DANIEL, THE MODEL PREMIER

Lessons From the Life of a Man Who Was a Patriot and Politician and at the Same Time a Servant of God.

Washington report: This discourse of Dr. Talmage is appropriate for all seasons, but especially in these times of great political agitation. The text is, Daniel vi., 16: "Then the king commanded ,and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions."

Darius was king of Babylon, and the young man Daniel was so much a favorite with him that he made him prime minister, or secretary of state. But no man could gain such a high position without exciting the envy and jealousy of the people. There were demagogues in Babylon who were so appreciative of their own abilities that they were affronted at the elevation of this young man. Old Babylon was afraid of young Babylon. The taller the cedar the more apt it is to be riven of the lightning. These demagogues asked the king to make a decree that anybody who made a petition to anyone except the king during a period of 30 days should be put to death. King Darius, not suspecting any foul play, makes that decree. The demagogues have accomplished all they want, because they know that no one can keep Daniel from sending petitions before God for 30 days.

So far from being afraid, Daniel goes on with his supplications three times a day, and is found on his housetop making prayer. He is caught in the act. He is condemned to be devoured by the lions. Rough executioners of the law seize him and hasten him to the cavern. I hear the growl of the wild beasts, and I see them pawing the dust, and as they put their mouths to the ground the solid earth quakes with their bellowing. I see their eyes roll, and I almost hear the fiery eyeballs snap in the darkness. These monsters approach Daniel. They have an appetite keen with hunger. With one stroke of their paw or one snatch of their teeth they may leave him dead at the bottom of the cavern. But what a strange welcome Daniel receives from these hungry monsters! They fawn around him; they lick his hand; they bury his feet in their long manes. That night he has calm sleep with his head pillowed on the warm necks of the tamed lions.

But not so well does Darius, the king, sleep. He has an attack of terrific insomnia. He loves Daniel and hates this stratagem by which he has been condemned. All night long the king walks the floor. He cannot sleep. At the least sound he starts, and his flesh creeps with horror. He is impatient for the dawning of the morning. At the first streak of daylight Darius hastens forth to see the fate of Daniel. The heavy palace doors open and clang shut long before the people of the city waken. Darius goes to the den of lions. He looks in. All is silent. His heart stops. He feels that the very worst has happened; but, gathering all his strength, he shouts through the rifts of the rock, "O Daniel, is thy God whom thou servest continually able to deliver thee?" There comes rolling up from the deep darkness a voice which says: "O king, live forever. My God has sent his angel to shut the lions' mouths that they have not hurt me." Then Daniel is brought up from the den. The demagogues are hurled into it, and no sooner have they struck the bottom of the den than their flesh was rent, and their bones cracked, and their blood spurted through the rifts of the rock, and as the lions make the rocks tremble with their roar they announce to all ages that while God will defend his people the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Learn first from this subject that the greatest crime that you commit in the eyes of many is the crime of success. What had Daniel done that he should be flung to the lions? He had become prime minister. They could not forgive him for that, and behold in that touch of unsanctimonious human nature as seen in all ages of the world. So long as you are pinched in poverty, so long as you are running the gauntlet between landlord and taxgatherer, so long as you find it hard work to educate your children, there are people who will say: "Poor man, I am sorry for him. He ought to succeed, poor man." But after awhile the tide turns in his favor. That was a profitable investment you made. You bought just at the right time. Fortune becomes good humored and smiles upon you. Now you are in some department successful, and your success chills some one. Those men who used to sympathise with you stand along the street and they scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more money or more influence than they have, and you ought to be scowled at from under the rim of their hats. You catch a word or two as you pass by them. "Stuck up," says one. "Got it dishonestly," says another. "Will burst soon," says a third. Every stone in your new house is laid on their hearts. Your horses' hoofs went over their nerves. Every item of your success has been to them an item of discomfiture and despair. Just as soon as in any respect you rise above your fellows, if you are more virtuous, if you are more wise, if you are more influential, you cast a shadow on the prospects of others. The road to honor and success is within reach of the enemy's guns. Jealousy says, "Stay down or I'll knock you down." "I do not like you," says the snowflake to the snowbird. "Why don't you like me?" said the snowbird. "Oh," said the snowflake, "you are going up and I am coming down." Young merchants, young lawyers, young doctors, young mechanics, young artists, young farmers, at certain times there are those who sympathise with you, but now that you are becoming a master of your particular occupation or profession, how is it now, young lawyers, young doctors, young artists, young farmers—how is it now? The greatest crime that you can commit is the crime of success.

Again, my subject impresses me with the value of decision of character in any department. Daniel knew that if he continued his adherence to the religion of the Lord he would be hurled to the lions; but, having set his compass well, he sailed right on. For the lack of that element of decision of character so eminent in Daniel many men are ruined for this world and ruined for the world to come. A great many at 40 years of age are not settled in any respect, because they have not been able to make up their minds. Perhaps they will go west; perhaps they will go east; perhaps they will not; perhaps they will go north; perhaps they may go south; perhaps they will not; perhaps they make that investment in real estate or in railroads; perhaps they will not. They are like a steamer that should go out of New York harbor, starting for Glasgow, and the next day should change for Havre de Grace, and the next for Charleston, and the next for Boston, and the next for Liverpool. These men on the sea of life everlastingly tacking ship and making no headway! Or they are like a man who starts to build a house in the Corinthian style and changes it to Doric and then completes it in the Ionic, the curse of all styles of architecture. Young man, start right and keep on. Have decision of character. Character is like the goldfinch of Tonquin. It is magnificent while standing firm, but loses all its beauty in flight. How much decision of character in order that these young men may be Christians! Their old associates make sarcastic flings at them. They go on excursions and they do not invite them. They prophesy that he will give out. They wonder if he is not getting wings. As he passes they grimace and wink and chuckle and say, "There goes a saint." O young man, have decision of character! You can afford in this matter of religion to be laughed at. What do you care for the scoffs of these men, who are affronted because you will not go to ruin with them? When the grave cracks open under their feet, and grim messengers push them into it, and eternity comes down hard upon their spirit, and conscience stings and hopeless ruin lifts them up to hurl them down, will they laugh then?

I learn also from my subject that men may take religion into their worldly business. This is a most appropriate thought at this season of the year, when so many men are starting out in new enterprises. Daniel had enough work to do to occupy six men. All the affairs of state were in his hands: questions of finance, questions of war, of peace, all international questions were for his settlement or adjustment. He must have had a correspondence vast beyond all computation. There was not a man in all the earth who had more to do than Daniel, the secretary of state, and yet we find him three times a day bowing before God in prayer. There are men in our day who have not a hundredth part of Daniel's engagements who say they are too busy to be religious. They have an idea somehow that religion will spoil their worldly occupation; that it will trip the accountant's pen or dull the carpenter's saw or confuse the lawyer's brief or disarrange the merchant's store shelf. They think religion is impertinent. They would like to have it very well seated beside them in church on the Sabbath, to find the place in the psalmbook or to nudge them awake when they get sleepy under the didactic discourse, or they would like to leave it in the pew on Sabbath evening as they go out, closing the door, saying: "Good night, religion; I'll be back next Sunday!" But to have religion go right along by them all through life, to have religion looking over their shoulder when they are making a bargain, to have religion take up a bag of dishonest gold and shake it and say, "Where did you get that?" They think that is an impertinent religion. They would like to have a religion to help them when they are sick, and when the shadow of death comes over them they would like to have religion as a sort of night-key with which to open the door of heaven, but religion under other circumstances, they take to be impertinence.

Now, my friends, religion never robbed a man of a dollar. Other things being equal, a mason will build a better wall, a cabinetmaker will make a better chair, a plumber will make a better pipe, a lawyer will make a better plea, a merchant will sell a better bill of goods. I say other things being equal. Of course when religion gives a man a new heart, it does not propose to give him a new head or to intellectualise him or to change a man's condition when his ordinary state is an overthrow of the philosophical theory that a total vacuum is impossible, but the more letters you have to write, the more burdens you have to carry, the more miles you have to travel, the more burdens you have to lift, the more engagements you have to meet, the more disputes you have to settle, the more opportunity you have of being a Christian. If you have a thousand irons in the fire, you have a thousand more opportunities of serving God than if you only had one iron in the fire. Who so busy as Christ? And yet who a millionth part as holy? The busiest men the best men. All the persons converted in Scripture busy at the time of their being converted. Matthew attending to his custom house duties; the prodigal son feeding swine; Lydia selling purple; Simon Peter hauling in the net from the sea; Saul spurring his horse toward Damascus, going down on his law business. Busy, busy! Daniel with all the affairs of state weighing down upon his soul, and yet three times a day worshiping the God of heaven.

Again. I learn from this subject that a man may take religion into his politics. Daniel had all the affairs of state on hand, yet a servant of God. He could not have kept his elevated position unless he had been a thorough politician, and yet all the thrusts of officials and all the danger of disgrace did not make him yield one iota of his high toned religious principles. He stood before that age, he stands before all ages, a specimen of a godly politician. So there have been in our day and in the days of our fathers men as eminent in the service of God as they have been eminent in the service of the state. Such was Benjamin F. Butler, attorney general of New York in the time of your fathers. Such was John McLean, of the supreme court of the United States. Such was George Briggs, of Massachusetts. Such was Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey—men faithful to the state, at the same time faithful to God. It is absurd to expect that men who have been immersed in political wickedness for 30 or 40 years shall come to reformation, and our hope is in the young men who are coming up, that they have patriotic principles and Christian principles side by side when they come to the ballot box and cast their first vote, and that they swear allegiance to the government of heaven as well as to the government of the United States. We would have Bunker Hill mean less to them than Calvary, and Lexington mean less to them than Bethlehem, but because there are bad men around the ballot box is no reason why Christian men should retreat from the arena. The last time you ought to give up your child or forsake your child is when it is surrounded by a company of Choctaws, and the last time to surrender the ballot box is when it is surrounded by impurity and dishonesty and all sorts of wickedness.

Daniel stood on a most unpopular platform. He stood firmly, though demagogues of the day hissed at him and tried to overthrow him. We must carry our religion into politics. But there are a great many men who are in favor of taking religion into national politics, who do not see the importance of taking it into city politics, as though a man were intelligent about the welfare of his neighborhood and had no concern about his own home.

My subject also impresses me with the fact that lions cannot hurt a good man. No man ever got into worse company than Daniel got into when he was thrown into the den. What a rare morsel that fair young man would have been for the hungry monsters! If they had plunged at him, he could not have climbed into a niche beyond the reach of their paw or the snatch of their tooth. They came, pleased, all around him, as hunters' hounds at the well-known whistle come bounding at his feet. You need not go to Numidia to get many lions. You all have had them after you—the lion of financial distress, the lion of sickness, the lion of persecution. You saw that lion of financial panic putting his mouth down to the earth, and he roared until all the banks and all the insurance companies quaked. With his nostril he scattered the ashes on the domestic hearth. You have had trial after trial, misfortune after misfortune, lion after lion, and yet they have never hurt you if you put your trust in God, and they never will hurt you. They did not hurt Daniel, and they cannot hurt you. The Persians used to think that spring rain falling into seashells would turn into pearls, and I have to tell you that the tears of sorrow turn into precious gems when they drop into God's bottle. You need be afraid of nothing, putting your trust in God. Even death, that monster lion whose den is the world's sepulcher, and who puts his paw down among thousands of millions of the dead, cannot affright you. When in olden times a man was to get the honors of knighthood, he was compelled to go fully armed the night before among the tombs of the dead, carrying a sort of spear, and then when the day broke he would come forth, and, amid the sound of cornet and great parade, he would get the honors of knighthood. And so it will be with the Christian in the night before heaven, as, fully armed with spear and helmet of salvation, he will wait and watch through the darkness until the morning dawns, and then he will take the honors of heaven amid that great throng with snowy robes, streaming over seas of sapphire.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Trade at Montreal has been more active this week. There has been more inquiry for heavy winter goods as a result of the colder weather. Values are being well maintained in nearly all departments of trade. Payments on November paper have been very fair. There is a good demand for money for mercantile as well as for manufacturing purposes.

The colder weather has stimulated the demand for heavy goods at Toronto, and there is every expectation of a large movement in seasonable goods for the balance of this month. Retailers are still buying liberally for forward shipment, and all consider the outlook for business exceptionally bright. The wholesalers have made large preparations for a big holiday trade this year.

Business at London has improved this week with more favorable weather. There is more produce coming out of the hands of the farmers now and the reports of retail trade in the country are encouraging.

Trade at the coast centres has been rather quiet lately. Report of the season's take by most of the sailing vessels returned from Behring Sea are disappointing. The lumber trade continues active. Mining operations throughout the Province are active.

Trade in Hamilton has been quite active this week. The volume of business for the winter is continually increasing. The values of all staple goods are being well maintained. Reports from the country trade centres are encouraging, and payments the past week have been particularly good.

The mild weather and a light movement in grain in Manitoba have somewhat contributed to make business less active in the past ten days, but the more seasonable weather has materially improved the outlook. The sales of winter goods since the first of the month have been steadily improving. Values in wholesale trade are firm. The shipments of general lines of country produce have been large. Increased deliveries of hogs indicate that the crop will be large. Labor is well employed on railway construction and other public works and good wages are being paid.

The population of Hawaii, as announced by the Census Bureau, is 154,001, as against 109,020 in 1896, an increase of 41.2 per cent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII NOVEMBER 25, 1900.

Sober Living.—Titus 2; 1-15.

Commentary.—1. But speak thou the things—In the foregoing chapter Paul had warned Titus against the false, Judaizing teachers, who dwelt upon traditions, and who professed to know God, but in works denied Him. In opposition to all of this Titus was to be an example both in doctrine and life. Which become—Which is in harmony with. Sound doctrine—Good and holy doctrine; such as is calculated to make men holy when they walk in accordance with it.

2. Aged men be sober—The apostle proceeds now to give illustrations of what he means by sound doctrine. Those advanced in years should be "sober." Grave—Serious. Temperate—This has reference to moderation and self-government on all lines. Every appetite should be kept under control. Sound in faith—Established in the truths of the gospel. In charity—In love (R. V.) to God and man. In patience—"Patience follows as the seasoning of faith and love."

3. In behavior—Both in their apparel and in their whole deportment. As becometh holiness—Reverent in demeanor; living a holy life. Not false accusers—Not "slanderers."—R. V. Literally, "Not devils." The slanderer certainly has the spirit of the devil. Not given to much wine—"Enslaved to much wine.'—R. V. Of advent spirits which in our day are drunk, the apostle does not speak, because in the time they were not in use.—Lange. The only way for you to be sure of not being "enslaved to much wine," is to let wine entirely alone. Teachers of good things—By their example as well as their words.

4. To be sober—"Wise." Margin. To love their husbands, etc.—And to show the depth of their affections to husband and children by obeying the commandments of the next verse.

5. To be discreet—Prudent, chaste—Virtuous, modest. Free from all impurities in thought as well as in action. Keepers at home—"Workers at home." Obedient husbands — The husband is the natural head of the family. Be not blasphemed — "That the gospel is not reproached on account of the inconsistency of its professors."

6. Young men ..... soberminded — Prudent and discreet. Young men who forget this exhortation and who enter into those excesses so common to youth, ruin their health and character, and generally drop into a premature grave.

7. In all things—In all things so far as they applied to Titus as a young man. A pattern—An ensample, one who could be safely followed. His practice should be in harmony with his preaching. Uncorruptness—"Without any mixture or error." Gravity — "Dignity of demeanor."

8. Sound Speech—The false teachers were preaching error, but Titus was to preach the truth. Cannot be condemned—Cannot be overthrown. The contrary part—That those who oppose you, and are causing disturbances in the churches in Crete, may be ashamed—May be brought to feel ashamed of the course they have taken. No evil thing to say of us. R.V.—"Against those who are sound in doctrine and holy in life, no evil can be justly alleged."

9. In all things—As far as possible without sin. We must, however, please God first. Not answering again—"Not gainsaying" (R.V); not contradicting or disputing.

10. Not purloining—Not stealing or embezzling the master's property. Fidelity—Faithfulness, veracity. Adorn the doctrine—Even these Cretan servants, or slaves, could live holy lives that would be an ornament to the truths of the gospel. If they could live such lives, we can.

11. For—After mentioning the duties of these different classes, the apostle enforces his exhorbation by referring to that revelation of salvation, which alone gives strength for a godly life.—Lange. The grace of God—"The free, unmerited favor of God." Bringing salvation to all men.—Gentiles and Jews, servants and masters. Hath appeared—"Hath shown forth," as the sun in his strength, offering light and heat and life to every darkened, sin-burdened heart, in all the world.

12. Teaching us—The Gospel is a great teacher. It teaches us how to live. Denying ungodliness—We are to deny and oppose all that is not like God; everything opposed to God in spirit or practice. Worldly lusts—I. John ii. 16. Soberly—This has especial reference to self-government. "Every temper, appetite and desire" should be brought under subjection to Christ. Righteously—Giving every man his due. Godly—Godlike; having the elements of the divine nature.

13. Blessed hope—Eternal life is the hope of the Christian. Glorious appearing—"At His second coming in glory to judge the world." Of our great God and Saviour, R. V.—This is conclusive proof that Jesus Christ is the great God.

14. Gave himself—A voluntary offering. ; Phil. ii. 7, 8. Redeem us—"Jesus gave His life for the world and thus has purchased men for himself." All iniquity—Iniquity is gross wrong, or sin in its worst form. We are redeemed, and may be delivered, from all iniquity. Purify unto himself—Jesus Christ purifies His people. The atonement reaches to the lowest depths of human depravity. A peculiar people—"A people for his own possession."—R. V. Neither the world, the flesh, or the devil has any claim on such a heart; it is peculiarly Christ's. Zealous of good works—Ardently devoted to good works.

15. These things—The duties mentioned. Speak—Teach. Exhort—Urge. Rebuke—"Reprove with all the authority with which thy office invests thee," Let no man despise thee—Titus was to conduct himself in such a manner as to command respect.

Teachings.—Paul believed in practical godliness. A religion that does not save a person from his sins and make him upright and honest in his life is not the Christian religion. Christianity meets the wants of all.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

While the Bible as a whole is a complete text-book, giving necessary instruction in all the various relations of life, a single chapter or verse, very often, because of it being so laden with truth, seems to us a Bible in itself. Such is the second chapter of Titus. It speaks volumes. Adam Clark has aptly said: "It may well form the creed, system of ethics, and text-book of every Christian minister."

heed to thyself, and to thy doctrine," was Paul's advice to Timothy. However honest we may be in our belief, error is ruinous. A wrong theory will lead to a wrong practice. Men are morally sick. The pure, unadulterated truth should be preached, for this only can heal them. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

Our practice. The unbelieving world seldom reads the Bible. But it reads professed Christians. Christians are living epistles, known and read of all men; therefore they should not follow the world, or conform to its fashions. The Word and the Spirit agree that, denying ungodliness, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world.

Temperance instruction. Paul's instructions were to teach all classes to be sober. How important that injunction is to-day! Our world is staggering under the awful curse of alcoholism. It is as a cancer on the fair face of society. To think of a so-called Christian nation giving sanction to this wholesale and retail murder of helpless souls is enough to put a blush on our professed civilization, and bring the judgments of God upon us. The man who sanctions it by his vote is a partaker of all its evil; and how can he be guiltless before God?

Home religion—The Christian religion institutes the home; it makes the family circle. Here discretion, soberness, chastity and love for husband, wife and children should abound. The family is a type of Heaven.

Blessed hope—Pure doctrines will lead to practical godliness, which inspires the soul with a blessed hope. Truly the religious have hope in their death. He who died to save us, and arose for our justification, is coming again for our eternal glorification. It will be a glorious appearing.

WOMAN THUMPS DEACON.

Schism Over a Pastorate Led to a Scene.

SAYS DEACON SCANDALIZED HER

Valley Stream, L. I., report— William B. Lamberson, Chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church here, has suffered violence at the hands of a prominent woman member of the church, his trouble being ascribed to a schism over the pastorate.

Deacon Lamberson, while extinguishing the lamps in the church on Sunday evening last, while thinking over the sermon, as is his weekly habit, was staggered by a stinging blow behind his right ear. He exclaimed aloud, dropped a lamp, and was again staggered by astonishment when he turned, in self-defence, to find himself confronted by Mrs. R. M. Dibble.

It is said that the flash of fire in the woman's eye was enough to compensate for the loss of lamplight, while she rained blows on the deacon, some of them reaching his face. Mrs. Dibble grabbed at the deacon's hair, but he congratulated himself that it had been cut so recently, and so closely as to afford no hand hold.

While the deacon was trying to formulate a suitable system of defence against the woman he suffered further punishment.

Startled by the crash of the lamp several women in the vestibule suddenly ceased their conversation and hurried into the church. They were so shocked at the sight of Mrs. Dibble pummelling the deacon that their shrieks attracted some of the departing men, who arrived in time to find Deacon Lamberson holding his assailant by her wrists, while she struggled to renew her hostilities.

Deacon Lamberson was in a high state of excitement when rescued, and gave expression to his indignation in forcible terms.

Neither belligerent will explain the casus belli. Deacon Lamberson has told friends that he proposed to arrange to defend himself hereafter, though in just what manner he did not explain. Explanations of the combat have it that Mrs. Dibble had heard that the deacon had circulated stories derogatory to her character.

The pastor tendered his resignation recently, and the deacons by a vote of 8 to 7 accepted it. Mr. Lamberson voted to accept it. The meeting was declared illegal, and another one held, at which friends of the minister succeeded in having the resignation voted down.

It is said that Mrs. Dibble supports the pastor, while her husband has sided with Deacon Lamberson, and that this difference of opinion led to the attack on him.

Manchester Butter Market.

Andrew Clement & Sons, of Manchester, Eng., report the butter and cheese market for the week ending Oct. 31st, 1900, as follows—

Butter—Arrivals to this market are still much under the average. Buyers are resisting the high prices now asked, and are turning their attention to colonial, which is really better value. Had the quantity on offer yesterday been a little larger, we would have had to submit to a heavy reduction in price. We quote the market as under—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 124s to 126 s; choicest Irish creams, 114s to 116s; choicest Canadian, 106s to 108s.

Cheese—Holders have had to submit to lower prices all round. Buyers have held off as long as possible. There has been a better demand for ripe cheese around 51s. We quote the market as under—September white and colored, 54s to 55s; July white and colored, 51s to 52s.

Seeds.

The receipts have fallen off and the market is dull with prices purely nominal.

Alsike—Offerings very light. Quotations range from $5 to $6 a bushel for good stock, extra choice to fancy is worth a trifle more, and inferior grades sell lower.

Red Clover—Very little offering, with prices at $5.50 to $6.00 per bushel. Finest lots bring a few cents more.

Timothy—No trade; prices nominal, at $3 to $4.25 per cwt.

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations to-day at important wheat centres:

	Cash.	Dec.
Chicago	$——	$0 72 3-8
New York	——	0 78 1-4
Milwaukee	0 75	——
St. Louis	0 71 1-4	0 71 1-4
Toledo	0 75 3-4	0 76 3-8
Detroit, red	0 76 1-2	0 76 1-2
Detroit, white	0 75 1-2	——
Duluth, No. 1 north	0 75 1-2	0 74 3-8
Duluth, No. 1 hard..	0 77 1-2	——
Minneapolis, No. 1 northern	0 74 1-2	0 73 1-2
Minneapolis, No. 1 hard	0 76 1-2	——

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Wheat—One hundred bushels of white and 100 bushels of red sold unchanged at 68 1-2c., 100 bushels of spring sold steady at 69c., and 100 bushels of goose 1-2c. lower at 66c.

Barley—One hundred and fifty bushels sold 1c. lower at 43 to 44c.

Oats—One hundred bushels sold steady at 31 1-2 to 32c.

Hay and Straw—Hay sold 50c. per ton higher, 10 loads being marketed at $13 to $15. No straw was offered.

Dressed Hogs—Market is active and receipts are rather large. Prices are unchanged at $6.75 to $7 per cwt.

Butter—The supply is small, but the demand is not keen enough to have any influence on prices. Prices are unchanged. Pound rolls bring 18 to 21c.

Eggs—Trade dull, except for guaranteed new laid, which are worth 23c. Both offerings and demand are small. Fresh are quoted at 20 to 22c.

Poultry—There is no change. Trade is not active, but there is a large supply of good fowl. Prices are steady at 30 to 55c. per pair for chickens, 40 to 75c. per pair for ducks, 9 to 10c. per lb. for turkeys, and 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c. per lb. for geese.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	$4 40	to	$4 60
Export cattle, light, per cwt...	4 20	to	4 40
Butchers' cattle picked	4 00	to	4 55
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 00	to	4 40
Butchers' cattle, good	3 50	to	4 00
do medium	2 50	to	3 25
Butchers' common, per cwt...	2 00	to	2 50
Bulls, export, heavy, per cwt..	3 50	to	4 00
Bulls, export, light, per cwt....	3 00	to	3 50
Feeders, short-keep	3 65	to	4 00
Feeders, heavy	3 25	to	3 65
Feeders, light	2 50	to	3 25
Stockers, 400 to 750 lbs.....	2 25	to	3 00
off-colors and heifers.....	1 75	to	2 25
Feeding bulls	2 50	to	3 25
Light stock bull, per cwt,.....	1 50	to	2 00
Milch cows, each...	30 00	to	55 00
Sheep, export ewes, per cwt...	3 25	to	3 50
do. bucks.....	2 50	to	3 00
Sheep, butchers', each.....	2 50	to	3 00
Lambs, each.....	2 50	to	3 75
do per cwt.....	3 75	to	4 12½
Calves, per head.....	2 00	to	8 00
Hogs, choice, per cwt.....	4 75	to	0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	4 25	to	0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt.....	4 25	to	0 00
Sows.....	3 50	to	3 75

Cheese Markets.

Russell, Nov. 14.—At the Russell Cheese Board to-night, 1,000 cheese offered, balance of season; 10c offered; no sales.

Peterboro', Nov. 14.—At the cheese sale held here to-day 3,300 colored cheese were offered, being the last half of October make, also 400 November make. The cheese was quickly disposed, as follows—Whitton took in round numbers 1,500, Rollins 900, Cook 350, Bailey 350, Octobers all sold at 10 1-4c; Novembers sold at 10 cents.

Woodstock, Nov. 14.—Fifteen factories offered 7,302 boxes cheese, 2,532 colored and 4,770 white. No sales; 10 3-8c highest bid.

Picton, Nov. 14.—At the Cheese Board to-day three factories boarded 254 boxes. Highest bid, 10 1-16; no sales. Bethel 19, Maple Leaf 60, Unionvale 125.

Stirling, Nov. 14.—There were 380 white cheese boarded at Stirling Cheese Board to-day. All sold to Hodgson at 10 1-4c.

Cheese Business Good.

Cheese exporters are also congratulating themselves at the close of what they say has been a good season. There has been a large increase in the bulk of business done between Canada and Great Britain. Since the opening of navigation from Montreal up to Nov. 10th, the number of cheese shipped was 1,969,265, as against 1,775,958 shipped during the corresponding period of last year.

Season's Live Stock Trade.

The number of live stock shipped from Montreal during the present season was as follows—Cattle 87,525, sheep 32,703, horses 2,776. This latter figure does not include horses shipped to South Africa, of which there was quite a large number during the summer. Last year the total number of cattle shipped from Montreal was 81,804, and 58,277 sheep. It will thus be seen that so far as cattle shipments are concerned there has been an increase this year, while sheep shipments have fallen off. It is expected that the total cattle shipments for the season will be over 90,000 head. There are over a dozen steamers yet to sail before the close of navigation. Messrs. Gordon and Ironside are the heaviest exporters. The scarcity of steamers coming to Montreal is responsible for the high steamship freights which have prevailed this year.

Manitoba Wheat Outlook.

The local market is in much the same condition as a week ago. The movement of wheat eastward, though increasing, is still moderate, being about one-half of the same time last year. The demand is very light, prices still being above export, but whenever outside markets show an advancing tendency buyers here are more in evidence, and when a decline takes place scarcely any buyers can be found. The trade has been working more on the low grades this week, which are being shipped to the Ontario milling trade. Prices at the close yesterday were about as follows—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 2 hard, 76c; No. 3 hard, 71c; No. 3 northern, 66c; tough No. 2 hard, 70c; tough No. 3 hard, 67c, and tough No. 3 northern 64c, all in store Fort William. The market was steady and firm to-day, with only a limited business doing, at about the same prices as quoted at the close yesterday. — Winnipeg Commercial.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—When questioned to-day as to the crop of the past season, Mr. Thompson, Ogilvie's manager, said—"The conditions fully bear out my previous estimates as to quantity and quality. I may say emphatically that this season's wheat, under our present system of milling, is making better flour than the wheat of last year. The total crop this year is about 25,000,000 bushels."

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