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Exercise Your Talent

It May Only Be a Cheerful Look, a Witty Style or Persuasive Power. But Use It

Washington report says—This is a discourse by Dr. Talmage for those given to depreciate themselves and who have an idea that their best attempts amount to little or nothing. Text, Matthew xxv., 15: "To another one."

Expel first from this parable of the talents the word "usury." It ought to have been translated "interest." "Usury is finding a man in a tight place and compelling him to pay an unreasonable sum to get out. "Interest" is a righteous payment for the use of money. When the capitalist of this parable went from home, he gave to his stewards certain sums of money, wishing to have them profitably invested. Change also your idea as to the value of one talent. You remember the capitalist gave to one of his men for business purposes five talents, to another two, to another one. What a small amount to this last, you think, and how could he be expected to do anything with only one talent? I have to tell you that one talent was about \$7,200, so that when my text says, "To another one," it implies that those who have the least have much.

We bother ourselves a great deal about those who are highly gifted or have large financial resource or exalted official position or wide-reaching opportunity. We are anxious that their wealth, their eloquence, their brains be employed on the right side. One of them makes a mistake and we say, "What an awful disaster." When one of them devotes all his ability to useful purposes, we celebrate it, we enlarge upon it, we speak of it, as something for gratitude to God. Meanwhile we have no time at all to consider what people are doing with their one talent, not realizing that ten people of one talent are quite as important as one man with ten talents. In the one case the advantage or opportunity is concentrated in a single personality, while in another it is divided to ten individuals. Now, what we want to do in this sermon is to waken people of only one talent to appreciation of their duty. Only a few people have five talents or ten talents, while millions have one. My short text is like a galvanic shock.

The most difficult thing in the world is to make an accurate estimate of ourselves. Our friends value us too high, our enemies too low. To find out what we are worth morally and mentally is almost impossible. We are apt to measure ourselves by those around us, but this is not fair, as they may be very brilliant, or very dull, very good or very bad. Indeed there are no human scales that can tell our exact moral and mental weight, nor is there a standard by which we can measure our exact intellectual height, so the hardest thing to do is to calculate our real stature or height. But it will be no evidence of egotism in any of us if we say that we have at least one talent. What is it, and finding what it is, what use shall we make of it? The most of the people, finding that they have only one talent, do as the man spoken of in the parable, they hide it. But if all of the people who have one talent brought it out for use before this century is half past and correspondents begin to write at the head of their letters, 1896 the earth would be one of the outskirts of heaven. I ask you again, What is your one talent?

Is it a cheerful look? Carry that look wherever you go. It must come from a cheerful heart. It is not that inane smile which we sometimes see which is an irritation. In other words, it must be a light within us, so bright that it shines in our eyes, cheek, nostril and mouth. Let ten men who are accustomed to walking upon a certain street every day resolve upon a cheerful countenance as a result of a cheerful heart, and the influence of such a facial irradiation would be felt not only in that street but throughout the world. Brightness is catching. But a cheerful look is exceptional.

In one of the towns of New York state an inhabitant said to a friend of mine: "I do not believe as that man does, but I cannot despise a religion that makes a man as happy as he seems to be." If we have a rough visage, we cannot help that God so made us; if accident or battle have so defaced us, that is no fault of ours; if strabismus has hurt our eyes, no one will satirize us; if our features were not suited for the character's physiognomy, no one could blame us for that. The law may too much project or retreat, the forehead may not be Shakespearean, but a cheerful spirit in that man will triumph over all defects and pour around all who meet him a supernal influence. If that cheerful look be your only talent, use it for the world's consolation. There will be a hundred people whom you will meet this week to whom you will have no right to speak. It would be an impertinence. You have never been introduced to them, they were never introduced to you, they have no right to stop them on their way, as they have no right to stop you on your way. But you have a right to look at them. Then look with a faith in God and a holy purpose and a manliness and a good cheer that will keep them thinking all that day and wondering who you are and what is the cause of the victory which they saw depicted between the top of your forehead and the round of your chin. If you are the right kind of a man, the right kind of a woman, something has happened to you that ought to fill you with courage and joy, your face with glorious sunrise. Your sins all forgiven, that makes you all right with the past; an eternal heaven promised to your soul, that makes you all right with the future.

Again, is your one talent that of wit or humor? Use it for God's glory and the world's blessing. Much of the world's wit is damaging. Much of the world's wit is malignant. Much of the world's wit is vitriolic. In order to get right things how many will sac-

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII. JUNE 23, 1901.

A New Heaven and a New Earth.—Rev. 21, 1, 2, 3.
Commentary.—This vision stands in the prophesy after the last attempt of the enemies of religion had been defeated; after the dead small and great, had appeared before God's judgment-seat and had been judged according to their works; after all the wicked had been consigned to everlasting punishment, and all who were named written in the book of life had been cast into the lake of fire.

1. A new heaven, etc.—Compare Isaiah, 27-19, II Peter iii, 13. "These words express the greatness and the glorious character of the change that takes place in both the abode and the state of the redeemed. Happy are they that shall have a place in the new Jerusalem. They will understand as we cannot now, the meaning of this chapter."

2. New Jerusalem.—An ideal city, presented under figures that represent perfection—the perfection of purity, beauty and joy. "This new Jerusalem is a symbol of the church of God in its new and perfect state, 'prepared as a bride adorned for her husband,' beautified with the perfection of wisdom and holiness.—Henry.

3. Tabernacle with men.—This is an expression showing God's "intimate and perpetual communion" with men. It is a figure from the conception of Jehovah as a resident in the old Jewish tabernacle.—Horn. Con. Dwell with them.—Hon. The most special manner dwells with His followers, diffusing His light and life everywhere.—Clarke.

4. Wipe away all tears.—All the effects of former trouble shall be done away; they have been often before in tears, by reason of sin, of affliction, of the calamities of the church; but now all tears shall be wiped away, no signs, nor remembrance of former sorrows shall remain, any further than to make their present happiness the greater. "No more death—This is ample proof that the whole description belongs to eternity, and not to time.—Benson. But death cannot be destroyed by there being simply no farther death; in order to its destruction there must be a resurrection. Passed away is the mournful scenes which were on earth so familiar to their eyes

The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.
Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centers today:
Cash. July.
Chicago \$0.69
New York 0.74 3-4
Milwaukee 0.74 1-4
St. Louis 0.71 1-4
Toledo 0.72 1-2
Detroit, red 0.74
Detroit, white 0.74
Duluth No. 1 north 0.72 1-8
Duluth No. 1 hard 0.75 1-8
Minnesota 0.73 3-4

Toronto Farmers' Market.
Oats—Wheat farmer, 200 bushels sold 1 to 1 1/2c higher at 37 to 37 1/2c. Hay—12 loads sold \$1 lower at \$11 to \$13 per ton.
Straw—Two loads sold \$1 lower at \$8 to \$9 per ton.
Butter—Market is firmer; the best offerings of grass butter sell at 16 to 17c, and the supply is rather small. Country—Quiet, with a light demand. Prices are unchanged.
Potatoes—The scarcity of supplies has hardened the market, and prices are firm at 45 to 55c per bag. Two loads of good stock sold at the top price, and more would have been taken at the same figure. The first shipment of new potatoes was placed on the market; they were foreign stock, of good quality, and were quoted at \$5.50 per barrel.
Dressed Hops—Receipts very light, and market steady at \$8.75 to \$9.25 per cwt.

Cheese Markets.
Kingston, June 12.—At today's session of the Cheese Board 1,620 boxes were registered. The Board being closed out at 87-8c.
Woodstock, June 12.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held this morning 930 cheese were offered for sale, consisting of 450 white and 480 colored. From 87-8c to 9c sold, but only 100 boxes were sold, which brought 87-8c.

Pictou, June 12.—At the Cheese Board to-day 13 factories boarded 280 white and 730 colored; total, 1,016. Highest bid, 9c; 650 sold.
Napanea, June 12.—At the Cheese Board to-day 1,486 boxes cheese were boarded, 1,199 white and 1,486 colored. The entire board sold at 9c.

Russell, June 12.—At the Russell Cheese Board to-night 285 white and 110 colored offered. All sold at 9c.
Toronto Live Stock Markets.
Export cattle, choice, per cwt. 55.00 to 56.00
Dressed, per cwt. 57.00 to 58.00
Export pigs, per cwt. 42.00 to 43.00
Butchers' cattle, choice, 4.00 to 4.50
Butchers' cattle, common, 3.75 to 4.00
Butchers' cattle, fair, 3.50 to 3.75
Do, cows, 3.25 to 3.50
Do, calves, 3.00 to 3.25
Bulls, export, heavy, per cwt. 56.00 to 57.00
Bulls, export, light, per cwt. 54.00 to 55.00
Feeder, per cwt. 3.50 to 3.75
Do, light, 3.25 to 3.50
Stockers, 100 to 150 lbs., 3.00 to 3.25
Off colors and heifers, 2.50 to 2.75
Milk cows, each, 25.00 to 45.00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt. 4.50 to 5.00
Do, bucks, 4.00 to 4.50
Lamb, graded, per cwt. 4.50 to 5.00
Do, spring, each, 2.00 to 4.00
Calves, per head, 1.00 to 2.00
Hogs, choice, per cwt. 7.00 to 8.00
Hogs, corn fed, 6.50 to 7.00
Hogs, light, per cwt. 6.50 to 7.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt. 6.50 to 7.00
Sows, per cwt. 6.50 to 7.00
Stags, 2.00 to 3.00

Toronto Wool Markets.
The offerings are small and the wet weather has injured the condition of a good deal of the wool coming forward now. It is damp and discolored, which detracts from its value. There is no inquiry for export and the market is generally unchanged. Pulled wool is dull.
Wool—There is no change in the market. Local dealers are getting in some small lots, but the movement so far has been light. We quote for washed 12c and for unwashed 8c.

Pulled Wools.—The demand from the home mills is slow and will likely continue so for some time, as they will be getting considerable lots from the growers and country dealers. We quote 16 to 17c for supers and 18 to 20c for extras.

Manitoba Wheat Markets.
The local market for Manitoba wheat is quiet. Winnipeg Commercial is extremely dull. With the advance in outside markets prices were higher in the beginning of the week, but with the decline since prices are around what they were a week ago. This week brought a much needed rain, and there is now a more confident feeling with regard to the wheat crop. The rain has been general, and lasted until Thursday night. The small crop west of the city was cut on Saturday. Reports from all parts indicate that the grain districts are pretty thoroughly soaked. On Thursday the weather turned quite cold and frost was general during the night, but it is not thought that any damage has been done to the wheat. Reports from most parts state that there were about three to five degrees during the night. The small fruits and tender vegetables have probably been injured to some extent. Snow fell quite freely on Thursday. The weather is milder now, but not warm and is considered very favorable.—Winnipeg Commercial, June 8.

The Premier's Salary.
The members of Parliament would surely have done better if, before increasing their own salaries, they had put that of the Prime Minister on a better footing. It is impossible that a Premier should meet the social expenses of his position on his present salary without running into debt, with danger, if not to his integrity, at least to his independence. It appears that there is now going to be held out to him in England, as a prize, a place in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with a salary of \$25,000 a year and a peerage. Is it likely that in any quarter—No, the Imperial country and the colony such as may arise in case of our military incorporation he can be a perfectly independent representative of Canadian interests? We are spending annually a large sum on the deadwood of the British constitution, while the man who does the work is dangerously underpaid.—Bylander in the Weekly Star.

The Anglican Synod of Toronto to-day refused to unqualifiedly approve the Lord's Day Alliance's work, and in appointing a committee to work with it to consult the synod before exercising any powers.



Monkey (in the jungle, to her dissolute son)—Why don't you be a man? Monkey (her son)—I will be in about ten generations.

SECOND GRADE CHEESE.

How to Preserve Quality of One of Our Great Exports.
Ottawa, June 14.—The official referee on butter and cheese at the Department of Agriculture reports that a large proportion of the second grade cheese which has been received at Montreal this season belongs to the class usually known as "open" cheese. In view of this fact, Mr. J. A. Riddell, chief of the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following leaflet, which is now being distributed:

"Second grade" cheese must have a close, solid body. The presence of numerous irregular holes makes what is known as "open" cheese. "Weak-bodied" cheese is of the same character, with some excess of moisture. Openness in cheese is usually the result of an insufficient development of acidity in the curd before salting and putting to press. An open, loose body is sometimes caused by lack of sufficient pressing. Some curds will not make close solids under any amount of pressure, yet on the other hand, no cheese is ever so close as it might be unless heavy pressure has been gradually and persistently applied. This defect may be overcome by allowing more acid to develop in the curd before the salting, that is to say, more time should be allowed from the drawing off the whey until the curd is salted and put to press. The less acid there is in the curd when the whey is drawn the longer will be the time required to mature it properly.

Weigh Your Newspapers.
Mr. R. C. assistant postmaster, Toronto, writes: "The public would seem to be under the impression that one cent will pay the postage on a newspaper without reference to weight. Attention is directed to the fact that the postage rates on newspapers mailed in Canada for places in the United States is one cent per sheet, four ounces or fraction thereof, and it would be well, therefore, to see that all papers sent to that country are properly prepaid.

Thousands of Veterans.
So far applications have been received by the Crown Lands Department from about 3,000 veterans of 1864, who claim to be entitled to the land grant offered. Veterans of the South African war have applied to the number of 291. The forms for filling in are being sent out as fast as possible, in the order in which the applications were received.

Winnipeg Separate Schools.
The Chairman and Secretary of the Separate School Board of Winnipeg waited on the Public School Board and presented a petition stating that the separate schools were now supplied with certificated teachers, and that the schools were willing to submit to Provincial inspection if the board would take them over. The petition was referred to a committee to confer with a committee from the applicants.

Owing to an outbreak of smallpox in the convent at Laprarle the institute has been quarantined. So difficult was the task of locating the disease in the village that a detective had to be employed by the health department.