

**ACHE**  
 ur system, by taking  
 25c. a box, at all  
 drugists.  
 MONTREAL, 27

**ALO BILL**  
 led Yellow Hand  
 me Chief.

Saturday Night).

war, at the battle of  
 Buffalo Bill killed  
 Chief Yellow Hand.  
 And this was perhaps  
 and dramatic inci-  
 dent of this modern his-

can, a dry river bed  
 sloping up from  
 the top of the  
 side lay the United  
 States flag, the  
 other the flower  
 Cheyenne nations. Be-  
 this level grassy plain,  
 of timber, without even  
 size. These two armies  
 their horses tether-  
 ing. The war  
 could be barely  
 the silent, sullen, wait-

horseman appeared,  
 the lines of the plain  
 the centre of the wait-  
 his beautiful buckskin  
 half the distance  
 armies, and his head-  
 and his trap-  
 in as the greatest In-  
 day, Yellow Hand,

at Yellow Hand rent  
 little cry and his chal-  
 lenge. There a white  
 on and on, and fight  
 "handed!"  
 opposite the waiting  
 Buffalo Bill, astride  
 Here was the an-  
 gle. Resting easily over  
 was his Winchester;  
 a trusty Colt. The  
 canter, as if on par-  
 his hair flew out over  
 his buckskin coat as  
 he was as silent as  
 noisy. He was as sil-  
 ent as a grim death it  
 toward each other  
 a run. Yellow Hand  
 fired. At the flash,  
 poor Hand had missed.  
 sly's horse, a word of  
 horse stood like a  
 body's hand, ping sped  
 Yellow Hand reeled  
 corpse.

ramatic than this  
 his prince of plains  
 an chief enters into  
 building on this  
 ne day perhaps a  
 to the occasion and  
 for our children and  
 then these events.

**'s Cure**  
 HEALS THE LUNGS  
 PRICE, 25 CENTS

**HER TOOK.**  
 (a record.)  
 garden path, a sad,  
 he watched him with  
 take it," she asked.  
 "replied the young  
 "George," she cried,  
 "Well, I can't say  
 at first your father  
 tell him that you had  
 I told you?" she  
 also had failed," an-  
 "young man, passing  
 through his hair." He

**OF A BACHELOR.**  
 (Press.)  
 go.  
 you can trust by how  
 it got to learn an  
 their pupils.  
 man love each other  
 about education is  
 a fool of anybody

**Cures Diptheria.**  
**SH COOK.**  
 (Tribune.)  
 at a dinner given in  
 honor of the spirit win-  
 nation cook  
 hot afternoon, was  
 seated. She slipped  
 her with such care-  
 sea maid said:  
 not giving much at-  
 the two answered,  
 for us."

**OR IVORY.**  
 hot water until a  
 obtained; of this a  
 each end of the  
 pressed together  
 until the mass  
 holds very well.

great deal to  
 try day.  
 with other  
 to the pound,  
 absolutely cor-  
 responsible.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**  
 LESSON IX.—NOV. 26, 1911.

Nehemiah's Prayer.—Neh. 1: 1-11.  
 Commentary.—I. A report from the  
 Lord of Judah (vs. 1-3). 1. Words  
 "History."—R. V. margin, Nehemiah  
 the son of Hachabiah—He is thus dis-  
 tinguished from the Nehemiah who ac-  
 companied Zerubbabel upon the first  
 return from captivity (Ezra 2: 2), and  
 from the Nehemiah who assisted in re-  
 building the walls of Jerusalem (ch. 3,  
 16). It is not known to what tribe he  
 belonged, but from v. 2 and ch. 2: 3  
 it is thought he was of the tribe of  
 Judah. He was a man of deep devotion,  
 a man of prayer, and a man of deeds.  
 Chabien—The ninth month of the Jew-  
 ish year, corresponding to the latter  
 part of November and the first part of  
 December. Twentieth year.—The twen-  
 tieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes  
 Longimanus, king of Persia. Ezra had  
 gone with his company from Babylon to  
 Jerusalem thirteen years before this.  
 Shushan—Two hundred fifty miles east  
 of Babylon. It was one of the three  
 capitals of Persia, and the favorite win-  
 ter residence of the king. Palace—Nehem-  
 iah, as an officer in the king's court,  
 performed the duties of his office in  
 the palace. The magnificence of this  
 building is shown by the fact that its  
 ruins, discovered many years ago, cover  
 about three thousand square feet.

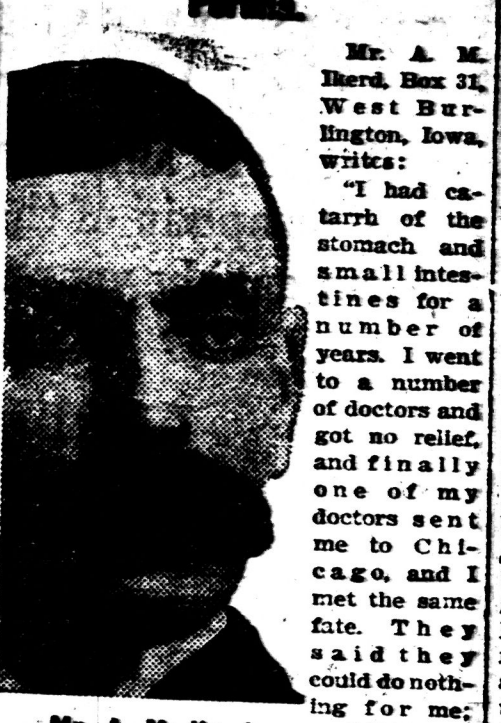
2. Hanani—From ch. 7: 2 it appears  
 that Hanani was a brother of Nehem-  
 iah, which is probable, yet the term  
 "brother" is used in the scriptures to  
 denote other near relatives. Men of  
 Judah—"Out of Judah."—R. V. Men  
 who had returned from Judah. Had  
 ceased—This has reference to those  
 who had gone to Jerusalem from the  
 captivity in Babylon. Left of the cap-  
 tivity in Babylon. Left of the cap-  
 tivity and had returned from the cap-  
 tivity and had survived the hardships of  
 the restoration. Concerning Jerusalem  
 Nehemiah desired to know how his  
 people were succeeding in their own  
 land in the restoration of their temple  
 worship, and in the reorganization of  
 the nation. The fact that he held an  
 honorable position in the royal palace  
 did not keep him from being solicitous  
 for the prosperity of his fellow Jews  
 in Jerusalem.

3. The Province.—The land of Judah  
 was one of the provinces of the Jeru-  
 salem empire. In great affliction.—Their  
 subjection to Persia forced itself upon  
 the Jews at every turn. The tribute im-  
 posed on them was a heavy burden to a  
 poor people. Jewish recruits had doubt-  
 less been forced into the Persian army.  
 The country was pillaged in open  
 day, and many Jews were carried into  
 slavery, by nightly surprises, while the  
 corpses of murdered men were often  
 found on the road.—Golkie. The stand  
 which the Jews had taken in refusing  
 their neighbors the privilege of joining  
 with them for the purpose of building  
 the house of the Lord, and in breaking  
 up the practice of intermarriage of the  
 Jews with the hostile attacks of the  
 Jews to the hostile attacks of the  
 other peoples. The wall.—Is broken  
 down—After the destruction of the wall  
 by Nebuchadnezzar one hundred and  
 forty years before, it was partly rebuilt  
 by Ezra. The enemies of the Jews had  
 destroyed the walls and gates of Jeru-  
 salem, thus rendering the city virtually  
 unprotected. Stanley says "In those  
 days, rather, one may say, in those  
 days of disorder, a city without locked  
 gates and lofty walls was no city at  
 all."

II. Nehemiah's prayer for help. (vs.  
 4-11).  
 4. Wept, and mourned. Nehemiah's  
 intense interest in the welfare of his  
 own nation moved him to weep and  
 lament when he heard of their affliction.  
 We remember that the Oriental is of  
 an excitable disposition, and quickly af-  
 fected by joy or sorrow; but the lan-  
 guage here indicates that Nehemiah's  
 sadness was not a mere passing emotion,  
 but continued for days and months  
 and led to self denial and prolonged ac-  
 tivity. Fasted and prayed. Nehemiah  
 has set the world an example of prayer  
 in times of distress. He fasted and  
 prayed until the course of duty be-  
 came clear. "As the mourning, so the  
 earnestness of his faith." God of heav-  
 en. This phrase, which becomes promi-  
 nent in the later books of the Old Testa-  
 ment, was a usual title of the Supreme  
 Being among the Persians.—III. Notes.

5. Beseech. A word denoting intensi-  
 ty of supplication. Lord of heaven.  
 "Jehovah, the God of Heaven."—R. V.  
 "Jehovah" denotes the self-existing One;  
 "the invisible One. Great and ter-  
 rible. Expresses his greatness and pow-  
 er. Covenant and mercy. "Covenant"  
 refers to God's definite promises. "Mer-  
 cy" refers to his loving character, which  
 gives more than is pledged.—Huribut.  
 6. Let thine ear now be attentive.  
 Nehemiah approached the Lord as a

**CATARH OF THE STOMACH**  
 Could Hardly Eat. Gradually  
 Grew Worse. Relieved by  
 Peruna.



Mr. A. M. Howard.  
 stomach and there was no cure. I al-  
 most thought the same, for my breath  
 was offensive and I could not eat any-  
 thing without great misery, and I gradu-  
 ally grew worse.

"Finally I concluded to try Peruna,  
 and I found relief and a cure for that  
 dreadful disease, catarrh. I took five  
 bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin,  
 and I now feel like a new man. There  
 is nothing better than Peruna, and I  
 keep a bottle of it in my house all the  
 time."

true suppliant. He was convinced of  
 God's greatness; he came with humil-  
 ity; he begged for a hearing; and he  
 had an important petition to make.  
 Day and night. This expression shows  
 his earnestness, an importunity. Both  
 I and my father's house have sinned.  
 The suppliant made genuine confession  
 of sin. He had no disposition to spare  
 himself. He acknowledged that the re-  
 sponsibility for national sins rested  
 upon individuals and families, and not  
 upon the deplorable condition of the na-  
 tion existed because of their sin. 7. Cor-  
 ruptly. Among other things the Jews  
 were guilty of oppression (ch. 5: 1-7, 10,  
 11), the desecration of the Sabbath (ch.  
 13: 15), and intermarriage with heathen  
 nations (Ezra 9: 1, 2). Commandments.  
 Divine precepts to govern the life.

Statistics. Rules relating to the Jewish  
 religious system. Judgments. The pre-  
 cepts of justice relative to our conduct  
 to one another.—Clarke.  
 8. Remember.—The word—Nehem-  
 iah strengthened the force of his sup-  
 plication by pleading God's promises. If  
 we transgress—This is not a quotation,  
 but a reference to the general sense of  
 various passages. For instance, Lev.  
 xxvi. 27-30; Deut. xxviii. 45-52, 62-67.  
 Pulpit Com. 9. If ye turn unto me—It  
 is an exhibition of God's mercy that man  
 is given an opportunity to repent and  
 be restored to the divine favor. "When  
 we turn to sin God turns to discipline;  
 when we turn to righteousness He turns  
 to mercy."—Gray. Will I gather them  
 —God would not forget their location,  
 no matter how far they might become  
 scattered through their sin. The cry  
 of the penitent always reaches the ear  
 of the Lord. Place that I have chosen  
 —Jerusalem, and the temple there. 10.  
 These are thy servants and thy people—  
 Nehemiah goes a step further in his im-  
 precation and uses argument. He has  
 referred to God's promise and now  
 pleads that the Jews are included in  
 that promise. Whom Thou hast re-  
 deemed.—The redemption, here spoken  
 of, looks back, beyond the recent res-  
 toration from Babylon, to the original  
 deliverance from Egypt, which sealed  
 forever the relation between Jehovah  
 and His people.—Cam. Bible. Nehemiah  
 pleads this relation and the great care  
 the Lord had exercised for the nation.  
 11. Thy servant—Nehemiah. Grant him  
 mercy—He prayed that he might have  
 favor in the sight of the king. "Nehem-  
 iah had decided that to remove the  
 reproach of Jerusalem he must go there  
 in person; that to do so he must obtain  
 the king's permission; to get his per-  
 mission he must be in special favor with  
 him."—Rawlinson. The king's eunuch  
 —As the term indicates, he had charge  
 of the wines used by the king. This was  
 an important office, and one in which  
 only a most trustworthy person could  
 be allowed. He stood by the king's side  
 at every meal and had easy access to  
 him at all times. He bore the grave  
 responsibility of seeing that no poisons

were mixed with the king's drink. The  
 cup-bearer often became the king's  
 trusted counsellor. Nehemiah was high-  
 ly esteemed by the king.  
 Questions.—How long after Ezra's  
 journey to Jerusalem was this lesson?  
 Where did Nehemiah live? How did he  
 learn of the affairs in Jerusalem? How  
 was he affected? Why was he thus  
 affected? What was the condition of  
 those in Jerusalem? How did Nehemiah  
 pray for his people? What office did  
 he hold? Who was the king at this  
 time? How was Nehemiah's position  
 an advantage to him? In what way is  
 Nehemiah an example for us?

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**  
 Topic.—Piety and patriotism.  
 I. Distinguished Nehemiah in Babylon.  
 II. Moved Nehemiah to prevailing  
 prayer.  
 1. Distinguished Nehemiah in Baby-  
 lon. As a counsellor, statesman, and  
 courtier in the court of the Persian  
 King, Nehemiah was a distinguished  
 favorite, but to him such honors did  
 not have as much weight as the rela-  
 tion he sustained to the Jews in Jeru-  
 salem. He was faithful to his trust  
 where he was providentially placed, but  
 his heart was at the same time yearn-  
 ing for the welfare of his people. In that  
 feeble remnant was bound up the pros-  
 perity of true religion. The secular dis-  
 tance which Nehemiah held did not less-  
 en his sympathy with his countrymen,  
 but gave him opportunity for manifest-  
 ing it, and at the same time to help  
 his brethren. Neither distance nor place  
 nor dignity of station could alienate his  
 affections for them. Nehemiah was true  
 to his nation and loyal to his God. He  
 took upon himself the burden of his  
 countrymen, but gave him opportunity  
 for manifesting it, and at the same time  
 to help his brethren. Neither distance  
 nor place nor dignity of station could  
 alienate his affections for them. Ne-  
 hemiah was true to his nation and loyal  
 to his God. He took upon himself the  
 burden of his country's woes. He recog-  
 nized a divine sovereignty in human af-  
 fairs. He was prepared to make sacri-  
 fice in the cause of patriotism. In Ne-  
 hemiah piety and patriotism were blend-  
 ed and intertwined. His case proves that  
 God never places men in situations  
 where it is impossible for them to love  
 and obey him. At the proper time he  
 brings them into contact with their life-  
 work. In Nehemiah is set forth the pow-  
 er of one man to do great things for  
 God when God is with him. All true  
 service for the world must begin with  
 close communion with God. He has his  
 servants in all conditions of life, and  
 through them he is made known to the  
 world. Nehemiah's fidelity to his convic-  
 tions commanded respect apart from the  
 merit of the convictions themselves.  
 Every detail in a good man's life is a  
 part of the divine plan.

II. Moved Nehemiah to prevailing  
 prayer. Nehemiah first sought to get  
 accurate information from a reliable  
 source, both as to the need that exist-  
 ed and the nature of the work that  
 was to be done. To him sympathetic  
 contemplation of surrounding sorrows  
 was a duty. His way of helping men  
 was in sharing their burdens. So deeply  
 moved he was that he put himself on a  
 level with his brethren and then im-  
 posed God's mercy. Nehemiah's burdened  
 heart found relief in prayer. It was  
 no trifle, no imaginary sorrow that  
 brought tears from his eyes. He did not  
 restrict prayer to spiritual needs only.  
 He embraced the affairs of every-day  
 life and all lawful undertakings, great  
 and small. Nehemiah counted prayer a  
 practical reliance in achieving business  
 results. His best way to succeed in any  
 enterprise with men was to commend  
 them to God. His brethren in Jerusalem  
 were more ready than ever and he  
 was not indifferent to their condition.  
 All personal ambition was lost sight of  
 in his desire for their good. Nehemiah  
 associated national disaster with sin.  
 He pleaded God's former mercies to his  
 people. Pasting joined with supplica-  
 tion expressed his sorrow for sin, sym-  
 pathy with his afflicted brethren, dis-  
 tress to see the cause of God in re-  
 proach and earnestness in seeking help  
 from Him. Such godly grief brought  
 prayers of God's help. Nehemiah's  
 prayer was reverent, persistent, peni-  
 tent, scriptural, definite and confident.  
 The great test of self-sacrifice was seen  
 in his offering himself as God's instru-  
 ment. It was necessary that some one  
 should lead them. Nehemiah was ready  
 to sacrifice ease, wealth and promi-  
 nence in the king's palace, that he might  
 bring his people into better circum-  
 stances. T. R. A.

**LADY TEACHER**  
 Committed for Trial for  
 Punishing Child.

Brockville Despatch.—A case that  
 attracted some attention came before  
 Police Magistrate Deacon here to-day,  
 being a charge against Miss Nora Mc-  
 Creas, now of Merrickville, of assaulting  
 with grievous bodily harm Helen Mc-  
 Coubric, a nine-year-old pupil of a  
 school near Frankville, of which she was  
 until recently a teacher. In administering  
 punishment it is alleged that Miss  
 McCreas used a ruler on the head of the  
 child, inflicting injuries which produced  
 brain fever. The whipping was repeated  
 when the pupil returned to school after  
 making complaint to her father, who  
 accepted \$200 from the teacher to with-  
 draw criminal prosecution. Being a  
 child placed by the Brockville Children's  
 Aid Society, the officers summoned Miss  
 McCreas to court, and on the evidence  
 submitted the magistrate committed her  
 for trial. The defendant was admitted  
 to bail in the sum of \$400. The offences  
 were committed on the 19th and 23rd  
 of October last, and the McCoubrie child  
 is still suffering from the effects of the  
 assault.

**MARKET REPORTS**

**TORONTO MARKET**  
**FARMERS' MARKET.**

Dressed hogs	30 00	30 50
Butter, good to choice	0 27	0 32
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 50	0 00
Chickens, lb	0 14	0 15
Pow, lb	0 12	0 13
Ducks, lb	0 13	0 15
Turkeys, lb	0 20	0 22
Geese, lb	0 13	0 15
Apples, bb	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, bag	1 25	1 35
Beef, hindquarters	10 00	11 00
Do, forequarters	9 50	10 50
Do, choice, carcass	9 00	9 50
Do, medium, carcass	7 50	8 00
Veal, prime	10 00	12 00
Mutton, prime	7 50	9 00
Lamb	9 00	10 00

**SUGAR MARKET.**

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,  
 per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$5 95
Do, Redpath's	5 95
Do, Acadia	5 95
Imperial granulated	5 70
Beaver, granulated	5 70
No. 1 yellow St. Lawrence	5 50
Do, Redpath's	5 45
In barrels, 3c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.	

**FRUIT MARKET.**

Apples, per bbl, Greenings	\$2 50	\$3 00
Do, Baldwin's	2 50	3 25
Do, Spies	4 25	4 50
Do, Snows, No. 1	4 50	0 00
Do, Spies	4 50	0 00
Potatoes, Ontario stock, L.o.b. cars, in bulk	1 05	1 10
Onions, Canadian, bag	2 00	0 00
Onions, Spanish, lb case	3 50	3 75
Oranges, Jamaica's	2 75	3 25
Grapes, Tokay, 25-lb boxes	2 00	2 25
Grapes, Malaga	5 00	6 00
Lemons, per bag	4 50	0 00
Parsnips, per box	0 85	0 90
Figs, per lb	0 10	0 15
Grape Fruit, box	4 50	5 50
Turnips, per bag	0 35	0 45

**GRAIN MARKET.**

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or  
 mixed, 87 to 88c, in car lots, outside.  
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern,  
 \$1.05; No. 2 northern, 1.02 1/2; No. 3  
 northern, 98 1/2; track, bay ports, Mani-  
 toba feed wheat, 75c.  
 Canadian western oats—No. 2, 45  
 1/2c; No. 3, 44c, track, bay ports.  
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40c, in car  
 at country points and 47c on track, To-  
 ronto.  
 Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 78c, c.  
 I. Midland; new yellow corn, no grade,  
 all rail, December shipment, track, To-  
 ronto, 72c.  
 Pasture—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10, car lots,  
 outside.  
 Buckwheat—No. 2, 60c, outside.  
 Rye—No. 2, 80 to 90c, outside.  
 Barley—88 to 90c, outside, for malting,  
 and 70 to 75c for feed.  
 Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$23, in bags,  
 Toronto; shorts, 22c; Ontario bran,  
 nominal, at 22c, in bags; shorts, nomi-  
 nal, at 22c.  
 Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.50;  
 second patents, \$5.00; strong bakers, \$4.80.  
 Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per  
 cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Montreal  
 freight for export, and \$3.75 for home  
 consumption.

**OTHER MARKETS.**

**CHEESE MARKETS.**  
 Brockville.—At to-day's Cheese Board  
 the offerings were: 1,085 colored, and  
 300 white. The sales were 35 colored at  
 13-8c, balance refused.  
 Kingston.—On the Frontenac Cheese  
 Board this afternoon 120 boxes of color-  
 ed and 76 of white were boarded. Sales  
 were made at 13-5-8c.  
 Winchester.—At the last meeting of  
 the Cheese Board held here for this ses-  
 sion to-night 250 colored and 305 white  
 were registered. Nearly all sold on the  
 board at 13-7-8c.

**NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.**

New York—Bees—Receipts 1,735  
 head; nothing doing; feeling firm.  
 Calves—Receipts 500; market fully  
 steady. Veals, \$6 to \$7; culls, \$4.50 to  
 \$5.50; barnyard calves, \$3 to \$4; west-  
 erns, nominal.  
 Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7,500. Sheep  
 steady; lambs, 35c lower. Sheep, \$2 to  
 \$3.50; culls, \$1.50; lambs, \$1.50 to \$2.00;  
 a few small lots at higher prices; culls,  
 \$3.50 to \$4.  
 Hogs—Receipts 2,000. About steady at  
 \$6.40 to \$6.60.

**WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.**

Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat	95%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Nov.	95%	95%	96%	95%	96%
Dec.	95%	95%	96%	95%	96%
May, old	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
May, new	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Oats					
Nov.	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
Dec.	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%
May	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%

**BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.**

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 200  
 head; market, dull and steady. Prime  
 steers, \$7.30 to \$7.75; butcher grades,  
 \$3 to \$7.  
 Calves—Receipts, 150 head; market,  
 active, steady; cull to choice, \$5 to  
 \$9.50.  
 Sheep and lambs—Receipts 16,000 head.  
 Market slow, 10 to 20c lower. Choice  
 lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.80; cull to fair, \$6.25  
 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, \$2  
 to \$2.65.  
 Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; market, active,  
 5c to 10c higher. Yorkers, \$6.50 to  
 \$6.70; stags, \$5 to \$5.25; pigs, \$5 to  
 \$6.10; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.75; heavy,  
 \$6.50 to \$6.80; roughs, \$5.30 to \$6.

**LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.**

Liverpool despatch: Closing—Wheat,  
 Spot steady, No. 2 Manitoba, 7 1/2-1/2;  
 No. 3 7/8-1/2; Futures—October firm,  
 Dec. 7 1/2-1/2; March 7 1/2-1/2; May 7 1/2-1/2;  
 Flour—Winter patents 7/6-1/2;  
 Flour—In London (Pacific Coast) 21 to  
 22.  
 Beef—Extra India mess 28s 3/4;  
 Prime mess, western 26s 3/4;  
 Home—Short cut 18 to 20 pounds, 22s  
 6d; short ribs, 12 to 14 pounds, 22s;  
 clear bones, 12 to 14 pounds, 22s; long  
 clear bones, 12 to 14 pounds, 22s;  
 6d; short ribs, 12 to 14 pounds, 22s;  
 6d; short ribs, 12 to 14 pounds, 22s;  
 6d.  
 Lamb—Prime Western in tins, 45s;  
 Annual reduced in price, 42s;  
 6d; 1/2 lb. Small tins, 42s;  
 6d.

Conforms to the  
 first standard of  
 Gillett's goods.  
 Useful for  
 five hundred purposes.

**GILLETT'S  
 PERFUMED  
 TOILET SOAP**  
 Made in  
 Canada

Yellow—Prime city, 25 1/2 d.  
 Turpentine spirits, 55c.  
 Resin—common, 15c.  
 Petroleum—Refined, 6 3/4.  
 Corn—Spot firm American mixed 65  
 1/2-3/4; futures firm; Jan. 58 7/4-1/2; Feb.  
 58 7/4-1/2.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**  
 Chicago despatch: Cattle—Estimated  
 receipts, 10,000; market, dull, 10 to 25c  
 lower; heaves, \$4.50 to \$9.10; 1cxs  
 steers, \$4 to \$5.90; western steers, \$4.30  
 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to  
 \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.75;  
 calves, \$3.50 to \$8.25.  
 Hogs—Estimated receipts, 20,000;  
 market, steady to a shade higher; light  
 heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.85; roughs, \$9.10 to  
 \$5.30; good to choice heavy, \$6.30 to  
 \$6.07 1/2; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.90; bulk of sales  
 at \$6.35 to \$6.80.  
 Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000;  
 market, steady to 10c lower; native,  
 \$2.50 to \$3.75; western, \$2.25 to \$3.70;  
 yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.70; lambs, native,  
 \$3.75 to \$5.95; western, \$3.75 to \$5.75.

It is due to the destruction of quail  
 in Illinois that the potato bug is be-  
 coming such a pest; that quail on the  
 table is worth a few cents, but that  
 quail on the farm is worth many dol-  
 lars; that every hawk and owl is worth  
 on an average \$30 to the State; that  
 one "flicker" can eat 5,000 ants at a  
 single meal; that the kingfisher is the  
 most powerful defender of the poultry  
 yard in existence.

In a study of the root system, of  
 wheat, made at the Langdon N. D.  
 sub-station, it was found that the roots  
 went to a depth of four feet four in-  
 ches, while the grain was only 24 inches  
 high. About 75 per cent of the roots  
 were at a depth of over two feet.

As tillers of the soil, earth worms  
 constitute a great army. It is estimat-  
 ed that there are 54,000 worms in each  
 acre of garden ground, and about half  
 that number in cornfields. Nine bur-  
 rows or worm holes are usually found  
 in two square feet of garden soil. It is  
 further computed that in all cultivated  
 lands in which worms are able to live  
 no less than ten tons of earth are  
 brought to the surface in each acre  
 or frequently found extending for five  
 or six feet down below the surface.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
 STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS  
 CURES BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, COLIC

**FARM GARDEN**

**TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR HEALTH**  
 (Farmer's Advocate.)

It is from the Jeanes fund, established  
 for the general benefit of the colored  
 people, and with the aid of the Public  
 Health Service, that a new table of ten  
 commandments for health in country life  
 has been issued, intended first for south-  
 ern negroes, but which may be repeated  
 for whom it may concern, of whatever  
 race or color. They are boiled down  
 from a more technical, longer draft and  
 are as follows:

First—Have sand spittoons. Spitting  
 on floors spreads consumption and other  
 diseases.  
 Second—Use outhouses with tub or  
 box under seat, which must be emptied