I. March 7, 1915.

Sent Ancinted King-1 Samuel 8; 3-19. M. Print 9. 17-10.

stary.—I. Asking for a king A 1-22). It can not be known definhely how long it was after the great wing of Israel over the Philistines Rhomer that the d rand was made he s king, During Samuel's old he called upon his sons to share meansibility of the judgeship and made them judges in part of the land. Joel and Semuel's sons, were far from the exterent qualities of their later. They were partial in their judicial decisions and were guil-ty of sceepting bribes. The elders of larnet were so displeased with their the of the evil conduct of his sees, and asked him to give them a such as the nations about them Susuel knew that it was God's that Israel should be ruled by that the theoracy should thank. He was grieved at their dead for a king, and went to the Lord a prayer regarding the matter. The Level essured Samuel that the people were mor rejecting him as judge, but were rejecting himself and told him the lates to the depland of Israel for stree He should tell them plainly, towerer, what they must expect from a ling Samuel carried the Lord's mesas the people and told them how a king would oppress them.

III. Real and Samuel meet (9. 1-24). The Lord knew where to put his awar a man whom He could make king of Israel. Kish, of the tribe was "a mighty man of and he had a son who was "a charge young man." He was a head the rest of the people. If furnel desired a powerful man as king, they surely Saul would meet their demands. It was a peculiar train of prosidences that brought Saul to Samwell's setice. Kish had a herd of asses, sees the animals were highly prized her, and are still in the East. They and strayed away, and naturally Saul was sent, and a servant with him, to the chem Saul failed to find the assthe be found Samuel, whom the

Lord would have him meet. Is is Just the day before this the he would sind to him the man was to reign over the people, and he should anoing him king. 17. Samand sam Soul. Cod's appointments were perfectly timed. Saul arrived at Rames at the right time. Samuel was recting the fiture king to appear them. Sarror world know that Saul was the man, for God at once assured wim. Shall reign over my peoplehiterally, "Reall restrain my people." A specialize word, contrasting the restate of a settled government with the nænce of the time in which "every and that which was right in his Judges 21: 25).-Kirkpatwhere the seer's house is-Seul's mae destre was to learn where was seeking these and not a kingdom. He the the last animals, 19. The place—Samuel had erected an sum the ford (Judges 7: 17). me it was probably on the high place mentioned. God had said that here should be but one centre of wor-Me. but the condition of affairs in leased was unsettled, and it may have been permissible to have altars aside from the one at the tabernacle. Ye shall at with me to-day—Samuel and allowed Saul by bidding before him, and he furhim by acting as his The was entirely unexpected by at that is in thine heartwould at once tell Saul about but not until the next weeks he make known to him his Soul may have had some at at intimation from within that se to perform an important serfor for the mation. 20. They are desired to know about the and he found out, but he met more. Samuel was a the asses be-Lord told him, and he told and only to relieve Saul's mind, to starte bim of the authority he had in giving him a message from the Lard. On whom is all the desire of israel The desire of Israel was for a king and since Saul was the man whom . God had chosen, the people's toward him, though they and not know whom God would give The mallest of the tribes of Israel The tribe of Benjamin had been all but exterminated about three resturies before. 22. Into the partor - Into the guest-

thember -R. V. Chiefest place-This a double superlative. It indicates that the place in highest honor was eren to Saul. That were bidden-it the occasion of a sacrificial feast. about thirty persons" were invited by Specuel to cat with him in the bouse, and these, probably, were preseat The rest ate outside, 20. Pring the pertion-We note from this verse and Samuel was expecting the future long to come to him on this lay. and severdingly, given directions to particularly choice portion refor the distinguished guest. 21. To the shoulder-The right leg the priest's pertion, and would so samuel. He reserved this for and an a mark of honor. 10. Saul anointed King (9:25-10: 1.)

Semanned with Saul-Nothing is manilog the nature of the con-We may reasonably sup that they spoke of the conditions Saul that his elevation to the royal ands of the nation. Upon the top dignity was not simply good fortune, the bosse—The flat roofs of Oribases are much used as places was saversation and sleeping. It suggested that upon the Samuel and Saul could be seen, and the people present ad know the hower conferred ween by the prophet. 28. The spring find that the Prussian military caste was find that the Prussian military caste was find that the Prussian military caste was find that it might easily have been avoid-Abread-Out of the house, 27. the servant cass on That Samuel to stone with Saul. That I may the the word of God-The time will not taste flat.

had now come for Samuel to make fully known to Saul the fact of his divine appointment as king. I. Vial of off The Hebrew is emphatic, "The ofuting oil described in Exod. 30: 23-3, which Samuel had prepared for this express purpose.-Wheden. Peured it upon his head-By this set Saul was set apart for a distinctive work, as men were set apart by this ceremony to the priesthood.

IV. Saut proclaimed king (10: 2-27.) As Saul was leaving Samuel, he was told of three signs that would confirm to him the message he had received from the Lord through Samuel He would meet men by Rachel's tomb who would report the firfing of his father's asses. He would meet three men going up to Bethel, who would give him bread As a third sign he would meet a company of prophets and he himself would prophesy and would be changed into another man. Samuel later called the people of Israel together at Mizpeli and explained to them that the reason a king would be given was that they had rejected God. Saul was chosen by let as king. This was in harmony with what had already been done. The people acknowledged him as their king. The inhabitants of (beah, however, would not honce

Questions-Why did the children of Israel ask for a king? What had been the nature of the government? What directions did the Lord give Samuel regarding their demand for a king? Explain how Saul came to meet Samuel. How did Samuel treat Saul? Describe the anointing af Saul. What signs did Samuel give to Saul? Describe the meeting at Mizpeh. How did the people of Gibeah treat Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-National revelution. I. A rejection of divine sovereignty. II. Based on internaional rivalry. I. A rejection of divine sovereignty Israel's demand for a king was made in a constitutional manner and came before Samuel with all the weight of a formal decision on the part of the representatives of the nation. We can scarcely imagine the feelings of Samuel as he heard their desire expressed. The tide of popular feeling did not swerve him, but he was deeply wounded by Israel's evident aversion to God's time and ways. Their proceedings were premature and hasty and conducted without reference to the will of God. Israel's wish to have a king to lead them out to battle betrayed a thirst for war and a distrust of the Lord's power to defend them. Decline in the thecoratic belief and life was ever the one sign of weakness in the Hebrew commonwealth. Much of his life-work seemed to Samuel to be wasted unless the form of government under which he had brought the land to prosperity continued. The Jewish nation could not appreciate Samuel. His intense and consistent godliness was not popular among them. Their moral status 'was unworthy of the free government God had given them. Samuel's strong, pure character towered in magnificent sublimity above the fickle, selfish age in which he lived. When his ungrateful country called him to resign his office as judge after long years of honorable and acceptable service, and to yield his authority to another, Samuel did not resent or complain. His conduct sets before us the wisdom of timely concession, the nobility of If-renunciation. Though Israel's request was an affront to Samuel, he never seemed so great as in the last scenes of his public life. He towered high above the infirmities of ignoble minds. The Lord explained the case to Samuel and told him what to do. Samuel found relief for his burdened heart, sympathy under bitter disappointment, guidance in great perplexity, submission to the Lord, strength for painful duty, composure amid gneral excitement and confidence in a glorious future. God assured Samuel that while the people professed deep concern about the moral depravity of Samuel's sons and the welfare of the nation, they were, in reality, casting off their God. He was reminded that this was not a new case of sudden re-

II. Based on international rivalry. solely by political motives. In vain did Samuel warn them of the disapproval of God and the costs of their rival and compete with other nations was loosening their connection with Jehovah as ruler. The basis of their tion of a theocracy for a constitutionthought of being considered in any ionally in the winter, air slaked lime way inferior to the surrounding nations. Only a man of ripened wisdom could have presided over so far- cost of one of its colony houses, inreaching a change. Personal humili- cluding lumber and with home labor. ation was lost sight of in Samuel's at \$10. / Inasmuch as the houses last sequence of their sins. He gave his be moved around at will, their cost himself as on any occasion. Having greater convenience and more cheap. Dumaics, with other Social sections cerning his people. Samuel aimed at ony house. nothing but to carry it into effect with courtesy, tenderness, dignity and grace. Infallible wisdom guided Samuel and Saul in their meeting, preparatory to kingly rule in Israel. Saul's appointment was of God, and the purpose of it was the deliverance of his people. Samuel found much that was good in Saul, reverence for his father diligence in business, modesty and humility. He was warm-hearted dignified and sincere. He exhibited no vanity upon his elevation. His conduct gave promise of a bright future. The true purpose of life was unfolded to Saul by Samuel. Everything was calculated to impress on

fusal of the divine sovereignty. It

was an outburst of an hereditary vice.

It was essential apostasy, practical

hand of God in it. T. R. A.

but he and the people must see the

PLACING THE BLAME. (Rochester Herald) In the weighing of testimony concerning the war now being waged, one need not doubt that the future nistorian will

Fish boiled in stock instead of water



WINTERING BROOD SOWS.

Contrary to the general opinion the pig is one of the cleanest of animals under favorable surroundings. It never litters its house if it is possible not to do so. Since this is true it should be encouraged to follow its natural instincts through the medium of clean and sanitary environments.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., in its attempts to find a plan of wintering brood sows which would provide not only for the proper exercise of the sow but also for clean and sanitary surroundings, has adopted the colony house method. The colony house which is an "A" shaped structure, cheap and simple of construction. can easily be moved from place to place, is easily kept clean and provides warm and comfortable winter quarters for the sow. By placing these houses at the far end of a field and compelling the sows to come twice daily to the other end of the field for their feed otherwise inactive sows get the exercise essential to the production of larger, stronger litters of pigs in the

At the New Jersey station additional protection is afforded the sows by surrounding the colony houses on the north side with a wind break of cornstalks, straw or other available material. This break is placed about three feet to the rear of the house and consists of a frame work of wire fence filled in to about one-half the height of the house with the materials suggested.

The colony house has two openings; one a door at the front to enable the sows to go in and out; the other, a door in the rear binged at the ton. one a door at the front to enable the which may be raised to admit sunlight or for ventilation. This door is intended also to afford a convenient means of getting at the sow at farrowing time. In extremely cold weather, when the doors must be kept closed, the problem of ventilation is solved by a small window covered with canvas; which is located in the rear, just below the apex of the roof.

The plan followed at the New Jersey station is to keep about three sows which are bed for spring farrowing in each colony house, the number of depending chiefly on the size of the sows. Three houses are placed side by side and anywhere from eight to ten sows taken care of in the group. It has been found that when kept in these houses disease is less apt to break out among the animals, and if it does occur it is much more readily controlled and kept from spreading.

As farrowing time approaches each sow is put in a separate house, which is placed in a separate lot also. This is necessary for several reasons. When two sows are together and one is farrowing her pigs are liable to be destroyed by the other one. The first sow may become excited at the presence of another and trample her own pigs. It often happens also that two each other, injuring or killing the pigs in their movements. The practice is to isolate the sow a week before she is due to farrow.

When pigs are a week old two sows which have previously been together may be assigned to the same field or pen, but separate houses should be used until the pigs are weaned.

Where a sow is to farrow in March the New Jersey station has found it advisable, in addition to providing a dry floor, to hang a lantern from the ridge sole at farrowing time and at night until the pigs are several days old. These precautions are taken to avoid the chilling and hence weakening of the young pigs. For late spring, summer or early fall farrowing a floor is not necessary. Hogs naturally seek a ground floor during those seasons, as it is cooler.

Great care is used to keep the houses clean and healthful. Clean bedding is placed in them as often as needed. They should be disinfected with some reliable disinfectant before turning The elders of Israel were actuated sows in for the winter, and especially at farrowing time in the spring. In general the New Jersey station recommends disinfecting about once every decayed monarchy. Their desire to three months with a 2 per cent. creolin solution or other compounds of creosote: with air slaked lime, whitewash, chloride of lime, crude carbolic acid revolution was in effect their rejection other commercial disinfectant. The 'um mivkoogGe!!J dY-O nyshrdl al monarchy. Israel resented the houses should be cleaned out occas-

applied and new bedding laid down. The New Jersey station figures the when the question was injurious to sows and hogs can be handled with courtroom open to the public.

NOTES. tion concludes, as the result of tests, sailt in reactionary measures that the amount of silage fed to the meeting, and the discussion which breeding ewes should be limited to two took place there, resulted in the ar- | the heap. pounds daily per head. Experiments rest of the men who were arraigned at this station give proof that feeding to-day.

alfalfa or clover hay, allowing two pounds as a maximum amount of corn ilage to be fed to the pregnant ewe. Feeding of spoiled silage often causes death of lambs.

The cause or yellow leaf of sour cherries in June is given by one of the Cornell experts as tungus gaining entrance three weeks before the yellow spots disappear. It must be fought by a preventive spray of three or four applications of Bordeaux mixture.

Winter vetch is used at all the experiment stations. Twenty pounds to the acre are sown with oats in preference to barley. Vetch is preferred to clover because the little hairy sprouts cover the ground better and it is believed to take less meisture from the ground.

The young colt is easily handled and remembers all you teach him as long as he lives

You should plan to have a better garden this year than you did last year. Plant on generous lines. Plan that the rows may be straight and long, so as to admit horse cultivation. See that there is nothing in the garden but vegetables; fruit trees have no place in the garden; they belong in the orchard. Nothing larger than current or gooseberry bushes should be allowed a place in the garden, and these should be placed in one side of the garden and it long rows.

Field peas sown at the rate of two bushels per acre with one bushel of oats are now largely used by dairymen. The combination is cut just when the peas begin to pod and used as a hay. It is the cheapest feed that can be raised, and means a big increase in milk and butter fat. Furthermore, it leaves the soil in good condition for another crop, as the peas gather nitrogen out of the air and store it in the ground for the next crop.

Have You Headache?

How few feel well this time of the year? The whole system needs housecleaning; the blood is impure; it needs enriching. Nothing will do the work more effectively than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Take them at night and you feel better next morning. They work wonders in the body while you sleep. Being composed of pure vegetable extracts and juices, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe for the young and old alike. Try this wondrful family medicine to-day, it will do you a world of good. Whether for billiousness, headache, lack of appetite or constipatien, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will quickly cure, 25c. per box at all dead-

TRUE PROPHECY

Was That Made of Germany Food Shortage.

London cable: Lecturing here the carly part of the year, when exersows under these conditions will fight last night before the Royal Society of cisc is confined to the poultry build- 23 to 24c. many, Professor W. J. Ashley, dean of They go into the breeding yards in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1 ter the faculty of Commerce in the Uni- perfect condition, but especially if to 60; cake, No. 1, 6 1-2 to 70; No. 2, versity of Birmingham, declared Ger. with hens will not consume their share 5 1-2 to 6c. many was to-day in precisely the position economists pictured in 1900, when they urged the building of a big German navy to protect that country's proper condition. food supplies brought in .rom abroad. The situation has arisen, in spite of Germany's fleet, when the country was obliged to depend upon herself for food, the speaker stated

Professor Asuley cited many reasons for stating that the German authorities have not known with accuracy since the war began how much food really was available, and have been throughout in a state of painful uncertainty, very different from the unsuspecting confidence of the German people. They have been driven, he declared, to adopt one measure after another in their efforts to deal with the food problem. In Professor Ashley's opinion, under the best of conditions, and assuming all imaginable docility on the part of the German nation, the people will be subjected to an irksome and disturbing regime if foreign supplies continue to be cut off.

No dramatic breakdown of the entire German economic organization need be expected, the speaker said, but if the allies continued to command the seas unemployment and short time would become increasingly prevalent, and distress would grow to alarming admire. proportions.

SOCIALIST DEPUTIES ON TRIAL.

Petrograd, via London, Cable.ascertained the will of the Lord con- by through the utilization of the col- on Mov. 17 in a house on the Viborg keeper wishes it. There are just as by the home trade. road, eight miles from retrogini as | many worthless culls under the name tion to oppose the war, because they the fancy in the main is just a higher feared a Russian victory would art in poultry preeding. No real pro-The Pennsylvania Experiment Sta- strengthen the Government and re-

For You-a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage – FREE

Do you know you can take as much cron off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and eave half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and creases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired. Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waitin

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited

HEALTH OF BREEDING FOWL.

At this season among the breeders the question of the day is fertility of the breeders who are to make or may mar the future output of the 1915 hatch. To many beginning poultry operations the question of fertility enters but little in their minds, and with the common idea of just mating a given number of females with a male will give them eggs that will have fertility to properly incubate hatch and afterward rear a fine lot of chicks as good, if not better, than the parent stock. Yet, even with the old breeders. this obtaining of fertile eggs in the unnatural season is a problem, one that many factors enter into, and one that each year requires study and the attention of small essentials that to the average beginner seems of no imnertance.

Not all breeders handle the breeders in the same manner, and under the slightly different system seem to have a fair measure of success; but with all those that have had success in this line the foundation is very near the same. Health is the first important step. No fowl should be retained in the breeding pen, male or female, that has not, or is not, in good health. It requires nerve to discard a good fowl because of ill health, or one that has been ill and through doctored efforts has recovered. But the safe way is to discard all that have not a clean bill of health for the future success of the flock.

Hens in good conditions mated to well-matured cockerels will give the best average results in the majority of cases, although well-matured, earlyhatched pullets mated to strong cock birds will give good results. The number of temales to each male for best results depends largely upon the breed. condition of birds and environment. One male to twelve or fifteen hens is the general rule with the lighter breeds early in the season, such as Leghorns, etc.. With many experienced breeders one male to six or eight is the Tule with Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, increasing the number as spring approaches.

To obtain the best fertility-forced egg production must be avoided, and the fowls made to exercise for a number of hours during the day in a litter of straw. Pullets can be fed more liberally than hens. With the latter there is apt to be a tendency to put on too much fat for best results. In many cases the dry mash is kept from the hens, and only a variety of grains fed. Others open the mash hoppers during the afternoon only, allowing the hens to consume all they wish during this period. These systems of feeding depend largely on the condition of the fowls. All must have enough to eat to mainain heat, and for the making of the egg; but the overfeeding of the breeding pen is one evil that many indulge in at the expense of strong fertility, especially during ings a large part of the time. Male birds should be watched carefully. rels, 6 to 6 1-2c; country sto of food, and in course of time become poor in flesh. A little extra pains | 45 to 50c per th -Hallam's Weekly should be taken and extra feed provided for such males to keep them in

It is well to have an extra male to place in such breeding yards, unless a special mating is desired. In such case the one male will be compelled to stay in the pen. Green feed in the form of sprouted oats, cabbage and beets must be supplied, fresh water, oyster shell, charcoal and grit, always before them, and a careful watch each day that the nen is getting the required amount of fcod and exercise. They cannot, for best results, be handled in the same manner that the regular layers are, and the extra care and attention will mean better and stronger fertility.

There is no one best breed or var- \$1.56 3-8; No. 2 do., \$1.42 1-3 to iety. Money and pleasure can be de- \$1.47 7-8; May, \$1.46 1-8. rived from any of the popular breeds of to-day. The success with them lies wholly in the proper management of the fowls. Nearly all the standardbred fowls can be made good egg producers by safe and sane breeding. One is more ant to succeed with the fowls they admire most, than to try and be successful with some creed known for egg productiveness which they do not

The must have good quarters.

ruli together, progressive poultry delegates from a Socialist organiza. of utility as there is in the laney, and gressive greater will neglect utility qualities in his flock. The one that does will not long stay at the top of

Breeding each year from late-hatched pullets that were forced for egg production during the winter has been one cause for poor fertility and still poorer hatching results, and the chicks natched did not show the thrift of those hatched from properly aged and cared for breeding stock. One cannot be too careful in the handling of future breeders, one of the main projs to successful pountry.

ANOTHER "TRANSPORT" YAEN.

Berlin, via London, Cable. -- According to despatches reaching Berin from ports on the North Sea, the Lambs, native Norwegian steamer Oria, when coming through the English Channel recertly, sighted a quantity of floating wreckage, in which there was to be seen some British military uniforms. It was supposed that this military

FARMERS' MARKET. Eggs, new-laid, dozen\$0 37 \$0 40 Butter, dairy Chickens, dressed, lb. . . . 0 18 Ducks, dressed, lb.... 0 18 Turkeys, dressed, to ... 0 23 Geese, dressed, lb. . . . 0 15 Apples, Can., barrel . . . 3 00 Potatoes, bag 0 55 abbage, dozen 0 30 elery, dozen 0 35 \ Cranberries, bbl., 5 50 Onions, beg 1 25

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Wholecale houses are quoting as fol-Beef, forequarters, cwt.\$ 2 00 Do., hindquarters, cwt. 12 50 Carcases, choice..... 11 00 Do., medium 9 00 Do., common 7 00 Veals, common, ewt.... 12 50 Do., prime 14 00 Mutten 8 00 Do., light 11 60 Lambs, spring 13 50 Hogs, light 10 00 Do., heavy 8 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars sell at the following prices

| | Extra granulated, Redpath's | | \$6 86 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| | Do., 20-lb. bags | | 6 96 |
| 1 | Do., St. Lawrence | | 6 86 |
| i | Do., 20-lb. bags | | |
| | Extra S. G., Acadia | | .6 76 |
| | Dominion, in sacks | | 6 71 |
| | No. 1 yellow | | 6 46 |
| | LIVE STOCK | | |
| 1 | Butcher cattle, choice 7 00 | to | 7 75 |
| 1 | do. do. medium 5 2 | i to | 6 00 |
| 1 | do. do. common 4 i. | to | |
| 1 | Butcher cows, choice 5 7 | i to | |
| 1 | do. do. medium 4 73 | i to | 5 50 |
| | do. do. canners 4 (| 0 to | 4 35 |
| - 1 | de bulle. A GB | 1 to | 6 50 |

Bucks and cults Lambs

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL.

Beefhides-City butcher hides, flat, 17 to 18c per lb. Country hides, flat, cured, 18 to 19c per lb.; part cured, 17 to 18c per lb.

Calfskins-City skins, green, flat, 18c. Country, cared, 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c; part cured, 17c, according to condition and take off. Deacons or bob calf, 80c to \$1.50 each. dorse lides + City take-off, \$4.50 to

1.75: country take-off, No. 1, \$4 to \$4.50; No.2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheepskins-City cheepskins, \$1.25 to ?? each; country sheepskins, fee to

Wool-Washed combing fleece. coarse, 28 to 32c; washed clothing fleece, fine. 39 to 33c; washed rejections, burry, chaffy, etc., 23 to 1 unwashed fleece combing, coarse. to 22c: unwashed fleece clothing, fine

Tallow-City rendered, solidate by

Horse hair-Farmer neddler stock, Market Report.

OTTER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat-

Open. High. Low. Close. May .. 1 551/2 1 55% 1 54% 1 54% July .. 1 55% 1 55% 1 53% 1 53% Oct. . . 1 2412 1 241/2 1 22 1 22 May .. 0 66% 0 66% 0 65% 0 66% July .. 9 67 . 9 67 9 66 9 66 Flax -May .. 1 6614 1 6614 1 65% 1 66 July .. 1 63 1 6814 1 63 1 6814 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.-Wheat, No. 1 hard. \$1.50 7-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.46 1-8 to

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 66 3-4 to 57c. Oats-No. 3 white, 53 to 53 1-fc. Flour and bran-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Dulath.-Wheat- No. 1 hard \$1.52 1-5; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 1-8; No. 2 do., 31.47 1-8 to \$1.48 1-8; May,

LONDON WOOL SALES

London.-The wool sales were con-The early chick is a profit payer in thated to-day with offerings of 10,500 the majority of cases. But the poul- bases. The good selection met with an try keeper must live proper brooding animated demand, resulting in a firm quarters to successfully rear the tone and hardening rates. Good merdesire to save Israel from the full conindefinitely with a little care and can
Trial of five Socialist Deputies, charg. chicks. There are many days in the inon realized 10 per cent. advance, el with treascnable conspiracy, her early spring that are cold and wet, and especially greasles for America, whose sequence of their sins. He gave his be moved around at will, their cost et with the dears of the chicks during spells of had weather buyers paid fancy prices for Sydney must have good quarters. stock. 'Ju on land scoureds and New Zendend eross-preds wore purchased

Receipts—Cattle for core and springers 56 calves 150; sivep and lambs 100; hors 552.

Best cattles fold at about 7 1-4 and from that down to 6 cents for medium and from 10-1 to 5 3-4 for the common.

Cows, \$43 to \$56.

Shorp, 5 to 5 1-2 lambs \$ 1-4to 8 1-2. Shorp, 5 to 5 1-2" lamb Hogs, 8 1-1 to 8 3-8. THE TOTAL E STOCK Cattle receipts 5,000. Mariet firm. Cows and hellers ... 7 60 to 7765 Calves ... 7 60 to 7765 Hugs, receipts 23,600. arket steady. Mixed 6 45 to 6 75 Heavy 6 15 to 6 65 Rough 6 15 to 6 39 Pigs Bulk of sales

U. S. USED NEUTRAL FLAG. (Buffalo Express)

Market steady.

Sheep, receipts 9,000.

Another British merchantman has used the United States flag to avoid submer-ines. But as it is disclosed that United. States warships used both the British It was supposed that this military States warships used both the British clothing war, from some British transport which had been sent to the both war, without encountering any protection.

IF CATAI

Don't Stay Follow the

Nine cases 1 Bycurable we -we mean tha can be perman Cure the cata

If you were deafness you w once-of course



"Good Heaves earl, standing surgeon, as if

"Your own !

rese, the son o mother," contin "Man, you ar cltimed the ear "Your elder two years befo persisted the standing before "You must u reason. Sit do to collect your Wellrose, who agitated, not o strangeness and revelation, but his own mind t

"I will sit de And do you als vice and my ex the surgeon, as The Earl of chair, saying: "Now, in the me your reason astounding stat

truth.

ment without then, I must re at the time of buth. I was the till morning, w return. in th morning, he ca. him the dead

male child, wi be the child of Magdalene ili had brought it mortem examir With my assist autopsy. And was duly regist buried." "And this c brother?" "No. This ch represented him of a charity par

to bury him. very fragile, i lay then upon woman, Magdal in a state of une bereaved of he had this one ther, dressed in its place by off upon her as Lord Wellrose, truths." "It is your since you believ

"I have proof "Go on, then. "The child of and was buried of William and now Duke and I on her bosom Magdalene Hur this fraud that

living noble for "At length, h who had been federate in this came upon her smitten with ret dalene Hurst sion. And whee told the aston fraud that had i then, before sh word, she died, perfect ignorance age of hir foste "T' last par

Frank aircady, f Prove it