

Journeying to Jerusalem.—Acts 20:

Commentary.I. Arrival at Miletus (vs. 16, 17). 16. To sail by Ephesus—Paul's time to reach Jerusalem for Pentecost was too short to permit him to visit Ephesus, hence he determined to sail past the city without stopping. to sail past the city without stopping. He could not expect to make a visit there and get away in a day. Day of Pentecost—Paul reached Troas five days after the Passover, and four lays were spent in reaching Miletus, therefore only forty-one days remained to make the journey to Jerusalem. Pentecost was an important feast of the Jews, commemorating the giving of the law, and it was an important occasion to Christians, for on that day the Holy Spirit was given them. 17. Miletus-This was a seaport city of Asia Minor, situated at the mouth of the Meander River, 35 miles south of Ephesus. Sent to Ephesus, and called—The vessel was detained here for an uncertain length of time, and Paul sent for the Ephesian elders to come to Miletus to meet him, for it would not be safe for him not to be ready to embark at short notice.— Peloubet. It required at least a day for the messenger to pass from Miletus to Ephesus, and another day for the elders to reach Miletus, hence there must have been a delay of three or four days, at least, at this port. With the elders of the church at Ephesus Paul could confer, hearing from them the spiritual condition of the Christians there, and giving them needed instruction.

II. Paul's life at Ephesus (vs. 18-21).

18. He said unto them-It is evident from the narrative that Luke, the writer of the Acts, was with Paul at this time and heard his address to the elders of Ephesus. Ye know Paul speaks with the confidence of a life of integrity when he refers the elders to his conduct and labors among them. The small Roman province in the extreme western part of Asia Minor. After what manner-The ciders had been witnesses of his course of life at all times during his ministry of three years at Ephesus. 19. Serving the Lord-This was Paul's one allabsorbing purpose and calling. all humility of mind-The apostle did not seek to exalt nimself. He was the Lord's servant, and his work claimed his utmost devotion. With many tears -He bore the burden of the work of the Lord and his tears were for others. He went forth with weeping, bearing precious seed (Psa. 126:6). Temptaprecious seed (Psa. 126:6). Tempta-tions—Trials, testings. By the lying in wait of the Jews—"By the plots of the Jews."—R. V. The writer does not specify the trials to which Paul makes reference, but we know of one act, the riot at Ephesus, that indicates the hostility of the Ephesians toward him. 20. Kept back something that was profitable—This expression indithat the apostle was thorough ia his ministry. Publicly, and from house to house—Paul did not confine himself to public efforts in spreading the gospel, but he engaged in pastoral He gave the message to those who came to hear it from him, and he carried it to the people where lived. These few words of the apostle, "I have taught you publicly, and from house to house,"

express, in large part, the pastor's duty. 21. Testifying....repentance.....faith—Paul declared to Jaws and Gentiles alike their need of repentance and faith. Repentance and faith were essential to salvation then, and they are the condition snow. The Jew who had been trusting in his good works or in keeping the traditions of the law must repent of his sins and exercise faith in Jesus Christ. The Gentile who had been worshipping idols must repent of his sins and in the Lord Jesus Christ 10r salvation. III. Paul's prospects (vs. 22-27). 22.

an inward conviction or constraint to go to Jerusalem. His own spirit was urging him on, not knowing the things that shall befall me—The future not been definitely revealed to him. Judging from his experience in his apostleship, he could not expect that he would be welcomed everywhere with open arms. He knew that there was still an offence connected cross of Christ. He had no thought of being other than a strong and fearless defender of the gospel of Jesus Christ, whatever might be the results to him. 23. save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth—The Spirit had revealed to Paul the general fact that he would be continuously subjected to persecu-tion, bonds and afflictions abide me— In his work as a minister of Jesus Christ Paul antagonized Judaism on the one hand and paganism on the other, and from both sources proceeded bitter persecution against him. The Holy Spirit revealed to him that wherhe should labor in the future, there would be distresses, and he would be in the bonds of the gospel's 24. none of these things move me—Neither the prospect of the perse-cution from new sources nor the fact he would be a prisoner in the hands of the enemies of the cross would keep him back from the ministry which had been entrusted to him neither count I my life dear unto my self-Paul's only concern for his life was that he might complete the work to which he had been divinely called. He possessed the true martyr spirit. He had such an intense love for God and for humanity that he was ready to lay down his life in their service. rom his words, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself," we note that Paul prized not his life on his own account. He was ready at any moment to depart for the better land at God's summons, finish my course with joy. The apostle signifies by his words that the race will last as long as life lasts, and that he must not faint in the middle, whatever suffering may be in store. The "joy" would arise from the sense of duty done, or, at all events, striven to be done.—Lumby. There we'ld be joy also in the blessing of the blessin

the Lord upon his soul. to testify the gospel of the frace of God—Paul was able to testify the gospel by his able to testify the gospel by his preaching, for he had a clear insight into the plan of redemption; and he could testify also by declaring what the grace of God had wrought in him. 25. I know that ye ... shall see my face no more—This was Paul's final visit to Ephesus. 26. I take you to record—I call upon you to witness Paul was conscious that he had done his duty by the Ephesians, and he gave his hearers an opportunity to af-firm or deny his statement. I am pure from the blood of all men—He had been a faithful watchman (Ezek. 33:8). 27. I have not shunned—No consideration, whether affecting his

personal safety or his popularity of reputation, had kept him from doing his full duty. all the counsel of Goddoing He had declared the plan of human re He had declared the plan of numan redemption through Jesus Christ, with all the conditions laid upon men and with all its privileges and blessings.

Iv. Exhortations and warnings (vs. 28-38). Paul was speaking to the "elders," or overseers, of the church and he exhorted them, as shepherds, to

care for the flock, to protect them to feed them. It would come to pass that opposition would be brought against them, and false teachers would come in and attempt to overthrow their faith. He called attention to the fact that for three years he had faithfully instructed them in the way of life. He commended them to the grace of God which was able to build them up and fit them for the glory world. He referred to the fact that in no sense had he made a gain of his ministry, for he had worked with his hands to support himself. The interview of the support himself. view closed with prayer, and the leavetaking was most affectionate. Questions.—Where did Paul go when

he left Ephesus? What epistles did he write about this time? Where was he now going? Where was Miletus? To whom was this address given? In what respects had Paul been faithful? To whom were the elders to take heed? What is meant by "wolves"? What other damage threatened them? How had Paul shown unselfishness? Des-

cribe the parting scene. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The power of example (v. 18). Deeds ouder than words. Emerson said, louder than words.

What you are speaks so loudly that I English clergyman that he called for an offering from his congregation for the India famine fund. The offering received received amounted to six pounds. The minister was indignant as the people were abundantly able pay much more. He announced would preach on the subject the lowing Sabbath and take another of-fering. He laid on the truth concern-ing liberality with all his might. At the close of the sermon he said, "You all know my family"—he had eleven lowing children, all young—"and most of you know the amount of my income. I shall give ten pounds. We shall see what you give. The second collection

was not six pounds, but ninety.
A dauntless spirit (v. 22.) Although a Roman Catholic, Francis
Xavier was possessed with a passion for souls. Concerning the difficulties and dangers of a missionary's life he said, "If those islands had scented woods, and mires of gold, Christians would have courage enough to go thither, nor would all the perils in the world prevent them. They are dastardly, and alarmed because there are only the souls of men to be saved But this I dare to say, that whatever form of torture or of death awaits me, I am ready to suffer it ten thou sand times for the salvation of a sin gle soul."

The finished course (v. 24.) "I have finished my course" (2 Tim. 4:7). The lever that operted Paul's life was always locked in the notch marked "high". His eye was ever on the goal. The course was already blazed clear through to the end. It was the one who finished at the top who was to be rewarded. So, what were such petty things as bonds, imprisonments and afflictions? Forward was the battle-cry. One writer has said, the battle-cry. we are contented to live on the stretch. Easy going lives are always The in of contemptible lives." finished course means that none of these things have moved us. We have been faithful unto the end. As you can not stop the current of a river with a straw, so you can not prevent a saint like Paul from finishing at the tape. Neither all the apples from the gar-den of Hesperides nor the flercest op-

position of Satan will arrest him.

The parting benediction (Golden
Text). Dr. Maclaren suggests that a literal reading of his would be, "I lay you down beside God." What a beautiful thought! And the best part of it is that when thus commended to God, we are safe. A heathen asked a Jew how he and his countrymen could hope for any safety. could hope for any safety, because every one of you is a silly sheen com-passed by fifty wolves." "True." said the Jew," "but we are kept by a Shepherd that can kill all of these wolves when he pleases." "Now the "Now the God of peace, that brought again shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlesting covenant, make you perfect in every work to do his will, working in you that which is well blood of the sheep. his will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever." G.W.G.

British Red Tape.

An English officer who had been, through mistake, reported "killed in action," on his return from the front went to his bank to cash one of his cheques. The clerk at the counter, in-stead of asking the welcome question, "How will you take it?" looked doubtful and puzzled, stared at the soldier and finally hurried away to seek advice elsewhere. He presently returned with the news that the cheque could not be cashed. "But you know me, and that is my signature!" exclaimed the astonished officer. "M-yes," said the astonished officer. "M-yes," said the clerk hesitatingly, "but the fact is, sir, that you're—you're dead, you see, and I'm told we shall require you to give proof to the contrary before we can pay the money." "How will you take it?" looked doubt

The Price Paid For

a Wife (By Eunice Blake.)

"Father," said Paul Alexandrovitch will you not buy Tatiana for me? We love each other. Tatiana is a serf, while I am free. I cannot marry her

unless her master will sell her."
"I fear, my son," replied the father,
"that the count will not sell Tatiana. I bave never been on friendly terms with him, he being a rich landowner and I a small farmer. Besides, there was that trouble about the woodcut ting. No, I do not believe he will grant any request of mine. But I will go to him and offer him a good price for the girl."

That was a time when a large proportion of the Russian people were serfs. Paul and Tatiana had played together as children when the little ones of other nations were at school for education of the lewer classes has never been permitted in Russia, and after they were old enough to work they continued the intimacy. And now that they had reached a marslavery loomed up a great barrier between them.

Alexander, Paul's father, counted up the money that he might spare to buy Tatiana, and found by straining a point he could gather 1,000 rubles. He went to Count Korloff and very hombly told him of the affection tween the boy and the girl and asking him if he would not make them happy by selling the latter so that they could be married. "I will give them a slice off my farm," he added, "and, as for the price, I will pay you 1,000 rubles.

"I cannot spare Tatiana," replied the count. "The countess needs her to dress her hair."

The refusal came so curtly that the farmer dared not pursue the matter. He went away and told his son the result of his mission. Paul was crushed by the news, for in Russian the auto-cratic system has prevailed for so many centuries that the weak—until the recent revolution—did not think of resisting the strong. Paul told Taliana of the reason given for re-fusing to sell her, and she said that she had never dressed the counters hair.

Paul had a great many friends, and Tatiana was also much beloved. All the world loves a lever, and their case excited a good deal of sympathy. A few of those who heard of the cas clubbed together to add to the price that Alexander could raise to buy Tatiana, and one of them went to the count and asked him if he would not fix a price on the girl. He was a very avaricious man, and, thinking this night be an opportunity to get a good deal of money for what was not worth very much to him, he replied that if 5,000 rubles were offered he would accept them.

An effort was made to raise 4,000 rubles, which was the amount required in addition to what Aiexander could give. But there is not great wealth in Russia except among thos connected with the Government, and the subscriptions came in such small sums that the amount finally sub-scribed was far below what was required.

The matter looked hopeless, when Paul went one day to do some work for one Mouriensieff, a well-to-do man of the middle class. In talking with Paul he learned about his love affair and how he and Tatiana were made miserable by Count Korloff's mean ness. Mouriensieff asked Paul hov much was lacking altogether of the fund to buy Tatiana, and Paul and that it was 1,600 rubles (\$800). Then Mouriensieff told Paul that he would lend him the money at the legal interest, and he could pay off the loan in eight years, or 200 rubles a year.

Paul accepted the proposition gratefully and sent word to the count that he was ready to buy Tatiana, paying 5,000 rubles for her. Count Korloff was astonished that so much money could have been raised for such a purpose, and it occurred to him that, after so much had been got together, a little more might be added replied that he had found a new use for Tatiana which made her much more valuable, but, since he did not wish to stand between her an Paul Alexandrovitch, he would complete the bargain for 5,500 rubles.
Poul's disappointment was all he

could bear. He went to Mouriensieff with tears in his eyes to tell him of the failure.

"It would be of no avail," said the latter, "to continue to follow such a man up the scale of his prices. Let the matter rest for awhile.

Paul took this to mean that he would never possess the girl he loved and went away sorrowful. A few weeks after this when Paul

was working in a field a messenger from Count Korloff came to him and said that the count had decided to accept 5,000 rubles for Tatiana. Paul replied that he did not know if the money would now be forthcoming, but he would make inquiries. He did so, and succeeded in collecting the necessary amount. But just as he was about to start with it to the count a man rode up to the house, where he scattered printed copies of a ukase of the Czar. Paul read one of them and threw his cap in the air with a shout: "The Little Father has freed the

serfs! And so it was that Count Korloff received nothing for Tatiana. She was free to marry Paul, and no wedding among those people was celebrated with greater rejoicings than hers.

TWO IRRECONCILABLE THINGS.

(London Daily Mail.)
The peace they are discussing in Germany and the peace we intend to inposupon Germany are not only different things but irreconcilable; and deeds, not talk, will decide which is to prevail.

"Many a dog's bark is worse than " quoted the Wise Guy. "Well, his bark at that," added the



WORK AMONG THE BERRIES.

There are about a dozen species of strawberries in the world, seven of which are native to North America. The wild plants are well known all over. The cultivated berry is con-

siderably larger than the wild one, and excels in flavor, aroma and shipping qualities.

The bed of strawberries that will fruit in June should be clear of weeds. After a rain every weed should be pulled up and thrown be-tween the rows, which will add to the mulch. A heavy mulch between the rows and all round the plants holds moisture and prevents weeds grow-ing, besides keeping the berries clean. Good mulching gives good crops of fine berries.

Mhere not done before, the mulch between the rows can be put on any time before picking begins. Where this is not done, epecially between the row, the pickers are apt to tread the soll down hard about the plants, and the berries cannot develop to a large size. There is no better mulch than lawn climpings or green grass.

lawn clippings or green grass.

To obtain the true flavor of the strawberry they should not be picked before fully ripe. Of course, where the berries are shipped they must be picked before they are fully ripe. RASPBERRIES MOST IMPORTANT.

The raspberry is the most important of the bush fruits. It is a native of this country. The black raspberry is of most commercial importance. It is more easily grown, yields heavier, and the fruit stands shipping better than the reds, though the reds are more relished. Black raspberries are also grown extensively for evap-

Throughout June both the raspberry and the blackberry fields should be cultivated, rather shallow, and the weeds cut off with a hoe. Where the young canes are too thick, they should be thined to one feet apart and started growing through the supports. Hardy varieties that do not need to be laid down for protection, can have the tips pinched off when the canes are four or five feet high. All diseased plants should be dug up and burned.

Black-caps are propagated by rooting the tips of growing canes late in the summer. When those are well rooted they are cut from the mother plant and used for setting out the next plantation. Red raspberries are us ually propagated by suckers thrown up from the roots, but root cuttings may also be used. The plantation may be set out either in the fall or spring, but the spring is usually to be

But raspberries require no summer pinching whatever, except a little the first year or so. The black-caps, however, should be nipped off as soon as they attain a height of 18 to 24 inches. The following spring the laterals of the black-caps should be cat back to one or two feet, and the reds to a height of two and a half or three feet. They are cut back most on poor soils or with weak canes. The fruit of the raspberry is borne upon short fruit stalks produced from the wood of the previous season's growth.
Old canes, therefore, that have fruited once, should be removed after the crop is harvested.

THE CULTIVATED BLACKBERRY. Cultivated blackberries are coming more and more into use. Usually they sell the best of any -f the small fruits. The yield averages 100 bushels per acre.

The blackberry fruit is grown on canes which comes from the roots the preceding season. After the fruiting season is over, the usefulness of the canes or shoots is at an end and they preceding season. After the irruining season is over, the usefulness of the canes or shoots is at an end and they should be cut out of the rows. This is best done in the fall, but may be done any time before growth begins the spring. While fruit is being the spring. While fruit is being the spring of the spri produced on some canes, others are coming up from the roots. Usually only five or six come from each root and should be allowed to grow, the others being pulled out while they are still small. When the canes are 246 to 3 feet high, the tips should be cut or pinched back two or three inches. This checks upward growth and many laterals push out. These laterals bear the fruit the following season They should be shortened somewhat in the spring, depending on the var-iety grown. Blackberries thus trained require no trellising.

NOTES.

One dry season a neighbor harvested 50 bushels of corn to the acre from land no better than that all around him, which yielded only 12 to 30 bushels. Selected seed had consider able to do with it, but the main reason was tillage. He saved the mais without which the richest land and best seed cannot yield. The corn was dragged from the time it was planted until big enough to plowwith a smoothing harrow, teeth well s'auted back. Then it was plowed often enough to keep up the dust mulch that had been started with the harrow. When corn on neighboring farms were showing every sign of suffering for moisture, this man's was thrifty and "shooting right along. Any time through the long dry spell you could scrape aside the dry syr-face soil in that field and find the soil under it plentifully moist. It was an object lesson that most of the neighbors heeded.

In a series of tests in feeding west-ern lambs, the Indiana Experiment Station found that lambs fed in a well-ventilated barn ate the same amount of feed and made the same gain in weight as those fed in an open shed. Lambs fed in a barn were of softer flesh and were valued 10 ents per 100 pounds less than those cents per 100 pounds less than those fed in an open shed. The profit per lamb was 94 cents per head in a barn, and thus one of the finest Turners disass compared with \$1.04 per head in an appeared from the world.

spen shed. Although feed was high in price, the margin in vale of feeding and fat lambs was sufficient to ensure a satisfactory profit on the operation

Tomato seed is good for three or

Onions do best on a level seed bed

A necessary concomitant to good hog feeding is exercise. Young pigs and breeding stock need it particularly. Even market hogs need it right up to the final finishing period, when they may be encouraged to leave out exercise and make the putting on of fat the business of their lives fat the business of their lives.

The term, "Nervous temperament," is used to refer to the ability of the is used to refer to the ability of the cow to use a great amount of food without wasted energy. It is this nervous temperament that enables good cows to convert every available ounce of food into energy, or milk and butter fat, while other cows would waste energy because conditions under milked are not absolutely ideal and suited to their individual states. suited to their individual states.

It has been found that about 500 cubic feet of new-mown hay will make a ton. To estimate the amount of hay in a mow a good rule is: Ten cubic yards of meadow hay weighs a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine cubic yards will make a ton. Eleven or twelve cubic yards of dry clover will make a ton. To find the cubic feet or cubic yards multiply the length, breadth and

Sheep are pasture improvers, provided you don't overstock the pas

Root crops and rape help out the sheep ration.

The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into the open air on sunny days.

Alfalfa grows sickly on acid soils:

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO—Most lines of seasonable commodities are finding a fairly ready sale. The drygoods trade is experiencing the usual summer quiet, but whole-salers state that trade is distinctly firmer than it was a year ago. Larger retailers are pleeing repeat orders for summer goeds. Inflation of prices by war conditions will not be removed ustil after peace is declared, representative whole-salers say. In the leather trade business is fairly good. The shoe business is good, but whelesalers state that harness trade is duil. Hardware dealers say that general conditions are good. Hides and wool are reduced in price, wholesale buyers reported. Searcity of canned goods is being felt in the grocery trade. Latest advices state that the new canned goods will be advanced in price. Canadian grown potatoes are very scarce, and while prices have risen sharply in the last week, the likelihood is that even higher levels will be reached. Hogs have risen te almost prohibitive pricess within the last ten days.

LONDON.—Business conditions here, and in other weetern Ontain price positive prices.

LONDON.—Businees conditions here, and in other western Ontario points are fairly good. Good orop returns have ensured the presperity of this section of the previace. County retailers are sending numerous repeat orders to London wholesalers.

MONTREAL.—Wholesale dealers are looking hopefully towards a 200,000,000 bushel western grain yield.

outsnet western grain yield.
Ottaka.—Most industries are active.
Wholesale dealers have been filling report orders in seasonable summer lines.
Crop conditions in the Ottawa counties give fair promise of good trade with country retailers.

give fair promise of good trade with country retailers.

HAMILITON—Toronto conditions are fairly well reflected in that city. Steel industries are quite active. Good crops and high grain prices give promise for a fairly good late summer.

WINNIPEG—Difficulty is experienced in filling drysoods orders. There is a fair volume of hardware business, and wholesale greers report that conditions are satisfactory. The trade in boots and shoes is particularly good, wholesalers are busy. At Edmonton conditions are well up to the average and the influx of settlers into the Peace. River county is having a favorable effect on Edmonton trade.

VANCOUVER.—Sustained strength in trade are industry are indicated by bank clearings for July. Factors in general are favorable.

QUEBEC—Good demand for immediate

eenditions are good. Remittan a rule are fair. Remittances as

Eyes in Portrait.

Ancient Delphi was a small town in Greece on the couthern slope of Mount Parnaesus, where poets were supposed to draw their inspiration. The ancient own got its name from its founder Delphus, son of Apollo, and there was a temuple of Apollo there, where prophecies were made; hence the phrase Delphian or Delphine oracles. A fountain called the Castalian spring, sup posed to be frequented and patronized by poets, was situated on the mountain side near Delphi. A portion of the site of the ancient town is now occupied by a village called Kastri, and interesting excavations have been made there in

Where Plato Taught.

The famous academy of Plato was in a suburb of Athens, about a mile north of the Dyptlum gate. It is said to have belonged to the hero Academus; hence the name. It was surrounded with a wall and adorned with walks, groves and fountains. Plato possessed a small estate in the neighborhood and for fifty years taught his fifty years taught his "divine phi-losophy" to young and old assembled in the academy to listen to his wise words. After Plato's death in 348 B.C. the academy lost much of its fame, but the beauty remained for centuries af-ter the great teacher was no more.

Rubbing Out a Turner. On New Bond street, in London,

some years ago a Turner worth \$60, 000 was destroyed by a charwoman. The Turner was a water color drawing, and a painting in oils hung beside it. The owner pointed to the painting and said: "That picture is dusty. Rub a damp

cloth over it."
But the charwoman in mistake rub-



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Rutter, choice dairy \$ 0 26 Lo., creamery prints 0 32	\$0
Esgs, new-laid, doz 0 29	0
Turkeys, lb 0 19	0
Fowl, lb 0 17	0
Ducklings, lb 0 15	0
Spring chickens, lb 0 18	0
Squabs, per dos 4 50	0
Can. cantaloupes, per bkt 0 65	. 0
Plums, 11-qt 0 65	0
Do., 6-qt 0 40	01
Thimbleberries, box 0 14	0
Black currents, 11-qt. bkt 1 25	0
Red currants, 11-qt, bkt 0 75	0
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt 1 75	0
Apples, large bkt 0 40	~ O
Cucumbers, bkt 0 75	0
Corn, doz 0 15	0 :
Tomatoes, 11-at. bkt 0 75	0
Do., 6-qt. bkt 0 50	.0 (
MEATS, WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt \$9 50	\$10

Do., hindquarters arcases, choice ...

SUGAR MARKET. Quotations on Canadian refined sug

icars:	d a
oyal Acadia, granulated 100 lbs.	27 7
entic, granulated 100 lbs.	
cpath, granulated 100 lbs.	
Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs.	
minion, granulated 100 lbs.	
Lawrence, Beaver t. 100 lbs.	
entic Blue Star 100 lbs.	77
o 1 yellow 100 lbs.	7 4
ark yellow 100 lbs.	7 2
LIVE STOCK.	
Receipts-1,486 cattle, 170 calves, ogs, 1,577 sheep.	2,82
port cattle, choice 8 25	8 7
utcher cattle, choice 8 00	81
do. do. medium 7 25	7 7
do. do. common 6 75	7 2
utcher cows, choice 6 85	7 1
do. do. medium 6 50	6 7

Stockers, choice
do. light
Milkers, choice, each Milkers, choice, Springers Sheep, ewes Bucks and culls Hogs, fed and watered ... 12 00

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.
Wheat — Open. High. Low. Close.
Oct. . . . 1 37 1 454 1 37 1 454
Dec. . . 1 34% 1 42% 1 347 1 42%
May . . 1 394 1 464 1 394 1 46
Oct. . 0 474 0 484 0 474 0 484
Dec. . 0 454 0 464 0 454 0 466
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.
Wieneanelis — Wheat — September. . 51,49

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.53 5-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 5-8 to \$1.52 5-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.48 1-8 to \$1.50 1-8; September, \$1.50 1-8.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 17c.

St Paschal, Que.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 555 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 17 5-3c. Eighty-two boxes of butter sold at 32 15-16c.

Stirling.—At to-day's cheese board 765 boxes were offered. All sold at 18c. 765 boxes were offered. All sold at 18c.
Utica, N. Y.—On the Little Falls Dairy Board of Trade the price of cheese was advanced 5-8c. Sales amounted to 2,100 boxes at 15 7-8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts, 17,000. Market steady.

Hogs, receipts 22,000. Market 10c higher. gs ... ulk of sales MONTREAL MARKETS.

One dealer sold a carload of choice stock at the record figures of \$13.35 a stock at the record and hundred pounds. Round lots of stock were quoted this morning at the following prices:
Butchers's steers \$7.75 to \$8.25; medium steers \$5 to \$7.56; cows \$5 to \$7.06; butcher bulls \$5.25 to \$7; canning bulls \$4.50 to \$5; canning cows \$4.50 to \$5; milk calves \$6 to 9 cents; hogs \$412.50 to \$13.25.

Lambs 11 cents; sheep 7 cents.
The day's receipts at the west end market were: 1,400 cattle; 3,200 sheep; 1,200 hogs and 700 calves. Receipts for last week were; 1.700 cattle; 4,800 sheep; 2,900 hogs and 12 calves.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 250; steady.
Veals, receipts 150; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00.
Hogs, receipts 2,500; active; heavy \$10.75
to \$10.80; mixed \$10.75 to \$10.85; yorkers
\$9.75 to \$10.85; pigs \$9.75; roughs \$9.25 to
\$9.35; stags \$6.50 to \$8.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; active and
unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot firmer.
No. 1 Manitoba—13s, 11d.
No. 2 Manitoba, red western winter 128, 8d. Corn, spot steady, new—10s, 6 1-2d. Flour, winter patents—47s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—44, 15s, to 15, 15s. Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—98s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—90s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.-Short clear backs, 16 to 20 bs.—86s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—71s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new-3s. 6d; old—74s, 6d. American. refined—77s, 3d. Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—75s, 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

Colored—95s.

Colored—95s.
Australian in London—49s.
Resin, common—20s, 3d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—59s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—43s.

In Suffrage States.

Progress exists where women vote. The State of Kansas has paid lebts.

Last year the taxable weaeth of Kanas was greatly increased.

Bual suffrage in Colorado has caused
to tendency in men to be less courteous
o women. no tendency in men to be less to women.
Conditions for women workers in California canneries have been greatly improved since women vote. Seats have been provided and used, and women are not allowed to carry boxes of fruit or tellift other burdens of any kind.

My favored temple is an humble -Bailey