

LESSON-IX.-MARCH 2, 1913.

God's Covenant with Abraham. Gen. 15: 1-21; 17: 1-8. Print 15: 5-18. Commentary .- I Posterity promised

to Abram (15:1-6). 1-4. Although Abram had received God's promise three ram had received God's promise three times, that his descendants would be numerous, he seems to have become depressed or weary with the long delay is its fulfilment. Just at this time the Lord came to him in a vision with the assuring words, "Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward." So far as Abram could see one of his servants according to the ene of his servants, according to the custom of the period, would be his heir, since he had no son, and he wondered what the Lord would do for him. The Lord graciously assured him that his promise would be fulfilled. 5. Brought him forth abroad—Either the vision mentioned in the first verse is continued or this occurred during the following night. Tell the stars—Give the number of the stars. The number of stars wisible to the naked eye is between five and six thousand. Astremomers agree that the number that can be distinguished by the most powerful telescopes is in the hundreds of milients. So shall thy seed be—The Lord gave Abram comparisons that would constantly regaind him of his promises. an Gen. 13:16 the promise was that his seed should be "as the dust of the earth," so that in the daytime, as he looked upon the ground, he would be reminded of God's promise, and at night he would be reminded of it by the stars. 6. He believed in the Lord—Neither Greek nor German, much less latin or English, can furnish any full equivalent to the meaning of the e words. "He was supported, he was built up, he reposed as a child in its mother's arms," such seems to be the force of the Hebrew word, "in the strength of God," in God, whom he did not see, more than in the giant em-pires of earth, and the bright lights of heaven, or the claims of tribe and kindered, which were always before him. Stanley. He counted it him for rightcoussess—It was by faith that Abram was justified, not by works (Rom. 4:3;

2:231.

II. Canaan promised as an inheritance (15:7-21). 7. I am the Lord that brought thee out-Jehovah continues the renewal of the covenant given, and reminds Abram of his past dealings with him, declaring his purpose to give him the land of Canaan. Abram had thus far been greatly prospered by the Lord, and the Lord would not fail to fulfil his promise to his servant. 6. Whereby shall I know—Abram's faith had not He desired another expression from Jehovah that the promise would be fulfilled. The Lord had given him an additional sign regarding his promise hat he would make of Abram a great nation, and Abram desired a sign n connection with his promised inheri tance. Abram's faith came to be such that Paul said of him, "He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief" (Rom. 4:20). 9. And he said, etc.—The animals that God named were of the same kind that he afterward told or the same kind that he afterward told Moses should be used for sacrifices. He was about to enter into a blood covenant with Abram. 10. Divided them in the midst—Each animal was cut in halves, and the parts separated with sage between wide enough for one a passage between whee chough of the cases through. The birds were not divided, but were probably laid one on each side. The law of Levitical sacrifices directed that birds for sacrifices should not be divided (Lev. 1:17). "The two parts of the victim seem to have ented the two parties to the covcnant; and when the two parties thus covenanti; and when the two parties thus covenanting passed between the pieces, their union was represented as sealed by the blood of life."—Terry. 11. Drove them away—The ceremony would not be completed until the fire appeared in token of its acceptance and the ratification of the covenant on the divine side, therefore it was Abram's duty to watch the sacrifice.

12. When the sun was going down

Abram had worked and watched during the day, and now an additional test was to follow. A deep sleep-Not an ordinary slumber but such as fell upon Asam when the Lord took a rib from his side. The horror and the darkness expressed the character of the prophecy which was about to be uttered regarding Abram's pasterity 13. A stranger in a land that is not their's—The descendants of Abram were not to be considered in possession of Canaan until the return from Egypt and entrance into the land under the leadership of Joshua. Shall afflict them—Reference is made to the barsh treatment of the Israelites—by beir taskmasters. Four hundred years

In round numbers it was four hundred years from the call of Abram to the ettlement of Israel in Canann, 14. That nation ... will I judge -The Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites were aficted with various plagues, in order

that they might be willing to let Israel go from the country. With great sub-stance—The fulfilment of this predic-tion is found in Exod. 12, 31-36, Abram's descerdants who went down into Egypt were few in number, but were a great host when they went out, 15. In peace—Abram would not see the Israelites in possession of Canaan, but he would go to his fathers, or die, in peace. Good old age He died at the age of one hundred and seventy-five years. 16. In the fourth generation—In this instance a generation was considered about one hundred years. The iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full—The Amorites were speciful pation, and represented all a powerful nation and represented all the tribes of Canaan.

17. A smoking furnace....passed hetween those pieces—The thing seen was a moving oven, from the top of which issued a flame of fire in the midst of a issued a flame of fire in the cloud of smoke. - Whedon. It was a symbol of the divine presence and gave as-surance to Abram that the sacrifice was accepted and the covenant sealed. From the river of Egypt-Not the Nile, but a stream called El-Arish, further east. Euphrates—In the time of Solomon the territory of Israel extended from the river of Egypt on the south-west to the Euphrates on the east. 19-21. The ten nations named include or sym-bolize all the enemies of Israel in Can-

III. Abram's name changed (17. 1-8). Again the Lord renewed his covenant with Abram. Under the name "El-Shaddai," the Almighty, he addressed Abram and commanded him to be perfect. The command is accompanied by an assur-ance that ability would be given him to obey it, for the Almighty gave the comone meaning "high father," but the name Abrahm, which he should henceforth bear, signifies "father of a multi-

Questions .- What promise had already een wiven to Abram three times? What sign did God give him that the promise would be fulfilled What is said about Abram's faith? How did God esteem his faith? Describe the manner of sealing the covenant with Abram. What prediction was given regarding the posterity of Abram in Egypt? What was the ex-tent of the territory promised to his descendants? How many nations would be driven out before Israel? What change was made in Abram's name?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Redemption foreshadowed. The divine attestation to faith.

II. The divine purpose in revelation.

I. The divine attestation to faith. In I. The divine attestation to faith. In the reaction following the excitement of battle, dread and despendency seem to have shadowed Abram's soul. Therefore, the assurance with which this chanter opens came to him. Abram liad just exercised singular geomosity in abso-lutely refusing to enrich himself from the spoil of battle. Then God revealed himself as his "exceeding great reward," a recommense for all scerifices. Abram lamset as its "executing freat reading a recompense for all scerifices. Abrain had heard God's voice before, and at its bidding had gone for it to be a pirgin all his days. He was the first in whom the doctrine of justification by faith was clearly and openly displayed. All the Old Testament revelation from this point onward rests on the foundaas a substitute for righteousness, and counted it to him as such. In the abcounted it to him as such. If the convenies of righteousness faith is the only thing in the sinner that can be counted for righteousness. Abrain hid his life and his future in God's premise. He was called out of himself, out of his own trust, out of his own resources. His was the believing that rose above difficul-ties. In the faith of Abram lay all the righteous endurance. All the active service of his believing life. His trust was the practical motive power of his life His was the obedience springing out of, and kept alive by, faith, a living confidence and obedience based upon revela ion, promise, covenant, solemu ratifications by signs and detailed prediction of the future. The faith which was counted to Abram for vighter formed the character which enable righteousness afterward to offer an Isuac. Yet his great triumph of faith was followed by fall. Impatience would not wait God's time. Want of faith delayed the promise. His attempt at forestalling God's appointed time implied infirmity of faith and lack of confidence in God's lower. Abram had listened to the rea soning of expediency. Then again came the word of God revealing hunself as the Almighty God, and calling Abram to a genuine spiritual consecration by com-munion with his Maker. The realization of the divine presence was the secret of

II. The divine purpose in revelation God shaped his revolutions according to Abram's direct needs. They were give in a continued series of progressive manifestations, accompanied with direct promise, embracing both present and fu-ture blessedness. God unveiled to Abram a glimpse of the future. The life and "a sancking furnace, and a burning lamp." The coverant work of Christ were shadowed forth in sponse to a request on Abram's part for some visible sign or token which might some visible sign or token which might prove helpful to his faith. The secrifice which Abram guarded was on divine ap-pointment, the token of a covenant. The mysterious france and the supernatural lamp were seen in direct connection with the chosen secrifice. The lamp of fire was the symbol of the divine presence. The profound derkness would make the light that appeared more visitations. make the light that appeared mere visible. Not only promise, but coven and did God thus make with Abram. By means of visions God strengthened. Abram's faith, so that he became noble, unright and righteous in his sight. In the one thought of trust lies all possible right-courses. We have the perfect number. thought of trust his aid possible right-courages. We have the perfect number of recorded instances of God's commun-ing with Abram. He pledged himself to be the God of Abram. He called upon him to "walk before" him, that he might be kept from being betraved into mistaken ways of service. In the erection God set forth his power and wis dom, in the law his holiness, by covered the covered to the covered nant his faithfulness. To Abram, child-less, wandering in a strange land, his highest imagined good was a son and a home. These God promised. But in his covenant he promised especially spiritual sings, set in hie framework of na tional prosperity .- T. R. A.

Nellie Chapman has homesteaded 160 acres in New Mexico and is teaching a nearby school to secure development



DAIRY ANIMALS TOO COSTLY

On probably the majority of dairy farms in the east the cows are kept indoors the yearr ound. In former years such a method would hav been considered suicidal. Al cows were then pastured. It has become a question whether the present-day manner is advisable or not. Are dairy animals too closely housed Is not this continuous housin a reason why tuebrculosis in cattle is so much in evidence?

On this subject Dr. Henry Favil. of HOUSED!

housed Is not this continuous housing a reason why tuebrculosis in cattle is so much in evidence?

On this subject Dr. Henry Favil, of Chicago, Ill., a prominent western physician and also the owner and opedator of a large daily farm, says that, realising that performance is the ultimate purpose of the dairy cow and bending every effort to develop this characteristic, breeders of dairy cattle have sometimes allowed themselves to become somewhat one-sided in the direction of milk and butter fat production.

While granting that performance is the ultimate purpose of a dairy cow, he is convinced that there is a type which carries with it not only the best performance, but the best physique as well. A moral objection, he believes, rests upon breeders of pure blood cattle to steadfastly fight for type, not as a mere esthetic achievement, but as having a fundamental relationship to performance. Admitting, as we must, the menace to the dairy industry of tuberculosis, to say nothing of other infectious diseases; haiting along unsatisfactorily as we dowith the tuberculin test and its weeding-out method, can we close our eyes to the fact that safety in this situation lies in the development of a vital resistance and that particularly in the earliest months of life?

So far as concerns tuberculosis, it is

our method, can we close our eyes to the fact that safety m this situation lies in the development of a vital resistance and that particularly in the earliest months of life?

So far as concerns tuberculosis, it is beyond question that the strong, well-developed animal, with large lung power, habitually used, is more resistant to tuberculosis than the feeble and delicate. There is, however, no such thing as absolute immunity, and any animal too constantly subjected to infection is liable to become tuberculosis.

There is no question that there is less infectious material outside the barn than within it. When we stop to consider, therefore, the highly simulated resistance on the one hand and the less exposure to infection that there is in the open air on the other, can we avoid the ponclusion that our animals, and particularly our younger animals are safer in open air than they are in the barn?

If we adopt that as a fundamental principle, there remains for us the problem of fitting this principle into our scheme of operation. There is no doubt, for example, that calves can be kept looking better in the stable than in the open air during certain seasons of the year. There is no doubt that the attack of flies upon young stock hampers its development. There is no doubt that exposure to cold roughens their general condition and appearance. It takes more food to keep them in condition in open air than in stable life.

Have we not to accept these disadvantaces immediately obvious and regard tehm as far more than offset by the advantage not so immediate nor so obvious, but none the less possible as to development. There is no doubt that exposure to cold roughens their general condition and appearance. It takes more food to keep them in condition in open air than in stable life.

Have we not to use our ingenuity in dealing with the problem before we can have reasonable assurance of the vitality of our stock to come?

It has been suggested that continued breeding intection of the calves, would produce a race of animals

so far as we know, why we should not the In spite of the fact that in the case of judiciously breed from tuberculous entem modern highly developed dairy cow we are dealing with a most unnatural product, there is no reason to suppose that the factors determining life and constitution have not a true and fundamental relation to natural conditions of existence. The question then always is, to what extent the unnatural development of the milk function and the nidustry built upon it necessitates unnatural conditions of living for the animals? And the principle should be to draw the line as close to natural conditions as the industry will permit. In so doing there is opportunity for exercise of the best judgment, but the tendency of dairying is to draw the line at convenience dather than at the point of highest health advantage.

EARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

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Following a disastrous marketing season and year's campaign to improved methods of marketing, instituted by Colonel Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Tex., through his publications, the Southwestern fruit and truck growers have formed a co-operative selling exchange that will enter the field at once.

Will undertake to handle between three and four thousand cars of rint and tduck during the present year, and the organization itself controls fully 3,003 cars. It has gestablished headquarters at Texarkana and affiliate with those associations that are willing to meet the most stringent requirements as to quality of fruit and truck sold and the natude of the package.

A farmer who has grown sheep says that he can grow lambs for the market at more profit than any other livestock on his farm, regardless of the question of wool. Lambs that are produced and marketed before the general run of spring lambs start marketward are termed "hot-house" lambs, and in them this farmer finds a source of good profit.

Ducks are not easy subjects to disease, Cramps occur sometimes from cold water, and apoplexy affilies the overfat specimens. A cold and wet duckling is likely to go into spasms. If the quarters are damp at night the ducklings are it allo to leg weakness.

In breeding turkeys relationship must be avoided. If the cock into considerable wild blood in him the offspring will be stronger. Where inbreeding is practised

granulated sugar.

Remember the

"St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"-its

And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity

uniform grain-its diamond-like sparkle-its match-

-"99 99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no impurities whatever". Insist on having "ST.

LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your grocer's.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED.

less sweetness. These are the signs of quality.

Sugar

Try it—test it—see for yourself — that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy. Get a 100 pound bag-or even a 20 pound bag-and compare

after a few years the young will be li-

after a few years the young will be liable to have crooked breasts and other deformities.

To make an impermeable glue soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this dissolve it in lingued oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistence of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kind of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.

A yield of twelve tons of sliage may easily be obtained from an acre of corn. Allowing 30 pounds of sliage as a daily ration, one acre of corn wil furnish four cows with sliage for 300 days.

It is no small accomplishment to be able to take a young caif that has only been allowed to nurse his mother once or twice, away from his mother, teach him to drink milk, feed him about the right amount, and get him started on skim milk, substituting flaxseed jelly for the butter fat which the separator takes out of the milk, gradually getting him on to roughage and make a nice animal out of him. It is an acomplishment that any person ought to be proud of. There isn't only now and then a

CANADA CUSTOMS

Revenue for Ten Morths Shows Increase.

Ottawa despatch: During the ten onths from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of January the customs revenue of Canada amounted to \$94,329, 836; during the corresponding period in 1911-12 the customs revenue was \$70, 268,252, the increase being \$24,061,584 This works out at an increase of over 34. per cent., or over one-third.

The total trade of Canada in January

1913, was \$75,871,000, as against \$63,680,000, an increase of over \$12,000,000

680,000, an increase of over \$12,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. For the ten months ending Jan. 31 last the total trade was \$884,332,000, as against \$711,-199,000 in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, an increase of \$173,-133,000, or nearly one-quarter.

The imports in January last were \$52,752,000, as against \$38,662,000 a year ago, an increase of \$14,090,000, or not far short of 40 per cent; for the ten months' period the imparts were \$549,-445,000, an increase of \$128,000,000 over the \$421,114,000 of the ten months' period of 1911-12. iod of 1911-12.

iod of 1911-12.

The exports in January, 1913, were \$19,370,000, as against \$19.527,900 in January, 1912. In the ten months period just concluded the domestic exports were \$298,022,000, as against \$246,442,000 in the same period a year ago.

THE GOOD OLD JACK

Americans in Mexico Sought British Flag.

Chicago, Feb. 24 .- "There are hundreds of Americans in Mexico City who, denied protection by the United States, have sought safety under the British flag When I left the Mexican capital last Tuesday only one American flag was to be seen, and that was flying over the American embassy's dwellings. British and German flags are everywhere in the foreign quarter, and it is a fact that even our citizens there are no longer looking to the United States for help. They are hoping that England will step in and put down the revolt."

Members of the Chicago Athletic association yesterday sat around the lobby of the Michigan clubhouse and listened to the story told by one of their number just returned from Mexico and asked that his name not be used. When I left the Mexican capital las

Blenheim, Ont., despatch: A peculiar real estate case seems likely to be brought into the legal limelight for settlement. Some thirty years ago a man named Beatty, who owned a farm at Cedar Surings, suddenly and mysteriously No trace o ever found, and about ten years ago the ever found, and about ten years ago the property was disposed of by his wife to the late G. E. Smith. The farm a few years later became the property of Smith's son, Herbert, who now has it. The deed was made out by Beatty' wife, who took an affidavit that her husband was dead. This week Beatty appeared on the scene as suddenly as he disappeared, and is reported to be pre-pared to claim the property.

"SLEEPLESS" MAN A HOAX.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24.- Harvard professors, with a single notable excep tion, are enjoying a hoax that an invent ve writer unloaded on one of the morn ing papers as "exclusive" an unnamed member of the faculty who has gone without sleep for twenty years. The man Horton, quoted in the story as an eminent psychologist, is not physician, but only a first-year man in the Harvard Medical School, Prof. Munsterberg, however, is at the head of the laboratory and is careful of his reputa-He denounced the story as pure

AWRENCE

EXTRA

GRANULATEI

MONTREAL



JUKUNIU MAKKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

	GR. E. W. St. Barrier
Eggs, new laid, dozen \$0 30	
Butter, choice dairy 0 30	0 33
Chicaens, per rb 0 23	. 0 24
Geese 0 18	0 20
Ducks 0 25	0 00
Turkeys 0 25	0 28
Potatoes, bag 0 95	1 10
Apples, barrel 200	3 00
Dressed hogs 11 25	12 75
Beef, forequarters 7 50	
Do., hindquarters 10 50	0 00
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, per cwt., as follows:	
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$1 1.0
Do., Redpath's	4 60
Do., Acadia	
Imperial granulated	
No. 1 yellow	
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more;	car lots,

LIVE STOCK Export cattle, choice.... 6 75 \$ 7 00 3 75 choice.. .. 5 00 Stockers. Do., light 3 Milkers, choice, each 50

 Springers.
 40 00

 Sheep, ewes.
 5 25

 Bucks and culls
 3 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Open. High. Low. Close Wheat-..... 881/8 S81/2 S91/8 S81/2 S91/2 S91/2 S91/2 S91/3 May July May..... 36½ 36½ 30 36 July..... 37 37 37 37 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Hogs, fed and watered. 9 10

Minneapolis — Close: Wheat— May, 88½c; July, 90 to 90½c; Sent., 90c; No. 1 hard, 88½c; No. 1 northern, 87½ to 88½c; No. 2 northern, 55½ to 86½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 24 to 44½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30½ to 51.e Rye—No. 2, 55½ to 57½c. Bran-\$17.50 to \$18.

Flour-Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 lard, 881/6; No. 1 northern, 871/6; No. 2, 831/6 to 851/6; July, 90c bid; May, 885/6 to 883/6; Sept., 90c bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow.—Messrs. Watson & Batchelor, cattle importers of this city, report moderate supplies and brisk demand for all classes to cattle. Scotch steers, 15

to 161/2e; Irish, 14 to 15c. CHICAGO, LIVE STOCK.

1	Cattle-Receipts 4,500.				
١	Market-Steady.				
1	Beeves \$	6	65	\$ 9	00
1	Texas steers			. 6	
1	Stockers and feeders	6	00	7	60
	Cows and heifers	3	1.5	7	40
1	Calves	7	00	10	50
	Hogs-Receipts 34,000.				
	Market-Slow.				
4	Light	S	10	8	35
	Mixed	ó	05		35
	Heavy	7	85	8 3	21/2
	Rough	7	85	8	05
	Pigs		25		15
	Bulk of sales	S	25	8	30
	Sheep-Receipts 14,000.			-07	
	Market-Steady.				
	Native		00		50
	Yearlings		(i.)		8.
	Lambs, native	7	25	8	8
	BUFFALO LIVE S	T	CK		

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle receipts 100: fairly active and steady. Sheep and lamb receipts, 4,400; slow; heep steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, \$6 to \$9.10

Veal receipts, 75; active and 25c lower. \$4 to \$11.75. Hog receipts, 4,000; slow and 15c to 20c lower; heavy and mixed yorkers and

pigs, \$8.75 to \$8.95; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.90; stags, \$6 to \$7; dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.75. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

No. 2 Manitoba....

	No. 2 Manitoba	7	7
	No. 3 Manitoba	7	41
	Futures easier, March	7	61
	May	7	33
	Corn, spot, steady.		
	American mixed, new	4	11
	American mixed, new Futures, easy, March	4	95
	Hops in London		
	(Pacific Coast)£4	10	
١	2 15	10	
l	Hams, short cut, 14 to 16		
١		67	
l	Bacon, Cumberland cut,	1	
Į	26 to 30 lbs	65	6
İ	Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs	67	
l	Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs	64	
Į	Long clear middles, light.		
ĺ	28 to 34 lbs	65	6
	Long clear middles, heavy,		
l	35 to 40 lbs	65	
İ	Short clear backs, 16 to 20 hs	60	
l	Shoulders, square, 11/to 13		
	lbs	56	
	Lard, prime western, in		
Ì	tierces	53	9
١	American ,refined	56	
j	Cheese, Canadian, finest white	63	6
l	Oolored	65	
I	Tallow, prime city	32	
Ì	Turpentine spirits	33	3
ı	Resin common	15	10
ı	Petroleum, refined		9
ı	Linseed Oil	28	3
	MONTREAL LIVE STO	HK.	
1	Montreal despatch: East E		

Montreal despatch: East En-Cattle receipts, about 700; calves 50, sheep and lambs 100, hogs 800. There were no really prime beeves on the market; a few of the best ani-mals sold at 7 cents, and from that down to five cents for pretty good eat-Common, 3 1-2 to 5 cents, and canners about 3.

milch cows, \$35 to \$70, one large springer, \$75. Calves 4 to 6 1-2; sheep, 5 to 5 1-4; lambs, 7 to 7 1-4; hogs, 9 3-4

For Croupy Children Keep "Nerviline" Handy

It Positively Brings Children Out of Danger and Relieves at Once.

A Mother Tells Her Experience

"Bringing up young children has its responsibilities under the best of circumstances," writes Mrs. E. G. Fagan, of Holmes, Corners, "but croupy colds add considerable to the worry. My little family of four all went through the croupy era, but I always had Ner-viline on hand and never felt nervous. I just followed the directions, and I can tell you that nothing I know of is surer to cure croupy colds than Nervi-

"In our home we use Nerviline frequently. For cold in the chest, pleur-isy, hoarseness, etc., it is simply won-derful. My husband uses it for rheumatism, and I often employ it for neu-ralgia and sick headache. Nerviline has so many uses that no mother can

afford to be without it."

The large family size bottle, which sells at 50c., is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Your storekeeper or druggist sells Nerviline, which is prepared by The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

\$1,250 FOR LETTER

Big Figure for Washington Communication.

London, Feb. 24 .- At a sale at Sotheby's to-day of autograph letters and historical documents a letter from Geo. Washington, first President of the United States, to Samuel Powell, dated Feb. 15, 1789, brought \$1,250. This is said to be one of the most interesting letters that Washington ever wrote, and has never been published. Two months after it was written Washington was elect-ed the first President of the United States. In the letter Washington refers to George III.'s first attack of madness. It will be recalled that in the Autumn of 1788 the King returned to Windsor after taking the waters of Cheltenham, and on October 15 got wet while out during a storm. The next day he was taken ill, and on October 22 signs of derangement appeared. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American colonies and on November 5 he became defini-

Washington in his letter says: "Be cause of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) merits commiseration. Better would it have been for His (italics) pa-tion though not for Ours (italics) (under the present prospect), if the event had happened at the time."

The time referred to is not specified.

JAP CABINET CHANGES.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Seperal changes have een made by Count Combei Yamamoto in the constitution of the Japanese Cao-inet, the official list of which is now as

follows:
Premier and Minister of Agriculture -Count Gombei Yamamoto. Minister of Foreign Affairs— Baron Nebuaki Makino. Minister of the Interior—Kei Hara.

Minister of Justice-Masahisa Mat-Minister of Finance-Baron Korokiyo

Takahashi Minister of Education-Gijin Okuda. Minister of Communications hin Motedo

Minister of Marine-Admiral Baron Minoru Saito. Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Baron Yasutsuna Kikoshi.

The name of Viscount Chinda, Japan-ese Ambassador at Washington, has been eliminated from the list.

MORGAN SUMMONS SPECIALIST.

London, Feb. 24 .- The Exchange Tele graph Company publishes a despatch from Rome, stating that Professor Giu-seppe Bustianelli, the best known medial specialist in Italy, was to-day summoned to Cairo, Egypt, by J. Pierpont Morgan. The agency states that the sor leaves this evening, and is remain with Mr. Morgan until he sails on March 10th. Another Exchange

Party despatch from Rome says that J. Piermont Morgan telegraphed this morning to a friend there stating that his condition had greatly improved, but that he had requisitioned the services of Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli as a mat-ter of precaution.

FRIEDMANN WILL GIVE PROOFS. Southampton, Feb. 24.—Before sedling for the United States on the Kronprin zessen Cecile to day, Dr. Friedmann, the discoverer of the tuberculosis serum, told your correspondent that he was going to America in order to make his oure more widely known. He was confident, he said, that he would reserve fair play from the American people. On arrival in New York he proposed to give a demonstration of his treatment. to which he would invite physicians. The doctor said he hoped to be able to bring his discovery within the reach of every sufferer. He had treated scores of Ger man cases with astounding success, par ticularly tuberculosis of the bones, and was confident of being able to successfully treat ones which were not far

NEW ZEALAND CHURCHES UNITE. London, Dec. 24.—An important decision affecting religious life in New Zeal-and is reported this morning in a Wash-ington despatch, which states that the union of the Wesleyan and Methodist bodies has been unanimously agreed to. The signatures to the agreement were witnessed by Lord Liverpool, the Covernor-General, and Premier Massey, in the presence of three thousand persons. An Australian representative who was present indicated that his Common wealth would speedily follow the example set by the sister dominion.

