SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Sunday School Lesson VI, May 9, 1920, Eli and his sons. Temperance lesson, I Samuel 2.12-17; 4: 1-18. 4:5-18.

Commentary.—I. Israel's defeat at Ebenezer (vs. 1, 2). The first sentence of v. 1 belongs properly at the end of the proceeding chapter. The next sentence introduces a new narrative. The Philistines were a constant menace to Israel. They had their place in the fertile plains along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. They had come forth from that region that they controlled, in one of their raids upon the possessions of the Israelites, and reached Aphek. The army of Israel went out to a place afterward called Ebenezer, a few miles north or northwest of Jerusalem, where they encamped. Israel had become aroused by their repeated enroachments and decided to make an effort to free themselves from their oppression. In the battle that followed the Israelites were signally defeated, losing four thousand men.

II. The Ark of the Covenant in the Camp (vs. 3-9). 3, 4. The elders of Israel were greatly affected by this defeat and wondered why the Philistines were victorious. They decided that if they should bring the ark of the covenant, which was a symbol of Jehovah's presence, into the camp, victory would be certain for them. They imagined that Jehovah would fight for them and seemed to ignore the fact that they had forsaken him. They sent therefore to Shiloh, seventeen miles north of Jerusalem, where the tabernacle was, and the ark was brought to the camp under the care of Hophni and Phinehas, sons of Eli. 5. Shouted with a great shout—The exultation was not because of the reverence of the people of Israel had for God and his laws and ordinances, but because they had strong expectations that they would now be victorious over their enemies. It was to them the same as if their army had been increased by a large number of fighting men. "Had they humbled themselves and prayed devoutly and fervently for success, they would have been heard and saved. Their shouting proved both their vanity and irreligion."—Clarke. 6. What Meaneth the Noise—The Israelites had just been greatly humiliated by their defeat and the Pilistines might well wonder why the people of Israel were thus exultant. Hebrews—The name by which the descendants of Jacob, or Israel, were called. The word means "beyond," and was first applied to Abraham because he came from beyond the Euphrates. 7. The Philistines were afraid—When they learned that the most sacred object in connection with the worship of the Isralites, even the symbol of the divine presence, was in their camp, they were far less confident in their strength than they were before. Woe unto us—The Philistines were troubled because they thought that Jehovah had come into Israel's camp, and they did not know that he had really departed from them. 8. These mighty Gods—The Philistines were polytheists and supposed that the Israelites, also, served many gods. They knew what had been done for Israel three or four hundred years before this, when they were delivered from Egyptian bondage. It is likely that they had heard how God opened the Jordan for the passage of Israel into Canaan and had given them the city of Jericho in a marvelous manner. 9. Quit Yourselves Like Men—The Philistines realized that more than ordinary efforts would be necessary if they would defeat their enemies, hence this emphatic call to courage and strength.

III. Israel's second defeat and loss (vs. 10, 11). 10. And Israel was smitten—Instead of humbling themselves and crying to God for help, the Israelites trusted in the presence of the sacred ark to save them. Their trust was in vain. The courage of the Philistines was that of desperation. Their lives and liberty were in danger. Their enemy was weak with overconfidence. The Philistines were easily victorious. Fled every man into his tent—The thought is that every one who could, fled for safety to his own home. The army had been utterly routed. A large proportion of the people of Israel lived in tents. The men of the army made no effort to reunite to oppose the Philistines. 11. The ark of God was taken—So far from the ark's saving Israel, it was itself captured by the Philistines, and thus the Israelitieh nation and its religion became despised by the heathen.

IV. Eli's death (vs. 12-18). 12. Came to Shiloh—The distance may have been twenty miles. A practiced runner could cover the distance in three or four hours. Clothes rent—To tear one's clothing was a sign of grief. With earth upon his head—This also was a token of grief. 13. Eli . . . . watching—He was occupying his official seat, which was by the gate of the tabernacle enclosure or by the gate of the city. He was anxious for the ark of the covenant. 14. What meaneth the noise of this tumult—Eli's interest in the battle and his anxiety for the safety of the ark of the covenant made him eager for news. He knew from the noise that something unusual had taken place. 15. Ninety and eight years old—He had become judge at the age of fifty-eight. His eyes were dim—Although his physical powers were decaying, he had a vital interest in the welfare of Israel. 16. What is there done, my son—While Eli was desirous of knowing the progress or outcome of the battle, he was not prepared for what he was about to hear. 17 The messenger answered—This reply described the calamity that befell Israel and Eli in its four great features. 1. The army of Israel was defeated. 2. There was a great loss of life. 3. The two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, were slain. 4. The ark of the covenant was in the hands of the Philistines. 18. Made mention of the ark of God—Eli had borne the news of Israel's defeat and of the death of his sons, but when he heard that the ark was taken he could not bear it and he died. His heart was set upon the service and honor of Jehovah.

Questions. — Who was Samuel? Where did the Philistines live? What were the relations between the Philistines and the Israelites. Where did the Israelites and the Philistines meet in battle? What was the result of the first engagement? What course did Israel take with the hope of being victorious in the next engagement? What were the results of the second engagement? What prediction was fulfilled with respect to Eli and his sons?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Responsibilities of parents and children.

I. A degenerate priesthood.
II. The covenant annulled.
III. The house of Eli overthrown.

I. A degenerate priesthood. Eli was high priest when the ark was at Shiloh, which accordingly was the centre of Jewish worship. He was the first high priest of the house of Ithamar, the youngest son of Aaron. In his social position and personal character no man in the kingdom stood higher. His two sons were also priests, though they "knew not the Lord." If birth and blood could qualify men for moral service, they would have been fitted to succeed their father. Their office was holy, but their character was corrupt. The priestly office was administered with the utmost rapacity and selfichness. Those who should have been examples of holiness were the promoters of vice. The current of their lives should have borne them toward that which was pure and noble, but they cast all aside, became monsters of iniquity and transformed the tabernacle into a place of shame. The social consequences were appalling. Shocked by their priests, "men abhorred the offering of the Lord." Forms remained sacrifices were offered, ceremonies observed, but religion was decayed and noisome.

II. The covenant annulled. "There came a man of God unto Eli." This remarkable messenger is nameless. He was exalted both in character and commission. Eli is charged with irreverence and his household with ingratitude and rapacity. "And honorest thy sons above me." He chose to gratify his degenerate sons rather than to honor God by removing them from the priesthood. A mild remonstrance neither met his own responsibilities nor reformed their lives. Righteousness is more than amiability, and there is a weakness which approximates wickedness. What Eli sought to avert befell him. The authority and influence of his house ceased in Isreal.

III. The house of Eli overthrown. Samuel was entrusted with the hopeless message. The crisis of judgment came with the Philistine attack. Defeated, the men of Isreal sought to retrieve the disaster by carrying the ark of God into the battle. The superstitious effort proved wholly unavailing. It had no protection for disobedience. Upon the priests and people of Israel rested the curse of unforgiven sin. They had neither confessed their sins nod corrected their lives. The religion of the nation was akin to that of a later period when God told both rulers and people that their incense was an abomination. Their feasts were "a trouble and a weariness," because of unrighteousness. "Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" There is an obedience unto punishment. They had refused obedience unto life, now came obedience unto death. The desire for deliverance from the Philstine oppression was both natural and right, but it was unaccompanied with a purpose to submit to the law of Jehovah. The conditions of success given by Moses (Deut. 27: 1-7, 15) were ignored. It is useless to say, "Let us fetch the ark," while ignoring the law, or to say, "The temple of the Lord," while dishonoring the God who dwells therein.

A Simple and Cheap Medicine.—A simple, cheap and effective medicine is somthing to be desired. There is no medicine so effective, a regulator of the digestive system as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple, they are cheap, they can be got anywhere, and their beneficial action will prove their recommendation. They are the medicine of the poor man and those who wish to escape doctors' bills will do well in giving them a trial.

Marion Coming On.

Living on a farm, the children hear their fathers talk of the different crops. Our little neighbor was over to visit my 1-year-old daughter, who has never had much hear. Returning home, she said to her mother: "Marion is certainly getting a fine crop of hair now."—Chicago Tribune.

Two Centuries of Spouting.

The most active volcano in the world is Mount Sangay. It is 17,196 feet high, situated in Ecuador, in the eastern chain of the Andes. It has been in constant eruption since 1728. —Indianapolis News.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infected with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find it in a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Couldn't Risk It.

A good story is told of General Gaslock of Georgia. When the latter was, 70 years ago, elected a representative, a friend asked: "General, may I introduce you to Henry Clay?" "No Sir," was the prompt response; "I am his adversary, and choose not to subject myself to his fascination."

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Muggins—What a companionable sort of fellow he is, not in the least argumentative. Buggins—Yes, he frankly admits that he doesn't know anything about politics, religion or the best method of decocting a home brew.

THE POULTRY WORLD

EARLY HATCHED BIRD GETS PRICE.

Chickens can be hatched at any time of the year, but it is the chickens hatched early in the spring that give the best results.

Early hatched chicks, as a rule, are the strongest and most vigorous in the flock because they are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying the hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late hatched chicks are on the whole decidedly inferior to early hatched ones in vigor and constitution. Because they are thrifty and vigorous the early chicks make quicker and better growth than the late ones. Thrifty chicks get more from a given quantity of food than others. Weak and undersized birds often consume as much feed as the larger and better developed ones, but make no perceptible growth.

The eary chicks develop to a stage where they can withstand extreme heat and an attack by the parasites which are more numerous and troublesome in hot weather than. The severe heat is apt to check the growth of the late chicks and in their weakened condition they easily become a prey to lice and mice. When the cold, wet weather comes in the fall they are peculiarly susceptible to it and likely to develop colds, while the vigorous early chicks find the coolness stimulating.

When eggs do not hatch well early in the season there is time to find the reason for the poor hatching and to cure it before the season is too far advanced. When late hatching is not successful the crop of poultry is cut short and egg production falls.

Early hatched cockerels are ready for the market when prices are highest. Early hatched pullets mature before cold weather and lay when prices of eggs are highest. Late hatched chickens are not mature before cold weather sets in, and often will not lay until spring.

APRIL-HATCHED CHICKENS MADE GOOD FALL LAYERS.

A test at the Ohio Experiment Station to determine the best date for hatching chicks shows that for Leghorns April 20th or thereabouts is a satisfactory date in the latitude of Wooster. Two weeks either way from this date would not be expected to affect materially the results secured with pullets.

It was found in one experiment that there is all to be gained by hatching Leghorns as early as February 22. It is difficult in normal seasons to get satisfactory hatching eggs at that time of the year and the percentage of fertility is lower. Chicks hatched at this date require brooding through a longer period and much more care than during the warmer weather. In most instances these early-hatched pullets go through a molt similar to that of one-year-old hens in October and November.

Chicks hatched even as late as June 13 have been profitable for egg production, but it is generally more difficult to rear as large a percentage of the chicks as when hatched earlier in the season. Chicks hatched in April generally prove to be satisfactory fall and winter layers. The results secured with Leghorns in these experiments will not apply to some of the slower maturing breeds.

LAYING FOWLS REQUIRE MEAT SCRAP IN RATION.

One of the most significant facts in feeding fowls for egg production, as brought out by experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, is that rations containing approximately 12 per cent. meat scap decrease the cost of feed under present marked prices more than 20 per cent., and increase the egg production more than 50 per cent., as compared with a ration containing only 2 per cent. of meat scrap. This comparison has held true with both the light and heavier breeds of poultry.

A ration in which the grain mixture was made up of three parts of corn and one part wheat and the dry mash mixture of two parts of weight ground corn, one part bran and two parts meat scrap, has given satisfactory results. The fowls consumed twice as much grain as mash.

KEEP CHICK LOSS DOWN.

Every chick which has withstood the hardships of life for four weeks and at that time possesses a strong, vigorous constitution plus good parnetage should reach the profit stage, says the New York State College of Agriculture. Each chick that dies of a loss to the nation as well as to the owner, as it has consumed feed which might have been used to better purpose, th eegg is lost, and the time and money for the chick's care are gone.

It is further stated that practically all losses which occur after four weeks may be traced to faults in management. Efforts are well meant, perhaps, but wrongly applied.

It is further stated that practically all losses which occur after four weeks may be traced to faults in management. Efforts are well meant, perhaps, but wrongly applied.

amount of feed and give the grain in a deep litter. Aim to give just enough feed so that they are always hungry and eager for their meals.

The following is given as an example: One poultryman with about 600 chicks in one flock lost between 100 and 200 in one night after they were four weeks old. Briefly, his conditions were these: There were 600 chicks to one brooder stove; there was practically no litter in the pens; there were long hoppers with dry mash always available; heavy feeding of grain was given night and morning, and the chicks were confined to the pen almost constantly, due to continued wet weather.

Any one of these conditions alone may not prove serious, but several of them together may produce fatal result. Idleness, together with the consumption of large amounts of feed, causes the intestines to become clogged and as a result disease organisms find favorable conditions for growth. Disease, once started, spreads rapidly, and a large flock, such as this man had, suffers severely.

LINKED TO TROPICS.

Train to Run From Winnipeg to Guatemala.

Within the next six months it will be possible to travel by rail all the way from Winnipeg to Guatemala City. After several years' delay construction of a railroad bridge across the Suachi river, which marks the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, has been started, and it is expected that it will be finished by June 15. This bridge will afford a connecting link between the Pan-American Railroad and the International Railway of Central America.

More than ten years ago the Pan-American Railroad was completed to Ayutla, on the Guatemala Central, now a part of the International Railways of Guatemala, was constructed from Champerico to a point on the Suachi river, just opposite Ayutla. This road passes through the heartt of the coffee-growing regions of Guatemala. It connects at San Jose with the main line of railroad that runs ot Port Barrios, traversing the country from north to south.

The Pan-American Railroad runs from San Geronimo, on the National Tehuantepec Railroad, to Ayutla. This line was constructed by American interests during the latter years of the administration of the late President Porfirio Diaz. It was sold by the original owners to David F. Thompson, former American Ambassador to Mexico, and associates, and they in turn disposed of it to the Mexican Government for $11,000,000. During the long revolutionary period the line has deteriorated physically to such an extent that much of it will have to be rebuilt.

This condition is also true of the National Tehuantepec Railroad, which spans the isthmus of that name, running from Salina Cruz to Puerto Mexico. Connecting the National Tehuantepec with the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad and the Inter-oceanic Railway is the Vera Cruz to Pacific line, which is also in such bad shape physically as to be hardly passable.

In the days of peace, immediately preceding the beginning of the revolutionary period, plans were well advanced for establishing a through passenger train service between points in the United States and Guatemala City. These through trains were to have been put on as soon as the bridge across the Suachi river was built. It was expected that the all-rail route would be largely patronized by American winter tourists.

When the Pan-American Railroad was conceived and built it was planned by its promoters to extend it through Gautemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Isthmus of Panama. Inability to obtain concessions for the proposed road from the Governments of some of these Central American countries blocked the project.

ILLITERATE INDIA.

But Few of the Millions Are Able to Read or Write.

An English writer has called attention to the startling fact that 90 per cent. of the males and 99 per cent. of the females in India, whose population is placed at 315,000,000, are unable to read and write. The total number of illiterates is estimated at nearly 295,000,000. Says this writer.

"It is one of the glories of missionary enterprise in India that the percentage of illiterates, men and women, among Christian natives falls to 70 per cent. and 86 per cent. respectively. Perhaps readers will rather wonder that 70 per cent. of Christian men and 86 per cent. of Christian women should be illiterates than rejoice that the missionaries have succeeded in lowering the percentage in their own flocks 20 per cent. in the case of men and 13 per cent. in the case of women. And certainly it is a shocking thing that there should be in India 1,422,154 men and 1,613,811 women who are unable to read one word of the Gospels in which they have been instructed.

"But a few more figures will be likely to convert any inclination to blame missionaries for their failures into the desire to command them for their wonderful success. For of children who attend elementary schools many of which, though not, of course, all, are under missionary control, between 83 and 87 per cent., according to the district selected, leave the school at the end of their time without being able to read.

"If we ask the reason for the appallingly high percentage of total failure it can be found in the confusion of Indian languages and alphabets. There are in India 17 distinct languages, with upward of 500 dialects. These are written in some 50 different scripts, each requiring from 500 to 1,000 types. The same language is often printed in three different scrips and the same script used for several different languages.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the mere learning of the alphabet must be out of the power of many lads of moderate ability. Indeed, it is a striking fact that it is immeasurably easier to teach a blind man to read in the specialy prepared Braille type than to teach a man with sight to read. The first thing needed is a simple script, prepared on scientific principles, and recognized by the Government as the authorized script for all languages. But perhaps I ought not to have written 'the first thing needed.' The first thing needed is a great increase of interest in and knowledge of the whole problem here in England."

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Profiteers In Ancient Africa

"Lava preserved the secrets of Roman civilization in Pompeii; tombs protected the records of ancient Egypt's culture, and now there is prospect that some long neglected letters may reveal one of the most fascinating chapters in the historic trail of the Jewish people, and incidentally show that Africa loomed larger in the middle ages than modern historians have realized.

With this introduction the U. S. National Geographic Society, in a bulletin from its Washington headquarters, makes the first announcement in this country of a remarkable documentary discovery made by Charles de la Rouciere, librarian of the National library in France.

"Hitherto Africa has figured not at all in mediaeval history. It still was a 'dark continent. when Stanley and Livingstone penetrated it less than a century ago. Yet, it would seem, Jews of the 15th century had trading posts in northern Africa, and carried on a vast commerce with the natives from the Sahara to the Atlantic and from Algeria to the Niger.

"These native peoples, who finally resisted the inroads of Christian, Jew and Mohammedan, possessed sources of wealth in grain and gold. Some tribes lived in rock salt houses. Actual history in one case parallels the legendary account of the defence of Troy. Primitive religions and strange customs flourished in common with a civilization advanced enough to take accurate census of cities.

"Antonia Malfante, a Genoese citizen, traversed this region and wrote his descriptive letters in 1447 from Timbuktu and Touat. Timbuktu was the Chicago of the west African plains, and Touat the centre of the camel caravan traffic that exchanged the wheat and barley of Egypt for the powdered gold of Timbuktu and the the precious salt from Teghazza.

"All the places visited by Malfante were so well known to the Jews of his time that they were listed in a Catalan atlas prepared three-quarters of a century earlier for Charles V. according to M. Ronciere. But shortly after Malfante's visit the Jews were driven out of Spain and since the Jews were the only ones in Europe who knew of the Nigeria country, and apparently permitted no Christian to enter there except Malfante, the Jewish knowledge was lost to Europe. Not until Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs began his explorations in Algeria and Morocco in 1860 did the rest of the world again form a contact with the extensive regions of Malfente's travels.

"Landing at a point west of Algeris, Malfante worked his way south to Touat, which Rohlfs believed himself to have been the first European to visit. Yet Malfante dated his first letter from there four centuries earlier.

"Trout was an oasis, containing from 150 to 200 villages, which together formed a vast commercial centre. Each had a chief. Travelers became the guests of these chiefs, and Malfante reported their protection superior to that in states like Tlemcen an dTunis. One of these towns was Tamentit, now a decayed village, whose people still recall the Jewish epoch. Arabian invaders earlier had routed the Jews who were masters of the Sahara and whose empire extended south to the Niger, Tamentit, Malfante wrote, sheltered both Jews and Mohammedans who lived in harmony.

"The native negroes valued copper highly, Malfante stated, and used it for money. Profiteering apparently, is not a modern vice. Malfante complained, 'the people here do not want to transact any business if they do not make a commission of 100 per cent.' And their business was on a big scale, at that. Half a million head of cattle, to mention but one item, were brought to market in the carvan season.

"Pushing on to Timbuktu, Malfante's host was the brother of a captain of desert industry, a man of great wealth and possessed of trade information concerning all of north Afrgica. From him Malfante learned of such flourishing places as Teghazza, famous for its salt mines and unique for its architecture. The houses were made of rock, salt. Malfante noted that it never rained there or the houses would have melted away.

"Another town was famous for its magicians. It was attacked by numerous troops from the south under the king of Dahomey. Fifty Mohammedan defenders took refuge on a hill and by night they were encircled by a human cordon which, lit by camp fires, looked like a girdle of flame. They thought themselves lost. Their king was a magician. He proposed a duel with his opponent in which into goats. But he was defeated and all his followers were killed. The town, which abounded in riches, was totally ruined.

"A census of Timbuktu and Gao, a river city, was made, Malfante stated, as the result of a wager regarding which was larger.

"To the south of the Mohammedan kingdoms were many states inhabited solely by savages. One of these tribes worshipped a mirror, believing that in the reflection of their faces they saw a Deity."

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissues as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

"Before we were married he had a standing order with a florist to send me a bunch of roses ever ymorning." "And since marriage?" "He has a standing order with an employment agency to send me a cook."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	0 62	0 65
Do., creamery	0 70	0 80
Margarine, lb.	0 37	0 40
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 55	0 60
Cheese, lb.	0 35	0 40
Dressed Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 40	0 45
Chickens, roasting	0 40	0 43
Turkeys, lb.	0 55	0 60
Live Poultry—		
Chickens, lb.	0 25	0 40
Roosters, lb.	0 30	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 38	0 45
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	1 00
Do., bbl.	5 00	12 00
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10	0 15
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	2 25	2 50
Carrots, bag	1 50	1 75
Cabbage, each	0 15	0 40
Cauliflower, each	0 25	0 50
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Horseradish, bunch	0 25	—
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 30
Lettuce, leaf, 3 for	0 10	—
Lettuce, head, each	0 20	0 30
Onions, bkt.	0 65	1 25
Do., green, bch.	0 05	0 10
Potatoes, bag	5 75	6 00
Parsley, bunch	0 10	—
Parsnips, bag	2 25	2 50
Turnips, bag	1 25	—

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters, cwt.	15 50	17 50
Do., do., medium	13 50	15 50
Do., hindquarters	26 00	28 00
Do., do., medium	19 00	24 00
Carcases, choice, cwt.	21 00	23 00
Do., medium	17 00	20 00
Do., common	12 00	16 00
Veal, comon, cwt.	16 00	18 00
Do., medium	20 00	23 00
Do., prime	23 00	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	20 00	21 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 50	27 50
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25 50	27 50
Mutton, cwt.	16 00	19 00

SUGAR MARKET.

The wholesalc quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Atlantic Granulated, 100-lb. bags	$19.21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.61
Redpath Granulated, 100-lb. bags	18.71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.01
Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags	17.91
St. Lawrence Granul. 100-lb. bags	19.21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.61
Acadia Granulated, 100-lb. bags	19.21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	18.61

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
May	1 11⅝	1 11⅝	1 11	1 11
July	1 04	1 04	1 02⅝	1 02⅝
Oats	0 86⅝	0 86⅝	0 86	0 86
Barley—				
May	1 67½	1 68	1 66	1 66
July	1 65⅝	1 65⅝	1 64	1 64
Flax—				
May	5 14	5 15	5 14	5 15
July	5 1	5 11	5 10	5 10

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis quotations:—Wheat, cash, No. 1 Northern, $3.10 to $3.15; corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.67 to $1.68; oats, No. 3 white, $1.01 1-2 to $1.02; flour 50c higher. In carload lots, standard flour, quoted at $15.50 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Shipments 49,997 barrels. Bran, $51.00. Flax, No. 1, $4.71 to $4.76.

SOLOMON'S GOLD.

He Got It From Rhodesia, South Africa.

The Queen of Sheba paid her famous visit to King Solomon about the year 950 B.C. She bestowed upon that monarch a huge dose of the crudest kind of flattery (which he doubtless found delightful), and also many gifts, chief among which was half a ton of gold.

It is unfortunate that, barring the brief mention in the Scriptures, history has nothing to say about her whatever. All that students of antiquity have been able to find out is that her kingdom, called Saba—Sheba being a corruption of spelling—occupied the southwest corner of Arabia.

That Asiatic peninsula, nearly as large as Continental Europe, with Russia left out, was at the above-mention period a seat of high cultivation—on a par, it is believed, with Babylonia and Egypt. But, strange to say, almost nothing is known of its history. In Solomon's day it seems to have been divided into four kingdoms, the richest and strongest of which was Saba.

The Arabians in that epoch were great traders, they ships voyaging to ports of Indian, and beyond to China; or, following another route, down the east coast of Africa and through the Mzambique Channel possibly as far as the Cape of Good Hope. The seafaring adventures of Sinbad the Sailor express in fictional form the variety of their maritime experiences.

One has only to glance at a map to see that the great trade route to Egypt and Palestine must have led through the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the gate of the Red Sea, directly past the Queen of Sheba's front door, so to speak. No wonder that her country was rich, owning and operating as it undoubtedly did, large fleets of cargo vessels that carried much of the commerce of the world.

Presumably the main object of her visit to King Solomon was not, as she politely said, to listen to his wisdom, but to improve trade relations with that monarch's country. The gold she brought came from Rhodesia, in South Africa, from which source (as is now deemed satisfactorily proved) Solomon obtained the enormous quantities of that precious metal which the Bible describes him as possessing.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Praises this Asthma Remedy. A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight and it can be purchased almots anywhere.

Mr. Gnaggs—If you should die I can safely promise you I would never marry again. Mrs. Knaggs—I always knew you were a coward.