



LESSON VIII.—NOV. 24, 1907.

World's Temperance—Sunday—Rom. 14, 12-23.

Commentary.—Our duty to others (vs. 12-15). 12. So then—Difficult problems were confronting the early church. The questions of meats and drinks and the observance of days were nearly rendering the church. In the first part of the chapter Paul exhorts them to have Christian charity one for the other. The only true solution must spring from the love of every one of us—The high, as well as the low, the rich as well as the poor, the learned as well as the ignorant, the Jew as well as the Gentile, shall give account—Of his own spiritual life and not of the weaknesses and failures of others. In view of this, why all this contradicting, censuring, clashing, contending and criticizing among Christians? We must give an account of how we spend our time, talents and opportunities. 13. Let us not... judge—Do not usurp the prerogative of passing judgment on others. It is not our business to allow to our brethren the same liberty we demand for ourselves. Judge this rather—Instead of censuring our brethren let us turn the judgment upon ourselves, search our own hearts and be useful about our own conduct and influence. A stumbling block—Any cause of stumbling, or anything that will lead a brother to fall into sin. We should avoid those things that would have a tendency to discourage, hinder, mislead or prejudice any Christian (Matt. 18:7; Luke 17:1; 1 Cor. 10:32).

14. I know—By the light of his own understanding, persuaded by the Lord Jesus—Assured by a particular revelation from him—Benson, nothing unclear of itself—No kind of meat is essentially wrong or unlawful under the gospel dispensation. Certain things were pronounced unclean to the Jew by the law of Moses, for their religious training, and their separation from other nations. It was not because there was anything essentially wrong in the use of them (Acts 10:13-15; 1 Tim. 4:4). To him that eateth—Who in his conscience looks upon it as wrong, to him it is unclean—He may be mistaken in his conception of duty, but it is wrong for him to violate his own sense of duty. The conscience is the arbiter of personal and individual duty. If a man goes against his own conscience, he is doing wrong; for to do what one thinks to be wrong has the same effect as though it were wrong, since he yields in heart to consent to do evil. The Jew, however, who believed in the distinction between clean and unclean meats, would have done wrong had they acted contrary to their consciences. Dr. Clarke says, "It is a great blessing to have a well-informed conscience; it is a blessing to have a tender conscience, and even a sore conscience is better than none."

15. Brother be grieved—Thy weak fellow-Christian be injured or hurt, so as to stumble in his conduct. Thou walkest no longer in love (R. V.). The law of love forbids the doing of anything that would injure myself or others, do not hurt him—Be not, on account of your rash and uncharitable conduct, the occasion of your brother's sin and condemnation. To injure a man in his circumstances is bad; to injure him in his person is worse; to injure him in his reputation is still worse, and to injure his soul is worst of all—Clarke.

16. Our duty to God (vs. 16-18). 16. Let not then your good—Your Christian liberty and independence in Christ. Be evil spoken of—Be misunderstood, so that you will be blamed for the faults of Christians he led astray by your lack of love for them. Prove your good intentions by showing respect to another's ideas. Never exult over your superior position at the expense of another's liberty.

17. Kingdom of God—True, pure, and undefiled, in distinction to earthly empires and confederations, and also the legal dispensation of Moses. "As a kingdom it has its laws—the precepts of the gospel; its subjects—all who believe in Christ Jesus; and its throne—the sign of heaven and earth. Not meat and drink—it does not consist in the observance of certain outward rites and religious ceremonies. But righteousness—Pardon of sin, and holiness of heart and life; uprightness, integrity. Peace—Both with God and man. Joy—That which is unspeakable and full of glory—part of the fruit of the Spirit. The kingdom of God consists of the enthronement of these pure principles in the heart. It has no sin, strife or misery in it.

18. In these things—the Jew and the Gentile who have these principles of the kingdom in him. Serveth Christ—Lives in obedience to Christ's commands, and takes such a course as is well-pleasing to him. Acceptable to God—Whether he believes in all the essentials or not. "God is pleased with such a one, though he be not in everything just of our length." Our first and highest duty is to please God. Approval of men—Of all wise, honest and good men.

19. Various applications (vs. 19-23). 19. Follow... peace—Put away contentions about non-essentials and insist on the essentials of Christianity. This, however, often involves what many call the "little things." Edify another—Encourage and aid those things which build up Christian character. Intemperance does the exact opposite of this. It destroys good morals, social standing, the home, business, character and soul. 20. For meat—A small and trifling matter. Destroy not the work of God. The work of faith is the work of God's Spirit (Eph. 2:10). Do not hinder the progress of religion in the soul of man, by the careless disregard of their conscientious scruples and convictions, even though they may be wrong and mistaken in some of them. All things are pure—All meats, the thing about which they disagreed, are lawful, but "the man who either eats contrary to his own conscience, so as to grieve and stumble another, does an evil act." 21. It is good—Honorable, noble, worthy. Self-denial for the good of others is one of the noblest of virtues. Whereby thy brother stumbleth—It here means, spiritually, anything by which a man is so perplexed in his mind as to be prevented from making due progress in the living life.

22. Hast thou faith—That is, do you believe yourself to be in the right? Condemneth not himself—That man only

can enjoy peace of conscience who acts according to the full persuasion of the lawfulness of his conduct." 23. Doubteth is condemned (R. V.).—The plain meaning is that the one who ate that which he believed to be forbidden by the law committed sin and was "condemned" because he ate.

Questions.—By whom and to whom was this epistle written? Where, when, why was it written? By whom was it sent to Rome? What discussion was going on in the church at Rome? In what were they to have charity? What does the law of love forbid? How is God's work sometimes destroyed? What is the nature of the kingdom of God? How can we "edify another"? Show that intemperance does the exact opposite of this. Who enjoys peace of conscience? Temperance instruction.—There are certain things about which good people have a difference of opinion as to their lawfulness, but the temperance question cannot be listed in that class. The use of intoxicants is an evil, and the only right course is to totally abstain, and "touch not, taste not, handle not." It is dangerous to take even one glass. No man is safe who touches it. Men do not long remain moderate drinkers. No drunkard expected to be a drunkard. The thing we must do if we would save our homes and our nation is to kill the liquor traffic. We must destroy this monster or it will destroy us.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. I. Individual responsibility. "Each one of us shall give account of himself to God" (v. 13). Each one of us must learn and eat and drink and sleep for himself. Each one of us must die by himself. The pronouns of the Bible are emphatic. "Ye must be born again" (John 3:7). "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling" (Phil. 2:12). "Be ye therefore perfect" (Matt. 5:48). Consider "thyself lest thou also be tempted" (Gal. 6:1). "Each one of us shall give account of himself to God."

II. Judgment. "Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more" (v. 13). 1. Judging is arrogance. "Who are you that judge another?" (v. 4; Jas. 4:12). Are you infallible? Is there no possibility that you are mistaken? 2. Judging is useless. "Who are you that judge another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth" (v. 4).

3. Judging is Presumption. "Why dost thou judge thy brother?... We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ" (v. 10). Judging is Christ's work, not ours. We usurp his prerogative when we judge another to be bigoted, or wrong, or wicked because he differs from us in the non-essentials in which each is commanded to "be fully persuaded in his own mind" (v. 5).

III. Judge (v. 12). Here is a Bible paradox. We are forbidden to judge the motives of men, "the hidden things... the counsels of the hearts" (1 Cor. 4:5). Forbidden to judge "according to appearances" (John 7:24). Forbidden to judge one another for not keeping Jewish ordinances (Col. 2:16). Forbidden to judge others as regards eating or drinking or service (vs. 3, 4). Paul did not judge Apollos (1 Cor. 16:12). We are to judge each other as to the things which are good, that which is good" (1 Thess. 5:21). Above all we are to "judge ourselves" (1 Cor. 11:31) as to words and deeds and motives.

IV. Stepping-stones. "No man put a stumbling-block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way" (v. 13). "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth" (v. 21). We have no right to be stumbling-blocks. God means us to be stepping-stones. No right to be a hindrance. God means us to help.

V. Walk in love. "If because of meat thy brother is grieved, thou walkest no longer in love" (v. 16). Love not only "thinketh no evil" (1 Cor. 13:5) but "love worketh no ill" (13:10). A Sunday school superintendent went to the theatre. Afterward, learning that a member of his school was ill, he called to see him and found him in the arms of a salaf. "My dear boy," he began, "Jesus will—" "Hush" was the wild answer; "don't talk to me about Jesus. Three months ago I saw you go to the theatre, and that caused me to go, and to-day I am a lost soul, and you are the cause of it." That superintendent said he would have been willing to give his life-work if he could have recalled that act.

VI. Seek peace (1 Pet. 3:11). Follow after the things which make for peace and... edify" (v. 19). "Be willing to part with a little of your own ground, rather than that your brother's house should remain un-built." A. C. M.

## COW TESTING.

Dominion Department of Agriculture of Dairy and Cold Storage.

Current records of the associations organized by the dairy and cold storage commissioner are:

Bagotville, Que., 132 cows, 20th Sept., average 618 lbs. milk, 4.0 test, 25.2 lbs. fat. The total yield of these 132 cows was 94,100 lbs. milk, but at St. Armand, Que., 160 cows gave only 64,675 lbs.; that is to say, 8 fewer cows at Bagotville yielded 29,425 lbs. more.

Shear, Ont., 22nd September, 106 cows, average 561 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 20.8 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 810 lbs. milk. Woodburn, Ont., 26th September, 123 cows, average 303 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 18.2 lbs. fat. Best yield of milk, 850 lbs. East and West Oxford, 27th September, 125 cows, average 649 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 23.3 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 1,377 lbs. testing 3.2.

Spring Creek, Ont., 1st October, 213 cows, average 600 lbs. milk, 3.7 test, 22.5 lbs. fat. Twelve cows have records of over 1,000 lbs. milk. Highest yield 1,320 lbs.

St. Prosper, Que., 23rd September, 113 cows, 604 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 29.2 lbs. fat. Best yield, 1,280 lbs., testing 3.4.

Rockford, Ont., 30th September, 134 cows, 718 lbs. milk, 3.4 test, 24.5 lbs. fat. Highest yield 1,329 lbs. milk, testing 2.9. C. F. W.

# PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS ENDORSE PSYCHINE

Has Been Used by the Good Sisters of the Academy of Grey Nuns in Aylmer, Quebec, and at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C., With Great Success.

Their Words of Praise and Recommendation Need No Special Qualification—and Will Inspire Hope in Many a Drooping Spirit—They Know Whereof They Speak

The wonderful record that PSYCHINE has made for itself in restoring to health when all other remedies and when doctors have failed, has become well known throughout the Dominion of Canada. As a throat, lung, and stomach restorer, PSYCHINE has never had an equal. We herewith attach a few of the statements from the most reliable people who have had considerable experience with PSYCHINE.

On June 28th, 1907, this testimony came from the Sister Superior of the Academy of Grey Nuns, Aylmer, Quebec:—

"After giving your excellent tonic PSYCHINE a trial, the Sister who has taken it testifies that it has done her a great deal of good. Will you kindly send two more bottles as soon as possible." Signed,

SISTER SUPERIOR, Academy of Grey Nuns, Aylmer, Que.

And was followed by another on July 18th:—

"Your very kind letter is to hand, and I thank you very much for the attention you have given to orders for Psychine. Will you kindly send by express, prepaid, six more bottles of Psychine. I am giving it to another one of our Sisters here, and we find it very satisfactory, and we hope that by the time the next six bottles are sent that these Sisters will be reestablished in health." Respectfully,

SISTER SUPERIOR, Aylmer Convent, Aylmer, East, Que.

And still further words of praise, on July 30th:—

**MANAGER FOUGHT.**

DARING BANK ROBBERY AT NAPIERVILLE, QUEBEC.

Mr. Paul Brault, the Manager, and His Wife, Overpowered by the Burglars—Attempt to force Manager to Open Safe Fails.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Early this morning La Banque de St. Jean at Napierville, Que., was robbed. Mr. Paul Brault, manager, was sound asleep above the bank, when he was awakened and ordered to come down stairs. He awoke to find three masked men and one unmasked facing him with loaded revolvers. At first the manager thought it must be some nightmare, but the shrieks of his wife, who was also awakened, assured him it was no dream. With oaths the ruffians bade the woman to get up and follow them. They would lead daylight into her, and covering Mr. Brault with their revolvers, ordered him to dress as quickly as possible and lead the way to the bank.

The unfortunate manager was so taken by surprise that he could scarcely get into his apparel, and one of his assistants struck him a heavy blow in the jaw. This brought Mr. Brault to himself, and the moment he was dressed he struck out at the nearest burglar and the gang shouted to his comrades to shoot or they would kill him and spoil the game, as they required the manager's assistance.

Mr. Brault put up a brave fight until a heavy blow on the head sent him down to the floor. They carried him down stairs and gave him three minutes to open the safe. Mr. Brault fumbled at the combination. Then, making the excuse that the loss of blood prevented him remembering, he was knocked down and carried up stairs again. One man was left to guard the safe while the other three blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine and decamped with \$2,400 in bills and over \$600 in gold.

Napierville is midway between Montreal and the United States border, and it is thought the robbers got across the border.

**HE IS A TRAITOR.**

FRENCH OFFICER ADMITS TRYING TO SELL SECRETS.

Price Was Too High for the Germans—He Then Approached Home Government—How the Traitor Was Traced.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Charles Ulmo, the young naval officer who was lately arrested at Toulon on the charge of stealing official documents for the purpose of selling them to a foreign power, confessed to-day that he had been in correspondence with a German agent in view of selling him naval secrets, for which (Ulmo) demanded 950,000 francs. The agent declared this price was excessive, and consequently no documents were delivered to him. Later, Ulmo, acting anonymously, offered to return the stolen documents to the French Government for 150,000 francs, and it was while he was attempting to negotiate to this end that he was arrested.

An act of carelessness gave the police a clue to Ulmo's dealings with the foreign agent. They searched some 80,000 despatches at Toulon and finally found one in which Ulmo's name was telegraphed to

"We are very grateful for your prompt answer to our order. We are in receipt of the bottles of Psychine safely. Please accept our sincere thanks, also for sending them express prepaid. The second Sister who has begun to take Psychine feels that it is doing her a great deal of good, so I have given it now to a third Sister. We are very well satisfied with it, and I have recommended it to many of our houses, and I think you will receive orders from them. I enclose a check. Many thanks for your kindness."

Respectfully,  
SISTER SUPERIOR, Academy of Grey Nuns, Aylmer, Que., July 30th, 1907.

In a letter dated as late as September 1st, this same good Sister Superior, in a letter to Dr. Slocum, says:—

"We have found PSYCHINE an excellent tonic, and wish every success in the sale of these excellent remedies."

Still later comes the following from this same institution which is doing so much on behalf of the religious sentiments of the community:—

"Please send us six bottles of PSYCHINE as soon as possible, express prepaid as usual, and send us the following: 'We thank you for the good work this excellent remedy is doing in our institution.'"

SISTER SUPERIOR, Aylmer Convent, Aylmer, East, Que.

And to this we add the "good words" for Psychine from the Sister Superior of a well-known institution in the

Western capital, the St. Joseph's Hospital, of Victoria, B. C. On July 30th the following letter came to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto:—

"I am happy to say that we have used Psychine with great success, and have ordered half a dozen more bottles through our local house here. Thanking you once more for introducing your valuable medicine, I am gratefully,

SISTER MARY BRIDGET, Superior, St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C.

To be followed by these confident expressions of praise in a letter on Sept. 1st:—

"I have ordered over a dozen large bottles of PSYCHINE since the beginning of July, and can truly say it is giving excellent results. Hoping many more may be benefited by the valuable medicine. Yours sincerely,

SISTER MARY BRIDGET, Superior, St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C.

PSYCHINE, pronounced (Sik-sheen) is the most marvelous throat, lung, and stomach healer and general tonic that has ever been sold to the public. It has built up a reputation which has stood the test of sixty years. It is prescribed by many of the physicians who know that in PSYCHINE there is a tonic for all forms of run down system, from what ever cause, that cannot be equalled. It cures coughs, bronchitis, colds, lumbago, night sweats, chills, anæmia, and all run down or enervated conditions. For sale at all druggists for 50c and \$1, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., 179 King Street West, Toronto.

**ASSOCIATION ELECTED ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS YESTERDAY.**

Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association Will Confer With Toronto and New Market—Old Market Insanitary, Inconvenient and Inadequate.

Toronto despatch: Grocers and commission men in Toronto and the fruit-growers in southern Ontario are demanding a new fruit market in this city. Against this is urged the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway System practically control the present market. These points came up at yesterday afternoon's session of the 48th annual convention of the Fruit-growers of Ontario, after the reading of a paper by Mr. H. Dawson, of Toronto, entitled "The Necessity for an Improved Fruit Market and Terminal Facilities in Toronto." A committee was appointed and will meet with the city representatives to discuss the establishing of the proposed market.

As a result of the discussion following the paper "Express Rates in Relation to the Fruit Industry," by Mr. J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, a committee was appointed to meet the Railway Commission, with a view to securing reduction in the rates on fruit. The committee consists of: W. H. Bunting, L. A. Ham, N. W. Grierson (Oshawa), E. D. Smith (Winona), J. S. Graham (Belleville), J. L. Hilborn and A. Reudolf (Gripshy).

The following were elected as directors of the association: R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; A. B. Harkness, L. A. Ham, Wallbridge, Belleville; William Rickard, Newcastle; R. W. Grierson; A. W. Peart, Burlington; E. D. Smith, Winona; S. A. Robertson, St. Catharines; James E. Johnston, Simcoe; D. Johnson, Forest; A. E. S. Sherrington, Walkerton; C. W. Curney, Paris, and C. L. Stephens, Orillia.

The election of officers takes place in January.

**GERMANY IS SATISFIED.**

Berlin Appreciates Lectures of Prof. Schofield.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18.—The rumors current in the American press that the choice of Professor Schofield, a British subject, as the Harvard exchange professor with the German Government this year had met with disfavor at the German Court, brought forth the following cable from the Prussian Minister of Education, which was received to-day by President Eliot:—

The cable reads as follows: "Referring to the rumors current in the American press concerning the attitude of this Government toward the present exchange professor, I deem it proper to express complete satisfaction with the choice made by your side, and our high appreciation of Professor Schofield's efficiency."

In reply to this expression of friendship President Eliot at once sent the following: "Minister of Education, Berlin: Harvard University reciprocates your cordial satisfaction with this year's exchange. (Signed) Eliot."

## ANCESTORS' SLEEP.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN RAILROADS TO CHINESE.

They Object to the Presence of the Iron Monster in Their Cemeteries, and Are Tearing Up Tracks of New Road.

Washington, Nov. 18.—A serious uprising in China was reported to the State Department to-day by Consul-General Denby at Shanghai. The immediate cause of the trouble appears to be the crossing of native cemeteries by the British railroad which is being constructed from Shanghai to Szechow. The Chinese, according to Mr. Denby's report, are pulling up the track already laid, and threatening violence to the men employed on the work.

The conditions in that section of China confirm the indications contained recently in these despatches, that China is on the verge of a serious crisis, and that the widely advertised progress of the Chinese people is largely superficial and confined almost entirely to Imperial decrees.

The impression has been given that the Chinese people had made such progress that they would welcome further railroad building, and that the superstition that the "iron monster" would disturb the sleep of their ancestors no longer obtained, but this latest development is regarded as indicating that with those who sought to convey the impression the wish was father to the thought.

**ELEPHANT A GLUTTON.**

Kartoom Ate So Much That He Grew Bow-legged.

New York, Nov. 18.—Kartoom, baby elephant at the Bronx Zoo, who had grown so fat that his own weight made him bow-legged, was operated on yesterday by the Dr. Lorenz method to correct the malformation of his left hind leg. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. W. Reed Blair and fifteen keepers.

Kartoom, been at the Zoo almost a year. He was a cute little elephant when he arrived there, and was fed on milk, oatmeal, candy and other fat-making foods. Being a glutton by nature, he ate everything that came along, and as the Zoo has no physical culture expert for elephants he put on weight rapidly. His flesh grew much faster than his bones, and a short time ago it was noticed that his legs were not strong enough to bear his weight.

Finally he grew distinctly bow-legged, the deformity being most noticeable in the left hind leg. Dr. Blair determined to cure him. Kartoom objected to being operated on, and it took fifteen men with ropes to throw and hold him. A rope was looped about the injured leg, and then the keepers kept the baby stretched out while Dr. Blair adjusted the foot.

**DROWNED AT RENFREW.**

Dr. H. Elliott Went Sailing in New Canoe.

Ottawa despatch: Dr. H. Elliott, dentist, of Cobden, met death by drowning in the lake at Renfrew on Tuesday evening. He had gone out about 5.30 in the evening on the lake in a new canvas canoe, which he had purchased, and probably not being accustomed to a canoe he upset. During the evening several people heard cries of distress coming from the lake, but no special attention was given them and it is supposed that it was the doctor calling for help.



Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small. Wheat, only 100 bushels of goose offering, and selling at 80c. Barley, 400 bushels selling at 80c. Oats, 200 bushels, with sales of 200 bushels at 60c a bushel.

Hay in limited supply, with the market firmer. 20 loads sold at \$20 to \$22 a ton. Straw, 20 loads sold at \$12 to \$14 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firmer at \$12.75 to \$13.50 for light, and at \$13.50 for heavy.

Wheat, white, bush.	80 00	80 00
Do. red, bush.	78 00	78 00
Do. spring, bush.	78 00	78 00
Do. goose, bush.	80 00	80 00
Oats, bush.	60 00	60 00
Barley, bush.	80 00	80 00
Rye, bush.	80 00	80 00
Peas, bush.	80 00	80 00
Hay, per ton	20 00	20 00
Straw, per ton	12 00	12 00

Seeds—

Alfalfa, No. 1, bush.	8 50	8 50
Do. No. 2, bush.	7 25	7 25
Dressed hogs	12 75	12 75
Butter, dairy	23 00	23 00
Do. creamery	23 00	23 00
Green, dressed, lb.	0 12	0 12
Chickens, lb.	0 10	0 10
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0 10	0 10
Turkeys, per lb.	0 12	0 12
Apples, per bush.	1 50	1 50
Onions, per bag	1 25	1 25
Potatoes, per bag	0 80	0 80
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 40
Beef, hindquarters	1 50	1 50
Do. forequarters	1 50	1 50
Do. choice, carcass	7 00	7 00
Do. medium, carcass	6 00	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	9 00
Lamb, prime, per cwt.	7 00	7 00
Lamb, per cwt.	9 00	9 00

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:—

Wheat—Nov. \$1.05 7-8 bid, Dec. \$1.04 5-8 bid, May \$1.12 1-2 bid.

Oats—Nov. \$1.10 bid, Dec. \$1.10 bid, May \$1.30 bid.

British Cattle Markets.

London—London cables are firmer at 10c to 12 1-2c per lb. for eight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c per pound.

Cheese Markets.

Kington, Ont.—No cheese was sold to-day at the Frontenac cheese board. The highest bid was 11 1-2c and was refused. Two hundred and ninety-nine listed, of which 238 colored and 61 white.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market on Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 129 carloads, composed of 222 cattle, 1222 hogs, 320 sheep and lambs, and 128 calves.

The quality of the cattle on sale was no better, the only difference being that there was a larger number of the common to inferior classes and not as many good, in proportion. There was a fair trade, but prices were lower generally for the inferior class.

Exporters.—R. J. Collins bought one load of steers and bulls for the Manchester market. Steers weighing 1200 lbs. each, at \$2.50, and bulls, 1200 lbs. each, at \$2.50 per cwt.

Butchers.—The very few of the best cattle sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50; loads of fair to good \$2.00 to \$2.25; common, at \$1.75 to \$2.00; cows, at \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Best feeders, 1200 to 1500 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.75; best stockers, 800 to 1000 lbs., at \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., at \$2.25 to \$2.50; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices for the best ranged from \$40 to \$60 each, average around \$50 and \$55 each; common to medium cows sold from \$35 to \$57 each. One extra fine Holstein springer brought \$70.

Veal Calves.—Prices remained steady at \$3 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Interior Jumbo sold from \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt., and the best ewes sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50, selected lots of ewes and wethers sold at \$5.50 per cwt. Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; rams and wethers, at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

No Lack of Confidence.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

The changes in the financial world within the past year have been sharp and decisive. From the greatest optimism and apparent prosperity the United States is particular, and Canada to a lesser degree, have fallen to a condition of pessimism. Fortunately, the condition in Canada, as compared with larger countries, shows up remarkably well. There is no lack of confidence in our financial institutions, although probably much of this stringency and check to business here is accounted for by mistakes made on the part of our captains of finance in the past days. If the same caution had been displayed twelve and eighteen months ago that is at present one of the features in financial and commercial business, conditions would have been different. However, there is a feeling that Canada will "rise to the occasion, and will be benefited by the temporary unsettled state due to wanting confidence. The development of the country the past decade has been enormous. It was largely due to this fact that the heads of many leading financial became completely turned, and the country is suffering to-day from its effects. Over-capitalization and the abuse of finance by promoters became too common. Credit became too cheap, and there was a lack of discrimination in its dispensation. Bankers and brokers made loans on the most questionable security, while to-day their ears are deaf to propositions of real merit backed by undoubted securities.

**JAPANESE CLAIMS.**

Commissioner King Reports the Result of His Work.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Commissioner King to-night made public his report of the recent inquiry into the losses sustained by the Japanese as the result of the riots. The total claim, which amounted to \$13,576.25, was cut down one-third, \$9,036 being allowed the claimants. The Japanese will be reimbursed \$139 expended in declaring the claim. The Japanese Consul will be paid \$600 for preparing the claims and estimates, while Mr. H. J. Duncan, who appeared on behalf of the Governments of Japan, will receive \$1,000 for his services. Altogether 62 claims were presented, and many of these were disallowed.

**A MAGISTRATE SUED.**

Action Against Him for \$10,000 for Irregular Conviction.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—An action for \$10,000 damages has been launched against Mr. Alphonse P. Wood, magistrate, by Walter Lowry, of Madoc. The plaintiff was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Belleville jail for the alleged theft of a horse and harness,