esson IX., February 27, 1916.

The Seven Helpers.—Acts 6, 1-15. Commentary.—I. An increasing charca (v. 1). 1. In those days — Some time from A. D. 33 to 36. It was while the aposties were still witnesses of Jesus in Jerusalem. Multiplied of Jesus in Jerusalem. Multiplied— This is a strong term expressing a marvelous increase in the number of the disciples of Jesus. It was not a case of adding a convert now and the disciples of Jesus. It was not a case of adding a convert now and them, but the number of believers was doubled or trebled again and again. There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against he Hebrews—There were three classes of Jews in Jerusalem, including the proselytes. The Grecians were Jews of foreign birth who renerally spoke the Greek language. The proselytes might in a sense be classed with them. They were pagans by birth, but had turned toward the Jews, having renounced paganism, but had not submitted to all the required rites of the Jews. These also spoke the Greek language. The Hebrews were Jews who were born in Palestine and used the Hebrew language of that time. Because of the rapid increase of converts there was not sufficient superintendence in temporal affairs to provide for the wants of all, hence the murmuring here mentioned. It is probable that the apostles and their assistants did not know the Grecian Jews as well as they did the Hebrews, hence this apparent neglect. We would not infer that there was any intentional partiality shown. In the daily ministration—The work of the apostles included, in addition to preaching the gospel, the temporal the daily ministration—The work of the apostles included, in addition to preaching the gospel, the temporal care of the needy. The knowledge that some of the destitute converts had been overlooked in the pressure of la-bo's, owing to the rapid increase in the number of the community called the number of the community, called for immediate action. "The property was contributed doubtless with an un-derstanding that it should be equally derstanding that it should be equally distributed to all classes of Christians that had need. It is clear from the Epistles that widows were objects of special attention in the primitive church, and that the first Christians regarded it as a matter of indispensable obligation to provide for their wants (1 Tim. 5. 3, 9, 10, 16; James 1, 27)."—Barnes.

H. A plan proposed (vs. 2-4), 2. A plan proposed (vs. 2-4). 2.

then—When information was received. the twelve—The twelve apostles were the basis of the incomplete organization and took the lead in making the necessary arrangements for the care of the needy. called the multitude of the disciples—All the converts were in en, it is not reason—The apostles had been commissioned and empowered to preach the gospel, and that was their first business. Under the arrangement then existing, they would be obliged to spend some of their time in looking after the temporal affairs of the comafter the temporal affairs of the com munity. leave the world of God—Ne-glect the preaching of the word. serve tables—This may mean either a tables—This may mean either a money table or a table where food was dispensed. The apostles had to receive the money brought them by the benevolent, and must disburse it for the benefit of the poor. It was not reasonable that all this should fall upon the apostles. 3. look ye out among you seven men—Although we do not read here that the Lord directly commanded this course to be taken, yet it is evident that he was leading the church to adopt such a measure. There were in this Christian communraiere were in this Christian community those who were fitted for the work in hand. Seven men would be enough for this service. Those who were to be thus employed must have several important qualifications, of honest report—They must have a good reputation to command the confidence of the church, both those who contributed funds and those who received aid told. church, both those who contributed funds and those who received aid, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom—The high qualifications of the deacons implied that even they were not to be limited to a mere manual service. To feed the poor and tond the sick in a feed the poor and tend the sick in a soul as well as the body. In point of fact we find that of two of the of the seven preaching was largely the provi-dential duty.—Whedon, whom we may appoint—The multitudes of the disciples were to make the selection, and the apostles were to set them apart for their work. 4. to prayer, and to the ministry of the word—The apostles would not only have all their time for their spiritual service, but without these taylors are the service. but without these taxing temporal af-fairs their minds and hearts would be better fitted to do effective work in preaching the word. The demands made upon them by the spiritual needs and desires of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the throngs that were there from distant places, would tax their time and strength, but it was a satisfaction to them to preach to those who were eager to hear about the Christ whose resurrection they were proclaiming.

III. Helpers appointed (vs. 5-7). The saying pleased the whole multitude—The people saw at once the rea-schableness of the saggestion. Two ends would be gained by the proposed arrangement. The needy would be more carefully provided for, and the apostles would have more time and the apostles would have more time and strength to devote to preaching the gospel. They—The multitude of Christians. Stephen, etc.—This name, as well as the name of the other six, is Greek. It appears that the seven helpers appointed to bok after the temporal interests of the needy were Greek Jews, the nationality of those Greek Jews, the nationality of those concerning whom complaint was made. Stephen and Philip alone were mentioned after this in the scriptures. It is evident that the seven gave some attention to the spiritual work that was done by the Christian community. A proselyte—One who turns from the registrate of the control of the cont one religion to another. 6. Before the apostles—The church brought the seven men whom they had chosen to the apostles. Prayed—The Christian bedy resorted to prayer that direction wid power might be given to this new class of workers. Laid their hands on them—This act showed that they

----with mund, were and to breath mig hord more water and requestly.

Int trans or one grouper were more
boundary operar ancour. Attropolar the tapicooun muicate it Tapiu intelest. Pricors were incured to the Iden Diany or me comisis tonowers or scous, bill there were some , And Mere, on wrecten nh me REDUCT OF THE APOSTIES THEORY THE word faith here is evidently put for the Christian religion. Faith is one of the main requirements of the gos-bei (Mark 16: 10), and by a figure of speech is put for the gospel itself. To become obedient to the faith, theretore, is to oney the requirements of the gospel (Rom. 10: 16). By the accession of the priests a so no small part of the reproach would be taken away from the gospel, that it made converts only among the lower classes of the pecple. Compare John 7: 48.

IV. Stephen persecuted (vs. 8-15). Stephen was a Spirit-filled man. White he headed the list of helpers for temporal work, he was used of the Lord to work miracles. Because of his la-bors opposers connected with various synagogues in Jerusalem withstood Stephen and attempted to destroy the effects of his labors. They were un-able to meet his arguments and to prove his cachings unsound, and co-prove his cachings unsound, and co-cured witnesses who would tea-tify falsely against him. In In this way they stirred up the people and the Jew'sh leaders, and Stephen was arrested. They brought him before the Sanhedrin and accused him of speaking bleasherses. brought him before the Sanhedrin and accused him of speaking blasphemous words against the Jewish system of religion. A surprise awaited those who were sitting in judgment upon him, for they "saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." "He who was accused of blaspheming Moses bears the radiance that authenticated Moses in his own face (Exod. 34. 29-35)." While the mob was raging around Stephen, he was in computation with Stephen, he was in communion with God, and that communion left its impression upon the face of the martyr. pression upon the face of the martyr. The face is an index of the character and the emotions. There were expressed in Stephen's countenance, faith, serenity, steadfastness, charity and holy joy. This sight would be one that the persecutors of Stephen would be likely to remember.

Questions.—What results attended the labors of the apostles? What complaint was made? Who were the Grecians here mentioned? What duties devolved upon the apostles?

Grecians here mentioned? What duties devolved upon the aposties? What consultation was held? What decision was reached? By whom were the soven helpers chosen? How were they set apart to their work? What class is mentioned as being obedient to the faith? Who opposed the work of Stephen? What charges were brought against him? How did he look before the council?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Church efficiency promoted.

1. By the division of labor.

1. By the division of laborers,
1. By the division of labor. With multiplying numbers in the early church new dangers arose. It was early was more difficult to maintain the unity for which the disciples had been so distinguished. A small thing sufficed to create disturbance when latent dif-ferences already existed as they did between the Greek and Hebrew Jews. Detween the Greek and Hebrew Jews.
The disposition to nurmur was the
greatest danger the church had yet
encountered. While guiding the
church with inspired wisdom, the church with inspired wisdom, the apostles usurped no authority as rulers. They claimed no distinction, only as servants of the Lord. The work had evidently grown be ond their power of personal supervision. They gave prompt attention to the murmuring which reflected on them. They did not rebuke the murmurers, neither did they justify themselves. Kindness, straightforwardness and discretion at once surmounted the difficulty. Having to deal with a people's question, they consulted the people. Their plan of procedure was seemly, orderly and efficient. The supreme conception of apostolic service was itself ennobled by the trust which the apostles reposed in the people. The apostles thus magnified their office. They took The apostles the most effective plan to quiet the trouble when they took the people into their confidence. Temporalities were important in themselves, and in their influence on spiritual concerns. The church had its part to choose seven most suitable men, a work requir-ing good judgment and involving res. ponsibility. The apostles had their part. They originated the plan, stipulated the qualification of the men lated the qualification of the men and confirmed their election. Unblemished reputation, eminent godliness and practical sagacity were required of those selected. The deacon's office was instituted for the relief of the spiritual officers of the church. With the ordination of those seven men a new page of history opened. It brought a new element into activity. Those men belonged to that section of the church whose complaints had of the church whose complaints had

ed to the election.

II. By the increase of laborers. The seal of divine favor rested upon this division of labor in the building up of the church and in overcoming schism. Being counted worthy to serve is ever the Christian's high honor. In that office Stephen develhonor. In that office Stephen developed his true quality of mind and heart. His spiritual and intellectual gifts, with which God had endowed him, found a wider and more public sphere. The occasion was one of special responsibility for Stephen, inasmuch as he was employed to bring into prominence the comprehensive-ness of Christianity. Stephen was a pioneer in the spread of the truth and in suffering for it. He was an example of the transforming power of Christianity. The Hellenistic Jews had a very strong and ardent attachment to the law of Moses. Their dread and dislike of Stephen arose from their apprehension that Christian doctrine was in its nature de-structive of their own tenets. Ste-phen had profound veneration for the temple and the law, yet he had an intelligent apprehension of the place which each held in the system of true religion. He believed that history revealed the hand of God, made wart particularly set apart for the known his character, principles and



Operation Ordered

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills and ly Cured.

Mrs. J. A. Ballantyne, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., writes: "My husband was treated for appendicitis and the doctors ordered an operation. But he would not consent to an operation and be-gan the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since doing so he has had no need of he has had no need of an operation or even of a doctor, as the trouble has completely left him. I cannot find words to speak our gratitude for his cure. Dr. Chase's Medicines have proven of wonderful henefit in our home, as the Ointment cured my little girl of a severe burn, when nothing else would bring relief." Dr. David H. Reeder writes as follows of appendicitis:—
"In considering the treatment of any condition of sickness it has always been my rule to first find the cause. To my mind, it's the only logical way. Many people seem to think that if they have had an operation for appendicitis they are forever immune, and need have no further fear along that line, but I say emphatically, and I think you will agree I am right, that after an attack of appendicitis, even though you have been successfully operated upon and the appendix removed, your troub! is have only just begun unless you remove the cause. What was the cause of the appendicitis?

"The thoughtless will say inflammation in the empendix

"The thoughtless will say inflammation in the appendictis?

No, inflammation in the appendix is appendicitis, but what caused the inflammation? Constipation, yes, that is the prime cause. If you were never constipated you would forever be safe. Appendicitis is only one of the results of the retention of fecal matter in the colon for too long a period."

There is no longer any question that the real cause of appendicitis is constipation. By keeping the bowels regular you not only prevent appendicitis, but also a host of other ills, some of which are even more dangerous than appendicitis. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are recommended to you in this connection, not as a mere relief by effecting the movement of the bowels, but rather as a positive cure for constipation. As is well known, the bile secreted by the healthful action of the liver is Nature's cathartic. So long as the bile flows freely into the intestines there is no constipation of the bowels and no clogging of the excretory organs. Hence the wisdom of using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to ensure regular working of the liver, kidneys and bowels. You thereby save yourself much inconvenience from the minor ills of life, and ensure against such fatal diseases as appendicitis and peritonitis.

Dr.A.W.Chase's Kidney-LiverPills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

relationship to man. The narrow-minded Grecian Jews, anxious to vindicate their orthodoxy, which was doubted by the Hebrew brethren, distorted Stephen's wider and grander acharge of blas-conception into a charge of blastorted Stephen's wider and grander conception into a charge of blasphemy against him. The rabble was wild with rage while Stephen was calm and collected. Stephen had stirred into activity the furicus hatred of the fiercest fanaticism. When those advocates of strict Judaism were defeated in argument, they appealed to physical force. They formed an alliance with liars, and further turned to popular excitement to compass their purpose upon the man who pass their purpose upon the man who was seeking to lead them into the kingdom of truth and life. They were hostile to a truth they felt an utter incapacity to deny. Men who had accomplished cepted a bribe came forward to defend orthodoxy. Suffering as a Christian Stephen was not ashamed.—T. R. A.

MAJORITY FOR

77.8 Per Cent. of Franchise Strength Signed Citizens' Campaign Petitions.

The results of the canvass throughout Ontario are shown in detail in the following table:

ronowing table.			
	Votes	Names	
	polled	voters'	
Municipality	in 1914.	petition	a. P.
	10,690	6.996	6
Bruce	10,481	7,784	. 74
	2,742	1,566	57
Dufferin	3,643	3,555	97
Dufferin Dundas N	2,011	1,762	87
Dundas S	1,740	1,714	98
Durdas S	6,015	4,924	. 81
Elgin	10,191	8,407	82
Elgin Fort William	3,470	2,400	69
Glengarry	3,712	2,843	76
Grenville	3,690	3.019	87
Grey	13,835	10.379	72 73
Haldimand	5,106	3,730	73
Highton	5,033	3,791	75
Hamilton	13.506	7,857	88
Hastings S	8,151	6,409	78
Hamilton Hastings S	1,817	1,849	101
duron	12,137	9.085	74.
Sencra.		. 881	
Chatham	10,036	8 17	84.
Chatham	2,742	1,560	57.
ambton	11,338	9,696	85.
Len'x and Adding'n	7,287	5,894	82.
	4,162	3.291	73
incoln	4.297	2,976	69.
Middlesex Norfolk Northumberland W.	19,078	13,976	73.
Norfolk	5,212	5,535	106.1
orthumberland W.	2,860	1,634	57.
	4,044	3,666	90. 80.
mtario	3,251	2,624	80.
Ontario	3,960	9,163	65.
Oxford N	6.475	4,536	70
	4.711	3 722	79.
eel	5,104	3,289	64.
eterboro	8.311	5.080	61.1
Peel Peterboro' Prescott	4,111	1,840	44.5
Frince Edward	4.093	3,633	88.
Pussell	3,321	1.215	44.8 88.3
tormont	4,739	3.781	79.5
oronto	44,733	40,825	91.
ictoria	5.692	4.878	85.7
velland	9.482	4 712	49.7
Velland	11.790	9.373	779.5
700000000000000000000000000000000000000	13 269	6.385	48 1
rentworth S	3.068	2,585	84.2
	3.169	2.585	68
ork E	3.335	2,429	72.81
OIR N	5,291	3,924	74.1
Totale	836.892	000 110	-
gnatures received.	030,032	262,112	77.88
but not yet listed		58,600	
		00.000	

CORN FEED TESTS.

Some years ago the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station made tests in feeds for cows which are valuable to dairymen.

In a test of alfalfa and cornmeal vs. corn silage and mixed grains two balanced rations were compared-the o.e. made up of alfalfa and cornmeal (seven pounds), home-grown; the other sential to lasting success. The aim of home-grown corn stage supple for big egg yields is good, but not at of home-grown corn stage supplemented with purchased mait sprouts (three pounds), linseed meal, gluten meal and corn chop (each one pound.) Fifteen cows were fed in two nearly equal lots, and the lots alteranted after a month's feeding. In two months are coming into popular favor can be the cows on alfalfa produced 7248.3 poundh of milk; those on sliage 6972.1, a grain of 276 pounds for the alfalfa

Alfaifa and Silage Without Grain-Three cows were used in this test, as the alfalfa hay was running short. They were given cut alfalfa and silage mixed in about the proportion to give one feed per day of alialfa and one of silage. After receiving this for 15 days they again received the silage and mixed grain rations for a like period. Each cow gave less milk without the grain, the total difference in yield for the three cows for 15 days being 70 pounds. Since these two days being 70 pounds. Since these two rations were approximately equal in digstible material, and were eaten readily by the animals, it indicates that "the digestible portions of dif-ferent feeds cannot be depended on to produce the same results, even though it is commonly considered that a pound of digestible protein has equal value, no matter what its source. At least these results would seem to show that the protein from alfalfa hay could not be utilized to the same extent in making milk as that from

Rye vs. Wheat Pasture-Wheat proved the better green feed to the extent of one pound of milk daily per cow, even when fed after the rye to animals that were normally shrinkthat were normally shrinking in flow.

Soiling vs. Pasture—Ten cows were used in this experiment, five on pasture with no other food than what they could obtain in the fields beween 7 in the morning and 4 in the ween 7 in the morning and 7 in the afternoon, and five fed green corn forage in teh barr In preliminary feeding on identical rations, the cows later pastured were found to give .5 pounds more of milk per head daily; but on pasture they gave 1.9 pounds more per head daily for 35 days, and one of these cows ate 15 pounds less of grain.

Dry Feed vs. Pasture—The milk

ate only three pounds of grain per head daily, while before turning out they had caten from eight to twelve pounds; yet there was an average daily grain of pasture of 4.7 peunds of milk per head.

POULTRY NOTES.

States that ignore the poultry industry shows short-sightedness. The returns from poultry are among the sure things on the farm, not depending on the weather. Rain or sun-shine, the poultry grows, and even when neglected pays for its keep, and

if given proper care is always a money-maker.

Vigor in the flock is the first esthe expense of the future vigor of the fowls. A few less eggs and a better hatching and chick record will go a seen in the numbers that are entered for competition not only at the large poultry

poultry shows, but many of the smaller ones.

Charcoal is a good thing in the hea ration. While many flocks have been good producers in the way of egg yields, and have kept in good health without its use, nevertheless flocks will be benefited by its use in the ration. The more fact that the fowls will consume a large quantity when it is placed before them is an indication that it has its use in the poul-try flock. The same can be said re-garding grit and oyster shell.

After the high record in hens have been accomplished to a satisfactory standpoint then will come the selectstandpoint then will come the selection of a uniform egg in color and size, as well as weight per dozen. At present there are too many hens that, while they are good producers, lay small and ill-shaped eggs.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The bacteria falling into milk from the air of the stable have long been considered important factors in ducing high counts. Investigations made in the stable of the New York Experiment Station, and in several neighboring stables, indicate that under all ordinary conditions the number of communications. der all ordinary conditions the num-ber of germs so entering the milk is negligible. By tests made under an "artificial cow," by which milking con-ditions could be reproduced without other disturbing factors, it was found that when the number of bacteria in that when the number of bacteria in a liter of stable air were 10,000 or less, a liter of stable air were 10,000 or less, the numbers getting into the liquid "milked" were so small that their addition to milk of any except the very highest grade could have ben detected only by the most careful method of bacterial analysis. In the station stable, under any allowable conditions of feeding or grooming the court the of feeding or grooming the cows, the number of bacteria in a liter of stable air was only one-fortieth of the 10,000 Dry Feed vs. Pasture—The milk yield of seven cows during April on eut corn fodder with some sliage and with grain was compared with the yield of the same cows during May were less favorable than at the station, and in some instances very bad, the number of bacteria in the air exceeded 10,000 only once in all the tests, and was above 100 in only the tests. The whole series of tests proves "very clearly that the number falling that the number falling the milk exceeds the control of the proves very clearly that the king or falling into milk during milking or during any short exposure in the stable, under conditions allowable in any respectable dairy, is so small as to be negligible.



TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

	Fowl. dressed. lb 0 18
	Ducks, Spring, the near Apo
	Geese. 1b 0 20
	Turkeys, Ib 0 25
	MEATS-WHOLESALE.
	Beef forequarters, cwt \$ 9 50 \$13 60
	Do., hinaquarters 12 an 14 ho
	Do choice since
	Do., common, cwt
	Do., prime 19 00 14 66
	Shop hogs 19 50
	I SDITTING TAITINGS TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO T
	1 Matter 11 00 15 00
	SUGAR MARKET
	Local wholesale quotations on Canadian
	refined sugar. Toronto delivery—
	Lantic granulated 100 lbs. 6.71c Redpath granulated 100 lbs. 6.71c
	Redpath granulated 100 lbs. 6.710
	St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 6.71c
	Dominion, granulated, 160 lbs. 6.24c
	Acadia, granulated, 100 bbs. 661 St. Lawrence Beaver 100 ibs 6.66c Blue Star 100 ibs 6.66c Lantic brilliant yeliow 100 ibs 6.66c St. Lawrence golden yellow 100 ibs 6.30c St. Lawrence golden yellow 100 ibs 6.30c
	St. Lawrence Beaver 100 the cee
	Blue Star
	Lantic brilliant yellow 100 lbs. 6 050
	St. Lawrence golden vellow 100 lbs. 6.310
	St. Lawrence golden yellow 100 lbs. 6.3tc Redpath golden yellow 100 lbs. 6.3tc Redpath golden yellow 100 lbs. 6.3tc Acadla yellow 100 lbs. 6.3tc 20-lb. bags 10c over granulated bags 10-lb. bags 15c over granulated bags 2 and 5 lbs. packags 30c
	Acadia yellow 100 lbs 6 br
1	20-1b. bags 10c over granulated bags
1	10-10. bags 15c over granulated bags
1	2 and 5 lbs. packages 30c orrentated bags

LIVE STOCK.

Trade was poor, with cattle	prices
[Benerally 10 to 15 cents lower	P new l
Tother classes unchanged	r strice
Butcher cattle, choice. \$ 7 40	
do., do, medium. 6 75	\$ 7 65
do., do., common. 6 0)	7 25
Butcher cows, choice . 6 00	6 50
do do made 6 00	6 50
do., do., medlum. 5 25	5 75
do., do., canners 3 50	4 00
uo., uo., bulls 4 50	7 00
Feeding steers 6 50	7 00
Stockers, choice 6 00	e 6=
do., do., light 5 50	5 85
Milkers, chcice, each 70 00	100 00
Springers 70 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes 8 00	9 00
Bucks and culls con	
Bucks and culls 6 00 Lambs	7 00
Hogs fed and material to se	12 50
Hogs, fed and watered. 10 00	
Calves 10 00	14 25

OTHER MARKETS

	WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.
	Wheat Open High I am Cha-
	May 128 1294 1274 1275 July 128 128 1284 126
	May 0 4714 04714 0 4514 0 4514
	May 0 4714 0 4714 0 4614 0 473 9 477 Flax—
	May 2 15½ 2 15½ 2 14 2 15 July 2 15½ 2 15½ 2 14 2 15½
	July 2 151/2 2 151/2
1	MINNEAPNOLIS GRAIN MARKENS
	MinneapolisWheat May styr to
•	
r	
t	
e	45 1-2 to 45 3-4c. Flour, 10c higher; fadey batents, \$7.10; first clears, \$5.30; second
9	
E	rels. Bran. \$19.00 to \$21.00.
	DULUTH GRAIN MATERIA

Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.33 2-5; o. 1 Northern, \$1.30 1-8 to \$1.33 1-6; Mo. Northern, \$1.27 1-8 to \$1.39 1-8; Mo. Northern, \$1.27 1-8 to \$1.39 1-8; Idn-ed cash, \$2.32 1-2; May, \$2.34 1-2; July, 34. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle

Cepts 300 head; slow.

Veals, receipts 125 head; active and steady; \$4.00 to \$12.50.

Hogs, receipts 6.000 head; active: heavy and mixed, \$8.70 to \$8.75; yerkers, \$8.00 to \$8.75; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.60; roughs \$7.50 to \$7.60; stags, \$5.09 to \$6.75.

\$5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts,

head; sheep active; lambs and yearlings slow; lambs, \$8.00 to \$11.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$10.50; wethers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; ewes, \$4.00 to \$8.50; sheep, mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

3	Eucch, mixed, \$8.00 to \$8.	6 D			
9	I CACO III		OK		
1		6	60	9	65
9		5	60		25
3	Cows and heifers	3	15	8	25
	Calves	8	50	Th	5.0
1	Hogs, receipts 33,000.	-	00		00
•	Market strong.				
	Light	7	80	9	40
•	Mixed		05		45
	Heavy		05		50
	Rough		05		15
	Pigg	6	95		40
	Bulk of sales	8	15		25
	Sheep, receipts-13,000.	0	10	0	00
	Market steady.				
1	Wethers	7		8	20
1	Ewes		50	8	
1	Lambs, native	0	00	1.0	
1				TA	
1	TVERPOOL PROD	U	CE.		
1	Wheat, spot steady.				
1	No. 2 hard, winter new-	135	, 84.		
1	American mixed new-lie	2	1		

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—71s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb. Tis, Long clear middles, heavy, 55 to 40 lbs. -75s.

The Clear backs, 16 to 20 ibs.—72s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 ibs.—72s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 ibs.—63s
Lard, prince western, in tierces, new—53s; old—60s.
American refined—61, 64
Butter, finest U. S. in 56-tb, nonces—54s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—52s.

Colored—99s.
Tallow, prime city—Nominal.
Australian in London—51s.
Turentine, spirits—48s, 6d.
Resin, common—20s.
Petroleum, refined—10 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—46s, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—46s, d.

NINE DIED IN FIRE.

Mexia, Tex., Report.—Nine persons were burned to denth and fifteen penbe be injured when a fire here to-might destroyed the Opera House, where the public schools were holding an art tx-hible. Several other stores and rest-dences were destroyed by the flames, which originated in a grocery store recently closed.

The dead are: Ray Cox, Oscar Johan-The dead are: Ray Cox, Oscar Johansen, Claude Johansen, Paul Yeldell, Ray Hitt., Prof. C. Burton; A. B. Welszer, Superintendent of Schools; one nagro, named unknown, and the little son of Prof. Burton.

Most of those burned to death were children caught in the panie. Prof. Burton and Supt. Welszer died Thile trying to saye the children.