

September 17, 1916 A Prisoner in the Castle-Acts 22;1-30

COMMENTARY.-I. Paul's defence (vs. 1-21). From the fact that Paul addressed the excited crowd in Hebrew, the language known to every Jew, he gained a hearing. He used an honorable title in speaking to his opposers, classing himself with them as a fellow Jew. He was born in the important city of Tarsus, and at a suitable age was placed under the instruction of the great Gamaliel. was a careful observer of the law of Moses and was active in his religious life. He was energetic in his efforts in behalf of the religion of his fathers. He sought to destroy the dis-ciples of Jesus Christ. He had au-thority from officials, who were still living, to arrest them and to bring them as prisoners to Jerusalem. While on this mission of persecution, as he came near to Damascus, he was sud-denly stricken down by the shining of a light brighter than the sun at noon. The Lord Jesus spoke to him and he harkened to His voice, ac-knowledging him as Lord. He became submissive, saying to Him "What shall I do, Lord?" At the command of the Lord he went to Damascus and there found a man named Ananias, a devout man, a Jew who be lieved in Jesus. This man instructed and encouraged him, and Paul be-came converted. Ananias told him thta he should be a witness to all men of what he had seen and heard.

17. When I was come again to Jerusalem—It is quite evident that this visit to Jerusalem was made more than three years after his conversion, for it was after the three years which he spent in Arabia (Gal ;18). While I prayed in the temple Paul's mention of his visit to Jerusalem and of his praying in the tem-ple would show his hearers that he was a Jew and had high regard for the city and the temple. He recog nized the temple as the proper place for prayer. I fell into a trance (R for prayer. I fell into a trance (R. V.)—Paul became unconscious of his surroundings, and his mind was exercised in what was revealed to him by the Spirit. He here received one or more of the "visions and revelations of the Lord" (2 Cor. 12; 1) which came to him during his life. 18
Will not receive thy testimony—Thus Paul was informed of the attitude of the Jews of Jerusalem toward Jesus.
The Lord commanded him to escape He had work for him to do in other lands. In Acts 9;26-30 an account of this visit to Jerusalem is given, and Paul's preaching stirred the Jews to such a pitch of enmity that the disciples thought it not best for him to remain longer and sent him away to Tarsus. Thus Paul was warned in a vision and his fellow Christians saw the danger, hence he fled from the enemies of the cross.

19.—Lord, they know that I am imprisoned—In his trance condition Paul is speaking to the Lord in answer to what he had said to him. Some of the people in that crowd must have remembered him as a zealous persecutor of Christians and that he was constantly at it. In every synagogue— His efforts were not confined to narrow limits. He went wherever heard that Christianity was gaining adherents. 20. Thy martyr—Thy witness. This is the original meaning of the word; but when those who witnessed to the resurrection and Messiahship of Jesus were being put to death for their testimony, the meaning of the word was extended to its present signification. Consenting-Paul approved of the stoning of Stephen. Kept the raiment—Those who hurled stones at the martyr laid off the loose outer garments. Paul was the man who took charge of these articles of clothing for the executioners. "This reference to Stephen must have thrilled the heart of Paul himself with emotion at the recollection of his own share in that deed of blood with some of his murderers now present, and ready to inflict upon himself the same doom."
—Whedon. 21. He said unto me, Depart—In this vision in the temple Paul was warned to leave the city to escape his persecutors. I will send thee....unto the Gentlies—Here was a distinct call to Paul to become an apostle to the Gentiles. II. The fury of the mob (vs. 22, 23).

Gave him audience unto this word -Up to this time the crowd listened to the apostle, but the saying that the ord sent him as a messenger of salvation to the Gentiles was more than they would endure. Paul had set forth clearness his attitude toward the law and had described plainly his conversion. He had preached the gospel to the rioters, but they would listen no further wheat the speaker said there was salvation for the Gentiles Away with such a fellow—The rage of the mob knew no bounds. They thought a man who would preach such doctrines ought not to be allowed to live, 23, Cried out—With shouts of anger at Paul, Cast off their clothes Threw off their loose outer gar-ments as if they would rush at Paul to tear him in pieces. This act was also an expression of rage. Threw dust into the air—Another expression of anger, as if they must throw something at such an offender. "Then began one of the most despicable spec-tacles which the world can witness, the spectacle of an Oriental mob. hidwith impotent rage, howling, yelling, cursing, gnashing their teeth, flinging about their arms, waving and tossing their blue and red robes, casting dust into the air by handfuls, with all the furious gesticulations of an uncontrolled foneticky.

controlled fanaticism.—Farrar, III. Saved from being scourged (vs. 24-30.) 24. Brought into the castle— The captain ordered Paul to be placed in the tower of Antonia, where he would be protected from the rioters. Examined by scourging—The captain evidently did not understand Hebrew or he would have known why the Jews were thus enraged at Paul. To examine by scourging was to torture an accused victim until he would confess the crime with which he was composed of two or more lashes, oft- the Roman captain together with the en with sharp pieces of metal atach- civil privileges of the apostle. Out-

ed to them to lacerate the flesh of the one beaten. 25. Bound him with thongs—The victim was bound or stretched along a whipping-post with leathern straps, so that he would re-ceive the full force of the scourges, and that upon his bared back. Is it ond that upon his bared back. Is it lawful—Paul's Roman citizenship had once before been a help to him, and now he urged it to protect himself from the pain and disgrace of a scourging. The Roman law forbade the scourging of a Roman citizen under any circumstances, and pro-tected him from punishment of every sort without a legal trial. It meant death for one to lay a false claim to Roman citizenship, hence the captain, when informed by the centurion of Paul's question, was troubled, for he was convinced that Paul was a Roman citizen. Roman citizen

27. The chief captain came — He wished to know from Paul's own lips about his citizenship. 28. With a good sum—At times Roman citizenship was sold in order to raise reve nue, I was free born—Some of Paul's ancestors had Roman citizenship conferred upon them, hence he was a free-born citizen. 29. Departed from him—The soldiers who had been ordered to examine Paul by scourging left him, for they had no right to proceed further. The chief captain also was afraid—He had no fear on the ground that he had arested Paul the ground that he had arested Paul and put chains upon him, for that was allowable even in the case of a Roman citizen; but his fear was be-cause he had ordered him to be cause he had ordered him to be scourged. 30. The captain showed consideration to Paul and speedily went about the task of ascertaining the facts concerning him.

the facts concerning him.

Questions.—What was Paul's situation when he made his defense? Give
an outline of his address. Why did
the crowd listen to him? What vision did he relate? What was Paul's
attitude toward the law? At what point did the crowd interrupt the speaker? How did they express their rage? What did the chief captain order to be done? What privilege did Paul have as a Roman citizen?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's life-review.

I. Formed the basis of his de-

II. Disarmed Jewish and Roman

pmower.

I. Formed the basis of his defence.
Upon a stairway leading to the castle stood the venerable apostle Paul in chains, surrounded by the Roman guard, while the bloodthirsty Jews formed a multitude of lookers-on. He had barely escaped with his life. His name had been held up as the author name had been held up as the author of blasphemies and sacrilege and as the enemy of his race. It was on a false and malicious charge that the uproar had been excited. Paul's confidence in truth, in his own mission, in the work of the Holy Spirit, in future of the Christian church his fearlessness of men enabled him to speak to the infuriated mob. Whe ther we consider the man, the circumstances, the speech or the effect produced, Paul's address is worthy to be ranked among the famous speeches of the ages. A man with a life of suffering and an unfathomable love for the Saviour, whose cause he would defend, was back of that speech. The elements of its greatness were its wisdom and moderation, its simplicity and its truthfulness. The simple story of his conversion was told without embellishment, nothing concealed, nothing modified. After the manifold experiences of a missionary's life, atter having been beaten, stoned and imprisened, Paul rehearsed the story exactly as it occurred in his ear ly life. The circumstances of ary life were well known to his hearers. He appealed to them to listen with impartiality. His Hebrew speech, his thoroughly Lawish attitude, his unruffled spirit, his carnestness and noble courage seemed to subdue his hearers. The nature of the case made it absolutely necessary for him to speak of himself. He did this without any trace of vainglory or eg-otism, with ne boastings, no affected humility, but with absolute simplicity. Paul related his experience with a definite purpose to show that through-out his life he had been loyal to Jud-alem and had followed the special di-vine direction given to him. The God of their fathers, by a gracious manifestation of himself and his will, had called the apostle to his service. That was the sole and all-sufficient explanation of his life and conduct, and that became his entire defence. No true Jew would deny that Jehovah might choose any of his people for special service and give to such immediate visions and directions. The leaders of the Judaic party knew perfectly well that they had no case against the apostle. They appealed to the prejudice of the people and excited their feelings into a passion which might have led to Paul's death within the temple courts. Because he had carried the gospel to the Gentiles, that mob had been aroused. Paul carried a good conscience which remained un-disturbed in the storm of sinful rage which surrounded him.

II. Disarmed Jewish power. With national jealousy and religious bigotry aroused, the uncon trolled fury of the mob put Paul's life again in peril. —e waited until the clamor subsided at the sight of preparations for his scourging. Then he spoke The thought of using his Ro-man citizenship to secure relief from indignity and pain came like an inspiration of the Spirit. Paul was a free-born citizen of Rome while the chief captain was only a citizen by purchase. Without rage or excitement, before the first humiliating lash descended, Paul asked with all the hero ism of a great man, "Is this right?"
This question made the Roman quail and appeal to higher authority. Fear of the people in their exasperation against the defense of the apostle had determined the chief captain in his course with Paul, but greater fear of the Roman power caused him to desist. Utterly defective as Roman law was, it stood in strong contrast with Jewish frenzy. It afforded the safe custody of Roman soldiery. It regarded Paul's claims of Roman cit izenship. It secured order, all of which was immeasurably superior to the violent excitements of an ungovern-able mob. Divine deliverance was charged. The scourge was a whip brought about by the right feeling of composed of two or more lashes, offwardly ill-treated, Paul remained in-wardly unhurt. Contending parties were glienced and their objects defeated by their own fury and viol



FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

As for farm work in August continue the destruction of weeds; keep the ground mellow about young trees pinch back shoots that are becoming too long in young trees and black-berry bushes; apply mulching to trees suffering from drought; and transplant strawberries according to direct tions given below, remembering that the sooner the work is done the more firmly will they become established for enduring winter, and the better they will bear next season.

TRANSPLANTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Next to early spring planting, the season of partial rest to the plants which occurs immediately after bearing is the best time for transplanting Take them up carefully, so as not to tear the fibres, cut off all the leaves except those just expanding, keep the roots moist by immersion in mud, and spread out when setting them. Settle the ground about them by pouring on water, then complete the surface by a covering of fine, mellow earth; next should be multiplied in the setting of the setting and the setting of the setting o earth; next apply a mulching, an inch and a half in thickness, of fine, pulverized manure.

verized manure.

All, or nearly all, will grow without any further watering; but should the weather become unusually dry, water may be applied without detriment, the mulch keeping the surface moist and preventing the formation of a crust.

These plants will impediately grow These plants wil, immediately grow, become well established before winter, and, if well cared for, will bear a crop next year.

FIGHTING INSECTS AND DISEASE Continue to watch for insects, and especially for aphides or plant lice, which often increase rapidly during August. Whale-oil soap, strong soapsuds, or very strong tobacco water, may be used for destroying them. It may be thrown on with a coarse syringe, but it is more effectual where the shoots can be bent over and dipped in the liquid. Keep a constant eye for black-knot on the plum and fire-blight on the

pear, cutting off instantly the affected parts. Excision will prove a reliable and perfect remedy in the case of black-knot; and frequently, but not always so, in cases of fire-blight. But it is better to cut away half or even the whole of a tree than to have it wholly destroyed by disease and allow the malady to spread.

Budding may be continued. Finish up speedily on cherry, plum and standard pear, and commense early with apples. Peaches and quinces may be budded toward the close of the month. Watch the stocks in season and remove the ligatures as soon as they begin to cut into the bark.

GATHERING THE FRUIT: Gather early pears as they approach maturity, but before they become ripe on the tree, and ripen them in drawers or boxes. This will much im prove their quality and prevent rot-ting at the core, so common in summer pears.

proper degree of maturity may be judged in most cases by bending the stem—if the fruit is nearly ripe it will loosen its hold of the tree, but if it adheres firmly, the pear has not sufficiently matured. There are, however, exceptions to this rule—the Bartlett, for instance, may be picked even before it has attained full size, and, in a week or two, will ripen into a fine, melting texture and excellent flavor. Ripening summer pears in the dark much improves their ap-pearance. A Bartlett, for instance, fully exposed to the sun and allowed to ripen on the tree, or in a well-lighted apartment, will show perhaps only a light brown check, but if in a dark drawer, the light brown will be-come a beautiful carmine or crimson.

When drawers are not at hand, the maturing process may be accomplish ed on shelves by first spreading a thick piece of woolen cloth, laying the pears on this, and covering them with the same.

Pear growers who send their crops to distant markets should pack them early enough to reach their destination before the softening process has commenced. Large losses have some-times occurred from bruising and other injury when sent later.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

For hog pasture, Dwarf Essex rape is the best of the crops that must be sown each year. It may be sown alone or broadcast at the rate of six pounds per acre, after which a bushel of oats per acre can be drilled in. Sorghum is also to be recommended. bule grass is excellent, especially for early and late pasture, but it is likely to take a rest during a hot, dry summer. At such times the green succulent sorghum will be very accept able.

The paint brush is an instrument of magic in beautifying a rural land scape.

An agricultural college education will not make a good farmer out of a natural born piano tuner.

The Illinois milk producers won their fight for higher prices by organ-ized co-operation. It is the power that wins success in every movement.

There's a lot of information coming from the would-be agricultural experts that is just as available for pracuse as is the potash in tical farm pewdered feldspar.

Many farmers believe that oats and reas make one of the very best nay crops, and they have planted largely of this mixed crop. And they are men whose opinions are worth while

Farmers in the richest limestone sections find it profitable to apply be its Lord. In every other instance lime to their soils. This being true, Christianity has been only one out

it is especially necessary that lime be used liberally on soils that are not of limestone formation.

When nitrogen is estimated at '5 cents a pound, phosphoric acid at 7 cents a pound and potash at 4½ cents, Halligan estimates the average value of farm maure as follows: Droppings from one horse, per ton, \$2.49; cow, 2.43; sheep, \$4.25; pig, \$3.20. But as a matter of common experience we know when the manure is properly kept and applied to the land it is worth more, for the figures given do not include the value of the humus, which may

The amount of manure voided by animals varies according to the kind, size and age of the animal. Helden estimates that for every 100 pounds of dry matter in the feed the horse voids 210 pounds of fresh manure, the cow 380 pounds of fresh manure, the sheep 180 pounds.

As to the proportion of urine to the manure, Snyder estimates that a well-fed horse will produce about fifty pounds of moisture a day. Of this, one-quarter, or twelve and a half pounds, will be urine. In a stable, the horse will void about six tons of manure per year, according to the same authority.

A milch cow on an average will produce from 60 to 70 pounds of manure per day, estimating both solid excrement and liquid manure. Of this, from 20 to 30 pounds will be liquid manure. The daily droppings of a well-fed cow of average size are about 80 pounds, including the absorpents.

The best way to save manure is to apply it to the land as fast as enough accumulates to pay for the time required to spread it. Bedding should be used in the stalls to absorb the liquids, which are the most valuable parts of the manure. By applying this manure as fast as it accucumlates the dauger of flies breeding in it will be reduced and much of the ingredients will be saved. But if it is not possible to apply for some time, store in pile, keep dry and screen or put helle-bore on it occasionally to prevent flies from breeding in it.

Some farmers say the blossom tes for cutting alfalfa is unreliable. The blossoms should be disregarded en-tirely and the alfalfa cut when the shoots are from one half to three fourths of an inch long.

Wood ashes should be saved and carefully stored in a dry place until applied to the soil. The potash in wood ashes gives them an unusually high value at the present time, says Prof. L. L. VanSlyke, of the Geneva

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

LIFT UP MY EYES, O GOD: Life up my eyes, O God. Too much

Is sin's dark shadow, and I cannot see The star of hope that ever shineth bright Acress the brow of night.

Lift up mine eyes, O Lord, for often sleep Weighs down mine cyclids, and I can-

not keep The vigil that I ought. Till morning break Keep my poor heart awake.

Lift up mine eyes, O Lord. Yet even

so, Though hid the winding way through which I go, Lead me through darkness of enfolding night
With love's unfading light.

My going, coming and where'er I be; Till, when my weariness and sin be Thou bring me home at last, Lauchlin MacLean Watt, in Cana-

dian Baptist. THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me be side the still waters. He restoreth my scul; he leadeth me in path of rightcousness for his name's sake

All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath lain on him the inquity of us all.—I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep.—I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick.—Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.

THE HORN LANTERN.

In our early days glass was dear, nd the poor man's lantern had horn sides. The light was good, but the medium through which it shone was dull and distorted. The horn lantern has been superseded, but the parable has survived, and we see through a

glass darkly, and not face to face. "In no time or country has Christianity ever been exhibited in its simple integrity. The soul of its author was the only pure and perfect expression of its spirit; it was at once the creature and the sole director of His mind, born within that palas

of many influences in forming the character of its professors, and they have given it various shapes, according to the climate, the society, the occupation in which they have lived."—Martineau.

We have too many horn lanterns in our present night. The student, the patriot, the peasant, the merchant, each looks through their own lantern, and the light is modified by the medium through which it passes. The Blue Nile passes through a belt of blue clay, and the White Nile through a belt of white clay. The lantern sides give a color to the light.

When Christ was born the temple of Janus was closed; it was a time of peace. But what a peace! "They make a wilderness and call it peace." The fact is Christ came into a land most dreadfully oppressed. There was no king, no council, no flag; a foreign soldier was in the sentry box, the housewife went to market with foreign coin in her pocket, and at the wharf a foreign official taxed every boatload of fish that was landed. The Temple was defiled, and the devout grieved for the afflictions of Joseph.

Christian organizations abound. We put the label on the breast as we put the decoration on the breast of the hero, and we call it Christian, and when we look for the meek spirit of forgiveness and forbearance, as it is seen in Jesus, we are abashed, and perhaps it is true to-day that the glorious British Empire could not stand for five minutes on the sermon on the mcunt. Do we not need to clean the sides of our lanterne? We want the clear shining of the fact of Christ in

the face of those who bear His name I heard a voice from heaven, say-ing, "Arise and shine, for thy light H. T. Miller.

Beamsville, Ont.

### CROQUETTES.

Three Standard Recipes That Are Very Successful.

The croquette, properly made, is delicious and digestible. If bungled in the making, it is a wasted left-

over, spoiled for all further use. To turn out successful croquettes they should be made several hours before they are cooked and put into the icebox to become thoroughly cooled.

This helps them to keep their shape

when they are cooked. The fat in which the croquettes are cooked should be hot, just short of burning, before the croquettes are put in. They should be cooked not more than two or three minutes and then drained for about two or three min-utes on a piece of brown paper in the oven and should be served immedi-

Bread croquettes—Bread croquettes are delicious served as a luncheon dessert or as an accompaniment to the meat course at either lunch or dinner. There is nearly always bread in the larder, so that they can be easily made at a moment's notice. To make them for dessert add four tablespoon fuls of sugar to a quart of bread-crumbs, a little grated nutmeg, half a pounds of well-cleaned and dried curpointes of well-cleaned and dried currents, a teaspoonful of vanila and three beaten eggs. Shape them, roll then in egg and fine breadcrumbs, fry and serve hot with kenon or some fruit sauec. To eat with meat the sagar and currants are omitted and a cupful of canned peas and a teaspoonful of salt are substituted.

ful of salt are substituted.

Potato Croquettes—Beat the yolks
of two eggs until light and add them
to two eggs until light and add them
to two cupfuls of mashed potatoes,
then add two tablespoonfuls of cream
one tablespoonful of onion juice, one
teaspoonful of salt, a grating of ratmeg, a dash of cayenne, one tablespoonful of dropped parsley and a
piece of butter the size of a walnut.
Mix the ingredients and turn into a
small saucepan, stir over the fire unsmall saucepan, stir over the fire un til the mixture leaves the sides of the pan, take from the fire and when cool form into cylinders. Roll first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.

For bean croquettes cut the beans in clear, cold water for 30 minutes. Drain them, put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and boil one hour. Drain and press the beans through a colander; then add one tab lespoonful of molasses, one table-spoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter and salt and cayenne peper to taste. Mix well and stand away to cool. When cold form into small balls, dip first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.

#### Stevenson's Brownies. Stevenson maintained that much of

his work was only partially original. His collaborators were the brownies, who ran riot through his brain during the hours of sleep. He instances the case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." "I had long been trying to write a stery on this subject." he writes, "to find a body, a vehicle for that strong sense of man's double being which must at times come in upon and over-whelm the mind of every thinking creature For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot ort, and on the second night I dream ed the scene at the window cene afterwards spit in two, in which Hyde, pursued by some crime, took the powder and underwent the change the presence of his pursuers. All the rest was made awake and consciously although I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my brownies.

# Planning Work.

What gigantic plans we scheme and how little we advance in the labor of a day! If there is one lesson which experience teaches surely it is this, to make plans that are strictly limited and to arrange our work in a practicable way within the limits which we must accept. Others expect so much must accept. Others expect so much from us that it seems as if we had accomplished nothing. "What! Have you done only that" they say, or we know by their looks that they are thinking it.-Hamerton.

# TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET

١	MINITELLI.	
ı	Butter, choice dairy \$0 26	\$0 30
i	Do., creamery brints 0 32	0 3
١	Leggs, new-laid, doz 0 29	0 3
į	Turkeys, Ib (119	0 2
١	Fowl, lb 0 17	0 14
Ì	Fowl, 1b 0 17 Ducklings, 1b 0 15	0 1
١	SUMIN CRICKERS. ID	0 2
١	Squabs, per doz 4 50 Black currants, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	0 00
١	Black currents, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	0 00
ł	ADDIES. Der DDI 200	3 00
ı	Cucumbers, bkt 0 25	0 50
ı		0 00
ı	Copn, doz 0 15	0 20
ł	Copn, doz	0 2
Į	Beets, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 0
١	Carrots, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 0
ı	Turnips, per doz. bchs 0 25	0 0
	Parsnips, per doz. bchs 0 40	0 00
	MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
	Beef, forequarters, cwt \$ 9 00	\$10 00
	Do., hincquarters 15 50	16 00
۱	Carcases, choice 12 00	12 50
ı	Do., common 10 50	11 0
I	Veals, common, ewt 8 50	10 50
ł	Do., medium 11 50	13 50
ı	Do., prime	17 00
!	Do., prime	13 50
l	Shop hogs	16 00
I	Abattoir hogs 16 00	16 50
ļ	Mutten, heavy 10 00	12 00
l	Do., light 14 00	16 00
ı	Do., light	0 19
l	SUGAR MARKET.	0 10
l		
ı	Quotations on Canadian refined s	ugar,
ı	Toronto delivery, remain unchange	ed as
ı		
ı	Royal Acadia, granulated 100 lbs.	. \$7 76
١	Lantic, granulated 100 lbs Redpath, granulated 100 lbs	. 7 86
١	Redpath, granulated 100 lbs	. 7 86

Toronto delivery, remain unchang	ed as
Royal Acadia, granulated 100 lbs	. 97 76
Lantic, granulated 100 lbs	7 86
Redpath, granulated 100 lbs	. 7 86
St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs	. 7 86
Dominion, granulated 100 lbs	. "7 81
St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs	. 7 76
Lantic, Blue Star 100 lbs	. 7 76
No. 1 yellow 100 lbs	. 7 46
Dark yellow 100 lbs	. 7 26
LIVE STOCK.	
Good cattle were dull and steady the common kinds slow.	and
Export cattle, choice 8 25	8 85
Butcher cattle, choice 7 50	7 90
co. do. medium 7 00	7 15
do. do. common 6 00	6 15
Butcher cows, choice 6 50	6 75
do. do. meddium 6 00	6 25
do. do. canners 3 50	4 25

Springers .... Sheep, ewes ..... Bucks and culls Wors, fed and watered ...

#### OTHER MARKETS

	WINNIPEG	GRAI	N EXC	HANC	E.		
	Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.		
	Oct	1 56	1 56	1 5416	1 55%		
	Dec	1 51	1 51	1 49	1 5076		
	May	1 53	1 53	1 5114	1 5234		
	Oats-						
	Oct	0 51	0 51%	0 51	0 5114		
	Dec Flax—	0 491/4	0 49%	0 4916	0 49%		
	Oct	1 85	1 86	1 8314	1 861		
1	Nov	1 84	1 8736	1 53	1 8714		
1	Dec	1 831/4	1 855%	1 831/4	1 851/6		
1	MINNEAPOL						
	Minneapolis.—1	Wheat-	Septer	nber, o. 1 l	\$1.60 Vorth-		
1	ern. \$1.61 3-4. No	0 2 N	rthern	21 57	7-8 40		
õ	\$1.62 7-8. Corn-	-No.	yello	w. 84	1-2 to		
1	8 1-2c. Oats-	No. 3	white.	45 1-4	to 45		
	\$1.62 7-8. Corn- 8 1-2c. Oats— 3-4c. Flour ur	chang	ed. I	Bran,	\$21 to		

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.65; No. 1 Northern, \$1.66 to \$1.57; No. 2 Northern, \$1.62 to \$1.57; No. 2 Northern, \$1.62 to \$1.50. Linseed, on track and to arrive, \$2.02 1-2; September, \$2.01 3-4, nom-inal; Ootober, \$2.02 1-2 asked; November, \$2.06 1-2 asked; December, \$2.02 1-2, nomin-

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Peterboro.—At the Peterboro Cheese
Board meeting there were sold 2,246
cheese, which were all taken at 2 01-16c
by Mr. Cook, of Belleville. The board
adjourned for two weeks.
Woodstock.—There were 795 boxes
boarded at the meeting of the Woodstock Cheese Board to-day; 275 sold at
20c.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.—A better selection, amounting to 8,400 bales, was offered at the wool gales to -dy. The finest merinos were occash mally dearer, but faulty grades were neglected and withdrawn. Croesbreds were firm, and Geelong greasy sold at 2s 4 1-2d.

7	CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.		
	Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market slow.		
-	Native beef cattle 675	11	50
1	Stockers and feeders 4 75	7	85
,	Cows and heifers 3 85	9	60
2	Calves 875	13	00
	Hogs, receipts 12,000.		
	Market glow.		
8 1	Light 10 30	11	50
-	Mixed 10 10	11	50
f	Heavy 10 00	11	50
1	Rough 10 00	10	25
	Pigs 6 50		50
t	Bulk of sales 10 50	11	
1	Sheep, receipts 17,000. Market weak.		-
		0	00
8	Wethers 6 50	8	
	Lambs. native 6 50	10	80
1	BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.		
. 1	Fort Duffele Desert G to		

East, Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 50, slow and easy. Veals, receipts 100, 350, slow and easy. Veals, receipts 100, active, 4.50 to 4.75. Hogs, receipts 2.600, active, heavy; mixed 11.85 to 11.75; yorkers 11.60 to 1.75; light yorkers 10.75 to 10.25; pigs 10.50; roughs 9.90 to 10.00; stags 7.00 to 8.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,200, active; lambs 5.00 to 11.90; others unchanged. MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKETS,
Butchers' steers, good \$7.10 to \$7.50;
fair \$8.50 to \$7; medium \$5.50 to \$8; cows,
good, \$6 to \$6.50; fair \$5.50 to \$5.75! comnon \$4 to \$6; canning cows \$3.50 to \$3.75;
cutters \$5.75 to \$4.50; bulls, best, \$6 to
\$6.50; good \$6.50 to \$5; fair \$5 to \$5.25;
canners \$4.5 uto \$5.

Sheep six to 7; lambs 9 1-2 to 10 1-2.
Calves, milk fed 8 to \$7; grassers \$5.
rags, seiects \$11.75 to \$12; roughs and
mixed lots \$10 to \$11.25; sows \$9.75 to \$10.
sheep and lambs 200; hogs \$1.200; claves
260.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—14s, 11d,
No. 2 Manitoba—14s, 16d.
No. 3 Manitoba—14s, 8d.
Futures, No. 2 red wes
4s, 16d. western winter-Futures, 14s, 19d. Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new-10s, 6 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents-47s.
Hops in London (Pacffic Coast)-£4, 15s; to 55, 15s.

Units short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-10ls.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—98s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.

\_00s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.\_00s. \_00s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.\_00s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.\_78s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—let, 6d; old—62s, 6d. ip/pails—84s. American, refined, in boxes—84s, 2d. Cheese, Canadin, finest white, new—03s.

03s. Colored—104d.
Australian in London—17s, 9d.
Turpentine, spirits—43s, 3d.
Resin, common—20s, 3d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—
2s, 3d.

FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE.

(Life) "What do you understand by suffer-ing for righteousness' sake?" question-ed the Sunday School teacher. "Please, miss, it means havin' to come to Sunday School," answered little Jack.

To cool jellies or blane mange in a short time, take a handful of salt and the same of soda, put it in a bo water and stand the jelly mould in it.