Sennacherib's Invasion of Judah. **8** Kings, 18, 13-19; 37.

Commentary.-i. Prayer for deliverence (18, 13-19; 19). Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, heard of the rewolt of the nations which had been subject to him, and started on a cam-Selgn to subdue them. He marched with his army toward Egypt and on the way he subjugated forty-six cities of Judah and purposed to humble Je-Pusalem, the capital, Hezekiah underbook to secure relief from an assault by sending vast abounts of gold and diver to Sennacherib, believing that the Assyrian monarch would be satismed if he should receive the tribute which Judah had withheld. Sennacherto accepted the tribute, but did not refrain from his purpose to attack Jeruasiem, because he heard that the king of Ethiopia was on his way to wage war against him, and he wished to conquer the Jewish capital and hasten forward to meet the Ethopian army. Hezekiah made every effort possible to resist the Assyrian army, erganizing his forces, strengthening his defences and inspiring courage into the hearts of his people. Having cone all that lay in his power he had Pecourse to prayer. The officers of Bennacherib, having failed to intimidate Hezekiah and induce him to surrender, the Assyrian king sent a letter to him in a further attempt to frighten him into submission by telling of the successes of his army and speaking slightingly of the God of Brael. It was at this point that Hezekiah took Sennacherib's letter to the house of God and spread it before the Lord. In the prayer are adoration, confession of need, argument and petition. The king was jealous for the bonor of the true God and could not bear to hear His name reproached. He acknowledged that the Assyrians had subdried other nations and had destroyed their gods. "the work of men's hands," and he prayed for denvrance that the kingdoms of the earth might know that the God of lerael was the true God. II. The Lord's answer (vs. 20-34), 20.

high-The great prophet to Judah. See the introduction to the first lesson of this quarter. Thus said the Lord-Through the prophet the Lord moured Hezekiah that His prayer was beard and would be answered, 21. concerping him-Sennacherib. The virgin the daughter of Zion-The unconquered capital of Judah, Jerusalem. laughed thee to scorn-As the Assyrian king had ecorned and reproached Jerusalem, so that city scorned him. 22. Against whom-"The Holy One of Marael" was not to be classed with the sods of the health, 23, 24. The pro-Phet repeated the boast that Sennacherib had made through his messensers to Hezekiah. The Assyrian king boasted of his great army and of his did well in requesting isaiah's intersuccess in conquering the nation of cession. He was the one person whose where he had to dig well sto provide | faith was unshaken through all these water for his armies. Rivers had not impeded his progress. 25-27. These verses and the one that follows conetitute God's reply to Sennacherib, who had boasted of his strength and schievements. He had met with great success, but that success had come to him as the agency that God employed to execute His purpose to punish Isred for their sins. Sennacherib thought he had achieved great victories, while, in fact, Jehovah Himself had brought dismay and confusion to those whose territory He invoded. God declared that He knew the entire course of Sennacherib's life, even to his "rave against 'Him, 28. Thy rage -Thy violence in carrying out thine own purposes. Tumult-Arrogant selfconfidence. My hook in thy nose-This is the figure of the nose-ring for leading unruly animals, 29. This shall be a sign.—An assurance of the certainty of what had been promised. God's word is here directed to Hezekish. Such things as grow of themcelves, etc.—Because of the invasion of the Assyrians, the ground had remained untilled that year, and the esseon was then too far advanced to sow for a harvest for the coming year. but the year following the usual cultivation of the soil would be resumed. es the invaders would be entirely gone. 30. The remnant-According to Sennacherib's own record upon what s known as "Sennacherib's Cylinder," he had taken into captivity form Jodah 200,150 persons, so that it was Sterally a remnant that remained. Take root downward, and bear fruit and fruitfulness. 31. The zeal of the Lord of hosts God's intense interest In Judah's welfare, 32. Shall not come tate this city Wie loud boasting was esterly vain. He would not even make sa attack upon Jerusalem. Nor cast a bank against ft-No mounds would be constructed against the walls, from which the battering-rams and other ments of war could be used. 23. By the same chall oh return—His soute would lie near the sea forty miles west of Jerusalem. 34. I will deand As God had defended His people for centuries, as they turned to Silm, so according to His faithful promise to David He would continue to defend them.

111.—The Assyrians defeat (vs. 35-37). 35. the angel of the Lord.... emote No information is given as to was accomplished. It may have been by a flerce storm or by a deadly plague. It was sudden, for "it came to pass that night." when they arose That is, the survivors. The Revised version is better: "When men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies." It was clearly an indication of the exercise of divine power that so vast a number as this should be stricken down in one night. 36. departed and dwelt at Nineveh-The scripture records do not tell no how long Sennacherib liver after returning to Nineveh. but from inscriptions upon monuments it is found that he lived twenty years and carried on five campaigns, none of which were in Palestine Nineveh was a magnificent city at this time, and one of the world's great centres. 37. worshipping the house of Nisroch his god-Connecherib was a worshipper of idols. This is the only mention in the scrip- down.

tures of thhis god, and it is by no means certain what Nisroch was. has been thought by some that the name might have reference to the eagle, inasmuch as a conspicuous figure on Assyrian monuments is the body of a man with the head of an eagle. his sons smote him with the sword-Adrammelech was named after the heathen god, as it was a custom in the east to name prices after the gods. These two sons conspired against their father and slew him that they might gain possession of his kingdom. Esarnaddon, who commanded a large army, thereupon assumed the title of

Questions.-Who was Sennacherib? Who was king of Juhad? When did Sennacherib invade Judah? What was the nature of the letter which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah? What did Hezekiah do with the letter? What message did Isaiah bear to the king of Judah? What mistake had the king of Assyrla made? What did the Lord promise to do for Hezekiah and his people? What sign was given that it would come to pass? What calamity befell the Sssyrian army What fate did Sennacherib meet? How is Hezekiah an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—A crisis in Judah.

1. Through mistaken peace meth-

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy I. Through mistaken peace methods. This history presents one of the most memorable crisis through which the kingdom of Judah ever passed. The Assyrians, the "rod of God's anger," hung over Jerusalem, showing how near destruction it was if God did not interfere. Despite the efforts of Hezekiah, the king, and Isaiah, the prophet, the people remained unchanged. The religious fervor, enkindled by the Passoved, passed away and conditions became much as they were before. The Asyrians had taken al the fenced cities of Judah, a fearful blow to the prosperity and resources of the kingdom. Jerusalem has been spared only on payment of a ransom that greatly impoverished it. Despairing of help and faltering in his faith in God, Hezeknah made an unworthy submission. His conduct in this matter cannot be justitted. He had himself transgressed through pride on the ccasion of the visit of the messengers from Babylon. He had besides been seeking strengthen himself by a political alliance with Egypt, but no help reached him in the hour of expremity. Isaiah had warned him of that. Seeking alliance with other notions implied a lack of trust in God. As a nation, Judah was exposed to an overwhelming calamity. Hezekiah made full confession of his sad state. He felt that God's chastisement was upon him and that God alone could deliver. From Hezekiah's point of view it was a day of deep distress and martification. With God it was a day of chastisement. For the Assyrians it was a day of blasphemy and impious vaunting against Jehovah. Hezekian

perilous times. II. Through unprincipled diplomacy. Hezekiah's gift to the king of Assyria had not saved him. Contrary to every principle of justice and kindness, to say nothing of honor, the king of Assyria despatched his army again into Judea. Rabshakeh appeared are the diplomatist of the war king. By an impassioned harangue, fraught with insolence, falsehood and blasphemy, he urged Hezekiah and his people to surrender. He undertook to demolish, one by one, Hezekiah's confidences, and to show how vain it was for him to hope to carry on war. He cancy. He attempted to work upon Hezekiah's fears. He attempted to confound true religion with the superstitions of man, and the Lord Jehovah plied: "No, we follow a definite rowith the idols of the nations. Rabshakeh argued first from the standpoint of Sennacherio's strength, representing it to be greater than it was. He reasoned that, because Sennacherib | light for it, although on heavier types had such immense armies and valiant of soils I have no doubt of an excelsoldiers and such numbers of them, he was invircible in war and could defy God and man. His mistake was soon demonstrated. The might of the invisible was to be declared against have observed, sweet clover's strong the power of the visible. Rabshakeh made false promises. He held before the people an attractive prospect. He sought to keep from view the prospect of conquest and captivity. The promis as it rapidly becomes coarse and es were alluring only by contrast with the fate that awaited them if they did not surrender. They were promises which never could have been fulfilled. Hezekiah was in deep distress of epirit at the haughty, defiant, confident he never has any trouble with bloat. tone of Rabshakeh. Though he had once wavered in his reliance upon God, the spring he takes care that the he turned again in full confidence clover is not wet with rain or dew. to Ham. Hezekiah prayed to Jehovah and he only leaves them in the pas- saving I effected. I bought some oil of Daisy Mottle Beauty gave 20,800 as the God of his nation. He recogniz- ture for a short time. ad Hie supremacy. He appealed to him as the Maker of heaven and of are in roots, Mr. Flatt likes roots for ing at from \$50 to \$55 per ton. This Royalton Canary Echo, a daughter earth. He recognized the greatness of cows that are on test, but says that year I have already bought some of P DeKol Violat, has given 17,900 the deliverance which he sought. He he is going out of roots as he finds dried brewers grains for \$31 per ton. pounds of milk in one year. She is a was jealous of God's honor, sensible that he can get more feed per acre by Some farmers do not buy feed during cow of outstanding quality and has of his own weakness, trustful in God's growing corn and at considerably less the summer, as they are afraid it will exceptionally well developed milk power to save, reliant on the power of cost. He is a corn enthusiast, and not keep. My experience has been veins. She has a bull call whose prayer. While Hezekiah was still at thinks there is nothing like it for proprayer, an answer was sent to him ducing milk at a low cost. He feeds will keep indefinitely if stored in bags Keyes.

through the prophet Isaiah. He gave on the average about 40 pounds per Bran and other foods do not keep Ardellia DeKol Tensen as a junior ance of deliverance. At the height of about the same quantity of roots as tend to become mouldy." his pride and arrogancy and self-trust | well. how the destruction of 185,000 men that the fate of nations was not in his power. A mighty deliverance was

voucheafer to Hezekiah. Sandy anew How.

The kirk in a certain Scottish village was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNabb, a very popular member, had been invited to conect subscriptions for the purpose.
One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. He at once guessed the cause.

once guessed the cause.

"Man. Sandy." he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state."

"Ah. weel, it's for the good o' the cause." replied the delinquent happily.
"Ye see, meenister, it's through these subscreeptions. I've been down the glen collectin fun's an at every hoose they made me hae a wee drappie."
"Every house' But—but—but surely,
Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are tectotalers?"

"Aye, there are; but I wrote those!"—Youngstown Telegram.

a loving heart is better than much Don't hit a man when he has you

SUCCESSFUL MAKES MONEY FARMER

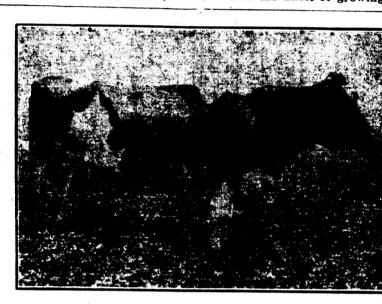
Mr. D. C. Flatt Breeds Holsteins Second to None—He Grows Cheap Roughage and Buys Concentrates When They Are Cheapest—Produces Pure Milk With Milking Machine.

(From the Canadian Countryman.)

A speaker at the Eastern Dairy- Feed Bill," in which we stated that being cooled immediately it is drawn men's Convention, held at Napanee at present prices for feeding stuffs from the cow and kept at a low tem-

last January, said that the trouble silage was worth about \$4 per ton for perature until it is delivered to the with too many live stock men was the food nutrients it contained, but consumer. The milk is tested by the that, although they were good cattle that when its palatability and succu- Hamilton Health authorities, and the breeders, they were poor farmers. lency were taken into consideration, stables and milk utensils are regular-This may be true of some breeders, that it was worth about \$5.60 per ton ly inspected. Last time they were but it is certainly not true of them when milk sold for \$2 per hundred. all. Rarely has the writer seen so "I read the article on corn that you inspected they scored 99 per cent. fine a collection of Holstein cattle in had in The Countryman this spring," The herd is entirely free from tuberone herd, and very seldom has he said Mr. Flatt, "and seeing that Eurseen more striking evidences of good eka corn yielded better than any othfarming (and all that goes with it) er variety, I bought 15 bushels of than on Mr. D. C. Flatt's farm at Mill- seed and planted 22 acres of it this not get pure milk when the milking grove, six miles out of Hamilton.
Mr. Flatt is a feeder as well as a on May 17, and it has already reis done with a machine," said Mr. Flatt, "but this has not been my exbreeder. He has two large silos, and ceived its first cultivation. So far I perience. The proof of the pudding is the day we were there (June 13) we am more than pleased with it." The in the eating of it, and the fact that found the cattle knee deep in clover day we were at the farm (June 13) it we sell all our milk as "Baby Spepasture. The farm consists of 223 was up about five inches and gave cial" at 18 cents a quart should conacres and a three year rotation of every promise of yielding a bumper clover, corn and oats is followed. Mr. | crop. vince even the most skeptical that

Flatt is a strong believer in clover. The varieties of corn that I had and sows it wherever possible. "I been in the habit of growing," contin-



Rarely have we seen a herd of such uniformly high quality as that of Mr. Flatt. Not only are they extraordinary heavy milk producers, but they after washing are immersed in a diswould hold their own anywhere as show cows.

give as much as 90 pounds of milk per | place."

feed not only grain but silage as well, cheapest. We never let the cows go down in also use corn for the same purpose."

Asked if he had had any trouble with clover sickness, Mr. Flatt retation of crops and up till the present time have had no difficulty in getting a good catch of clover each time. We do not grow alfalfa as our soil is too lent crop. We have not tried sweet clover, though we hear good reports of it In my opinion sweet clover will never replace alfalfa. So far as I point is that it provides pasture earlier than alfalfa, and it is as a pasture crop that sweet clover excels. If it is used for hay it must be cut early woody, and if allowed to reach this condition makes but inferior hay."

Although Mr. Flatt has been pasturing his cattle for years on clover. When he first turns the cattle out in

entitled, "Grow Corn and Reduce the produced in a strictly sanitary way, as quality is concerned, we have seen

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of every-

Though you think all the world's a

Education which does not promote

The spirit and love of dogmatism

Live thy religion; then, shalt thou

not need to argue or dispute about it.

learn ,and end with learning how to

Principle is more than knowledge:

characterizes the imperfectly edu-

stage, learn to act well your part.

what it is most profitable to do.

cated.

study.

gold.

seed down every crop I can with red | ued Mr. Flatt, "were Wisconsin No. | machine for a number of years, I am clover," said Mr. Flatt, "and at the 7 and Learning. From the table you convinced that if the machine is a present time 125 acres of the 223 gave in the paper the Eureka variety good one to start with and does not acres of the farm is seeded down does not mature quite as early as give satisfaction, the trouble is not with clover. Clover does two things, some of the other varieties, but gives with the machine, but with the man it enriches the soil with ntrogen, and far and away the greatest yield of who runs it. Our machine has three thus puts it into better condition to green corn. My idea in feeding silage units, which milks the 28 cows that grow other crops, and it furnishes a is to give succulence to the ration, we are milking at the present time in first-class feed for the cattle. The and if I can get the yield I do not about an hour and a quarter. One cattle are up to their knees now in mind even if the corn is not quite as man runs the machine, while the clover pasture, and feeding them this rich in food nutrients as the earlier other strips the cows." way pays. I am not feeding any grain | maturing but poorer yielding varieties | Mr. Flatt has about 100 head of at present to even the heaviest milk- If I want cancentrates I buy them, cattle and both from the point of view ing cows-not even to cows which and do not expect silage to take their of usefulness and of beauty they

Most feeders give at least some feeding stuffs. Some of the feeds he is a cow of great size and capacity. grain to the heaviest milking cows buys are oil cake, cotton seed meal. She is ten years old but looks like a even when they are on the best of bran and dried brewers' grains. We three-year-old. She is giving at the pasture, but as clover is richer in heartily recommend his system of present time under ordinary condiflesh forming constituents (protein) buying to our readers. In fact, it is tions 93 pounds of milk per day. She and energy-giving nutrients (starch the only way to buy to advantage, is the only cow that has given over or its equivalent) than the ordinary Feeding stuffs are cheapest during thirty pounds of butter a week for pasture grasses. Mr. Flatt's practice the months of June and July, and five years in succession. She has had is based on sound scientific principles these are the months when Mr. Flatt nine calves and is milking better than "There are about two months of buys, his winter feed. He is not in ever. every year that the cattle do not get the dairying business to use a slang Daisy Mottle Beauty, weighing, we grain," continued Mr. Flatt, "but expression—for the sake of his health, would estimate, about 1700 pounds, is

their milk flow through lack of feed. bought my winter's supply of bran in 36 pounds of butter fat in a week We sow a mixture of peas and oats July for \$18.19 a ton. During the win- This cow as a four-year-old gave 31 to be used during the hot months of ter bran was selling for as high as pounds of butter fat averaging about

infectant solution specially kept for the purpose. After using a milking

would hold their own in any kird of Mr. Flatt buys a large quantity of competition. Jenny Bonerges Ormsby

milking is done by machine as when

"The great thing in using a milking

machine," continued Mr. Flatt, "is to

keep it and all the parts scrupulously

clean. The trouble with many people

is that they do not give the machine

proper attention. After milking is

done the metal parts of the machine

are thoroughly washed and scalded,

and the rubber tubes and teat cups

it is done by hand

is evident that pure milk can be pro-duced pracically as easily when the Abattoir hogs

when the pastures begin to dry up I and so he buys when he can buy the a typical dairy cow. She had a bull calf by a son of Luiu Keyes who gave "Last summer," said Mr. Flatt, "I 122.8 pounds of milk per day and over mocked Hezekiah's faith as a mere July and August as green feed, and \$43 per ton, so you can see what a 100 pounds of milk per day. The dam



Another of Mr. Flatt's beauties. Observe the straight top line and the Vshaped body of the typical dairy cow. Utility and quality are combined in

this cow to an extraordinary degree. cake at the same time for \$52.50 per pounds of milk in a year's test and This year only about four acres ton, and since then it has been sell- was miked only twice daily.

words of encouragement and assur- head per day, but a cow on test gets well, however, if stored loose, as they i two-year-old made a world's record by igiving 19 pounds of butter fat in one All the milk on the farm is all week 19 months after freshening. She the ungodly conqueror was stricken.

In our issue of April 28 we had an shipped to Hamilton and sold as and her four sisters are without doubt with failure and humiliated. He was article on growing corn for silage. "Baby Special" milk. This milk is the finest group of Holsteins, so far

In the best poetry is found the richconduct bears within it a moral state. est expression of the deepest thought. It takes time and pains to learn -Archbishop Spalding.

Our self-respect is largely due to the

you are predistined to be inferior.

love we get in childhood and youth.

to do.

Magnets May be Utilized. A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara. promises to be instrumental in locat-We begin with studying how to ing many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow

water. Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently

If to be just like others is your aim. brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the To do our work well, we must be- present price of scrap iron, the 600,000 thing else we do), should be self- lieve in the worth of the work we are shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be

> It is suggested to use the magnet in extracting the shell scraps from the soil of the European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would mount up to a very large sum. A development of the Nahahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to cle-Vate a weight of 40,000 pounds. York "Journal of Commerce."

Dress-Ups. Pussy-willow taffetan.
Filet lace, and much of it.
Hand-embroidered organdie

worth some \$3,000,000



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

	FARBILITIES BELLEVILLE.	
	Dairy Pro_uce-	
	Butter, choice dairy 30 38	\$0 40
_	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 38	0 40
	Cheese Ih	0 30
being cooled immediately it is draw	Do., rancy, lb 0 00	0 35
from the cow and kept at a low ten	- Dressed Poultry-	
perature until it is delivered to th	0.90	0 32
	Fowl. 1b 0 25	0 28
consumer. The milk is tested by the	Spring chickens 0 40	0 45
Hamilton Health authorities, and th	el Fruits-	
stables and milk utensils are regular		0 10
	1 Strombornios hov 0 12	0 15
ly inspected. Last time they wer	Vegetables-	
inspected they scored 99 per cent	. Asparagus, Can., bunch 0 07	0 68
The herd is entirely free from tuber		0 20
	1 There were breach 0 th	0 05
culosis, for which they are tested a	Cucumbers, cach	0 10
frequent intervals. The cows ar		0 25
milked by machine.	Carrots, new, bunch 0 05	0 03
"Many people claim that you can	Celery, per bunch 0 10	0 12
many people claim that you can	Cabbages each (10	9 20
not get pure milk when the milkin		0 151
is done with a machine," said Mr	Leeks, bunch 9 10	0 25
Flatt, "but this has not been my ex	Lettuce, doz., bchs 0 20	0 30
	_ Do., neau, doz	1 00
perience. The proof of the pudding i	Omons, bundle	0 10
in the eating of it, and the fact tha	t Do., small bkt 0 50	0 65
we sell all our milk as "Baby Spe	Do., Bermuda, box 2 00	2 25
cial" at 18 cents a quart should con	Peas, Can., 6-qt. bkt 000	0 40 0 75
vince even the most skeptical tha		3 00
	D base	4 50
pure milk can be produced when	Do new neck 000	9 80
milking machine is used." We may	Do., small measure 0 00	0 20
say in passing that Mr. Flatt's evi	- Radishes, 2 bunches 000	9 05
		0 20
dence on the matter is in agreemen	Lama hungh	0 10
with experiments carried on at the	Savory, bunch 0 05	9 10
Ontario Agricultural College. Here		0 10
without adopting any unusual pre		0 15
	The lates 0.00	0 50
cautions, they were able to produce	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	
milk, when the milking was done by		\$16 00
machine, with a bacterial count o		20 00
8,000 to 10,000 per cubic centimetre		17 50
When me state the cubic centimetre	19 60	13 69
When we state that milk has a	Veals, common, cwt 9 50	11 50
many bacteria as from 250,000 to	Do., medium	14 50
500,000 per cubic centimetre is recog	Do., prime	21 00
nized by the Toronto Health Authori	- Heavy hogs 16 50	18 50
tion on fit for human in a tion	Shop hogs 21 50	22 50
ties as fit for human consumption, i	Mutton booky 10 00	12 00
is evident that pure milk can be pro	Lo., light 17 00	19 19

Do., Spring. lb. SUGAR MARKET

SUGAR MARKET
An advance of 15c per cwt. was brought
nto effect yesterday at 3.30 p.m. on all
rades of Canadian refined sugars.
Local wholesale quotations on Cans-
lian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in
effect July 10:-
Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. \$8 34
Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. 8.34
Redpath granulated 100 lbs. 8.34
Dominion Crystal 100 lbs. 8.34
No. 1 yellow, all refiners 100 lbs. 7.94
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 7.84
10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated 100-lb.
bags; 20-lb. bags, 16c over 100-lb. bags; 3
and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over 16-lb. bags.
TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.
Export cattle, choice 11 25 11 75
Butcher cattle, choice 10 50 11 00
do. do. :nedium 9 25 10 00

and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over	16-1b.	bags.
TORONTO CATTLE M	ARK	ETS.
Export cattle, choice	11 25	11 7
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 0
do. do. :nedium	9 25	10 0
do. do. common		8 3
Butcher cows, choice	8 50	9 (
do. do. medium		8 0
do. do. canneres		6 0
dc. bulls	8 00	9 0
Feeding steers	7 50	8 5
Stockers, choice	6 75	7 5
do. light	6 00	6 5
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	100 0
Springers		100 0
Sneep, ewes		9 2
Bucks and cults	6 00	7 6
Lambs	16 00	17 0
Hogs, fed and watered	16 25	** *
	6 00	10 0

	OTHER		M	A	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{K}$		T	3.	
1	WINNIPEG	\mathbf{G}	RAI	N	EXC	Н	AN	GЕ	
•	Wheat-	O	en.	H	igh.	L	ow.	Ci	980
-	Oct Oats—	1	971/2						
•	July	0	7374	0	74%	0	7234	0	741
•	Oct	0	60%	0	621/2	0	60%		629
-	Dec	0	5814	0	5946	0	58%		594
1	Flax- July	9	501/					1	
1	Oct	5	6414	5	6514	9	64	2	631
	Dec	2	63	2	64	2	63	2	64
,	MINNEAPOL								
.	Winneapolis -								-

1-2; September, \$1.90 1-2; cash— No. Northern, \$2.35 1-2 to \$2.45 1-2; No. 2, do. \$2.25 1-2 to \$2.35 1-2. low, \$1.80 to \$1.81. Bran-\$30 to \$32. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth,—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.39; No. 1 Northern, \$2,38; No. 2 do., \$2.28. Linseed—\$2.82 1-2; July, \$2.84; September, \$2.85;

CHICAGO LIVE	ST	OCK.	
Cattle, receipts 16,000.			
Market strong.			
Beeves		8 40	14
Stockers and leeders		6 30	9
Cows and heifers		5 40	11
Calves		10 00	15
Hogs, receipts 28,000.	• • •	20 00	
Market slow.			
Light		14 00	15
Mixed	• • •	14 25	15
Heavy	• •	14 15	15
Rough	• • •	14 15	14
Pigs		10 75	13
Bulk of sales		14 50	
Sheep, receipts 12,000.	• • •	14 30	15
Market week			
Wethers		~ 00	
Wethers	• •	10.00	11

CHARM OF THE BIBLE.

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its Word Pictures.

Then some of us who cared for literature took up the Bible casually and found its pattern beauty. We read the book of Job—which, by the way. Mr. Swinburne is said to have known by heart—and as we read it even the stars themselves seemed less wonderful than this description of their marvel and mystery:

ry: Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Canst thou office the bands of Orion?
Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with hes songs?

Or we read in the thirty-seventh chapter of the book of Ezekiel of that weird valley that was full of bones—"and as I prophecies there was a noise, and behold a shaking and the bones came together, bone to bone"—surely one of the most wonderful visions of the imagination in all literature.

all literature. Or we read the marvelous denuncia-Or we read the marvelous denunciatory rhetoric of Jeremiah and Isaiah or the music of the melodious heart-strings of King David. We read the solemn acjuration of the "King L'cclesiast" to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, with haunting pictures of old age, and the loveliness of "The Song of Songs" passed into our lives forever.

To this purely literary love of the Bible there has been added within the last few years a certain renewed regard for it as the profoundest book of the soul, and for some minds rot conventionally religious it has regained even some of its old authority as a spiritual guide and stay. And I will confess for myself that sometimes as I fall asteep at right I wonder if even the most picturesque of modern writers has written anything to equal the Twenty-third Psalm.—Richard Le Gallienne in Phoe ix.

Well Dressed.

This year it is-To be "pleasingly" gowned. To give at least the impression of simplicity.

And to surrender all thoughts of the bizarre until fall.

The farmers who have made a rule of eating only what they cannot cell are likely to starve this years.—Marinette (Wis.) Eagle Star.

Just because a fellow can't get into the aviation corns he needn't go up in the air about it.

She returns Lady Rookwell after her caret "What is a has been tellin says Lady Roo with a sharp se gard face. "Is-Lord Delamere word! It canno "It is quite tr uncertain voice There is on ti Lady Rockwell bring his-his

dow, and he kn running down turns sudenly "I will ask t tone of decision send for you." Carefully rem tears, Lady Ro adjoining sitting tionless, Signa head thrown b her hand lying has lain for the dead to the wo

Lady Rookwe

"My dear," s Signa opens them upon her spairing look v old lady's hear met it. "My dear," s bater, stronger the hair from th looked lovelier

bliss than it doe Lady Rookwel "Better, stron with a faint sm its mirthlessnes well, Lady Rook because it would and seem ungra oh, very tired! sleep away one's bearable!" and do you ask?" "Because I wa dear. You know ed you, have no

"You found n alive in that aw know. You are dear. I always k tenderest heart have proved it my secret." and ed hand in hers letting it drop

Lady Rookwell ment; she has bad pews, cbut this. "Then I may

Signa opens h Yes: but brought me here "But, Signa-v You know you,

Signa shudder 'I was almost whisper. "Yes." "People in de the time, dear, as You wandered : talk, and mentle them was Sir Fr Signa starts, to her face, lea behind. "Well?" she

eves. "Well, dear, him." "No!" she ex der; then she did not matter "No; he was why do you lo You-vou surely "Fear him" elinched fist. "F my misery. B have gone on. ance." Her v

tears, and the

never have know gone down to th and died in-in happy to the las Blyte! I leathe Aghast, Lagy in silence. How the man is here. There is a n wildly. "But why do me? Why oo name?" Lady Rockwo

"My dear." stretching out h the white one he is here! "Here! In th na? "How dare there no place from his hatefu "Hush, hush. is here, not by by dire necessity

"Sent here to I do not believe she tears her ha back her hair fi wild gesture. "My dear, it guess who has s "No! No, I ca have sent him and with a twin ers her face with excepting him !a

this man!" "Im you band, Lord De

"If you mean Delamere," 6ays ly but gently, "y sent him." "Hector!" bree