From Melita to Rome.-Acts 28: 11rect route from Alexandria to Rome. tinguish it from other ships. In modter. 12. Syracuse—A city on the southeastern coast of Sicily, eighty miles porth of Melita. Three days—This delay was probably for unloading and loading freight, and waiting for a fav**orable** wind. 13. Fetched a compass— They sailed in a winding course. It is wind was unfavorable. Rhegium-A city on the west coast of the chore of Italy. South wind blew-It carried the ship in the desired direction. The course lay through the narrow and dangerous passage between Scylla, a projecting rock on the Italian side, and Charibdis, a rock and whirlpool on the coast of Sicily. This passage was particularly dangerous to ancient navigators. A strong current sweeps through this narrow passage. Modern sailors have more knowledge and bet ter control of their ships. Puteoli-A city on the Bay of Naples. It was the ancient part of Rome. 4. We found brethren-It is evident from this that during the thirty-one years after the erucifixion of Christ the gospel had made its way rapidly. It must have been gratifying to Paul to meet Christians there, and their fellawship during seven days must have been mutually refreshing.

15. From thence-From Rome. The brethren heard of us-Paul and his company tarried seven days at Puteoli, and during that time word was carried to Rome of their coming. Came to met us-Genuine Christian love and fellowship were prompting the brethren at Rome to give Paul a hearty greeting. As far as Appli forum -This was a market-place on the Appio 1 way, 43 miles from Rome. The three taverus- A village thirty-three miles from the city. It appears that different companies of the brethren came out to welcome Paul, some meeting him at the former place and some at the latter. He thanked God, and took courage—It was an encouragement to Paul in the midst of the trial promise a spur to effort rather than through which he was passing to re an excuse for delay. He knew the good effect on the character. A good to any appreciable extent. Surely make sure of this anyone not perfectly through which he was passing to receive the loving greetings of his fellow ed the prisoners —After a voyage full oners over to the proper officers in Rome. He had fulfilled his commission. Was suffered—Was permitted. To dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him-The centurion, Julius, may have spoken favorably of Paul and used his influence to gain this privilege for him.

II. Discourses to the Jews (vs. 17-29). 17. After three days-This length of time was probably occupied in resting after the tedious journey and becoming settled in the new quarters. Paul called the chief of the Jews together—The apostle had a twofold purpose in this. He desired to acquaint the leading Jews of Rome with the history of his arrest and appeal to Caesar. He further wished to declare to them the gospel of Christ, giving the good news to them before preaching to the Gentiles. Men and prethren-Paul addressed the Jews respectfully and affectionately, as his own people. Into the hands of the Romans The history which is thus briefby summed up is contained in Acts \$1-26. Paul uses care not to charge the Jews of Jerusalem severely, 18. cause of death in me-Lysias did not consider Paul guilty of crime and the Sanhedrin to whom he presented him took no action against him, but fell to contending among themselves. Felix, Festus and Agrippa, in turn, decided that he was not a criminal, 19. I was constrained to appeal unto Cae-Bar, he would be returned to Jerusalem, and plots would be formed to take his life. 20. For the hope of Israel I am bound -Paul had been many years engaged in preaching the Mes-

was the coming Messiah. 21. Neither spake any harm of Some believel some believed not -As is usually the case, there was a division among the hearers of the gospel. Some wece convinced that Jesus, the Messiah, had come, and others rejected the truth. 25-29. When his engaged in the loved work of his life hearers were divided in their belief, even under the limitations of captiv-Paul applied the words of Isa. 6: 9, ity. wern, and announced that he would turn to the Centiles, who would receive his message. The Jews left him and reasoned among themselves

III. A two years' ministry at Rome (vs. 20, 31.) 30. Two whole years-Evidently his case was not reached by the emperor until the expiration of that time. His own hired house-Paul probably was not able to earn his living by labor, and his friends must have contributed to his support. Received all that came-In God's providence Paul was allowed to welcome all who were disposed to visit him. Thus the apostle, even while he was wearing a prisoner's chain, was doing his Master's service in declaring the unsearchable riches of Christ. 31.

Preaching the kingdom of God-It is worthy of note that during the four and a half years that Paul was a prisoner at Caesarea, on the voyage to Rome and in Rome, he was not without hearers. He had the privilege of preaching the gospel of the kingdom. Questions.-Give the leading events that took place on the island of Melita. Describe the journey to Rome. How was Paul guarded? Whom did he call together? What reason did he

give for being in chains? How did the

Jews reply? Where did Paul dwell in Rome? What gospel work did he do? What epistles did he write?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Arrival at Rome.

I. Paul's gratitude. II. Paul's opportunity for service. I. Paul's gratitude. Bearing such marks of lifelong conflict, worn with Commentary.-I. Paul's journey from trial and care and suffering, having Melita to Rome (vs. 11-16.) 11. After escaped one kidn of affliction and on three months--The season dangerous his way to another, Paul met with to navigation was past. The three considerate kindness, which greatly months after the shipwreck ended comforted and cheered him. He had about the first of February. A ship endured for three years incessant conof Alexandria - Melita was on the di- flicts with his hard-hearted countrymen, a pitiless storm of hatred and This ship was engaged in carrying persecution and false accusation raggrain, and had wintered at Melita, ing constantly against him, trial sucthe stormy season having arrived be ceeding trial, yet bringing no respite fore the ship reacned its destination. from injustice, weary prison hours at Sign was Castor and Pollux-A carv. | Caesarea, serious tempest at sea, and ed image of Castor and Pollux was shipwreck, with the labors and anxiplaced at the bow of the ship to dis eties of that terrific voyage, and the threats of the soldiers to take his life, ern times boats are given names to followed by the hardships of a winter distinguish them. Mythology makes at Malta. In the hour of his deliver-Castor and Pollux twin sons of Jupi- apree and assured safe arrival at Rome. Paul remembered to thank God for it all. Nothing could more effectually cheer him than the vivid realization of God's care for him. Paul thanked God for his past deliverances, for the honor put upon him in that he had been suffered to labor and to endure thought that this was because the hardships and persecution for Christ's sake, and especially because God had put it into the heart of his people to show kindness to his servant. He was grateful for the sympathy the gospel had excited, for the zeal the gospel had awakened, for the triumphs the gospel had gained, for the consolation that, notwithstanding all obstacles, Christianity had succeeded in planting itself even in Rome. In that stronghold of Satan there was a chosen band not ashamed to confess faith in Christ, not ashamed of Paul, his prisoner, a band of men to whom Paul's arrival gave joy. Paul found himself at home among them. Their presence was like a bright gleam of sunshine upon the apostle's way. Her the greatest of the apostles, found joy in the friendship of Christians.

II. Paul's opportunity for service. Paul's purpose had been set to visit the imperial city since an early period to be used as much by the general Rome the great heart of the world, desirable. If lamb and mutton were and was eager to take it for Christ. He plentiful a great deal more of it would and the sheep farm is equipped. knew that he had received the Gospel in trust for his fellow-men, and he to prevent most of our Canadian sought to meet the responsibility in farmers from turning off a considerthe most effective way. Though he able quantity of fat sheep and lambs went to Rome as an Ambassador in bonds, Paul reached the court to which he was commissioner by Christ, charged with a message from the King of Kings. In all the events of his life he recognized the guiding hand of the Lord. With Paul there was no weakening or failure of faith, no shifting of his convictions, no changing of his message. Rome was a heathen city which needed the gospel, and that was enough for Paul. He made God's them and observing their habits of their purchase. They themselves show ring. He must, however, be of value of Rome as a strategic point. Christians, 16. The centurion deliver- | Jerusalem and Rome were the centres | from which went out world's of danger the centurion gave his prist transforming forces. Paul's appeal to Caesar gives an instance of the service rendered by the enemies of the theee-The Jews listened courteously to Paul and informed him that they had not received from the Jerusalem Jews any charges or accusations against him. There had not been sufficient time for letters to reach Rome after Paul sailed, for he left Caesarea near the close of the navigation deason and reached Rome immediately after the season opened in the spring. 22. This sect ...: is spoken against -The Jews had heard of Christians, but had heard them reproached and op-

posed. They desired to hear from Paul's own lips the doctrines which he held. 23. Came many into his lodging-A day was appointed for Paul to preach to the Jews, and they came to his place. He was not free to go to them, but he was free to receive those who came to him. Persuading them concerning Jesus-Paul improved well the occasion in preaching Jesus to his fellow Jews. He showed from the law and from the prophets gospel tho its thorough establishment. The strong arm of paganism afforded Paul refuge from the murderous intent of the Jews. His diligence and promptness in his new sphere displayed the abounding zeal with which he used his opportunity. Despite the weariness of his journey by sea and land, Paul allowed only three days to pass before calling his countrymen together. Forgiving all the wrongs and injustice and violence which had marked his life, Paul once more laid before them the blessed news of the siahship of Jesus. The hope of Israel | kingdom of God and exhorted them to enter it. With the wisdom and fullness of mature experience. Paul prethat Jesus was the Christ, occupying sented christianity to them.

believed, a part blasphemed, a few were converted. In the household of Caesar some were found who became obdient to the faith. The historical record of the great apostle closes with a picture of him fully and earnestly

TO TRIFLE WITH CATARRH

IS TO RISK CONSUMPTION

Usually it comes with a cold. Being slight, it is neglected—but the seed is sown for a dangerous harvest, perhaps consumption. To cure at once, inhale Catarrhozone. It destroys the germs of Catarra, clears away mucous, cleanses the passages of the nose and throat. The hacking cough and sneezing cold soon disappear and health is Let us temper our content yours again. Nothing known for colds, catarrh and throat trouble that is so curative as Catarrhozone.. It cures by a new method that never yet failed. The one dollar outfit includes the inhaler, and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller sizes 25c and 50c; sold everywhere.

WHAT IT WAS.

(Exchange) Three or four tawny spots appeared here and three on the little boy's blue knickerbockers. Attracted by his cheery smile, two kindly old ladies stopped to talk to him and "wondered why his mother did not patch with a color to match." The little boy blushed deeply and then burst cut: and then burst cut:
"That ain't no patch; that's me."

WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD RAISE SHEEP

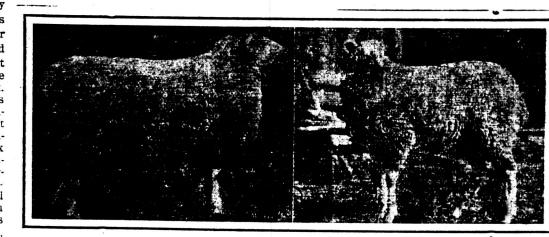
Just How the Ontario Farmer May Best Make a Start in Establishing a Small, Profitable Flock-Begin With Grade Ewes and Pure Bred Ram.

Considering the scarcity of wool and the prices ruling in our markets for mutton and lamb of good quality, the present "boom" in the sheep trade is not to be wondered ot. As a matter of fact it has been a subject of comment among intelligent observers that more farmers have not added a flock of sheep, larger or smaller as circumstances permitted, to their stock. Unlike those "booms" of real estate which have been exploited by speculators for their own purposes, this has a foundation in and farmers will be promoting their own inter-

ests if they set about providing the cosopher. Mr. Wilkins Micawber, that ience and advice of neighbors public with it. The reason why most young people should begin with the Criends who have a similar kind ply the demands caused by the changed requirements of the com- productiveness. munity.

It is well known that mutton is albe consumed. And there is nothing every year without appreciably diminishing their usual sales of other stock. Certainly in no class of farm stock can they have more speedy returns or a larger profit on money invested.

SHEEP IMPROVE THE SOIL. Besides this there is a peculiar fascination in the breeding and feed-will have produced stock which Now while the ram should be pure ing of sheep. They thrive best in the open air, and the pleasure of studying pendent of their wool, within a year animal which would be first in the shepherd is bound to be a keen observer, and he must be thoughtful and decide to make a trial. kind. Another advantage of a sheep keep the land clear of weeds, which pure bred. are an eyesore to every man who Of what breed the sire shall be no permit.



Many have attained success by using Rams of a large, long wooled breed, as the recognized demand shown at left, but no one ever made profits from the scrub ram depicted on the

was, too. The demand of the Cana- the novice in sheep breeding. Sup- two of the larger sheep. It is als changing. Towns have arisen and right it does not matter if the ewes ishropshires and the others. Naturally have grown to cities. Even in the are in somewhat poor condition, as the heavy, long wooled sheep requi agricultural districts a different stan- breeding ewes are always better when wich succulent pasture and plentife

All the shelter they will require, during even a severe winter, will be ways scarce, and generally is too dear a wooden shed, which it will require no great architectural or structural the individual taste of the farmer, in his ministry. He recognized in public as from all points of view is genius to erect. Beside this a few who in every case should try to buy groughs for grain and racks for hay, and produce the class and kind of Butche

The experiment, it will be seen, should, with care, be ready for marwhich have only had single lambs condition; of trade change. should sell from \$7 to \$10 each, inde- | bred, he need not necessarily be an these facts should enable a man to confident of his own judgment must

Another initial expense stock is that by feeding the sheep in have not yet touched upon, because because he must make certain that the fields the land is improved with it is in itself a large subject, as well his ram comes from a good flock. The a rapidity and thoroughness that no as-in comparison with the rest-a ancestry of the grade ewe being mixone who has not experimented in large outlay, is the choice of a ram ed, it is desirable that one of the this line would believe, Again, sheep to mate with grade ewes. He must be breeds know to be pure should be

loves the land, besides being a source one can dictate, although each sheep of waste which no good farmer should breeder will have his own personal predilection. The buyer must be guid-Dickens advises through that phil- ed in the first instance by the experi- whatever breed he decides upon, tell

farmers have so long neglected to pewter and proceed as they prosper soil and climate. Some men have a do this has its foundations in their to the silver. So should we recom- tained best results from using ram conservative methods. The average mend the man who intends to start of a large, long wooled breed. Other farmer wishes to do as his father did. sheep farming to begin with a flock prefer the Down breeds, which ar and when he sees changes is inclined of grane ewes—a pewter spoon serves | smaller, more compact sheep wit to deplore the newer order of things. its purpose well, and if it meets with shorter and firmer wool. It is claim His father "raised" pork and lived on a misfortune or is lost can be easily rd, with justice, that three at least it chiefly, and a very good living it replaced. The same holds good with of these sheep can be kept for ever dian market was then for pork and pose he can lay in from ten to fifty certain that the taste of the presen beef, therefore he supplied it. But young grade ewes of good quality, he for lamb and mutton favors the small conditions of life in Canada are has sufficient to start. If the type is her breeds, such as the Southdown dard of living has been evolved. moved from poor land to good than viced of all kinds, but their admirer vice versa. The improved conditions claim that they repay this by their are almost certain to increasy their large production of both mutton an

HOW TO CHOOSE A BREED. At best the choice must depend on animal he most admires. Then he will have more pleasure in his work, need not cost much, and the returns hence most likely more profit. One are large, considering the outlay. As thing is certain, that, like human bea rule, at least two-thirds of these ings, long wooled and short woo'ed should rear twin lambs. The remain- sheep have each the defect of their Springe der, having only one lamb to suckle, qualities. A breeder must choose the should rear it better and the lamb ram which he finds from experience and observation produces early maket at an earlier date than the twin turing and healthy stock suited to dambs. At the present price of lamb his land and the market demands of it will be seen that even those ewes the time. And these latter change as

chosen. The lambs are then more likely to inherit the characteristics of the sire.

The buyer will do well to apply to the owner of a well-known flock of his requirements and obtain a ram suitable for the class of stock he intends to breed. In this way he will improve his stock of grades, he will obtain a knowledge of sheep and of some of the first principles of breeding them, and so prepare himself, if his tastes lie in that direction, to become a breeder of pure bred stock. some of which may become winner of high shonors in the showyard.

To acquire knowledge in this way besides making a success in raising a good class of sheep for commercial purposes, and thereby a substantial gain in money, not to speak of repu tation, ought to be an ambition of our young farmers. Unlike many of our other ambitions, this has ever prospect of being realized.

In a future paper we hope to consider the merits of the various breeds of sheep and to place before our readers in a concise form the characteristics of each.

BY D. E. McEWEN. (From the Canadian Countryman)

Some prefer the Short wooled breeds, which are more compact with shorter and finer wool. Three of these can be kept for two of the larger breeds. -THE-**Quiet Hour** FOR THOUGHTFUL

WE SHOULDN'T WORRY. O heart of mine, we shouldn't

PEOPLE

Worry so! What we've massed of calm we couldn't Have, you know! What we've met of stormy pain And sorrow's driving rain. We can better meet again, If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour, We have known; When the tears fell with the shower All alone-As the gracious Master meant? Were not shine and shower blent

With His own. For we know not every morrow Can be sad. So forgetting all the sorrow We have had,

Let us fold away our fears. And put by our foolish tears. And through all the coming years Just be glad. -James Whitcomb Riley.

FORGIVE ALL MY SINS. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your it end? sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red dectrine of sub-consciousness. "Sub"

like crimson, they shall be as wool. Be of good cheer; thy sins be fergiven thee .- I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine then you don't bring much away. It to cure your lame back. own sake, and will not remember thy, is the main hatchway which leads to

redemption through his blood, the sleep falleth upon man, and then what "Nerviline. necording to his mercy he saved us, where. This is the great universe, Dack-wency sufficer as Nervilling inby the washing of regeneration, and of which we are to know something variably does. he shed on its abundantly through and infinite, and noncontess all things, Lesus Christ our Sasiour. Alaying for beings, powers and prince politics.

Nerviline is quick to entry for lumbers our Sasiour. Alaying for beings, powers and prince politics. given you all the gasses; blotting not Here is the path to destiny, reward, the handwriting of ordinances that was and crowning glory. How did I get gives. For chronic incumatism there against us, which was contrary to us, my consciousness? From what high and took it out of the way, nailing it source is man's consciousness sus. and took it out of the way, nailing it source is man's consciousness susto his cross.

CONSCIOUSNESS. is consciousness? It is knowledge of A mighty. He is the Father of human power of knowing one's own thought. clusion leaves the spirit of man in consciousness is a most astounding an eternal relationship set in the midst fact. Yesterday I was not, to morrow of an infinite universe. I shall not be. In the brief interval Am I in touch and in tune with the line, the king of all pain-relieving re-

nicans under, large, undefinable, unsurveyable; it means a number-room, which you seldom enter, and even tained? Bergson aftirms that conscious life on the globe can be accounted for only my assuming a grand | muscles is simply a word r.

of earthly life I have become aware of Infinite? There is much to discourage medies. myself. The past, the prisent, the and pull down in this life; but, let future have become part of my cwn future smile or frown, let people be personal consciousness. I, who so re- hard, and times bad, yet may I stand cently came upon the seene, sit in erect, and tap the vital energy, put judgment upon all I see or hear or myself in contact with this over spirit. feel or know. This is a marvel. I and lesser spirits, and neither fire, nor krow that I enjoy the physicry of sub- flood, nor disease, nor poverty, nor stantial freedom. How does this mar, war, can block up my way, cut me off vellous consciousness become, and will from vital intercourse, with the founit end?

Then we are asked to consider the weak, then am I strong."

Then we are asked to consider the weak, then am I strong." H. T. Miller.



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MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, December, \$1.94
1-8; May, \$1.94 3-4 to \$1.94 5-8. Cash,
No. 1 hard, \$1.98 1-8 to \$2.01 1-8; No. 2
Northern, \$1.84 1-8 to \$1.97 1-8; No. 2
Northern, \$1.88 1-8 to \$1.95 1-8. CornNo. 2 Northern, \$1.88 1-8 to \$1.95 1-8. CornNo. 3 yellow, 88 to 90c. Oats—No. 3 white,
\$1.2 to 51 3-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran,
\$26.00 to \$27.00. \$26.00 to \$27.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.95 i-s; No. 1 Northern, \$1.92 i-2 to \$1.94 i-s; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80 i-s to \$1.90 i-s; December, \$1.92 i-s. Linseed on track, \$2.77; December, \$2.65; May, \$2.74 3-s.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Peterboro'.—At the regular meeting of the reterboro' Cheese Board held here this morning 1.805 cheese sold at the this morning 1,800 cheese sold at tecord price of 23c for this board.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

ı	Cattle, receipts 8,000.	
İ	Market steady.	
İ	Native beef cattle 7 10	10.
ļ	Native beer cattle 10	
l	Western steers 6 75	
ı	Stockers and feeders 4 84	
ı	Cows and helfers 3 75	
	Calves	
	Hogs, receipts 30,000.	
١	Market strong, 5 to 10 higher.	
	Light , 8 80	
	Mixed 9 30	
١	Heavy 9 35	
١	Rough 9 35	2
	Dies.	
1	Pigs 675	
	Bulk of sales 9 35	
1	Sheep, receipts 13,000.	
	Wethers 7 60	
	Lambs, native 8 75	

Kerviline Will Fix You!

Stiffness is Rubbed Right Out; Every

Sign of Pain Disappears. Gee whiz-think of it! No more stomach dosing necessary Every trace of lameness, every bit the Loid of the ship which carries the of stiffness, every sign of weakness in The Son of man hath power on earth cargo of like. Very little of this is the back's muscles can be rubbed to forgive sins.—In whom we have brought up during the voyage. Deep away for all time to come by good old forgiveness of sins, according to the marvels of riemery. This leads us to No other liniment can do the work riches of his grace.-Not by works of the doctrine of sup-7-consciousness, so quickly, can proctest so declay. Ishteen snews which we have glone but there we find the energial sca, with no can bring ease and comfort to the

Taly Chost; which in the nature. This different is high Nerviline is quick to each for lumfind relief so special as Nerviline it limbers up a stiff joint and takes soreness out of strained or rhoumatic super-consciousness, over and above, where, if you have a sore back, a stiff where, if you have a sore back a stiff Am I in being; do I desire my well—and at the heart of the universe. This being? This brings me to ask, What is none other than the Lord God if you have a sore back a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, concested chest what passes in one's own mind; it is spirits, and in Him we live and move, Rub it on plentifully—it won't blisif you have lumbago, congested chest what passes in one s own many, it is spirite, and in the passes in one s own many, it is spirite, and it I am aware, I perceive, I know. Human vital touch with the Spirit of God-in bottle is the most economical, of course, but you can, from any dealer,

A WONDER

(Boston Transcript) (Boston Transcript)
"Who was that lady I saw yer takin'
to at the ball same, Jimmy"
"That was our school teacher. I was
just tryin' to make her understand how
the game was played, but it wasn't any
use. Gee! I don't see how she ever
got to be a school teacher."

All things are possible. Many a half-pint flask has contained a peck ex trouble.

Mrs. Pedswell the gentlemen hesitating, ac ion smile For the li help looking glance. But thing in her tall, stalwart them. Hector

Signa identif came first, in pockets, a cor whole person. been so grapi ing about "m people." Sir F and and loo then, sudden! and he stare. parition of a 'Hem," sna a dry enuckle down at the ! to know blushing stil

his fong and the room "My dear. sharp eves fit merciful smi Frederic's in is Sir Free known in th the Greatmlates Sir Sir Frede Lady Rooks ably made is the greate longest mai You, Sir Fred "Pon my we

man, half-vex-

Rookwell had

"And this,

Grenville w my dear-I di "Signa," sa amused. How do : ladyship. Signa opel Seenah for? "It is an It Lady Rook • "Oh, I see. alian, and I d say Sir Frede grins mischie

"Er-not v Italy.' "So has + snaps her ter "You have Lady Rookw reddening ans "And I'm n retoris her la ing "rouged" my time you Sir Frederi on his heart, cepting has min- 1 kmpermit bie to ance so blea Fred ric. polit

"Hah!" sha spreches are young tlady. heard 'em al "I shall be any of Sir Fre say Signa, ple Her ladyshi Nicely turn ly. Now, Si. coil your long and amuse us. Mentally wi lady to the de thele's oneys goes, and at

of his penning

"I hasen t Signa, I har

