SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX. December 2, 1917

Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.—Nehemiah 4; 1-23. Print 4; 7-21.

COMMENTARY.—I. Enemies deride the builders (vs. 1-6). The enemies of the Jews were promptly on hand to oppose the work of improving conditions in Judah. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a century and a half, and had been a prey to surrounding nations. When the people round about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls, they ridiculed attempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertaking. The words of Sanballat and Tobiah in vs. 3., 4 express the estimate which they placed upon the Jews' ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves into believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of accomplishment. As an offset to this derision Nehemiah betook himself again to prayer, committing the entire case to Jehovah, yet used his utmost diligence to carry forward the work already begun. The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four different companies and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (Neh. 6; 15), building "every one over against his house" (Neh. 3; 28). The wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built to a height of two hundred feet.

II.. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12). 7. Sanballat—An officer of the Persian government, who had authority in Samaria. He is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Heronite" (Neh. 2; 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite Neh. 2, 10).. The Moabites and the Ammonites were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians—Wandering tribes of the desert probably under the leadership of Geshem (Neh. 2; 19). Ammonites—A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdodites—The inhabitants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistines, near the Mediterranean Sea. Were very wroth — They were angry when they heard of the Jews' purpose to rebuild the walls and their anger increased when they knew that the work was actually being done. They construed the act of the Jews in fortifying the city as an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a jealousy because of the increasing power and prosperity of the Jews, and, moreover, Jerusalem fortified would no longer be an open field for plunder. 8. Conspired ..Together — Literally "breathed together in unison." The hostility of these peoples toward the Jews was great enough for the time being to unite them in their opposition to the plan of fortifying Jerusalem. There is no account of their having put their conspiracy into action. 9. We made our prayer unto God—Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his prayers had thus far brought sucsess in his important undertaking, and he believed the Lord would not fail him at this critical moment, and set a watch—Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper relation. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer, watching and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-appointed plan. 10. Judah said..we are not able — Nehemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of discouragement. There wa sa great amount of rubbish, which must be removed to found a foundation and to secure building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be raised to build the walls. 11. Our adversaries said—The pain of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews with the purpose of utterly routing them and permanently hindering the work of repairing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them—The Jews in scattered communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other emenmies.

III. Nehemiah's defence (vs. 13-18). 13. in the lowest parts .. in the open places (R. V.) — Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high enough for protection, after their families—Both the defenders and those working on the walls at any given place belonged to the same family. 14. be not ye afraid of them—It was known that an attack was likely to be made by the Jews' enemies. Nehemiah had done his best in organizing the workers and the defenders, he had prayed earnestly to the Lord, and with confidence he could encourage his people to be brave and strong. fight for your brethren, etc. The strongest incentives were placed before them. "To the Jews the contest must be to their very existence as a people." 15. when our enemies heard—The enemies expected to keep secret the plan of their attack, but it became known to the Jews. 16. half of my servants—Reference is probably made to Nehemiah's band of personal servants. They were divided into two companies, and half working at rebuilding walls and the other guarding against the enemies. habergeons—Coats of mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leather. rulers were behind—They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of building, and to direct the defence in case an attack should be made. 17. bare burdens—The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defence. 18. his sword—The builders carried their swords in their girdles, where they could be grasped quickly, if needed.

IV. The builders at work (vs, 19-23). 19. nobles—Those who were descended from the royal family of David and honored as such. rulers—Officials of Jerusalem. separated—The workmen and the defenders were scattered far as they labored on the whole extent of the wall. 20. our God shall fight for us—These words came fittingly from the man who had made use of his own skill in pushing forward the work and in guarding the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely directed. 21. so we labored—The energy with which the work was advanced appears from the fact that the workmen were busy from daylight until dark.

Questions — Who was Nehemiah? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they opposed How did Nehemiah meet their opposition What complaint did the men of Judah make? Why? How did Nehemiah learn the plan of his enemies? How did he arrange to meet their forces? What appeal did Nehemiah make to the people? How did his plan effect his enemies How did he arrange to complete the work? What was the need of a trumpeter?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Opposition.

I. Tested loyalty and devotion.

II. Met skill and perserverance.

1. Tested loyalty and devotion. It was exasperating news to Sanballat that Nehemiah had come from Shushan to Jerusalem with a commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of the city. He and his friends had at first thought it impossible that Nehemiah would attempt to repair and restore the city. When they found the work progressing, they gave vent to their wrath in scoffs and ridicule. Sanballat was most irritating to Nehemiah and taunted him bitterly. He sought in every way to check the work by abuse of its official leader. He combined open opposition with mockery. As his custom was, Nehemiah betook himself to the divine Comforter and there poured out his wounded feelings in prayer. The good work of Nehemiah was in serious danger from the craft and violence of its foes and from the faint hearted of its friends. There were enemies without and difficulties within. Tobiah with others was acquainted with the internal state of Jerusalem. Through his influence much evil was wrought. He showed contempt for the efforts of Nehemiah. He ridiculed the plans of the people and kept up a constant intrigue with those within who were disaffected. His pleas of friendship were a greater detriment than the threats of enmity. They were far more likely to weaken the forces than the intimidation of pronounced foes. Geshem was a characterless man. He brought false charges against Nehemiah, as one who only wished to set up a sovereignity and to become independent of the central power at Shushan. He was a most dangerous opposer, for he could insinuate that unprincipled motives were back of all Nehemiah's efforts. From sneers and taunts his enemies laid plots and conspiracies to overthrow his work by force. Nehemiah was so absorbed in the restoration that the enthusiasm of his patriotic purpose quickened the hearts of the people with an energy that never let go until the work was done.

II. Met skill and perserverance. Having set his hand to the work, Nehemiah judiciously employed every means calculated to promote it. He first sought divine direction, then employed means upon which he implored the divine blessing. In no other way could the work have progressed and been successfully completed in so short a time. Nehemiah resisted his foes by pressing all his people into service, by inspiring them with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no parleying with the enemy. It was necessary to present a bold and united front to the enemy and to be soldiers as well as builders. Only by zeal, diligence and unity could they hope, under the blessing of God, to encircle Jerusalem with walls and bulwarks. Recognizing their weakness and dependence and regardless of discouragements, they prayed. They combined prayer and watchfulness with precept and example. As difficulties thickened, Nehemiah's courage rose, his capacity became more evident and his ability to sway the many was unquestioned. Full of confidence and resolution, he inspired others with like feelings. They built the wall notwithstanding sneers, active opposition or despairing friends. They built the wall by prayer, by working together, by the willingness on the part of each to do his best and by courageous trust in God. There was thoroughness and discouragement and opposition. Consecration, zeal and activity, diligent use of appointed means, fortitude and perseverance with entire dependence upon the blessing of God characterized the builders in their efforts to upbuild their sacred city. Nehemiah acied as architect, general, diplomatist. The contempt of the Samaritans was wholly misplaced. The wall grew rapidly under the busy hands nerved and stimulated as they were to do their best. Jerusalem was to be no longer down trodden or in ruins. Samaria, her rival, and Sanballat. her opponent, were effectually shut off. Clearing away the rubbish was a weary, trying and depressing task, entailing much toil and little show of progress for a time. God's help encouraged exertion. The builders did their secular work in a religious spirit. They not only began well, but they persevered to the end of their work. T. R. A.

Reprisals? Don't worry. Germany has supplied civilization with an eternal one."

SHOULD GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE PRICE OF HOGS?

With Shorts Selling at $45 per Ton the Price of Hogs Should be $16.13—Why Farmers Should Raise More Hogs—By Daniel McKee, B.S.A.

On account of grave food shortage in Europe the government is making an appeal to all Canadian farmers to breed as many sows as they can this fall, so as to increase the supply of hogs next spring. The Food Controller, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, in opening the campaign for greater hog production at a meeting of farmers and district representatives held in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on November 6, said that never was there a greater need for increased production than at the present time, and that if farmers did not make every effort to increase the supply of food our Allies in France would be reduced to something approaching starvation. There was a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe, and he appealed to Canadian farmers to make good this shortage by raising more hogs.

Mr. Hanna's remarks concerning the profits to be made in raising hogs would have carried a good deal more weight with the audience if he had declared that the government would guarantee a minimum price for hogs and safeguard farmers against loss. He said that if the Canadian Government guaranteed the price of hogs, it would be the equivalent of a forced loan to the Allied Powers, and the Canadian government required all the money it had for other purposes. If prices for hogs are going to be high, as the speaker declared they would be, the government would not lose a cent by guaranteeing a minimum price for hogs. To tell farmers that hog raising is going to be profitable, and then refuse to guarantee a minimum price, is inconsistent. The law of supply and demand makes prices lower when the market is glutted with a surplus of hogs, just as it makes prices high when there is a shortage.

Unless the government is prepared to guarantee the price of hogs, it should not advance increased profits as an argument for raising hogs, but base its appeal solely on humanitarian considerations and the grave—very grave—need of more foodstuffs.

For the campaign to succeed the government must get the confidence of the farmers. It will get the confidence of the farmers if the gravity of the situation is placed before them and it asks them to produce solely for patriotic reasons. But to introduce profits into the appeal, when the price of hogs is not guaranteed, arouses distrust at once. The profit argument should be left severely alone.

There is no reason of course why the government should guarantee prices, outside of the fact that when munitions were required the manufacturers were guaranteed a fair profit, and as one farmer remarked, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

When a general asks his troops to charge the enemy he does not guarantee that they will not get killed or wounded. It is said that Hector Macdonald, before the battle of Paardeburg in the South African war, told the Highlanders that they would have to wade through blood up to their knees. The soldier gives his all, and the least that those who remain at home can do is to make certain, as far as lies in their power, that the cause for which the soldiers are giving their lives or suffering torture, both physical and mental, day after day, without a grumble, should succeed. Mr. Hanna and those closely in touch with the food situation in France and England say it is vitally necessary that we have more hogs, and when the farmers of Canada realize the seriousness of the situation they will produce as many hogs as they can, even if they have to sell them at cost or even at a loss.

Unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of hogs and the price of feed, no one can tell whether hogs will be produced at a profit or a loss during the next few years. The United States government has appointed a commission to determine a fair ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs.

There is room for a good deal of difference of opinion as to what the best grain would be to compare the price of hogs with here in Canada. Although corn is used in certain sections of this country quite extensively as hog feed, these sections are limited. Oats is the most widely grown grain crop in Ontario, there being almost three times as many acres sown to oats this year as there were sown to fall wheat, which is the next most widely grown grain crop. Although oats is excellent feed for horses and cattle, it is not suitable for feeding to pigs except in mixtures, and then it should only constitute a small part of the ration, as it contains too much crude fibre. Shorts or middlings cannot be beaten for pigs, and we are fairly safe in assuming that shorts or middlings is the most widely used meal in Ontario.

The average top price for hogs on the off car basis at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for the last ten years was $9.25. The average price for shorts over a similar period of years was $25.84 per ton, or $1.29 per hundredweight. This means that the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts was necessary to induce farmers to stay in hog raising business. When hogs were selling for more than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively profitable, but when hogs were selling for less than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively unprofitable.

Although we say that during certain years hog raising was relatively unprofitable, we do not mean that a man was necessarily actually losing money during these years. We simply mean that during these years hog raising was not as profitable as it was on the average.

What the future holds for the hog producer so far as profits are concerned, it is extremely difficult to say with any degree of accuracy unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of feed and the price of hogs. It is certain, however, that the business aspects of the situation will have little weight in deciding Canadian farmers whether they will raise more hogs. When men enlist to go to the front, they do not consider the business advantages of shooting and being shot at, for there are none. They hold the front line trenches because they feel it their duty to do so. It has been said farmers never start a war but always finish it, and they can help to finish this one by—producing more hogs.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A HOME SONG.

I read within a poet's book
A word that starred the page;
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage!"

Yes, that is true, and something more
You'll find where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.

But every house where love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home-sweet-home;
For there the heart can rest.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Brethren, pray for us.

Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up. Pray one for another, that ye may be healed.

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all the perseverance and supplication for all saints.

Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers.—Always laboring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.

REAL TIME.

A man said, "Am I actually free, or is my liberty of action only ignorance of conditions that determine my actions?"

What we really mean when we ask, "Are we free?" is, whether we act, we really create. It has been said that life is a creation, and that the reality of the universe is incessant creation. Man is oppressed by illusions. In ordinary thought and language we represent space and time as two realities.

In space material objects lie outside one another, like barrels on a wharf, and in time when they succeed each other—as barrels rolling down a plank. Now, the time which we imagine is only a symbolical representation of space. When we think of states succeeding each other, we are not thinking of time at all but of space.

Real time, the true duration, is entirely different. It is not a succession. Time does not run. Like a bird, it does not fly, but, like life, it is here—an actually present, moving, changing now. In the mind states do not lie outside one another, like barrels, but interpenetrate, and the whole individual consciousness changes without ceasing. It is only in space that one thing is outside another thing. In real change there are no states at all. Everything is a living, moving present.

Existence in time is life, it is a whole life (holy). Life is not measurable at all. You cannot count conscious states. They are not quantities, but pure qualities; and outside and distinct from one another, but interpenetrating and permeating the living individual, who is seen to be the creative power of the individual who is one and indivisible.

One star differeth from another star in glory. But each moves in the magnificence and majesty of an entire and postive whole. Men are too prone to count quantities like dollars. They are slow to estimate qualities. It would be difficult to count the bubbles of the ocean, but a child can dip its cup and taste the quality of the sea. The Master said, "I am the light of the world, and He said, "Ye are the light of the world." He also said, "Ye are the salt of the earth." Perhaps He said this of Himself, though it is not recorded, but we know this living effusion rises like a cloud and gives the atmosphere of the heavenly places, thus preventing for ever the bad smell of earth rising to contaminate the sweet beauty of the saints. "Blessed are the pure in heart"—they know all things. That is, they know the quality of all things, both in heaven and in earth.

"I create the fruit of the lips." The words of the tongue are His, and as they come forth, they become the property of the speaker. It is the glory of man that he can utter the words of the Most High. Life is a continuous creation. Man is a partner of God! How inscrutible is the fellowship of God and man—His ways are past finding out!

What "Amen" Means.

Amen is a Hebrew word signifying yes, truly in Jewish synagogues the amen is pronounced by the congregation at the conclusion of the benediction. Among the early Christians the prayer offered by the Presbytery was concluded by the word "amen," uttered by the congregation. Justin Martyr is the earliest of the fathers who alludes to the use of the response. At the conclusion of a prayer it signifies, according to the English church catechism, "so be it;" after the repetition of the creed, "so it is."

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.

Chats with the Doctor

HERPES.

Herpes is a skin disease which appears in two or three forms, and is a painful as well as a disfiguring affection. Perhaps the most common form is that known as Herpes facialis, in which the eruption appears on the lips or face, most usually the former. Indeed it is sometimes called H. Labialis, though this is too narrow a definition. It shows itself first as a sensation of itching and swelling, usually on or near the lips, developing into a swollen reddish patch, which latter becomes covered with small blisters. Though the patches most commonly appear singly, there may be two or three, which soon meet and run into each other. If the blisters are scratched they dry up into hard scabs and fall off in anything from a week to a fortnight, and the patient is cured till the next attack, which is almost inevitable. People subject to this affection will suffer for almost any small derangement of health, a chill or slight digestive trouble being quite sufficient to cause an outbreak. Sometimes exposure to strong sunshine is responsible. If the patches are scratched and dirt allowed to get into them the consequences may become much more serious and far more difficult of treatment.

Treatment is only ever possible to a limited extent, but attention to the general health will do a great deal in the way of prevention. When the first signs of the attack show themselves—and these are usually easily recognized by habitual sufferers—oathing the part with very hot water or painting it with flexible collodion will sometimes restrict it in area and severity. Once the blisters have actually developed the utmost care should be taken to prevent their rupture, but when they are situated, as is frequently the case, on the red part of the lips, this is practically impossible. The application during the attack of a lotion composed of twenty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of spt. aether nitrosi seems to lessen the frequency of the attacks, and may help to a real cure.

Herpes Zoster, or "Shingles," as it is popularly called, appears on the body, and its habit of forming a band round the back and chest like a girdle is accountable for its name, "Zoster" meaning a girdle, and "Cingulum"—whence "shingles," being the Latin form of the same word. The symptoms and early appearance of this form of the disease are like that of the facial kind, but it covers far wider areas of skin, and is accompanied by far more serious pain and disturbance of the health. If neglected, and particularly if the blisters become purulent, there may be considerable scarring, and in elderly persons the pain is continuous and severe. Very little treatment is possible beyond cleanliness. Free powdering of the affected parts with a disinfectant powder, such as boric acid powder, and the application of cotton wool pads held in place by a bandage is as good a local treatment as any. Where the eruption has ulcerated, scrupulous cleanliness is necessary, and an antiseptic ointment should be kept continually renewed. This will also help to keep the skin soft, and lesson the risk of scarring.

THE FATALITY OF SCARLET FEVER.

The records of various outbreaks of scarlet fever in the past show a most curious variation in the fatality of the disease. This variation is noticeable not only in epidemics separated both in time and locality, but in outbreaks which have occurred simultaneously and in near neighborhood. So, also, the nature of an epidemic is often known to change during its course, the fatality usually becomes much less as the outbreak nears its close.

Early records show these changes in virulence in a marked degree. Thus in the town of Tours from the year 1799 to 1822 no death from scarlet fever was observed, but in the year 1824 a most malignant form of the disease razed both in the town and its neighborhood. The epidemic in Dublin in 1802 was extremely fatal, but the following year the type changed entirely, and for twenty-seven years the only form of the disease which appeared was a very mild one. At the end of this time the old severer form reappeared and remained. In Australia the forms of disease is a uniformly mild one, with the exception of one outbreak in Melbourne in 1874, which ravaged the city.

No connection has yet been traced between this variation and any influence of soil, condition, or climate. There seems to be a slight increase of fatality in the summer and winter months, as compared with the spring and autumn, but this is so slight as to be negligible.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 47
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 70	0 75
Cheese, lb.	0 30	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 32	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 28	0 30
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 26	0 26
Geese, lb.	0 24	0 27
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	0 70
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 00
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	0 60	0 80
Do., peck	0 00	0 25
Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 20
Carrots, peck	0 00	0 20
Do., bag	0 00	0 35
Celery, per head	0 00	0 35
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 50	3 00
Do., large bkt.	0 00	0 70
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 00	0 75
Potatoes, bag	2 00	2 25
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 00	0 10
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	0 25
Do., green, doz.	0 30	0 15
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 00	0 30
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, peck	0 00	0 15
Do., bag	0 65	0 70

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 00
Do., himquarters	17 00	18 00
Carcases, choice	15 50	17 00
Do., common	13 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 00	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	17 50	19 50
Shop hogs	22 50	23 50
Abattoir hogs	23 50	24 50
Mutton, heavy	12 00	16 00
Do., light	18 00	21 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 24	0 26

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 30:—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$9.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	9.04
*No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
*No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
*No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8.44

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

*Atlantic quoted 10c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle choice	10 50	11 00
Ex. Bulls	8 00	8 75
Bucher cattle, choice	10 25	10 50
Butcher cattle, medium	9 00	9 50
Butcher cattle, common	7 00	8 00
Butcher cows, choice	8 25	9 00
Butcher cows, medium	7 50	8 00
Butcher cows, canners	4 00	5 25
Butcher bulls	7 50	8 25
Commcn	6 25	6 75
Feeding steers	6 00	8 75
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 00
Stockers, light	7 00	7 00
Milkers, choice	120 00	165 00
Springers, choice	00 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	11 00	12 50
Bucks and culls	7 50	9 50
Lambs	16 00	16 75
Hogs, fed and watered	8 00	8 25
Calves	14 50	15 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Nov.	0 74⅝	0 75¼	0 74⅝	0 75¼
Dec.	0 72⅝	0 74⅝	0 72⅝	0 73⅝
May	0 73⅝	0 75¾	0 73⅝	0 75¼
Flax—				
Nov.	3 15	3 18	3 [illegible]	3[illegible]
Dec.	2 90¼	2 94⅝	2 90¼	2 94⅛
May	2 87½	2 91⅝	2 87½	2 91¼

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.05 to $2.10. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 3-8 to 66 3-8c. Flour, in carload lots—Fancy patents, $10.30; wood; first clears, $9.60, jute; second clears, $8, jute. Bran, $33 to $33.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed—$3.29 1-2 to $3.32 1-2; to arrive, $3.19 1-2 to $3.21 1-2; to arrive in November, $3.26 1-2 to $3.29 1-2; November, $3.26 1-2; December, $3.19 1-2 asked; May, $3.14 1-2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 24,000.

Market firm.

Beavers	7 60	[illegible]
Western	6 75	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	5 90	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	4 90	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts 34,000.

Market strong.

Light	17 25	[illegible]
Mixed	17 40	[illegible]
Heavy	17 35	[illegible]
Rough	17 05	[illegible]
Pigs	14 75	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	17 00	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts 29,000.

Market strong.

Wethers	8 75	[illegible]
Lambs, native	12 65	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 300; strong.

Veals, receipts 200; steady $7 to [illegible].

Hogs, receipts 4,600; steady; choice $18.30 to $18.40; mixed $18 to $18.25; yorkers $17.90 to $18.10; light yorkers pigs $17.50 to $17.75; roughs $16.50 to [illegible]; stags $14 to $15.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; active and steady; lambs $12 to $17.25; [illegible] unchanged.

THE DOMINO TRICK MAY YET SUCCEED—Baltimore American.

Origin of the Jury System.

A jury is a body of laymen summoned and sworn to ascertain the truth as to facts raised in legal proceedings. The jury system of the United States developed from that of England. This in turn had its origin in Frankish inquest, which was translated into England by Norman kings. In these inquests a body of neighbors was summoned by a public officer to give answer upon oath on some question of fact or law or of mixed fact and law. In the beginning the object of the inquiry was usually to obtain information for the king to ascertain facts needed for assessing taxes.