reached in July, was \$10.75, the average for the month being \$9.74. The average price for choice steers this February so far has been \$11, if steers go up in the same proportion that to project in the same proportion the to pprice around July should be \$13.75, that is about \$14.

In February, 1916, the average price for choice lambs was \$12.50, and in July the top average price was reach-ed at \$14.56. The highest price for

fed and watered basis. The top price was reached in August, when the highest price paid was \$13. This February up to the present time the average price of hogs on the fed and watered basis has been \$14.30, there was \$3 difference in 1916 between the February and top August price.

More cattle, calves, sheep and hogs were sold on the Toronto market dur-ing the year 1915 than during the year ing the year 1915 than during the year 1914, and more animals of all classes were sold during the year 1916 than during the year 1915. The receipts of calves during 1916 were particularly heavy. This would indicate that less mature cattle will be sold during the year 1917. Moreover, during the past few months on account of the scarcity of feed and the fact that it could not in many cases be obtained could not in many cases be obtained at all, on account of lack of transport-ation facilities many farmers have sold their stock when otherwise they would have kept them until the spring or early summer.

We have seen that the tendency is

to rise. There is a reason for this quite apart from the war. In 1910 in the whole Dominion of Canada there were 4,256,193 beef animals whereas in 1914 the number had dropwhereas in 1914 the number had dropped to about 3,363,531, that is, was a drop of about 1,000,000 during the four years. Prices in 1914 were about \$2.00 better than they were in 1910, chiefly on account of the growing scarcity. In 1915 in Ontario there were only 935,606 head of beef animals as compared with 970,445 in1914, if figure, were available for 1916 we If figures were available for 1916 we would see that there were less in this year than in 1915. What has been said about cattle regarding the growing scarcity is true also regarding the growing scarcity is true also regarding sheep and hogs. Quite regardless of the war, then everything points to very high prices during the

We cannot neglect the great influence the war has had in increasing prices. From what has gone before it is certain that prices would have increased nearly as much as they have. We may expect prices to be well maintained for several years after the wa". This is a war of exterminaton, and milions of men will be killed and more millions will be mainted for life before it is over. The be killed and more millions will be maimed for life before it is over. The best soldiers Germany and also the Allies have, are farmers and those who live in the country, and these are the first to be called upon and the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the first to be killed. After the war, as indeed there is now, there will be a great shortage of farm help in all the warring nations, including Canada. Agricultural production must therefore in the nature of things be produce and high prices for live stock. It is estimated there has been a reduction in England and France and Germany of 33 per cent. in number of hogs and sheep in the countries, although the number of cattle has shown no reduction. We have seen, however, what a reduction there has been in Canada in the numher of cattle during the months.-The Canadian Countryman.

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Butter, choice dairy so 49	\$0 45
Dairy Produce—  Butter, choice dairy   30 42	0 50
Cheese, 1b 0 00	0 50
Do., fancy, lb 0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry-	
Turkeys, 1b 0 33	8 35
Coose Spring	0 25
Ducklings 1b	0 22
Spring chickage the	9 27 9 30
Fruits-	6 20
Apples, Baldwins, bbl. 4 50	6 59
Do., Spies, bbl 3 50	6 00
Do., Greenings, bbl 5 00	6 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt 0 40	9 50 9 75
Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 65	₩ 75
Oranges don 010	0 1214
Grane fruit des	0 40
Vegetables	0 75
Beets, per bage 200	2 50
Do., per peck 0 50	0 60
Carrots, per bag 200	2 25
Cabbages, each 0 10	0 20
Horseradish, lb 0 00	0 15
Leeks, bunch 0 10	0 25
Do., doz. bchs., large 0 25	0 30
Onions, bundle 0 05	0 30 0 10
Do., 11-qt bkt	
Do., bag 800	3 00
Potatoes, per bag 000	4 00
Do., per peck 0 60	0 70
Persnips, per bag 0 00	2 50
Radishes, per bunch 0 00	0 50
Sage, bunch	0 65
Savory, bunch	0 10
Turnips. bag 0 90	7 00
Do., per peck 0 00	0 25
Grape fruit, doz.   0 50     Vegetables-  Beets, per bag   2 00     Do., per peck   0 50     Carrots, per bag   2 00     Cabbages, cach   0 10     Horseradish, lb.   0 00     Leeks, bunch   0 10     Lettuce, doz. bchs. large   0 25     Do., doz. bchs., large   0 25     Onions, bundle   0 05     Do., 1-qt bkt.   0 00     Do., bag   8 00     Do., bag   8 00     Do., per peck   0 60     Do., per peck   0 60     Do., per peck   0 00     Radishes, per bunch   0 00     Radishes, per bunch   0 05     Savory, bunch   0 05     Turnips bag   0 90     Do., per peck   0 00     MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters cwt \$12.00	\$15 00
	PIES (III)
Carcases, choice 15 50	17 40
Do., common 15 50	17 00 13 50
Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt 9 50	17 40 13 50 11 50
Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt 9 50 Do., medium 13 00	17 60 13 50 11 50 13 50
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hore 18 50	17 60 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00
Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 17 50	17 60 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 18 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50	17 60 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Zutton, heavy 19 10	17 40 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59 20 50
Carcases, choice   15.50     Do., common   11.50     Post   Post   Post     Do., medium   13.60     Do., prime   18.50     Heavy hogs   18.50     Shop hogs   18.50     Abattoir hogs   19.50     Mutton, heavy   10.00     Do., light   15.00     Do. light   15.00	17 40 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 90
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 55 Abattoir hogs 19 55 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 15 00 Lambs, lb. 0 21	17 40 13 50 11 50 23 50 26 50 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 90 0 23
Carcases, choice   15 50     Do., common   11 50     Veals, coramon, cwt   9 50     Do., medium   13 00     Do., prime   18 50     Heavy hogs   14 50     Shop hogs   18 50     Abattoir hogs   19 50     Mutton, heavy   10 00     Do., light   15 00     Lambs, lb.   0 21     Do., Spring   11 00     Do.   11 00     Do.   11 100     Do.   Spring   11 00     Do.   Spring   11 00     Do.   Spring   11 00     Carcase   11 00     Carcase   15 00	17 40 13 50 11 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 00 0 23 14 09
MEATS-WHOLESALE.  Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$13.00 Carcases, choice 15.50 Do., common 11.50 Po. medium 23.00 Do., prime 13.00 Do., prime 13.00 Heavy hogs 14.50 Abattoir hogs 19.50 Idutton, heavy 10.00 Lambs, lb 0.21 Do., Spring 11.00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE	17 40 13 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 19 59 20 50 12 90 17 90 0 23 14 69
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 15 00 Lambs, lb 0 21 Do., Spring 11 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE	17 400 13 50 13 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 90 0 23 14 09
Carcases, choice   15 50	17 400 13 50 13 50 20 00 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 90 0 23 14 00 TS.
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Lutton, heavy 10 00 Lambs. lb. 0 21 Do., light 11 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE Export cattle, choice 10 75 Butcher cattle, choice 10 09 do. do. medium 8 50	17 40 13 50 13 50 13 50 25 00 16 50 18 59 20 50 12 90 17 00 18 60 17 80 18 60 9 60
Carcases, choice   15 50     Do., common   11 50     Do., medium   13 00     Do., prime   18 50     Heavy hogs   14 50     Shop hogs   18 50     Abattoir hogs   19 50     Mutton, heavy   10 00     Lambs   Ib   0 21     Do., Spring   11 00     TORONTO CATTLE   MARKE     Export cattle, choice   10 75     Butcher cattle, choice   10 07     do. do. medium   8 50     do. do. common   7 40     Veals, common   15 00     Veals, common   17	17 400 13 50 13 50 13 50 13 50 13 50 16 50 16 50 19 50 12 90 17 90 0 23 14 09 TS. 11 25 19 60 9 9 9
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 18 50 Shop hogs 18 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 15 00 Lambs, lb. 0 21 Do. Sprins 11 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE Export cattle, choice 10 75 Butcher cattle, choice 10 90 do. do. medium 8 59 do. do. common 7 40 Butcher cows, choice 8 50	17 40 13 50 13 50 13 50 12 50 16 50 12 90 12 90 12 90 12 90 14 09 15 50 17 50 18 50 19 60 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Carcases, choice   15 50     Do., common   11 50     Veals, common, cwt   9 50     Do., medium   13 00     Do., prime   18 50     Heavy hogs   14 50     Shop hogs   18 50     Abattoir hogs   19 50     Mutton, heavy   10 00     Lambs   b.   0 21     Do., Sprink   11 00     TORONTO CATTLE MARKE     Export cattle, choice   10 75     Butcher cattle, choice   10 07     do. do. medium   8 50     do. do. common   7 40     Butcher cows, choice   8 50     do. do. medium   6 50	17 40 13 50 13 50 12 50 12 50 16 50 16 50 19 50 12 90 0 23 14 09 17 8 19 60 9 8 00 9 7 50
Carcases, choice   15.50     Do., common   11.50     Veals, coramon, cwt   9.50     Do., medium   13.00     Do., prime   18.50     Heavy hogs   18.50     Abattoir hogs   19.50     Mutton, heavy   10.00     Do., light   15.00     Lambs, lb.   0.21     Do., Sprins   11.00     TORONTO CATTLE MARKE     Export cattle, choice   10.75     Butcher cattle, choice   10.07     Go. do. medium   8.50     Go. do. common   7.44     Go. do. do. medium   6.55     do. do. medium   6.55     do. do. medium   6.50     do. do. medium   6.50     do. do. canners   5.00	17 400 12 500 12 500 12 500 16 50 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 10
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 50 Mutton, heavy 10 00 Lambs. lb. 15 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE Export cattle, choice 10 00 do. do. medium 8 50 do. do. common 7 40 Butcher cows, choice 8 50 do. do. common 5 500 do. do. camers 5 600 do. do. do. medium 6 650 do. do. comedium 6 650 do. do. camers 5 600 do. do. camers 5 600 do. bulls 600 Exceptive stores 9 900	11 25 19 60 9 60 8 00 9 25 7 50 5 25
Carcases, choice 15 50 Do., common 11 50 Veals, common, cwt. 9 50 Do., medium 13 00 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 18 50 Shop hogs 18 50 Abattoir hogs 19 50 Idutton, heavy 10 00 Do., light 15 00 Lambs, lb. 021 Do., Spring 11 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE Export cattle, choice 10 75 Butcher cattle, choice 10 07 do. do. medium 8 59 do. do. common 7 44 Butcher cows, choice 8 50 do. do. canners 5 00 do. do. canners 5 00 do. do. list 6 609 Feeding steers 8 25 Stockers, choice 4 25	11 25 19 60 9 60 8 00 9 25 7 50 5 25
Export cattle, choice   10 75	11 25 19 60 9 60 8 00 9 25 7 50 5 25
Export cattle, choice   10 75	11 25 10 60 9 09 8 00 9 25 7 50 10 09 2 75 7 25 95 00
Export cattle, choice   10 75	11 25 19 60 9 00 8 00 9 25 7 50 6 25 18 00 2 75 7 25 5 00 9 5 00
Export cattle, choice   10 75	11 25 19 60 9 00 8 00 9 25 7 50 5 25 95 00 91 00
Export cattle, choice   10 75	11 25 19 60 9 60 9 8 00 9 7 50 5 20 7 7 25 9 6 60 11 9 50
Carcases, choice 15 50  Do., common 11 50  Veals, coramon, cwt. 9 50  Do., medium 13 00  Do., prime 18 50  Heavy hogs 18 50  Abattoir hogs 19 50  Journal 15 50  Abattoir hogs 19 50  Journal 15 50  Lambs. 16 021  Do., Sprink 11 00  TORONTO CATTLE MARKE  Export cattle, choice 10 75  Butcher cattle, choice 10 75  Butcher cattle, choice 8 50  do. do. medium 8 50  do. do. common 7 44  Butcher cattle, choice 8 50  do. do. common 7 54  Butcher cattle, choice 8 50  do. do. common 6 50  do. do. common 7 54  Butcher cattle, choice 8 50  do. do. common 6 50  do. do. common 6 50  do. do. light 6 00  Feeding steers 8 55  Steckers, choice 6 75  Steckers, choice, each 50 00  Milkers, choice, each 50 00  Springers 50 00  Sheep, ewes 10 25  Bucks and culls 8 50  Lambs 90  Hogs, fed and watered 15 49	11 25 19 60 9 00 8 00 9 25 7 50 5 25 95 00 91 00

OTHER	٤.	MLF	IRK	ET	5.	
WINNIPEG	G	RAIN	EXC	HAN	7H.	
Wheat-	0	pen.	High.	Low.	Close.	
May	al	8434	1 85%	1 8084	B 8076	
July	b1	821/2	1 83%	1 77%	1 67%	
May	. 1	471/4	1 4714	1 45%	B 451/2	
Oats-	. 0	62	0 62	0 60%	0 63%	
May	. 0	615%	0 61%	0 6014	0 C 118	
Flax-	9	cc'	9 66	2 63	3 63	
July a To \$1.84% s	. 2	6734	2 68	2 6614	2 6614	
aTo \$1.84% 8	old	b'	Po \$1.5	256 80	elcf.	

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.77 to \$1.78
7-8; July, \$1.72 1-4; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.93
7-8 to \$1.94 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.84 7-8
to \$11.85 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.89 7-8 to
\$1.85 7-8; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.04 to
\$1.85 7-8; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.04 to
\$1.65, Oais—No. 3 white, 54 1-2 to \$6 1-2c.
Flour unchanged. Bran, \$34.50 to \$25.80.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.85 1-4;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.84 1-4; No. 2 Noathcrn. \$1.78 1-4 to \$1.80 1-4; May, \$1.80 1-4;
July, \$1.74 7-8. Linseed—To arrive, \$2.85;
May, \$2.86 1-2; July, \$2.87 7-8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

1443, 44.00 1-1, Duly, 40.00 1				
CHICAGO LIVE S	STO	W.		
Cattle, receipts 4,000.				
Market firm.				
Native beef cattle	9	00	16	65
Stockers and feeders	6	80	1)	75
Cows and beifers			10	
Calves			13	
Hogs, receipts 21,000.			20	4,3
Market strong, 19c high	or .			
L'ght		90	14	75
Mixed	14	95	10	
Heavy	14	11.7	16	
Rough			24	
Pigs	10	50		
Pulk of sales	1.4	500	14	00
	11	90	174	40
Sheep, receipts 13,000.				
Market firm		00	-	
Wethers			15	
Lambs, native			14	80
TATTITUTE A T AN A TATITAL	CIPPO	CYE		

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. BUFFALO LAVE STOCK.

East Buffalo Despatch—Cattle receipts 190; active and steady.

Veals, receipts 75; active and Migher, \$5 to \$14.55, few at \$55.5 to \$45.40; yorkers \$15.16 to \$15.20; lacht \$15.50 to \$15.40; yorkers \$15.16 to \$12.20; lacht \$13.75 to \$14.90; pfgs \$12.20 to \$15. voughs \$13.75 to \$14.90; active and higher; hough \$12.30 to \$14.90; active and state and lambs, receipts 1.200; active and the state and lambs, receipts 1.200; active and the state and \$12.30 to \$15.55; few at \$15.35; yourlings \$11 to \$13.75; wethers \$12 to \$12.30; vowes \$6 to \$11.75; mixed sheep \$11.15 to \$12.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Australian in London-62s, 3d, Turpentine, spirits-52s, Resin, common-29s, 9d, Petroleum, refined-1s, 2 1-td, Linseed Oil-54s, Cetton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot-2s, 5d.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.

They May Be in Captivity, But They Are Never in Subjection.

Per many reasons the chase of the elephant stands at the snex of sport. As a man killer in open combat he ranks with the lion and the African buffado. While he will almost invariably run with the lion and the African buffalo. While he will almost invariably run from the seent of mea he is an invariably ready to attack on the slightest provocation. Fear does not exist for him. His overwhelming bulk power, speed and intelligence make him superame beyond the range of rivalry.

As though this were not enough to establish his pre-eminence, he alone carries a trephy which is one of the state-products of the industrial vorid. The value of ivery rises. It never fluctuates. Nor is this at: In the natural of the east the dephant is intimately associated with dignity, pomp, pagenatry and kingship. But in the mind of the native African he is king—a king in his own right.

In this resurd let it be affirmed that no dephant born in Africa has ever docilely raced a hippocromet, stage, transled a circus wagou or taken chabren for a ride in the park. Those sleep walking eattle known to the American Labic as dephants come from India and are more distant cours to the American Labic as dephants come from India and are more distant cours to the American Labic as dephants come from India and are more distant cours to the dephant in captivity, but never in subjection. Chain lim to the floor behind iron bars, and after ten years he is still qu'ck to throw muck in the face of the man that feers at him.—George Agnew Chamberlin in Century.

## Speedy Giraffes.

The kangaroo, supposedly a fleet beast, covers but ten to fourteen feet a second, while the giraffe dashes along over sixty feet in the same time. and an ox attached to a wagon goes two feet a second. Some species of hare run sixty feet a second, others not more than half so fast.

An optimist is a man who invests in seashore real estate, and is satisfied with his lot.

P	250	m de	
SI	The A	T FO	DIME)
	HELPING	HANDS	

A strong and kind hand to help the

weak
And ease his load of care;
A gentle hand to scothe the pain,
It is so hard to bear.

A guiding hand to lead us safe
O'er pathway rough and steep;
A cautious hand to lead us safe From precipice too deep A clapping hand to cheer him on

Who's lagging in the race;
A friendly grip if he has failed
To win the longed-for place. The soft, sweet, baby hand that thrills The heart at every touch The child's confiding hand in ours, That always means so much.

These be the loving hands and true. That serve and soothe and cheer, The helping hand we give or take, And bless it with a tear.

ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE. Bless the Lord, O m; soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—I will bless the Lord at all times; his praise shall continually be in my mouth—Every day will I bless thee; and I will praise thy name for aver and ever thy name for ever and ever.

thy name for ever and ever.

Because thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee.

Thus will I bless thee while I live; I will lift up my hands in thy name. My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness: and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips.

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and

my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Theu art worthy, O Lord, to receive glery and honor and power; for thou hast created all things and for thy pleasure they are and were created,

THE OLDEST REPORTER. The oldest reporter in the univers was ever busy with note book an pencil seeking an interview. He di not write shorthand, but long hand. His note books are numerous, well preserved, and available to the chosen. What is marvellous, he lived in a

thand where they do not die.

The whole study of this active servant would be tedious; we only glanco at an angle of his busy career. We are not numerous. In the dim and distant past we notice his interview with the Grand Porter. "Beginning to be merry don't you hear the merry don't to be merry, don't you hear the music and the dancing? After long years he is at the same door again. Once he They began to be merry. made a remark, "They are always beginning." Ages piled on ages, Again he returns to his gladsome duty, and again he writes down "They began to he merry." They recognized again he writes down They began to be merry." They never finish. They always begin, each day, each hour there is a new beginning. Century ar-

there is a new beginning, Century after century cycle after cycle.

In the spirit universe it is always morning. In this world morning comes only once a day. These are all sins of the morning. When the clock strikes six God never puts the hands back to half-past five. It is ever on and on. Always beginning, beginning to be merry! What they have they hold; no back water in this stream, no undertone to neutralize the stream, no undertone to neutralize the The great spirit universe progress. travels through no retarding medium. "Swifter than torrent, tempest, light,"
I fly to my screne abode;