SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX., February 27, 1916.

The Seven Helpers.—Acts 6, 1-15.

Commentary.—I. An increasing church (v. 1). 1. In those days—Some time from A. D. 33 to 36. It was while the apostles were still witnesses of Jesus in Jerusalem. Multiplied—This is a strong term expressing a marvelous increase in the number of the disciples of Jesus. It was not a case of adding a convert now and then, but the number of believers was doubled or trebled again and again. There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews—There were three classes of Jews in Jerusalem, including the proselytes. The Grecians were Jews of foreign birth who generally spoke the Greek language. The proselytes might in a sense be classed with them. They were pagans by birth, but had turned toward the Jews, having renounced paganism, but had not submitted to all the required rites of the Jews. These also spoke the Greek language. The Hebrews were Jews who were born in Palestine and used the Hebrew language of that time. Because of the rapid increase of converts there was not sufficient superintendence in temporal affairs to provide for the wants of all, hence the murmuring here mentioned. It is probable that the apostles and their assistants did not know the Grecian Jews as well as they did the Hebrews, hence this apparent neglect. We would not infer that there was any intentional partiality shown. In the daily ministration—The work of the apostles included, in addition to preaching the gospel, the temporal care of the needy. The knowledge that some of the destitute converts had been overlooked in the pressure of labors, owing to the rapid increase in the number of the community, called for immediate action. "The property was contributed doubtless with an understanding that it should be equally distributed to all classes of Christians that had need. It is clear from the Epistles that widows were objects of special attention in the primitive church, and that the first Christians regarded it as a matter of indispensable obligation to provide for their wants (1 Tim. 5. 3, 9, 10, 16; James 1. 27)."—Barnes.

II. A plan proposed (vs. 2-4). 2. then—When information was received. the twelve—The twelve apostles were the basis of the incomplete organization and took the lead in making the necessary arrangements for the care of the needy. called the multitude of the disciples—All the converts were in consultation over the steps to be taken. it is not reason—The apostles had been commissioned and empowered to preach the gospel, and that was their first business. Under the arrangement then existing, they would be obliged to spend some of their time in looking after the temporal affairs of the community. leave the word of God—Neglect the preaching of the word. serve tables—This may mean either a money table or a table where food was dispensed. The apostles had to receive the money brought them by the benevolent, and must disburse it for the benefit of the poor. It was not reasonable that all this should fall upon the apostles. 3. look ye out among you seven men—Although we do not read here that the Lord directly commanded this course to be taken, yet it is evident that he was leading the church to adopt such a measure. There were in this Christian community those who were fitted for the work in hand. Seven men would be enough for this service. Those who were to be thus employed must have several important qualifications. of honest report—They must have a good reputation to command the confidence of the church, both those who contributed funds and those who received aid. full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom—The high qualifications of the deacons implied that even they were not to be limited to a mere manual service. To feed the poor and tend the sick in a Christian way require service to the soul as well as the body. In point of fact we find that of two of the of the seven preaching was largely the providential duty.—Whedon. whom we may appoint—The multitudes of the disciples were to make the selection, and the apostles were to set them apart for their work. 4. to prayer, and to the ministry of the word—The apostles would not only have all their time for their spiritual service, but without these taxing temporal affairs their minds and hearts would be better fitted to do effective work in preaching the word. The demands made upon them by the spiritual needs and desires of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the throngs that were there from distant places, would tax their time and strength, but it was a satisfaction to them to minister aid to those who were eager to hear about the Christ whose resurrection they were proclaiming.

III. Helpers appointed (vs. 5-7). 5. The saying pleased the whole multitude—The people saw at once the reasonableness of the suggestion. Two ends would be gained by the proposed arrangement. The needy would be more carefully provided for, and the apostles would have more time and strength to devote to preaching the gospel. They—The multitude of Christians. Stephen, etc.—This name, as well as the name of the other six, is Greek. It appears that the seven helpers appointed to look after the temporal interests of the needy were Greek Jews, the nationality of those concerning whom complaint was made. Stephen and Philip alone were mentioned after this in the scriptures. It is evident that the seven gave some attention to the spiritual work that was done by the Christian community. A proselyte—One who turns from one religion to another. 6. Before the apostles—The church brought the seven men whom they had chosen to the apostles. Prayed—The Christian body resorted to prayer that direction and power might be given to this new class of workers. Laid their hands on them—This act showed that they were particularly set apart for the work of the Lord, and it symbolized the impartation to them by the Lord of special qualification for their new duties. 7. The word of God increased—The apostles being freed from temporal duties, were able to preach the word more widely and frequently. The truths of the gospel were more generally spread abroad. Multiplied—The expression indicate a rapid increase. Priests were obedient to the faith—Many of the Jewish priests were exceeding bitter against the followers of Jesus, but there were some who were so affected by the labor of the apostles through the Spirit that they were converted. "The word faith here is evidently put for the Christian religion. Faith is one of the main requirements of the gospel (Mark 16: 16), and by a figure of speech is put for the gospel itself. To become obedient to the faith, therefore, is to obey the requirements of the gospel (Rom. 10: 16). By the accession of the priests also no small part of the reproach would be taken away from the gospel, that it made converts only among the lower classes of the people. Compare John 7: 48."—Barnes.

IV. Stephen persecuted (vs. 8-15). Stephen was a Spirit-filled man. While he headed the list of helpers for temporal work, he was used of the Lord to work miracles. Because of his labors opposers connected with various synagogues in Jerusalem withstood Stephen and attempted to destroy the effects of his labors. They were unable to meet his arguments and to prove his teachings unsound, and secured witnesses who would testify falsely against him. In In this way they stirred up the people and the Jewish leaders, and Stephen was arrested. They brought him before the Sanhedrin and accused him of speaking blasphemous words against the Jewish system of religion. A surprise awaited those who were sitting in judgment upon him, for they "saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." "He who was accused of blaspheming Moses bears the radiance that authenticated Moses in his own face (Exod. 34. 29-35)." While the mob was raging around Stephen, he was in communion with God, and that communion left its impression upon the face of the martyr. The face is an index of the character and the emotions. There were expressed in Stephen's countenance, faith, serenity, steadfastness, charity and holy joy. This sight would be one that the persecutors of Stephen would be likely to remember.

Questions.—What results attended the labors of the apostles? What complaint was made? Who were the Grecians here mentioned? What duties devolved upon the apostles? What consultation was held? What decision was reached? By whom were the seven helpers chosen? How were they set apart to their work? What class is mentioned as being obedient to the faith? Who opposed the work of Stephen? What charges were brought against him? How did he look before the council?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Church efficiency promoted.

I. By the division of labor.

I. By the increase of laborers.

I. By the division of labor. With multiplying numbers in the early church new dangers arose. It was more difficult to maintain the unity for which the disciples had been so distinguished. A small thing sufficed to create disturbance when latent differences already existed as they did between the Greek and Hebrew Jews. The disposition to murmur was the greatest danger the church had yet encountered. While guiding the church with inspired wisdom, the apostles usurped no authority as rulers. They claimed no distinction, only as servants of the Lord. The work had evidently grown beyond their power of personal supervision. They gave prompt attention to the murmuring which reflected on them. They did not rebuke the murmurers, neither did they justify themselves. Kindness, straightforwardness and discretion at once surmounted the difficulty. Having to deal with a people's question, they consulted the people. Their plan of procedure was seemly, orderly and efficient. The supreme conception of apostolic service was itself ennobled by the trust which the apostles reposed in the people. The apostles thus magnified their office. They took the most effective plan to quiet the trouble when they took the people into their confidence. Temporalities were important in themselves, and in their influence on spiritual concerns. The church had its part to choose seven most suitable men, a work requiring good judgment and involving responsibility. The apostles had their part. They originated the plan, stipulated the qualification of the men and confirmed their election. Unblemished reputation, eminent godliness and practical sagacity were required of those selected. The deacon's office was instituted for the relief of the spiritual officers of the church. With the ordination of those seven men a new era of history opened. It brought a new element into activity. Those men belonged to that section of the church whose complaints had led to the election.

II. By the increase of laborers. The seal of divine favor rested upon this division of labor in the building up of the church and in overcoming schism. Being counted worthy to serve is ever the Christian's high honor. In that office Stephen developed his true quality of mind and heart. His spiritual and intellectual gifts, with which God had endowed him, found a wider and more public sphere. The occasion was one of special responsibility for Stephen, inasmuch as he was employed to bring into prominence the comprehensiveness of Christianity. Stephen was a pioneer in the spread of the truth and in suffering for it. He was an example of the transforming power of Christianity. The Hellenistic Jews had a very strong and ardent attachment to the law of Moses. Their dread and dislike of Stephen arose from their apprehension that Christian doctrine was in its nature destructive of their own tenets. Stephen had profound veneration for the temple and the law, yet he had an intelligent apprehension of the place which each held in the system of true religion. He believed that history revealed the hand of God, made known his character, principles and relationship to man. The narrow-minded Grecian Jews, anxious to vindicate their orthodoxy, which was doubted by the Hebrew brethren, distorted Stephen's wider and grander conception into a charge of blasphemy against him. The rabble was wild with rage while Stephen was calm and collected. Stephen had stirred into activity the furious hatred of the fiercest fanaticism. When those advocates of strict Judaism were defeated in argument, they appealed to physical force. They formed an alliance with liars, and further turned to popular excitement to compass their purpose upon the man who was seeking to lead them into the kingdom of truth and life. They were hostile to a truth they felt an utter incapacity to deny. Men who had accepted a bribe came forward to defend orthodoxy. Suffering as a Christian Stephen was not ashamed.—T. R. A.

OPERATIONS for APPENDICITIS

And How They Can be Avoided

Operation Ordered

For Appendicitis—Used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Completely Cured.

Mrs. J. A. Ballantyne, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., writes: "My husband was treated for appendicitis and the doctors ordered an operation. But he would not consent to an operation and began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since doing so he has had no need of an operation or even of a doctor, as the trouble has completely left him. I cannot find words to speak our gratitude for his cure. Dr. Chase's Medicines have proven of wonderful benefit in our home, as the Ointment cured my little girl of a severe burn, when nothing else would bring relief."

Dr. David H. Reeder writes as follows of appendicitis:—"In considering the treatment of any condition of sickness it has always been my rule to first find the cause. To my mind, it's the only logical way. Many people seem to think that if they have had an operation for appendicitis they are forever immune, and need have no further fear along that line, but I say emphatically, and I think you will agree I am right, that after an attack of appendicitis, even though you have been successfully operated upon and the appendix removed, your troubles have only just begun unless you remove the cause. What was the cause of the appendicitis?

"The thoughtless will say inflammation in the appendix. No, inflammation in the appendix is appendicitis, but what caused the inflammation? Constipation, yes, that is the prime cause. If you were never constipated you would forever be safe. Appendicitis is only one of the results of the retention of fecal matter in the colon for too long a period."

There is no longer any question that the real cause of appendicitis is constipation. By keeping the bowels regular you not only prevent appendicitis, but also a host of other ills, some of which are even more dangerous than appendicitis. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are recommended to you in this connection, not as a mere relief by effecting the movement of the bowels, but rather as a positive cure for constipation. As is well known, the bile secreted by the healthful action of the liver is Nature's cathartic. So long as the bile flows freely into the intestines there is no constipation of the bowels and no clogging of the excretory organs. Hence the wisdom of using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to ensure regular working of the liver, kidneys and bowels. You thereby save yourself much inconvenience from the minor ills of life, and ensure against such fatal diseases as appendicitis and peritonitis.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

MAJORITY FOR DRY ONTARIO

77.8 Per Cent. of Franchise Strength Signed Citizens' Campaign Petitions.

The results of the canvass throughout Ontario are shown in detail in the following table:

Municipality	Votes polled in 1914.	Names on voters' petition.	P.C.
Brant	10,690	6,996	65.4
Bruce	10,481	7,784	74
Chatham	2,742	1,566	57.1
Dufferin	3,643	3,555	97
Dundas	2,011	1,762	87.5
Durham S.	1,740	1,714	98.5
Durham	6,015	4,924	81.8
Elgin	10,191	8,407	82.4
Fort William	3,470	2,400	69.1
Glengarry	3,712	2,843	76.5
Grenville	3,690	3,019	87.6
Grey	13,835	10,379	72.1
Haldimand	5,106	3,730	73
Halton	5,033	3,791	75.3
Hamilton	13,506	7,857	58.1
Hastings S.	8,151	6,409	78.4
Hastings N.	1,817	1,849	101
Huron	12,137	9,085	74.8
Kenora		881	
Kent	10,036	8,497	84.6
Chatham 9	2,742	1,566	57.1
Lambton	11,332	9,696	85.5
Leeds	7,287	5,994	82.8
Len'x and Adding'n	4,162	3,291	73.2
Lincoln	4,297	2,976	69.3
Middlesex	19,078	13,976	73.2
Norfolk	5,212	5,535	106.19
Northumberland W.	2,860	1,634	57.1
Northumberland E.	4,044	3,666	90.6
Ontario	3,251	2,624	80.7
Ottawa	3,960	9,163	65.6
Oxford N.	6,475	4,536	70
Oxford S.	4,711	3,722	79.2
Peel	5,104	3,298	64.4
Peterboro'	8,311	5,080	61.1
Prescott	4,111	1,840	44.8
*Prince Edward	4,093	3,633	88.7
Russell	3,321	1,215	36.8
Stormont	4,739	3,781	79.8
Toronto	44,733	40,325	91.2
Victoria	5,692	4,878	85.7
Welland	9,482	4,712	49.7
Wellington	11,790	9,373	79.5
Waterloo	13,289	6,385	48.1
Wentworth S.	3,068	2,585	84.2
Wentworth N.	3,169	2,586	68
York E.	3,336	2,429	72.81
York N.	5,291	3,924	74.1
Totals	336,392	282,112	77.88
Signatures received, but not yet listed		58,600	
		339,712	

*Incomplete.

FARM AND GARDEN

CORN FEED TESTS.

Some years ago the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station made tests in feeds for cows which are valuable to dairymen.

In a test of alfalfa and cornmeal vs. corn silage and mixed grains two balanced rations were compared—the one made up of alfalfa and cornmeal (seven pounds), home-grown; the other of home-grown corn silage supplemented with purchased malt sprouts (three pounds), linseed meal, gluten meal and corn chop (each one pound.) Fifteen cows were fed in two nearly equal lots, and the lots alteranted after a month's feeding. In two months the cows on alfalfa produced 7248.3 poundh of milk; these on silage 6972.1, a grain of 276 pounds for the alfalfa.

Alfalfa and Silage Without Grain—Three cows were used in this test, as the alfalfa hay was running short. They were given cut alfalfa and silage mixed in about the proportion to give one feed per day of alfalfa and one of silage. After receiving this for 15 days they again received the silage and mixed grain rations for a like period. Each cow gave less milk without the grain, the total difference in yield for the three cows for 15 days being 70 pounds. Since these two rations were approximately equal in digestible material, and were eaten readily by the animals, it indicates that the digestible portions of different rations cannot be depended on to produce the same results, even though it is commonly considered that a pound of digestible protein has equal value, no matter what its source. At least these results would seem to show that the protein from alfalfa hay could not be utilized to the same extent in making milk as that from grain.

Rye vs. Wheat Pasture—Wheat proved the better green feed to the extent of one pound of milk daily per cow, even when fed after the rye to animals that were normally shrinking in flow.

Soiling vs. Pasture—Ten cows were used in this experiment, five on pasture with no other food than what they could obtain in the fields between 7 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and five fed green corn forage in teh barn In preliminary feeding on identical rations, the cows later pastured were found to give 5 pounds more of milk per head daily; but on pasture they gave 1.9 pounds more per head daily for 35 days, and one of these cows ate 15 pounds less of grain.

Dry Feed vs. Pasture—The milk yield of seven cows during April on cut corn fodder with some silage and with grain was compared with the yield of the same cows during May on upland pasture. On pasture they ate only three pounds of grain per head daily, while before turning out they had eaten from eight to twelve pounds; yet there was an average daily grain of pasture of 4.7 pounds of milk per head.

POULTRY NOTES.

Stated that ignore the poultry industry shows short-sightedness. The returns from poultry are among the sure things on the farm, not depending on the weather. Rain or sunshine, the poultry grows, and even when neglected pays for its keep, and if given proper care is always a money-maker.

Vigor in the flock is the first essential to lasting success. The aim for big egg yields is good, but not at the expense of the future vigor of the fowls. A few less eggs and a better hatching and chick record will go a great way in making a better success.

That single-comb Buff Orpingtons are coming into popular favor can be seen in the numbers that are entered for competition not only at the large poultry shows, but many of the smaller ones.

Charcoal is a good thing in the hen ration. While many flocks have been good producers in the way of egg yields, and have kept in good health without its use, nevertheless flocks will be benefited by its use in the ration. The mere fact that the fowls will consume a large quantity when it is placed before them is an indication that it has its use in the poultry flock. The same can be said regarding grit and oyster shell.

After the high record in hens have been accomplished to a satisfactory standpoint then will come the selection of a uniform egg in color and size, as well as weight per dozen. At present there are too many hens that, while they are good producers, lay small and ill-shaped eggs.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The bacteria falling into milk from the air of the stable have long been considered important factors in producing high counts. Investigations made in the stable of the New York Experiment Station, and in several neighboring stables, indicate that under all ordinary conditions the number of germs so entering the milk is negligible. By tests made under an "artificial cow," by which milking conditions could be reproduced without other disturbing factors, it was found that when the number of bacteria in a liter of stable air were 10,000 or less, the numbers getting into the liquid "milked" were so small that their addition to milk of any except the very highest grade could have ben detected only by the most careful method of bacterial analysis. In the station stable, under any allowable conditions of feeding or grooming the cows, the number of bacteria in a liter of stable air was only one-fortieth of the 10,000 per liter, so the number falling into the milk from this source could not have been detected in the milk. In the other stables where conditions were less favorable than at the station, and in some instances very bad, the number of bacteria in the air exceeded 10,000 only once in all the tests, and was above 100 in only five tests. The whole series of tests proves "very clearly that the number falling into milk during milking or during any short exposure in the stable, under conditions allowable in any respectable dairy, is so small as to be negligible.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Apples, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Potatoes, bag	2 00	2 10
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 37	0 40
Butter, good to choice	0 32	0 35
Spring chickens, dressed	0 21	0 23
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0 18	0 20
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 20	0 22
Geese, lb.	0 20	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	0 28

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 50	$10 50
Do., hindquarters	12 00	14 00
Do., choice sides	11 00	11 75
Do., common, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veals, common, cwt.	7 00	9 00
Do., prime	12 00	14 00
Shop hogs	12 50	13 50
Do., heavy	10 50	11 00
Spring lambs	18 50	19 50
Mutton, light	11 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery—

	In bags.	Per lb.
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	6.61c
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	6.71c
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	6.71c
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	6.71c
Dominion, granulated, 100 lbs.		6 61
Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs.		6 61
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	6.66c
Blue Star	100 lbs.	6.66c
Lantic brilliant yellow	100 lbs.	6.31c
St. Lawrence golden yellow	100 lbs.	6.31c
Redpath golden yellow	100 lbs.	6.31c
Acadia yellow	100 lbs.	6.21c

20-lb. bags ... 10c over granulated bags
10-lb. bags ... 15c over granulated bags
2 and 5 lbs. packages, 30c over gran. bags.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade was poor, with cattle prices generally 10 to 15 cents lower and other classes unchanged.

Butcher cattle, choice	$ 7 40	$ 7 65
do., do., medium	6 75	7 25
do., do., common	6 00	6 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 00	6 50
do., do., medium	5 25	5 75
do., do., canners	3 50	4 00
do., do., bulls	4 50	7 00
Feeding steers	6 50	7 00
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 35
do., do., light	5 50	5 85
Milkers, choice, each	70 00	100 00
Springers	70 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	8 00	9 00
Bucks and culls	6 00	7 00
Lambs	11 50	12 50
Hogs, fed and watered	10 00	....
Calves	10 00	11 25

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat				
May	1 28	1 29¼	1 27⅝	1 27⅝
July	1 28	1 28	1 26¼	1 26¼
Oats—				
May	0 47¼	0 47⅝	0 46⅛	0 46⅛
July	0 46¼	0 46⅞	0 44⅞	0 44⅞
Flax—				
May	2 15¼	2 15⅝	2 14	2 14⅝
July	2 15½			2 15⅛

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis—Wheat, May, $1.27 5-8 to $1.27 3-4; July, $1.25 7-8; No. 1 hard, $1.25 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.28 5-8 to $1.29; No. 2 Northern, $1.24 5-8 to $1.29 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 1-2 to 45 3-4c. Flour, 10c higher; fancy patents, $7.10; first clears, $5.30; second clears, unchanged; shipments 61,038 barrels. Bran, $19.00 to $21.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.33 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.30 1-8 to $1.33 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.27 1-8 to $1.30 1-8. Linseed cash, $2.32 1-2; May, $2.34 1-2; July, $2.34.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 300 head; slow.

Veals, receipts 125 head; active and steady; $4.00 to $12.50.

Hogs, receipts 6,000 head; active; heavy and mixed, $8.70 to $8.75; yorkers, $8.00 to $8.75; pigs, $7.50 to $8.00, roughs $7.50 to $7.60; stags, $5.00 to $5.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,000 head; sheep active; lambs and yearlings slow; lambs, $8.00 to $11.90; yearlings, $6.50 to $10.50; wethers, $8.75 to $9.25; ewes, $4.00 to $8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50 to $8.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Texas steers, native	6 60	9 65
Stockers and feeders	5 60	7 25
Cows and heifers	3 15	8 25
Calves	8 50	11 50
Hogs, receipts 33,000.		
Market strong.		
Light	7 80	8 40
Mixed	8 05	8 45
Heavy	8 05	8 50
Rough	8 05	8 15
Pigs	6 25	7 40
Bulk of sales	8 15	8 35
Sheep, receipts—13,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	7 75	8 30
Ewes	5 50	8 25
Lambs, native	9 00	11 35

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 2 hard, winter new—13s, 8d.
Corn, spot quiet.
American mixed, new—11s, 3d.
Flour, winter patents—50s, 6d.
Hops, Pacific Coast—£4, 15s. to £5, 5s.
Beef, extra India mess—150s.
Pork, prime mess, western—115s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—82s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—71s.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—71s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—77s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—75s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—72s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—69s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—59s; old—68s.
American refined—61, 6d.
Butter, finest U. S. in 56-lb. boxes—60s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—92
Colored—99s.
Tallow, prime city—Nominal.
Australian in London—51s.
Turentine, spirits—48s, 6d.
Resin, common—20s.
Petroleum, refined—10 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—46s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—46s, 6d.

NINE DIED IN FIRE.

Mexia, Tex., Report.—Nine persons were burned to death and fifteen people injured when a fire here to-night destroyed the Opera House, where the public schools were holding an art exhibit. Several other stores and residences were destroyed by the flames, which originated in a grocery store recently closed.

The dead are: Ray Cox, Oscar Johansen, Claude Johansen, Paul Yeldell, Ray Hitt, Prof. C. Burton; A. B. Weisner, Superintendent of Schools; one negro, named unknown, and the little son of Prof. Burton.

Most of those burned to death were children caught in the panic. Prof. Burton and Supt. Weisner died while trying to save the children.