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Everybody knows all about it; nothing, now known, will cure it. Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. It can do the same. It may or may not be caused by a failure of stomach and liver to do their work. If you will cure it; if not, it will do no harm. The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help it get back to its habit with. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, when it don't, it don't.

It never does harm. The genuine has this picture on it, take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. Price \$1.00; all druggists.

Toe for a Finger. A Koenigsberg doctor at congress in Berlin. He had a patient's second toe and the first toe of the second primary undeveloped and finger could be moved by

Endid Opportunity. There are many men who have all the elements of usefulness and power except one—courage. If you can only under God give them that you give them everything. In illustrating that one word show them that every man that ever amounted to anything had terrific struggle. Show him what ships Decatur had to fight, and what a mountain Hannibal had to climb, and what a lame foot Walter Scott had to walk on, and that the greatest poet who ever lived—Milton—was blind, that one of the greatest musicians of all the ages—Beethoven—was deaf, and that Stewart, in some respects the greatest merchant that America ever saw, began in his small store, dining on bread and cheese behind the counter in a snatched interregnum between customers, he opening the store and closing it, sweeping it out with his own broom and being his own errand boy. Show them that within ten minutes' walk there are stores, shops and factories, and homes where as brave deeds have been done as those of Leonidas at Thermopylae, as that of Horatius at the bridge, as that of Colonel Campbell at Batakava, and show them what Napoleon said to his staff officer when that officer declared a certain military attempt to be impossible. "Impossible!" said the great commander. "Impossible is the adjective of fools."

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RAKE SUGAR

Sugar Refinery

SUGAR...

ATED IS

NT. PURE.

A Word Fitly Spoken

There's a Time in Every Man's History When It Means Help and Encouragement.

Washington report—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows an open door for any one who desires to be useful, and illustrates how a little thing may decide one's destiny. The text is Proverbs xxv, 1 (revised version): "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in baskets of silver."

A bligree basket loaded with fruit is put before us in the text. What is ordinarily meant by "pictures" ought to be "baskets." Here is a silver network basket containing silver and golden apples, pippins or rennets. You know how such apples glow through the openings of a basket of silver netting. You have seen such a basket of fruit on a table. It whets the appetite as well as regales the vision. Solomon was evidently fond of apples, because he so often speaks of them. While he writes in glowing terms of pomegranates and figs and grapes and mandrakes, he seems to find solace as well as lusciousness in apples, calling out for a supply of them when he says in another place, "Comfort me with apples." Now you see the meaning of my text. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in baskets of silver."

You see the wise man eulogises just one word. Plenty of recognition has been given to great orators. Clever arrangements of Catiline, the philippic of Demosthenes, the five days' argument of Edmund Burke against Warren Hastings, Edward Irving's discourses on the Bible and libraries full of prolonged utterance, but my text extols the power of one word when it refers to "a word fitly spoken."

I tell you what is a great crisis in every man's history. It is the time when he is entering an occupation or profession. He is opposed by men in middle life, who are not only older, but more experienced, and by some of the aged because they fear being crowded off and their places being taken by younger men. Hear the often severe and unfair examinations of young lawyers by old lawyers, of young doctors by old doctors, of young ministers by old ministers. Hear some of the old merchants talk about the young merchants. Trowels and hammers and scales often are jealous of new trowels and hammers and new scales. Then it is difficult to get introduced. How long a time has a new physician had his sign put out before he got a call for his services and the attorney before he got a case? Who wants to risk the life of his family to a young physician who got his diploma only last spring and who may not know measles from scarlatina, or to risk the obtaining of a verdict for \$20,000 to an attorney who only three years ago read the first page of Blackstone?

How is the young merchant to compete with his next door bargain-maker who can afford to undersell something because he can more than make it up by the profit on other things, or has by the time he had more money after each failure? How is that mechanic to make a livelihood when there are twice as many in that trade as can in hard times find occupation? There are this very moment thousands of men who are just starting life for themselves, and they need encouragement. Not long harangue, not quotation from profound book, not a page, not a paragraph, but a word, one word fitly spoken.

Why does not that old merchant, who has been 40 years in business, go into that young merchant's store and say "Courage." He needs only that one word, although, of course, you will illustrate it by telling your own experience, and how long you waited for customers, and how the first two years you lost money, and how the next year, though you did better, illness in your household swamped the surplus with doctor's bills. Why does not that old lawyer go into that young lawyer's office just after he has broken down in making his first plea before a jury and say that word with only two syllables, "Courage!" He needs only that one word, although, of course, you will illustrate it by telling him how you broke down in one of your first cases and got laughed at by court and bar and jury, and how Disraeli broke down at the start, and how hundreds of the most successful lawyers at the start broke down. Why do not the successful men go right away and tell those who are starting what they went through, and how their notes got protested, and what unfortunate purchases they made, and how they were swindled, but kept right on until they reached the golden age? Even some who pretend to favor the new beginner and say they wish him well put obstacles in his way.

spiritual directions. Call the roll of prophets, apostles and martyrs and private Christians from the time the world began and ask them to mention one man or woman greatly good or useful who was not depreciated and failed and made a laughing stock. Racks and prisons and whips and shipwrecks and axes of beheading did their worst, yet the heroes were more than conquerors. With such things you will illustrate that word "courage," and they will go out from your presence to start anew and right, challenging all earth and hell to the combat.

That word "courage" fitly spoken with compressed lips and stout grip of the hand and then your flash of the eye—well, the finest aspect that ever thumped on the ground in an autumnal orchard and were placed in the most beautiful basket of silver network before kept appetites could be more attractive.

Furthermore a comforting word fitly spoken is a beautiful thing. No one but God could give the inventory of sick beds and bereft homes and broken hearts. We ought not to let a day pass without a visit or a letter or a message or a prayer consolatory. You could call five minutes of your time to the factory, you could leave a half hour earlier in the afternoon and fill a mission of solace. You could brighten a sick room with one chrysanthemum. You could send your carriage and give an afternoon airing to an invalid on a neighboring street. There are four or five words which, fitly spoken, might soothe and emancipate and rescue. Go to those from whose homes Christ has taken to himself a loved one and try the word "reunion"—not under wintry sky, but in everlasting springtime; not a land where they can be struck with disease, but where the inhabitant never says, "I am sick"; not a reunion that can be followed by separation, but in a place "from which they shall go no more out forever." For emancipation and signing immortal health. Reunion, or, if you like the word better, anticipation. There is nothing left for them in this world. Try them with heaven. With a chapter from the great book open one of the twelve gates. Give them one note of seraphic harp, one flash from the rainbow, one clatter of the hoofs of the horses on which victors ride. That word reunion, or anticipation, fitly spoken—well, no fruit heaped up in silver baskets could equal it. Of the 2,000 kinds of apples that have blossomed, there are not one so mellow or so rich or so aromatic, but we take the suggestion of the text and compare that word of comfort, fitly spoken, to apples of gold in baskets of silver.

So also is a word of warning. A ship may sail out of harbor, when the sea has not so much as a ripple, but what a foolhardy ship company would they be that made no provision for high winds and wrathful seas. However smoothly the voyage of life may begin we will get rough weather before we harbor on the other side, and we need ever and anon to have some one uttering in most decided tones the word "beware." There are all the temptations to make that life ever-lasting and to forget that an inch of ground is larger as compared with the whole earth than this life as compared with our eternal existence. There are all the temptations of the wine cup and the demitasse, which are taken down as grand men as this or any other century has heard of. There are all the temptations of pride and avarice and base indulgence and ungovernable temper. There is no word we all need oftener to hear than the word "beware."

The trouble is that the warning word is apt to come too late. We allow our friends to be overcome in a fight with some evil habit before we sound an alarm. After a man is all on fire with an evil habit, your word of warning will have no more effect than would an address to a house on fire asking it to stop burning, no more use than a steam tug going out to help a ship after it has sunk to the bottom of the ocean. What use is a word of warning to that inebriate whose wife was dying from wounds inflicted by his own hand? As he held the hand of his dying wife he made this vow: "Mary I will never drink another glass of wine until I take it from this hand which I now hold." In an awful way he kept the vow, for when the wife was in her coffin he filled a glass with brandy, put the glass into the dead hand, then took the glass from her hand and drank the liquid. Too late does any warning come to such a one. But many a man row high up in usefulness and honor was stopped on the wrong road by a kindly hand put upon the shoulder and a word fitly spoken. Ah, yes, fitly spoken—that is, at the right time, with the right accentuation, with the right emphasis. A dictatorial way, a condemnatory manner, a fault finding tone of voice, a manner which seems to say, "Look at me, and do as I do," will only make matters worse. From such a reproval the inebriate will go out to take a drink sooner than he would have taken it, and the dissolute man a worse plunge into sin. The word of warning must be charged and surcharged with sympathy. You will practically say to the man, "I suppose you got into your present habit through overwork, and you took stimulants to keep up, and do the work you must do; or, 'I suppose it was through illness, and you took an intoxicant first as a medicine'; or, 'You are a half fellow well met, and you took the liquid in sensibility'; or, 'You were the representative of a commercial house that expected you to treat customers. I understand it all. If I had been in the same circumstances, I would probably be fast in the same track.' By some such alleviating introduction prepare the way for a "Beware!" that will halt your friend on the wrong road as suddenly as any platoon of soldiers was ever halted. Swing the red lantern across the track, and stop that train before it

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 111. JANUARY 20, 1901.

Greeks Seeking Jesus.—John 12:20-33.

Commentary.—Connecting Links. On Tuesday morning Jesus and His disciples went to Jerusalem from Bethany. On the way Peter called attention to the fig tree which had been cursed on the previous morning (Mark xi, 20-24), and Jesus took occasion to give them a lesson in faith. The day was a busy one and was put in teaching in the temple.

20. Certain Greeks.—The original word "Hellenes" means persons of Greek nationality, born Gentiles, and from Greece, or from some of the Greek cities nearer by, of which there were several in Decapolis. Came up to worship—The Greeks were proselytes to the Jewish religion. That they acknowledged the true God is evident, but it is not certain that they had been circumcised.

21. Came therefore to Philip.—It is not known why they should come to Philip first unless it was because they had had some slight acquaintance with him. Philip and Andrew are said to have been the first to see a Greek origin among the disciples. It is supposed that these Greeks came either from Syria-Palestina or Decapolis, Bethesda of Galilee—the Bethesda situation is uncertain. Philip was Galilee, was Philip's native town. Desired Him—Jesus was in the court of the women, where He had just beheld the poor widow cast two mites into the treasury. The Greeks were not allowed to enter the court, hence the necessity of sending word to Christ and asking him to come out into the court of the women. We would see Jesus.—Not merely to see one of the Jews, but we would speak with Him and be taught by Him. It should be the desire of every heart to see Christ.

22. And Jesus answered them.—How pleading God is in His mission, when the ministers of the Gospel agree and unite together to bring souls to Christ. But where self-love prevails, the honor that comes from being not so much the one who exist. Bigotry often rouses every generous sentiment among the different denominations of the people of God.

23. Jesus answered them.—Our Lord spoke primarily to the Jews, and secondarily to His disciples. (1) of the meaning of His impending death, (2) of the necessity of faithfulness to Him in it, (3) of the blessing attached thereto.—Eternity.—The hour—The time has come when the old prophecies are to be fulfilled, the Messiah's kingdom is to be set up in the whole earth, and Christ is to take His place on the right hand of God.

24. Verily, verily.—These words were used to emphasize some great and important truth. He now proceeds to show how the glorification of the Son of man would be accomplished. A corn—a grain. Into the ground.—The seed must be buried in order to liberate the life-germ within it and allow it to become fruitful. If the seed is not put into the ground it "bringeth forth no fruit."—The result of Christ's death is a great spiritual harvest—a glorious harvest of humanity rescued from death and the grave unto eternal life. The germ of life eternal enters into the hearts of those united to Him by faith.

25. Loveth his life.—The word translated life is often translated soul, as in verse 27. The meaning is that he who makes the pleasure, honors and rewards of this life his chief concern, and sacrifices righteousness and integrity in order to obtain them, shall lose it. Shall lose in most cases even the earthly rewards that he hoped to gain, and shall lose his soul eternally. That he loveth his life.—On the other hand, he who sacrifices, when necessary, all worldly goods for the sake of the gospel's (Mark viii, 35), shall keep it—Shall gain eternal life. "The loss is temporal, the gain is eternal; the loss is small, the gain is great."—The man who gives up things, the gain is the soul itself, which is of infinitely greater value than all earthly goods.

26. Serveth me.—Christ is a master in a two-fold sense: He instructs in a principle, as Christ had done, and was about to do. This is Christ's answer to the request of the Greeks. Where a man—where a child—takes up his abode, even in the eternal kingdom of my Father.—Benson. There shall also my servant be—in the same state of happiness and glory. Will my Father honor.—He will be honored with his Master; made a partaker of the joys and rewards of the one he served.

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THE MARKETS

Leading Wheat Markets.

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

Table with columns for Location, Cash, and May. Includes Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit, Duluth, Minneapolis, and Northampton.

Toronto Farmers' Market

Jan. 5.—Offerings of grain on the street market today were moderately large, amounting to 2,400 bushels. Prices of wheat were easier, barley was firmer, and oats and rye were steady.

Wheat—Two hundred bushels of white and 600 bushels of red sold 1 1/2c. lower at 69 1/2c., and 400 bushels of goose steady at 64 1/2c. Barley—Five hundred bushels sold 1c. higher at 44c. Rye—One hundred bushels unchanged at 52 1/2c. per bushel.

Oats—Six hundred bushels sold unchanged at 29 1/2c. to 30 1/2c. Hay and straw—Hay was a little firmer, twenty loads selling at 50c. higher at \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton. Straw was weaker, five loads selling \$1 lower at \$10 per ton.

Dressed—Hogs—Markets continue strong and prices are higher. The offerings are small and there is a keen demand. Quotations now range from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.

Butchered—Hogs—Markets continue strong and prices are higher. The offerings are small and there is a keen demand. Quotations now range from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.

Poultry—Receipts light. Turkeys are a little easier, selling at 9 to 10c. Geese are also lower, selling at 7 to 8 1/2c. Other fowl are unchanged.

Bradstreet's on Trade

The universal opinion among the manufacturers and the wholesale trade at Montreal is that the year just closed has been eminently satisfactory as regards the volume of business done and the profits made. Shipment of spring goods have begun. Values continue firm for most lines of imported and domestic goods. Trade at Toronto this week has been better than the beginning of the year. Sales during December in many lines were large, and values of staple goods are now firm, so that there is every encouragement and reason for retailers to make large purchases this month for the spring trade.

Hamilton wholesale trade this week is fairly active for this season. Travellers report a very fair inquiry for spring lines and shipments are being made. The large holiday business seems to have had the effect of toning up trade generally, and retailers are disposed to stock up liberally for the ensuing season. Prices are generally steady to firm for staple stuff.

At Winnipeg there has been a fair inquiry for spring stuff this week. There has been a fair business done for the first week of the year at London.

At the coast cities the past week there has been an improvement in payments. This is a matter which has been complained of for some weeks past. At Ottawa this week business has been a trifle quiet, as it always is at large centres immediately after the holiday season.

Canadian Failures

(From Dun's Review, Jan. 5, 1901.) Canadian failures during the year 1900 were 1,355 in number and \$11,613,208 in amount of liabilities, slightly exceeding the two preceding years, but comparing most favorably with the four years prior to 1898. Banking defaults were smaller in amount than in 1899, but double in number. Last year's record was unusually satisfactory at most points, and the general condition of business was prosperous; the principal cause of increased liabilities being located at Montreal, where a trader in produce failed for \$820,000, and a butter maker for \$200,000. This difficulty also involved a warehouse to the extent of \$850,000, and some financial concerns connected with the sale of manufacturing and trading concerns larger than customary. A capitalist at Vancouver also suspended, with an indebtedness of \$277,000. These few extreme cases swell the total and make the table appear worse than the normal defaults warrant. In many ways the year 1900 was especially free from misfortune and considering the severe loss to wheat growers in Manitoba, that Province makes a splendid exhibit.

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Entangled in the Wagon. Kingston, Jan. 13.—John Clouston, driver of one of R. E. Torrance's bread wagons, had the bones of one leg broken in two places. He had been delivering bread when the rig upset, attempting to stop the horse, Clouston got tangled up in the rig, the result being the breaking of the bones of his leg. He succeeded in bringing the horse to a standstill, saving the rig from demolition, but was unable to extricate himself, and was obliged to remain lying on the frozen ground for a long time before rescued.

The Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, which went ashore Thursday on Holy Island, in the Firth of Clyde, has been floated, and has returned to Glasgow.

LOVE OUTLIVES DISGRACE

Father Hastens to Welcome Pardoned Murderer.

A TOUCHING LIFE STORY. New York dispatch.—The hapless man in New York today was Rev. Philip Graham, the "Cobbler Preacher," of Alameda, Pa., who had come to the city to meet his daughter, Annie Walden, who was pardoned by Governor Roosevelt on Monday. Ten years ago she murdered her husband and had been in prison ever since.

"Yes, I am after my daughter, Annie," he said, in answer to the question of a reporter. She is at the Endicott Hotel in the apartments of Mrs. Beckman De Peyster.

"Annie has been constantly in my mind ever since I got back from the store and into the house. I sat down to read a paper. After a little my eye caught the line 'Annie Walden Pardoned.' I sat up straight."

"Wife," I said, "look here." She came and fell to the floor in a faint, but was straightway up and laughing and crying all at once, so happy was she.

"It was long before we heard of her. Then we found she was in Philadelphia. We went there, but she had gone to New York. Once after she had come home, I saw the shooting of the man. She had married a better horse-racing fellow and he was abusing her, and one night she shot him. The next morning the Sunday papers had it all. Then we got a letter from Anne, written in the Times, begging us not to go to New York."

"She was sentenced for life, and after she had been in the prison for a time we went over to see her. It was back home we stopped preaching, and went to work at my trade as a cobbler. It was the wrecking of my life, but it is all over now. She is going back with me, blessed her."

"We'll see six chickens that she was fattenin' for market. They will be killed and cooked. I have asked our neighbors to share our joy."

"The hotel was now reached and the father went upstairs.

Mrs. De Peyster opened the door, and Annie, in a black dress, very plainly made, and with her flowing brown hair brushed lightly back, stood looking very pretty, but pale and agitated, in the centre of the room.

"Nine years in prison had failed to quench her pride. With eyes brimming with her life had for self-control, the girl waited for some token of tenderness on the part of the father."

As the door opened the happy parent ran in with arms wide open. Throwing her arms about her father's neck and dropping her head upon his big shoulder, she sobbed happily—and Mrs. De Peyster shut the door.

"They will leave for Alameda tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock."

Mayor Payment's Loyalty. Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Mayor Payment, in handing over the chair of office yesterday to the City Clerk, after he had officiated at the reception of the soldiers, said, as he kissed the coat-of-arms, "Boys, this is the last time I will ever wear that chain, and as a good Catholic sometimes kisses the crucifix at his breast, I kiss this, hoping as I do, that no less true British subject than I am may ever wear it."

The Mayor seemed touched at handing over the emblem of office.

Teachings.—Christ is attractive