O. 43. 1905.

Soothing Syrup should
Children Teething. It
fftens the gums, cures wind
remedy for Diarrhœa.

R SALE.

R FAIRBANKS IMPROV-
Gasoline Engine, 4 horse-
ys, good reason for sell-
n Sound.

SALE

CTRIC MOTORS.

½ and 3 horse-power. Ad-

ES OFFICE,
Hamilton.

TS WANTED.

Y SALARY

DOLLARS PER DAY,
y, either sex; introducing
Free training; rapid ad-
opportunity sure.
CHOLS CO., LIMITED,
Toronto.
n this paper.)

TED, WOMEN PREFER-
with ability to sell. Our
in every home. Agents
ing, and their customers
g. Take advantage of the
Write for agents' circulars.
ess Silverware Co., Bridge-

ELLANEOUS.

LEGRAPH SCHOOL, 3
Toronto; under Princi-
Johnston; eighteen years'
thorough training for rail-
talogue free; write.

MASSAGE -- SWEDISH
ectricity, free courses in
gy; diploma; prospectus;
nts. Canadian School of
35 Charles street Tor-

igns at Railroads.

good idea for every city,
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A HINT OF CATARRH

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal
delay. It will save you
rou quickly whether you
one month or fifty years.
n the head and catarrhal
minutes. The Hon. David
Justice, for the Dominion
ree it. 50 cents.—129

s Unlucky Tail.

near Kissel Hill Henry
as discovered with a tree
man's arm attached to her
the cow's tail attached to

bunts the cow must have
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SPAVIN LINIMENT

hard, soft or calloused
mishes from horses, blood
splints, ringbone, sweeney,
, sore and swollen throat,
ave $50 by use of one bot-
ed the most wonderful
ever known.

Harmonious Costume.

ladelphia Press.)
—You've seen that best dress
want to get a hat to go with
you suggest?
hy not get a slouch?

st Cats Are Mean.

mon there are no good cats
woman gathers up the kittens
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Gum
Colds.

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year's supply for

ammoth," etc.
Orient," etc.
ODDY'S

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI. NOVEMBER. 5, 1905

Esther Pleads for Her People. Esth. 4:10 to 5:3

Commentary—I. Mordecai and Esther (vs. 10-14). Mordecai learned of this terrible decree and sent word to Queen Esther and asked her to intercede with the king for the preservation of her race. 10. Hatach—An officer appointed to wait on the queen. 11. All....do know, etc.—It was a universal rule, known by all. The object of this law was to maintain both the dignity and safety of the king. Golden sceptre—Persian monarchs are always represented as holding a long, tapering staff in the right hand. Have not been called. She therefore had just cause to fear that the king's affections were alienated from her, "and that neither her person nor her petition would be acceptable to him." Oriental monarchs were fickle and despotic. In attempting to save her people the queen must risk everything. The ardor of the king had for the time cooled toward Esther, and she feared she had lost her influence with the monarch, and if so how could she hope to influence him for the salvation of the despised Jews. We must not be surprised that Esther shrank from obeying the summons of Mordecai. She proved her heroism by deciding to go in unto the king, knowing as she did the danger to which she was exposed. Let us learn (1) that it is right to carefully estimate difficulties; (2) that we should never be discouraged because there are difficulties; (3) that those who go at the call of duty, in the face of difficulties, have a right to expect divine support. "It is not every worker who has the good fortune of Esther; however, that servant is glorious who triumphs in his fall if it secures the success of his cause."

13. Think not, etc.—It seems that Esther had not been known as a Jew, but the fact would be brought to light, and in the general slaughter she would perish with her people. 14. Then will relief and deliverance arise (R. V.)—Mordecai had strong faith that God would not allow the Jewish nation to be destroyed. But thou, etc.—You will not escape destruction, but you will lose an opportunity of saving your people. Who knoweth—God may have put you in your present position that you might be the means of saving your people in this hour of darkness. "It is a great blessing to have some work assigned up by God, and to see God's hand in our lives, acomplishing that work. This makes us strong, and renders life glorious, since it is a plan of the almighty and all-wise God." Several motives influenced Esther in this hazardous undertaking: 1. She was in danger. 2. Mordecai's words that deliverance would come from some other source and that she would lose the opportunity of saving her people. 3. The suggestion that God had brought her to her present position that she might be a deliverer in this terrible hour. 4. The assurance she had that God would give her success.

II. The three days' fast (vs. 15-17). 16. Fast ye for me—"In my behalf. Fasting implies humiliation, repentance, consecration to God. It was the expression, outwardly, of the intense desires of the heart. Only God could give success to her efforts." Three days—It has been supposed that Esther could not have meant an absolute fast—complete abstinence from both food and drink—for so long a period as three days; but the time intended, from the evening of the first to the morning of the third day, need not have much exceeded thirty-six hours.—Rawlinson. My maidens—they were probably either Jews or proselytes to that religion, and thus would be in sympthy with her. If I perish—I will put forth every possible effort to save my people even though I perish in the attempt. The great danger to which Esther was exposed will be seen more clearly when we consider the despotic nature of Xerxes. "When he was on his way to Greece he halted at Celaenae, a city of Phrygia, where he was entertained by Pythias with incredible magnificence. Pythias even offered two contribute some millions of dollars toward the expenses of the war. But when Pythias begged as a favor that, of his five sons in the king's army, the oldest might be left with him in his old age, the brutal monarch went into a rage, and caused the son to be slain in the presence of his father, the body to be divided into two parts, and placed, the one part on one side of the road, and the other on the other side, and ordered the whole army to march between them."—Van Dyke. 17. Mordecai went his way—He went (1) believing, (2) obeying, (3) praising. He was careful to do his duty. Faithfulness and faith must be united to bring success.

III. Esther's success (vs. 1-3). 1. The king sat—The position of the king was such that he could see all who came into the court.

2. Saw Esther—As the king sat upon the throne, the two were face to face, though there was quite a distance between them. It was a critical moment, but Esther did not forget that "the heart of the king was in the hand of the Lord." Touched .. .. .. sceptre—This was, no doubt, the usual way of accepting the king's favor. As the sceptre was the ensign of the highest and most absolute authority in the king, so the queen's touching it, or, as some may say, kissing it, was a token of her subjection and thankfulness for his favor. "Thus Esther's mission was so far successful. At this time she invited the king and Haman to a banquet, though the king doubtless understood that this was preliminary to a request of greater importance. The banquet was held; and yet Esther did not dare to present her real request. She simply asked her guests to come again the next day." Then follows Haman's downfall and death and Mordecai's elevation to power. The remaining chapters of the book of Esther tell us how the Jews were saved from destruction. Ever after the Jews kept the fast of Purim on the 13th and 14th of Adar (about March 1).

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Esther is the book of providence. It is a historic parble. The providence of God is not manifested by a word of God or a miracle from God. The book differs from all others in that the name of God is not in it. This, as W. G. Moorehead says, is owng to Israel's relaton to God. They were strangers in an alien lond, not in a position owned of God. At a distance he watched over them and delivered them in exact accordance with the relation to him. The work of Providence is mysterious, often paradoxical, unintelligible, inexplicable, until the end is seen. "His is a secret control of the affairs of his people. A hidden hand shifts the scenes."

"Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape" (v. 13). Mordecai felt that Esther might be tempted to think she would be safe in the palace though all the people perished because she "had not yet showed her kindred nor her people" (ii. 20), so he fortified her against yielding to such a selfish suggestion of the devil. Does the same temptation come to us? Are we tempted to think that we are safe though the city be steeped in sin and shame? Tempted to be satisfied to live in light though the heathen perish in darkness? Tempted to rejoice and enjoy our plenty though thousands around us suffer? God help us and give us the unselfish love which says, "His people are my people, his interests are my interests, his desires are my desires, his glory is my glory" (Ruth i. 16.)

"If thou holdest thy peace at this time" (v. 14). If we fail to improve our opportunities for service, "then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise ..from another place," but we shall be losers. If we reject the word of the Lord, the Lord will reject us and choose another to perform our service (1. Sam. xv. 23). God has given us each a kingdom of power and influence. 1. Talents, endowments and advantages. God gave Esther beauty and favor that she might deliver her people. No one is favored for himself alone. Wealth is given to be used for the starved and stricken. Beauty is given to win others to Jesus. Every talent and gift is a responsibility intended as an instrument of blessing. "I "I will bless thee and make my name great and thou shalt be a blessing" is ever God's order (Gen. xii. 2). 2. Social position and circumstances. Esther's home was a palace. She was the bride of a king. God put her in the position that she might deliver her people. Our surroundings, our relationships, our family ties, our friendships, are all opportunities for service. 3. Spiritual experiences. Andrew learns of Jesus that he may tell his own brother Simon (John 1. 40). The woman at the well is saved that "many of the Samaritans of the city" may believe on Christ through her testimony (John iv. 39). 4. Spiritual privileges. (1) The Bible. Are you making it "the power of God unto salvation?" (Rom. i. 16). (2) All prayer. Is this weapon effectual with you "in supplication with all saints?" (Eph. vi. 18). (3) The promises. Do none of these things stagger you; but, like Abraham, are you strong in faith, giving glory to God and being fully persuaded that what He has promised He is able to perform?" (Rom. iv. 20, 21). (4) The Holy Spirit. Have you tarried and been endued? (Luke xxiv. 49). Are you witnessing with power because you have had your Pentecost? (Acts i. 8; ii. 4). (5) The hope of His coming. Is your forbearance known unto all men because the Lord is at hand? (Phil. iv. 5).

"So will I go" (v. 16). There are times when we must say with Luther in response to appeals to spare ourselves: "It is not necessary that I should live, but it is necessary that I should go." We may not stop to consult circumstances or conveniences. It may be "not according to law," but a fulfillment of love. In the Church of England in the seventeenth century a proposition was made for a collection in the churches for the French Protestants. Bishop Beveredge objected to it because it was a violation of the rubrics. Archbishop Tillotson said: "Ah, charity is higher than the rubrics." Humanity is above formality. Love is higher than law. So David might eat the shrew-bread (Luke vi. 4.) So the Israelite might rescue his sheep on the Sabbath day (Luke xiv. 5.)

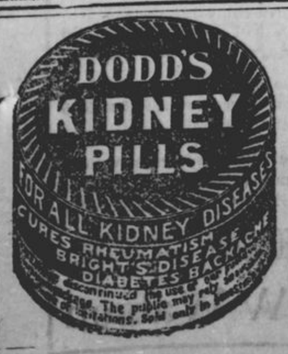
"Esther put on her royal apparel" (v. 1) not from love of display. Upon becoming a queen, Esther had shown entire indifference to worldly display. All the necessary wardrobe was provided for the king's paidens (ii. 2). But there was an additional provision for individual choice of personal decoration as each might desire (2. 13). But "when the turn of Esther..was come to go in unto the king she required nothing but what Haggai, the king's chamberlain.. appointed" (ii. 15). She desired no ornaments. She asked for no additional adorning. A woman who follows the Lord will never wear the senseless worldly wearing apparel of her worldly friends. Abbe C. Morrow.

DOG ON A LONELY VESSEL.

Speeding Across Atlantic With All Sails Set.

New York, Oct. 22.—A sailing vessel in mid-ocean, deserted by her crew, but with sails set, and proceeding with fair speed toward the shore of North America, was sighted by the steamer Teutonic, which arrived here to-day. The Teutonic's officers believe that the vessel is the barque Orion, whose crew, according to a wireless mesage received from mid-ocean last Tuesday, were rescued from their ship by the steamer Etruria. The Teutonic passed the deserted ship about 40 miles southwest of the point from which the wireless message was sent, and about five hundred miles east of the North American coast line.

Only a black dog was seen on the lonely vessel by the Teutonic's passengers. The barque's wheel was lashed and her course was steadily southwest. From the masthead a distress signal was flying.



INJURIOUS INSECTS.

ADVICE TENDERED AT ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

With Proper Treatment Farmers Can Rid Their Crops of Insectivorous Pests—Society Elects Officers.

Guelph despatch: That farmers can by a little care, and by the judicious use of the proper remedies, eradicate the insects which play havoc with their crops and result in serious financial loss, was shown in many of the papers and addresses at the two days' meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, which concluded here to-day.

This afternoon Dr. James Fletcher, C. E. F., Ottawa, gave a short address on insects which have been injurious to crops in 1905. A great many injurious insects, he said, had been reported during the year, but there had not been any which had proved especially aggressive in character. The stalkboring caterpillar of the potato had proved rather abundant and destructive in fields of corn and potatoes in the extreme west of Ontario. The corn worm, which is the same as the destructive boll worm of the southern cotton fields, did some injury to sweet corn, not only in Ontario, but extended for the first time through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The most interesting attack of the year was made by a caterpillar named Barathra, which previously was only represented in single specimens in most collections, but of which this year many were taken, and these caterpillars were abundantly destructive from Nova Scotia to Lake Superior. A new forest insect was the European larch casebearer, which in some way had been introduced into America and is found doing noticeable injury in Ottawa.

The purslane sawfly was a noticeable discovery in Canada for the first time. This insect lays its eggs in the edges of the leaves of the common purslane, which is only too well known to gardeners. The eggs hatch and in about a week the green grub has destroyed the fleshy contents of three or four leaves, after which it burrows into the ground and in another week emerges as a small, four-winged, shiny black fly. This insect increases rapidly, there being about seven broods in the year, and it has been found so effective in destroying the troublesome weed that in Indiana it is recorded that the plant could not produce any seed because the leaves were destroyed by myriads of the grubs. Consequently, purslane, being an annual plant, has its numbers very much reduced.

Dr. Fletcher drew attention to the cabbage and turnip aphis, which is doing so much harm year by year in Canada. A knowledge of the natural history of this insect, he said, showed that much good could be done to prevent its spread over whole fields, as was now too often the case, resulting in the ruination of the crop. He recommended that farmers in thinning out their turnips in August should be on the alert to detect the colonies of the insect, which at that time are small and few in number. By the destruction of these at the proper time it had been found that the crop could be saved.

Further, Dr. Fletcher pointed out that when an insect was found in small numbers, as was the case in some places with the pea weevil and the codling moth, that was the time above all others for every effort to be put forth to destroy them. The crop being small, the attacking insects were gathered together in a comparatively small space, and with the recognized remedies could be destroyed.

It was sometimes thought by farmers that because a crop was small it was not worth while adopting the usual remedies, which would be applied readily in a year of a heavy crop. This contention Dr. Fletcher vigorously combatted, and claimed that spraying was a method of protection which should be practised every year, whether insects were to be found or not. He mentioned the instance of orchards at the experimental farm at Ottawa, in which hardly a codling moth could be found on acount of the periodical spraying, yet closely adjacent to the farm were trees so badly infested that it was almost impossible to find any perfect fruit.

Amongst the papers read to-day were Notes on Some Jamaica Insects, by T. D. Jarvis, O. A. C.; Injurious Insects of the Flower Garden, by Mr. Arthur Gibson, C. E. F., Ottawa; Forest Insects, by Rev. Dr. Fyles, Quebec; Some Insects of the Year, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, London; Insects as Nature Studies, by Prof. S. B. McCready, O. A. C.; The Advantages and the Disadvantages of the Canadian Entomologist, by Rev. Dr. Fyles, and Notes on the Season, 1905 (Western Quebec), by Mr. Charles Stevenson, of Montreal. Dr. Fyles' papers were written in a very happy vein, and while they were full of instructive points, they were punctuated with plenty of humor.

Officers of the society were elected as follows: President, John D. Evans, Trenton; Vice-President, Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, J. A. Balkwill, London.

SULTAN'S FAVORITE SON

To Be Named as Successor to Turkey's Throne.

London, Oct. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times cables: According to private information there is a project at Yildiz Kiosk to make the favorite son of the Sultan, Prince Burhan Eddine, his immediate successor. This would constitute a violation of the law of succession, hitherto observed by Turkey, by depriving of their rights to the throne the legitimate heir, Prince Rechad, the Sultan's brother, and Prince Yussuf Izzeddine, the next heir in line of succession. The people are said to be indignant at the mere idea of this infringement of an ancient national tradition, and the indignation has not been diminished by the conviction that Germany has encouraged the project. Prince Burhan Eddine has been brought up by German tutors, and is imbued with German ideas.

A FRAGRANT TEA

What does that mean? The Standard says fragrant means "Having a pleasant odor, agreeable to the nerves of smell, hence refreshing." It's the fragrance of

Blue Ribbon

TEA that women find so soothing and refreshing. Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's it.

PLAIN OAKEN COFFIN.

RECEPTACLE OF THE ASHES OF SIR HENRY IRVING

For Hours a Constant Stream of People Passed the Coffin in Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Home—Impressive Procession to the Abbey.

A London cable: The ashes of Sir Henry Irving, enclosed in a plain oaken coffin, are now lying in the Chapel of St Faith, Westminster Abbey, awaiting to-morrow's elaborate ceremony of interment in Poet's Corner. Their removal from the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts occurred at 6 o'clock this evening. The coffin was placed in a hearse preceded by mounted police and followed by one carriage, the occupants of which were the two sons of the deceased, and Sir Henry's aged dresser, Walter Collins, who had been his attendant for half a century. This modest procession was brought up by another squad of mounted police. The entire route to the abbey was lined by thousands of people, men standing bareheaded, waiting in respectful silence until the hearse passed, and then joining in procession behind the police. On arrival at the abbey the entire square was filled with a hatless multitude. The hearse was driven into the deans' yard, where it was met by the Dean of Westminster and a number of clergy.

The scene was most impressive as the procession moved and disappeared among the gloomy cloisters. The silence was broken only by the footfalls of the clergy, bearers and mourners. The public was not admitted. As the procession entered the great organ softly played the Dead March, from Saul, until the Chapel of St Faith was reached and the coffin had been placed on a catafalque, when the music stopped and a short prayer was said by the dean.

For hours to-day a constant stream of people filed past the casket containing the ashes in the dining-room of Baroness Burdett-Coutts' residence. Surrounding the catafalque was a wealth of floral tributes—United States and continental as well as British. Ambassador and Mrs Whitelaw Reid are coming to London especially from Scotland to represent the United States at the funeral to-morrow.

Motorman Dean, who is charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of C. O. Rockwood at Toronto, was released on bail this morning by Justice MacMahon.

KILLED GIRL WITH AUTO.

Grandson of W. H. Vanderbilt Tried for Manslaughter in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Elliott Fitch Shepyard, grandson of W. H. Vanderbilt, was arraigned to-day on a charge of manslaughter. On Aug. 28 the accused, in company with Tom Thorne, a racehorse owner, and a chauffeur, were automobiling, when the car, which Sheppard was driving, struck and killed a girl. The court was crowded with French and American sportsmen. Ex-Minister Poincarre conducted the prosecution. He made a scathing attack on the prisoner, which aroused some of the audience to such an extent that the president of the court threatened to clear the room. Witnesses swore that at the time of the accident the car was traveling at the rate of 80 miles an hour. They stated that the prisoner was fully aware of the accident, but did not stop. The lamps of the automobile were not lit.

Sheppard and Thorne testified that the auto was traveling only 17 miles an hour. They did not know that an accident had occurred until they read of it in the newspapers.

M. Poincarre demanded that an exemplary sentence be imposed. The court deferred sentence.

SHIPPING IN U. S. BOATS.

The Newfoundland Fishermen and the Bait Act.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—North Sydney is thronged with Newfoundland fishermen from the Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay and other parts of the western coast, who have come by steamer to ship as crews of the Gloucester schooners now in port. The people of these parts of Newfoundland, now that they are forbidden to sell herring to the Americans, see starvation staring them in the face, as they have been in the habit of receiving their winter's supply as the result of the fall herring fisheries. At Bonne Bay and other places indignation meetings have been held, and the strongest representations made to the Newfoundland Government in favor of the repeal of the bait act.

The treaty of 1818 allows American schooners to fish, but not to buy, and schooner after schooner manned with expert Newfoundland shore fishermen will leave North Sydney to prosecute the fisheries at Bay of Islands and elsewhere.

Meanwhile the Newfoundland Government cruiser Fiona, is at Bonne Bay, and it is somewhat doubtful how this method of evading the bait act will be regarded. Extra crews of Gloucester vessels are signing before United States Consul West.

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Two Grateful Letters from Women Who Avoided Serious Operations.—Many Women Suffering from Like Conditions Will Be Interested.

When a physician tells a woman, suffering from ovarian or womb trouble, that an operation is necessary it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart. As one woman expressed it, when told by her physician that she must undergo an operation, she felt that her death knell had sounded.

Our hospitals are full of women who are there for ovarian or womb operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after the doctors had said an operation must be performed. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, have escaped serious operations.

Mrs. Robert Glenn of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in its favor. I have suffered untold agonies from ovarian troubles for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

Miss Margret Merkley of 275 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps, bearing down pains, and an irritable disposition compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation as my only hope. To this I strongly objected—and I decided as a last resort to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To my surprise the ulceration healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared, and I am once more strong, vigorous and well; and I cannot express my thanks for what it has done for me."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women—and before submitting to an operation every woman should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for advice.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been curing the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, irregularities, indigestion and nervous prostration. Any woman who could read the many grateful letters on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office would be convinced of the efficiency of her advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Grain receipts were small to-day, and prices show little change. The only wheat was 100 bushels of goose, which is higher at 70c per bushel. Barley steady, 700 bushels selling at 50 to 53c. Oats unchanged, 300 bushels selling at 36½c to 37c.

Hay quiet and firm, there being sales of 25 loads at $9 to $11 a ton. Straw is nominal at $1 2to $12.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs were unchanged, with quotations at $8.25 to $8.75, the latter for light weights.

Wheat, white, bushel	$ 0 75	$ 0 76
Do., red, bushel	0 75	0 76
Do., spring, bushel	0 71	0 00
Do., goose, bushel	0 70	0 00
Oats, new	36½	0 37
Barley, bushel	0 50	0 52
Peas, bushel	0 69	0 00
Hay, per ton	10 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	12 00	12 50
Dressed hogs	8 25	8 75
Apples, per bbl.	1 25	2 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 23	0 25
Butter, dairy	0 22	0 25
Do., creamery	0 25	0 28
Chickens, per lb.	0 11	0 12
Fowl, per lb.	0 08	0 00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 14	0 15
Ducks, per lb.	0 00	0 12
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 65	0 85
Celery, per dozen	0 30	0 35
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	7 00	8 00
Do., forequarters	4 00	5 00
Do., choice, carcase	6 50	7 00
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	6 00
Mutton, per cwt.	6 50	8 00
Veal, per cwt.	8 00	9 50
Lamb, spring	9 00	10 00

The Cheese Markets.

Kingston.—To-day 1070 colored and 113 white cheese were boarded; 10¾ and 10⅞c bid for white, and 10½c for colored; 40 colored sold.

Madoc.—To-day 75 boxes were boarded; all sold at 11 3-16c. Board adjourned for two weeks.

Tweed.—To-day were boarded 435 boxes; all sold to Magrath at 11 1-16c. Board adjourned two weeks.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9½ to 11¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per lb. Sheep, 11½ to 12c per lb.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Dec.	May.
New York	91⅞	99⅝
Detroit	88	90½
Toledo	87¼	89⅛
St. Louis	83⅛	86⅛
Duluth	81¼	85⅛
Minneapolis	81⅝	85⅛

Toronto Live Stock.

Exporters—Trade in exporters may be said to be practicaly nil at the present time on the city cattle market.

Butchers—In good butchers' cattle the trade was strong. The bulk of the offerings were taken at from $3.85 to $4.25 for choice, at from $3.50 to $3.75 for medium, from $3.25 to $3.50 for good butcher cows and from $3 to $3.25 for medium cows.

Feeders and Stockers—In feeders and stockers the trade yesterday was very good indeed. Good stockers, weighing from 700 to 850 lbs., are in demand. The following are Mr. Murby's quotations: Best feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, at $3.70 to $4; medium feeders, 1000 to 1150 lbs., at $3.40 to $3.70; best feeders, 850 to 1000 lbs., at $3.35 to $3.75; medium feeders, 85 0:o 1000 lbs., at $3 to $3.40; best yearlings (steers), 600 to 750 lbs., at $3 to $3.25; good stock heifers, 70 to 850 lbs., at $2.60 to $2.90; medium stock heifers, 700 to 850 lbs., at $2.40 to $2.65; common stock steers, 700 to 850 lbs., at $2.40 to $2.70; common light stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., at $2 to $2.25.

Milch Cows—Some were recorded yesterday at from $40 to $49 each, with the greater number selling at from $35 to $40.

Veal Calves—The run of veal calves was not an especially heavy one, only 68, and these sold at an average of $8 each. The demand was good at these prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Mr. Dunn's quotations are as follows: Export ewes, $4 to $4.25 per cwt.; culls and bucks, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; lambs, $5.50 to $6.10 per cwt.; dull, all sold; trade slow, prospects steady.

Hogs—The market was marked by a decline of a shilling on selects and the same on lights and fats, or in other words, from $6 per cwt. on the best grade to $5.87½, and from $5.75 to $5.62½ on lights and fats.

NIAGARA FRUIT IN NEW YORK.

Shipments of Niagara fruit to Toronto during the past season have been very heavy, but generally the fruit has been lacking in quality. The peach trees were so heavily laden that the fruit did not reach the usual perfection. The total amount received here by rail and water during September was 1,373 tons, of which 628 tons came by boat and 754 tons or 87,566 packages by rail. During the month 89 carloads or 1,135 tons of fruit were shipped by the wholesale houses to the trade throughout the province. In August receipts here totalled 1,021 tons, 358 by boat and 663 by rail. The total rail shipments for the year so far are 1,932 tons, an increase of 135 tons over last year.—Bradstreet's.

PRELATE ON RACE SUICIDE.

Bishop of London Says It is a Blight on the Middle Classes.

London, Oct. 23.—The falling birth-rate was the subject of interesting comment by the Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, in an address to the clergy of his diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral today. He warned his hearers of the danger of this decrease. It was impossible, the bishop said, to describe with what dismay he viewed this diminution of the birth-rate, not only in England, but in the colonies. It appeared to him to be an artificial diminution.

The practice had spread like a blight among the middle clases, and must be viewed by the Church of England as a sin. The prevailing love of comfort was largely responsible for this, and the clergy must learn themselves and teach others to live the simple and heartier life which their forefathers lived.

THE KAISER'S ESCAPE.

His Auto Car Collided With an Automobile Cab.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Emperor William had a narrow escape from serious injury this evening. His Majesty was crossing the street in front of the castle in his auto car, when an automobile cab approached at high speed. The chauffeur of the Emperor's car saw the cab when it was almost upon him, and turned his machine sharply. The cabman at this moment also saw the danger and threw on the brakes with full force. Nevertheless the two machines collided with considerable force. Emperor William's car took him into the court of the castle. The other machine was disabled.

At the annual meetingof the Dominion Iron and tSeel Company, held in Montreal yesterday, announcement was made that Mr. Fred. Nicholls had resigned as Vice-President of the company.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
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