

Oct. 1, 1916 A Plot That Failed .- Acts 23: 1-35.

Commentary.—I. Paul before the council (vs. 1-10). The chief captain had brought Paul before the Sanheorin that that body might examine him regarding the matters in question, inasmuch as he had come know that the accusations pertained to the rites and ceremonies of religion. Paul looked earnestly upon the council and began his defence by declaring that he had "lived in all good conscience before God" until that day. He had carefully observed the law and had been devoted to his Master. When the high priest ordered that the apos-tle be humiliated by being smitten on the mouth, he uttered the prophecy that the high priest would be smitten by the Lord. He addressed the high priest as a "whited wall," this term being an expression for hypocrisy. Paul did not know it was the high priest as the growth of the property. priest who gave the command to smite him or he would not have speken in that way, for he would not speak against one who occupied that high position in the Jewish ecclesiastical system. Paul observed that the Sanhedrin was composed in part of Pharisees and in part of Sadducees and took advantage of the situation to declare his adherence to the doctrines of the Pharisees, he himself being a son of a Pharisee. He was called in question because he had preached the resurrection of Jesus, but he declared before the council his faith in that doctrine. Paul's state-ment stirred up the antagonism of the Pharisees and Sadducees toward cach other, and the former party declared that they found no evil in the prisoner. So great became the strife be-tween the parties that the chief captain ordered Paul to be taken from the council and returned to the castle.

II. Paul's vision (v. 11). From a natural point of view Paul's condition after being brought from the Jewish council to the castle of Antonia was not pleasant nor were his prospects flattering. To be sure nothing had been proved against him, but there was a strong tide of opposition setting in. The outcome of his appearance tefore the Sanhedrin was in a sense a triumph for the apostle, yet he was virtually a prisoner and there seemed to be no indications of his release.

There was abundant occasion for Satan to assault him. "He had entered the temple and undertaken the Nazarite vow with a view of conciliating the Jews, and he had only been saved frem being torn to pieces of them through the interference of the Roman commander." He could not see in what way he might go forward in the fulfilment of his mission to the Gentiles. and there would naturally come to him the temptation to be discouraged. Whether there did or did not, the Lord came to him and stood by him that night, speaking words of encourage-ment to him. Paul has testified for him in Jerusalem and he gave him the assurance that he would testify also in Rome. He had expressed a also in Rome. He had expressed a desire to go to Rome (Rom. 1: 11-13), and now the way was being opened. III. A plot against Paul (vs. 12-22.)

12, 13. The Jews were in a highly excited state of mind over Paul and were anxious to put him out of the way. More than forty of them, probably the most fanatical in Jerusalem, conspired to accomplish his death Conspired to accomplish his desiration of the land, but they called a curse to come upon them if they should not do it, and that before they would eat or drink. 14. Came to the chief priests and elders, and said—The plotters and the leaders of the Scandedin waste. the leaders of the Sanhedrin must have been in full accord or the former would not have dared to disclose their conspiracy to the chief priest and elders. 15. Ye with the council signify -The council was invited to join in Tht conspirators asked that captain to bring Paul before it, and to do it under false pretenses; for the excuse was made that the members of the council wished to make further inquiries of him. Ready to kill him— The Jews had no longer the right to pronounce and execute the death sen tence and they did not expect the Ro man government would judge Paul to be worthy of death, hence they pur posed to take the matter into their own hands. 16. Paul's sister's son own hands. 16. Paul's sister's son heard—This is the only reference we have to Paul's relatives. It is possi-ble that this sister lived in Jerusalem, but it is more probable that her son had been sent to Jerusalem to be trained in the Jewish schools there. There were so many persons engaged in the conspiracy that it is not surprising that Paul's nephew heard of it. Told Paul—Paul was a prisoner for his own protection and was allowed to receive visitors. This young man was friendly to his uncle and put him

n his guard.

17. One of the centurions—A centurion was a Roman officer in charge of a hundred soldiers. Unto the chief captain—That officer was favorable toward Paul, and Paul felt free have his nephew taken before him to give the information regarding the plot. 18. Hath something to say thee—It was a remarkable providence that was working to defeat the ene-mies of Christ and his servant Paul. The friendly attitude of the chief cap-tain, the presence of Paul's nephew in Jerusalem, his becoming acquaint ed with the plot and his regard for his uncle conspired to rescue the apos-19. Took him by the hand-The captain welcomed the young man assumessenger from Paul and encourage him to deliver the message. 20. That thou wouldst bring—The chief captain had full jurisdiction over Paul and the Jews must ask him for the privileg of having the apostle brought be fore them. 21. Do not thou yield un-to them—The young man did not dictate to the captain, but gave him the information that would explain the reason for the request. Now are they ready-Paul's nephew had the interview with Lysias none too soon, but soon enough to thwart the plans of the would be assassins. 22. Tell no man-Paul's safety required that the plans Rome whe of the captain should not be made for Christ.

IV. Paul rescued (vs. 23-35). 23. Called unto him two centurions — There was no time for delay. The plotters had fixed upon the next morning to fulfil their oath, and Lyster was the control of the cont morning to fulfil their oath, and Lysias would have the object of their hatred well out of reach before that time. These were troublous times in Jerusalem and a large garrison of Roman soldiers was maintained there. The guard provided was large, but the captain wished to be prepared for any emergency. There were two hundred ordinary foot-soldiers, seventy horsemen and two hundred lightarmed soldiers. Caesarea—A city on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea seventy miles from Jerusalem. It Sea seventy miles from Jerusalem. It was the residence of the Roman governor. Third hour of the night ernor. Third hour of the night — Nine o'clock in the evening. 24. Pro-

known to the oath-bound conspirators

vide them beasts—Horses, mules or camels would come under the term translated beasts, which means an animal used for riding. Paul was provided for so that he did not need o walk. Unto Felix—He was the overnor, or procurator of Judea and sysias was responsible to him. 23to walk. Lysias was responsible to him. 23-35. Lysias, the chief captain, sent a letter to the procurator setting forth the facts of Paul's rescue from the mob and the plot that was made to take his life. The accusations against the prisoner were with regard to the Jewish law, and should be presented to Felix by the accusers. The company reached Antipatris, about forty miles from Jerusalem, and the footmen returned while the horsemen

QUESTIONS.—How did Paul come be a prisoner in Jerusalem? Give an outline of Paul's defence before the Sanhedrin. How was Paul bene-fited by being a Roman citizen? Why did the Lord appear to Paul? What did he tell Paul? What plot was made against Paul? Who made this Who gave information con-it? What did the chief capplot? plot? What did the chief carring it? What did the chief tain do? Where was Caesarea? Why

accompanied the apostle to Caesarea

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Defeated conspiracy. I. Enabled Paul to witness for

Christ. II. Enabled Paul to advance toward

I. Enabled Paul to witness for Christ, Paul was in the hands of Roman authorities. The chief captain re-ferred his case to the Jewish Sanhe-drin to ascertain the cause of the riot. In reality the council had no jurisdiction over the case. There being no regular high priest at this time, Ananias undertook the office. It is evident that Paul estimated quickly and skilfully the character of the judges before whom he was brought. He saw that their passions and prejudices were in-flamed against him, and that his own integrity was no security against an unjust sentence. As he stood before the council, Paul's look was one of conscious innocence and of searching conscious innocence and of searching observation. He did not seem to be disconcerted. He rose to the occasion and began his defence. He spoke out of honest cinviction. His words enraged Ananias. By Paul's claim to a good conscience Ananias was reminded of his own avil carsey. There was ed of his own evil career. There was no assumption of self-conceit in Paul's quiet assertion. His statement was simply the truth. Though pursuing a simply the truth. I hough pursuing a mistaken course before his conversion, he had done so honestly, according to his convictions. When the revelation of the Messiahship of Jesus came to his understanding and heart, cons-cience smote him and he felt the exceeding shame of his past conduct. Thenceforward he had pursued the path in which God had directed him. There is no reason to think that Paul said what exceeded facts. Ananias was guilty of brutal outrage. His act was guilty of brutal outrage. His act revealed the extreme corruption and degradation of Jewish society. Instead of cowering before the insult, Paul rose to noble defiance. He could respect the office of priesthood, but not its guilty occupant. Paul's remonstrance was worded so as to exhibit the insult done to righteousness and not to himself. Paul expressed no wish for the punishment of Ananias, but firmly declared the likelihood of retribution from God. His language was not a hitter retort, invective or imprenot a bitter retort, invective or impre cation. Though in form a denunciation, it was a merciful call to repent ance. Christ had denounced the Phar isees as whited sepulchers. Paul stood for truth. He had no wish for anything but legitimate methods of de fense. If Paul was to stand his ground for a moment in such an assembly, it must be by an immediate appeal to anything friendly to be found there. According to his unifrom policy he made use of the things in which he and his hearers agreed. He saw that though his judges were incited by their common hatred toward him, there were strong lements of discord among them. It was an act of sagacity and policy to take advantage of this circumstance to divide his op-

Rome. There was a contrast be-tween the confusion and tumult of the day and the quiet of the succeeding night. At that time when Paul was cut off from fellowship with the dis-ciples, the Master Himself drew near with the cheering assurance of distinguished, future service for him. Paul for the future. New service was the reward for past fidelity. A new battle was the honor to be conferred for past victories. With such assurance nothing in Paul's outward condition With such assurance had power to obliterate his sense of God's nearness and His infinite grace. Human agencies, directed and controlled by Providence, delivered Paul out of the hands of his enemies. Paul estimated the malice of the Jewish party and knew that nothing short of death would satisfy those forty ots. Party prejudice and unreaszealots. oning hatred called for heroic meas-Lysias was an unconscious He was only bent on extricating himself from perplexing diffi culties. Alarmed by the violence of the Jews and disturbed by his own grave mistake in threatening Paul with scourging, he promptly took steps to show his respect for him as a Roman citizen by sending him to Caesarea, considering this a safe way of relieving himself from responsibility. By so doing he avoided a mob in Jerusalem and effected God's purpose to bring Paul on his way to

II. Enabled Paul to advance toward

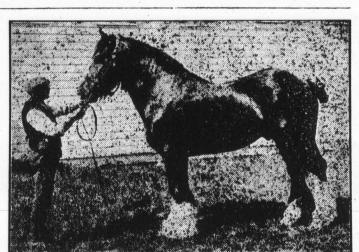
On Exhibition--Both Horse and Horseman

What the Judge Looks for-How the Man Can Assist His Animal in Winning-Value of Proper Classification, Suitable Action and Good Manners.

BY A VETERAN JUDGE.

The success of horses in the show ring often depends as much upon their fitting and the manner in which they are handled in the ring, as upon their individuality. It is not unusual to see a horse of high-class individuality, that is nether well fitted nor well shown, beaten by an animal of poorer individuality and general characteristics, but that is well fitted and properly shown. In each case the judge is often blamed, but the exhibitor must remember that in order for his horse to win in reasonabily good com-pany, it is necessary that he be, at least, in fair show condition and that he performs well before the judge in the manner demanded of horses of his class. As in all classes of horses, action is very important, it is not enough that the general conformation of the horse indicates that he should perform well; he must show the judge that he can do so, hence, if from wat of training or from other from want of training or from other causes, he fails to show the desirable qualities when in action, he should be beaten by his inferior competitor that

should, in the first place, have a thorough idea of what constitutes typical action, and then study out the manner in which his horse should be shod, harnessed and driven in order that he may show the best that is in him when called upon. The horse that is being prepared for show should not be driven or ridden sufficiently to tire him at any time, but he should at all times be made to go in the desired way, to as marked a degree as possible. He should not be allowed to loaf at any time, else he will propossible. He should not be allowed to loaf at any time, else he will pro-bably want to do so in the ring. He should be exercised on the halter, in ages are frequently brought into the so badly that it is not right to place the entry above those that show good manners. Here again the judge often gets into trouble. Those interested will claim that the entry is the best in the ring, hence should win. They forget that manners is a very import-ant point of a horse, and has great influence in establishing its value, and that a horse whose manners make him unsafe is not valuable in any class. Want of manners is usu-ally more marked in the halter class has been educated to go and act well. es than in others. Colts of different



The horse should be taught to stand well to back well, and promptly to y the will of the driver at all times. Wthlout good hardly win a ribbon against keen competition.

The fact that a horse is fat and has a good coat and is of good conformation and good size, is not sufficient; he must show good manners and the characteristic action of his class in reasonably well marked degree.

JUDGE SHOULDN'T CLASSIFY

ENTRIES. We shall take it for granted that the prospective exhibitor has decided the class to which his horse or horses pelong. Here again mistakes are often made by the exhibitor. He enters and exhibits a high-class animal in the wrong class, and is beaten by horses worth much less money, but properly belonging to the class. Here again the judge is often subjected to severe criticism, many claiming that the most valuable animal should win. This argument of course, has force when argument, of course, has force when the entries are all properly classified, but where some of them are not in their proper class it does not apply. Some claim that the judge, especial-ly of small exhibitions, should classify the horses. We think that this would be a mistake. The judge has sins enough to answer for as it is; there would be no end of trouble if he commenced to tell the exhibitors which class to show in. Each exhibitor would expect his entry to win in the class he was told to show in, and as all cannot win the judge would be blamed for telling an exhibitor to exhibit in a certain class and then not giving him first place.

Many will say, "it is easy to tell which class a horse belongs to." But it is not always as easy as some think. In the very heavy classes, the difference between a draft horse and an agricultural horse is simply that of weight. In the latter classes the action of a horse, especially one of mix-ed breeding, is often the determining factor for classification. He may be a carriage horse, a roadster, a runhorse, according to his style of action and speed. Of course in pure bred, or nearly pure bred animals, that are reasonable representatives of the reed there should be no trouble in classification; but in horses of com-posite breeding, the blood of one posite breeding, the blood of one breed may predominate in one animal and that of the other breed in an-other of exactly the same breeding, probably full brothers or sisters, hence they properly belong to different classes, although when standing they may be a well mated team.

MUST UNDERSTAND TYPICAL

ACTION. Having decided the class to which a horse or a pair belongs, the pros-pective exhibitor should commence to fit them. With the heavy classes, we may say that it is seldom that a we may say that it is seldom that a horse is too fat for show purposes, so long as he is not earrying enough flesh to make him dull and clumsy. With the lighter class it is differ-ent. A light horse of any class may be overburdened with flesh This, of course, applies especially to the roadster and saddle classes. The amount of flesh and the coat of a horse depends upon the food consumed in proportion to the labor performed, and to grooming.

During the process the horses must have regular exercise, and each time they are exercised care should be taken to intensify the type of action demanded in the class. In many cases bility. By so doing he avoided a demanded in the class in any state of the content of the class of special weights and cenfor all times should remember that he, as purpose to bring Paul on his way to Rome where he should again witness a more typical manner. The trainer for Christ.

T. R. A. demanded in the class in any state of the chers. The other two all times should remember that he, as (Brahma and Mohammed) once active pounds, 97s.

Long clear pounds, 97s.

well, back well and promptly to obey the will of his driver or rider at all times.

Manners count for a great deal in the show ring. This applies to all classes, but especially to the lighter classes. The judge is often placed in a very unenviable position by lack of manners in the horses he is judging. An ill-mannered horse or team is probably, in other respects, the best in the ring, but he, or they, are acting ring with practically no training, when asked to show action, either at a walk or a trot, they go sideways, or backwards, rear or kick, and per-form other "stunts" not desired, but absolutely refuse to perform proper-ly. Under such circumstances the best animal as regards size, conformation and general characteristics, ex cept for action and manners, often goes away without a ribbon, and, of course, the judge is adversely critic-ised. The exhibitor should remember that the judge is justified in expect-ing that he will have taken pains to each his entry to perform reasonably well before taking him into the show ring, and to train him to exhibit in a reasonable degree the characteristic action looked for.

Green exhibitors with green colts often spoil matters by carrying and using a whip. The colt is watching the whip all the time instead of at tending to business. The boy showing the colt expects the animal to lead him instead of him leading the colt. It is not uncommon in such cases to see the boy get angry be-cause he has not won, and lead the colt away in a hurry, the colt follow-ing the boy and showing such action as would have secured a better place if he had done as well when being exhibited. We may be justified in exhibited. We may be justified in saying that a man or boy who has not spent sufficient time with his colt to, teach it to go reasonably well but who evidently is showing simply because he thinks he can get a little 'easy money" is not entitled to much consideration

OWNER ALSO ON EXHIBITION. In many cases bad manners in the

in many cases bad manners in the ring is not confined to the colt or horse. The exhibitor is often very ill-mannered. The juage is supposed to be both competent and honest. In our opinion it is very seldom that he is dishonest. He may make a mistake. We do not think there are any judges who have not made mistake. judges who have not made mistakes. In judging horses, the same remarks apply as to a man in any line of business. If he has never made a mistake he has never done much business. The exhibitor who, in the show ring, refuses a second or third prize eibbon because he thinks he she have had first, shows worse manners than it is possible for his entry to do. Some exhibitors think it necessary, in such cases, to tell the judge (often in language not fit for publication) what he thinks of him. The action of an exhibitor, when he thinks he has not got justice, indicates what kind of a sport he is. It is easy for any man to be a good winner, but it requires a "sport' 'to be a good loser. A sport will play the game, play to win, but play honestly, and not cry when he is beaten. An exhibitor at

see more good points in his own horse than others can, and also that the judge is in a better position to compare the respective merits of the entries than he is. Even though, as is sometimes the case, he has not been given his just dues, he should take what is given without remark or evident displeasure, and hope for betevident displeasure, and hope for bet-ter results next time before another judge. The fewer remarks or volun-tary information an exhibitor makes to the judge respecting the cause of some blemish or unsoundness, the cause of his entry not looking so well, the record of his entry in the well, the record of his entry in the show ring, and, in fact, in anything regarding his entry, except he be asked a question by the judge, the better. As stated, a judge is supposed to be competent and honest, and even though his performance may have indicated that he falls in either respect, it is united for an exhibitor to tall It is unwise for an exhibitor to tell him so in the ring, or by his actions indicate that he considers him either incompetent or dishonest. If an exhibitor thinks that he is not getting justice, he is justified in refusing to exhibit before the judge again, but the use of foul or obscene language or any well-marked symptoms of or any well-marked symptoms anger is unpardonable.

-CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

THE_ **Quiet Hour** POR THOUGHTFUL

WHAT COUNTS.

It isn't the bad that you did down here,
When your time of life is through
That will hurt so much in that other

sphere,
As the good that you didn't do.
Oh, the times you slipped and the
— times you fell.
Won't show when your race is run;
But it's going to hurt when you're
forced to tell

forced to tell The good that you could have done
—Detroit Free Press.

ABIDE IN HIM.

He that -wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. Let not that man think that he shall receive any thing of the —Lord. A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.

I marvel that ye are so soon re-moved from him that called you into the grace of Christ unto another gospel; which is not another. Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.

Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosever of you are justified by the law; we are fallen from grace Ye did run well; who did hinder you? As the branch cannot bear fruit of as the branch cannot bear ruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. Its ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him, Amen, into the glory of God by us.

"NO LONGER I."

The Book is a humbling book, ond the cross is a humbling instrument. In the world "I" stands first; in the "kingdom" man takes a tumble, a low place, a second place ;and yet it takes but little patient thought to discern that before honor is humility.
"I have been crucified with Christ; yet I live and yet no longer I." The usurper is un uncrowned and thrust forth to its extinction. Long time it was a voke which is not easy, and a burden which is not light. Hence the reproach of the voice divine.

"If thou couldst empty all thyself of

Lake to a shell dishabited, Then would He find thee on the ocean

shelf, And say, "This is not dead." And fill thee with Himself instead."

Personality is a burden to itself until the "I" is gone. You shall see even a good man not yet delivered from this weight; he expects the tri-bute of recognition and praise, he is sore if tongues are silent about him Can the "I" pass out of sight, be losi in a tomb, where there is no resurrec tion? Yes, it is no longer I that live Christ died in such a manner on th cross that I, every I. can be crucifie with Him. It is no longer I that live but Christ which liveth in me. There s but one cause which has been equa to this effect. Other causes have re pressed or hidden the I—self-disci pline, astuteness, ritual, priestly ar rogance; other causes have wor down and destroyed personality, as cetism, madness, death; but only or cause can dispossess, this busy I.

The individual is moved from the centre, where he illuminates nothing directs nothing, does nothing, toward the circumference. The cross unite all extremes, reconciles all contradic tions, mental, moral and social. first binds men to God, and then binds men to one another. God gives Himself, first of all, for man and to Himself, first of all, for man and to man. The instant, therefore, man believes, he is forgiven and saved. He is fully justified and put in possession of eternal life. All that he has to do is to consecrate himself to God and to duty. By losing himself, he finds God, and in finding God, once more finds himself, tay, finds everything. "All is yours." This devotion, or sacrifice is our highest interest and or sacrifice is our highest interest and

Christ for the world we sing, To Christ the world we bring. Missionaries cannot act upon communities except by the superiority of the truth; this superiority of truth is also a superiority of power, and confers supericrity of attraction. The message of the cross alone is vital, active, aggressive. It is the only one which makes any progress at the ex-pense of the others. The other two (Brahma and Mohammed) once active

progress, gain no converts, achieve no conquests. They form no colonies, they are losing every day. They exist by sufferance, a few powerful strokes from a stronger civilization, would dash them to pieces. They gain nothing upon savage nations. All these are falling under the power of the cross. The superlority of nower, trenprogress, gain no converts, achieve no are falling under the power of the cross. The superiority of power, raental, moral, social, scientific, and physical, belongs to Christianity. From rags to radiance, from dust to divinity from shadow to sunshine, from rebellion to royalty, from emptiness to pardon, purity to holiness.

H. T. Milles.

	TORONTO MARKE	rs.
	FARMERS' MARKET.	
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	Dressed Poultry— Turkeys, 1b 9 17 Fowl, 1b 9 17	0 23 0 19
	Ducklings, lb 0 15	0 17 0 21 0 00
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St. Lawrence Beaver
Lantic Blue Star
No. 1 yellow
Dark Yellow

LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice ...
Butcher cattle, choice ...
Butcher cattle, medium ...
Butcher cattle, common ...
Butcher cows, choice

Butcher cows, Butcher cows, Butcher bulls Feeding steers Springers, choice Sneep, ewes Bucks and culis Hogs, fed and watered ... Calves ...

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Oct.
Dec.
May
Oats —
Oct.
Dec. t.
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Flax —
Oot. ot. 1.80% 1 92 1 89% 1 91% oc. 1 90% 1 92% 1 90% 1 91% MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at \$8.70. Bran unchanged Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.57 1-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.56 1-8 to \$0.64 1-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.56 1-8 to \$0.64 1-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.56 1-8 to \$1.64 1-8; No. 3 wheat, \$1.57 1-8; December, \$1.55 1-8, Corn—No. 3 yellew, \$1 to \$2c. Oats—No. 3 white \$43.3-4 to \$4c.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.66; No. 1

Northern, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 2 do., \$1.59 to \$1.66; December, \$1.67; May, \$1.55 3-4 to \$1.55 7-8 asked. LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 7,000 bales.

A steadier tone prevailed and all grades were readily taken, the best greasy leading in firmness. New South Wales greasy sold at 1s 81-2d, and Vi secured at 3s 101-2d.
THE CHEESE MARKETS

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock—At the regular session of
the Woodstock Cheese Board held to-day
880 boxes were offered, All sold at 197-86.
Madoe—At the regular meeting of the
Madoc Cheese Board to-day 320 boxes
were offered, All sold at 20c.
Peterboro'.—The ePterboro' Cheese
Board this morning sold 2,020 cheese at
95-16e.

n.	CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.		
st c-			
e.	Native beef cattle \$ 6 50	\$11	30
	Western steers 6 00	9	25
d	Stockers and feeders 4 60	7	65
8,	Cows and heifers 3 50	9	20
.6	Calves 8 50	13	00
al	Hogs, receipts 18,000.		
	Market, dull, 15c lower.		
1-	Light 10 00	11	15
	Mixed 9 85	11	20
	77	11	15
3	Rough 9 80	10	00
	Pigs 6 75	9	70
	Bulk of sales 10 20	11	
	Sheep, receipts 14,000.		
e	Market, steady.		
5.	Wethers 6 85	8	50
	Lambs, native 6 85	11	
8	BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.		1 881

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100; steady.
Veals—receipts 75; active, \$4.50 to \$13.25.

*13.20. Hogs—receipts 2.500; active heavy \$11.40 to \$11.50; mixed, \$11.35 to \$11.50; yorkers, \$11.25 to \$11.40; light yorkers \$10.25 to \$11; higs, \$9.75 to \$10; roughs, \$9.75 to \$9.85; stags \$7 to \$8.25.

Sheep and lambs—receipts \$6, un-

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

wear; No. 2 winter, 13s 8d; No. 1 Mon-itoba, 14s 2d; No. 2 Monitoba, 14s; No. 3 Manitoba, nominal. Corn, spot, weak; American mixed, new, 10s. Flour, winter patents, 47s.

Hops in London, Pacific Coast, £4 Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, Bacon. Cumberland cut, 26 to 40

pounds, 93s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 97s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to pounds, 97s. Long clear middles, heavy, 85 to 40