

SCHOLARS' NOTES

(From International Questions Week)
Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.
LESSON IV.—A PRILL 28.
PAUL AT ROME.—ACTS 28: 16-31.
COMMIT VERSES 28:31.
GOLDEN TEXT.
The salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles.—Acts 28:28.

CENTRAL TRUTH.
I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.
DAILY READINGS.

M. Acts 28:16-31.
W. Phil. 1:1-24.
Th. Eph. 3:1-21.
Fr. Mat. 13:1-17.
Sa. 2 Tim. 1:1-18.
Su. Rom. 11:1-36.
Su. 2 Tim. 4:1-18.

INTRODUCTION.—In our last lesson we left Paul on the Appian Way, drawing near to Rome. To-day we welcome him into the city. HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

IN THE CENTURION.—JULIUS, SOLDIER THAT KEPT HIM—he was chained to a soldier all the time by one hand for the hope of ISRAEL. AM BOUND—because he preached the Messiah the Jews hoped for, and the Kingdom they expected, and this Messias would bring the triumph which they hoped for. 23. PERSECUTING OF THE PROPHETS—he laid the predictions of their Scriptures beside the life of Jesus and showed that Jesus exactly fulfilled the prophecies. 24. ESCAPE FROM THE HANDS OF THE JEWS, SOLDIERS, AND HIS PREJUDICES AND STUPIDITY would not let them understand the real meaning of the words they read and heard. 25. HIRSD HOUSE—he was probably sustained by the Christians. 26. PREACHING THE KINGDOM—he was protected from the Jews, soldiers were always with him and would hear the truth, and many would come to visit the noted prisoner.

QUESTIONS.
INTRODUCTORY.—Where was Paul in our last lesson? Who were accompanying him? When did he arrive at Rome? By what road?
SUBJECT: THE LAST DAYS OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

I. PAUL'S ARRIVAL AT ROME (vs. 16).—What account can you give of Rome at this time? Where was Paul taken when he arrived there? What special favor was granted him? How would this help his work? How was he guarded?

II. PAUL'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE JEWS (vs. 17-22).—What was Paul's first work after his arrival? Why did he hold this interview? What interests of theirs might have been made? How did he speak of those who had treated him so harshly? What was "the hope of Israel"? How was this the occasion of his being a prisoner? Had the Jews heard any reports of him? What did they say of the gospel? Why was it everywhere spoken against? Is this true still?

III. PAUL'S SECOND INTERVIEW WITH THE JEWS (vs. 23-29).—Where was the second interview held? For how long? What was the object? How did Paul try to convince the Jews? What was the result? Why did some refuse to believe? What explanation does Paul give? Do Paul's words about Isaiah prove that he was an inspired prophet? How did people see and not perceive? Does such a thing occur in our day? What would have been the result if they had believed? To whom did Paul preach from this time?

IV. PAUL'S LIFE AT ROME (vs. 30, 33).—How long was Paul a prisoner at Rome? How long was it since he was first imprisoned? Where did he live these two years? What was he doing? In what way would his position help him to preach the gospel? What epistles did Paul write during these years?

V. SCIENTIFIC HISTORY.—When was Paul released? How many years did he live after this? Where did he go? When was he imprisoned a second time at Rome? What letter did he write during this imprisonment? How was he martyred? When? What great event took place soon after?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
I. God brings good out of evil; every trial and event aided Paul in preaching the Gospel.
II. Paul practiced his own law of charity in speaking to his countrymen.
III. The best things will be evil spoken of by wicked men.
IV. God desires all men to turn and be saved. V. They are not saved it is because they will not see and believe.
VI. If we cannot reach some men let us go after others.
VII. God buries his workmen but carries on their work.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, April 14, 1885.

The English grain markets are very strong and values are quite firm. Red winter wheat is quoted at 7s 10d; Canadian peas, 6s 2d.

The local grain market is dull but prices are firm. We quote: Canada Red Winter, \$1.04 to \$1.05 White Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.03; Canada Spring, \$1.05; Peas, 70c to 80c; Oats 36c to 37c; Barley, 50c to 60c. Corn 57 1/2c in bond.

LOUR.—This market is quite excited and prices have been advancing every day since our last report. The quotations are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Extra Superior, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.60; Spring Extra \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$4.30 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers, (Canadian), \$4.50 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers' (American), \$5.00 to \$5.25; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do., Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.30 to \$2.50.

MEALS unchanged.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Neither the butter nor the cheese markets show any change. In butter there is a tolerable local trade doing, but very little business in cheese. We quote:—Butter.—New butter, 21c to 22c; Creamery, 18c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 12c to 17c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 11c to 15c; Western, 8c to 14c, as to quality. Cheese.—Fine to fancy fall makes, 10c to 11 1/2c, as to quality and size of lots. The public cable is now at 60s.—an advance of 2s during the week.

Eggs are now selling at 18 1/2c, in cases, for fresh stock.

HOG PRODUCTS are firm but unchanged. We quote:—Western Mess Pork \$15.75; do., Short Cut, \$16.00; Canada Short Cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Hams, city cured, 12 1/2c to 13c; do. green, 9c; Lard, in pails, Western, 10c to 10 1/2c; do., Can. 9 1/2c; Bacon, 11c to 12c; Tallow, common refined, 6c to 6 1/2c.

ASHES are rather lower at \$4.00 to \$4.05 for Pots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The market for beef cattle is completely demoralized owing to the excessive numbers brought to the market, a considerable number of which have not yet been sold, while more are arriving. Some of the oldest butchers say that they never saw the prices of good stall fed steers so low as they are at present, and the drovers are in a sad plight, not knowing whether to sell at present prices, or hold their cattle over until there is a change for the better. A few head of the best cattle bring 4 1/2c per lb., but very good steers can be got at about 4c. Rough and leanish animals sell at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. Calves are plentiful and lower all round. Sheep continue scarce and prices are firm at about 4 1/2c per lb. Spring lambs are plentiful and the prices are mostly from \$3 to \$4 each, but a few of the best still bring from \$4.50 to \$5.00 each. Live hogs continue firm at about 5 1/2c per lb. Common and inferior milch cows (most of them very lean in flesh) are plentiful and dull of sale at from \$15 to \$35 each. Really good cows are still in demand at from \$45 to \$60 each and extra milkers bring more. The horse market is quite active as there is a good demand for local purposes as well as for shipment to the United States, and prices have taken an upward turn.

FARMERS' MARKET.

A considerable number of farmers' sleighs are still coming to market but the roads are too bad to bring large loads. Prices of farm produce are generally without change, except that oats are rather higher and potatoes rather lower than they were a short time ago. Eggs are plentiful and sell at moderate prices, but choice print butter still continues dear. Fresh killed poultry are advancing in price, but there is a considerable supply of frozen birds yet. Oats are 85c to 90c per bag; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; beans \$1.25 to \$1.50; do.; potatoes 30c to 40c per bag; turnips, carrots, and beets, 50c to 75c per bushel; onions 75c to \$1.00, do.; cabbages 75c to \$1.00 per barrel; butter 14c to 40c per lb; eggs 14c to 25c per dozen; apples \$3.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; dressed hogs 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per lb.; young turkeys 10c to 15c per lb.; geese 8c to 10c do.; fowls 8c to 12c do.; ducks 12c to 15c do.; hay \$7.00 to \$12.00 per 100 bundles.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1885.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 99 1/2c nom. April; \$1.00 bid May; \$1.02 bid June; \$1.03 1/2 bid July; \$1.05 1/2 August. Corn, 45c bid April; 44c bid May; 55 1/2c June; 56 1/2c July. Oats, 40 1/2c April; 40 1/2c bid May; 40 1/2c bid June.

FLOUR has advanced very much during the week, owing to the war news. We quote:—Spring Wheat, Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.55; Low Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; C'ears, \$3.95 to \$4.65; Straight, \$4.15 to \$5.00; Patent, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Winter Wheat—Superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.65; Low Extra, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Cleats (R. and A.), \$4.30 to \$4.75; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.50 to \$5.65; Patent, \$4.75 to \$5.90; Straight (White Wheat), \$4.75 to \$5.60; Low Extra (City Mills), \$3.45 to \$3.80; West India, sacks, \$3.85 to \$4.10; West India, barrels, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Patent, \$4.85 to \$5.90; South America, \$4.85 to \$5.65; Patent \$4.75 to \$5.65. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.90 to \$4.10; Family, \$4.85 to \$5.65; Patent, \$4.75 to \$5.80; Rye Flour—Fine to Superfine, \$2.65 to \$4.25.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.00 to \$3.25 in brls.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$20 to \$22; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$19 to \$21; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$17 to \$18; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$17 to \$18; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$18 to \$19; 40 lbs. or No. 3 feed, \$18 to \$19. Rye feed, \$17 to \$18.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter (new)—Creamery, ordinary to fancy 18c to 26c; State half firkins, ordinary to fancy 18c to 24c; Western dairy, ordinary to choice imitation creamery, 10c to 15c; Western factory, ordinary to choice, 10c to 17c. Cheese—State factory, faulty to fancy, colored, 6c to 11 1/2c; do. light skins, good to choice, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; Ohio flats, ordinary to prime, 2c to 10c; Skims, 1c to 2 1/2c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, in brls., 16c; Western, poor to fancy, 14 1/2c to 16c; Southern, 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

HERAT.

Herat, the present bone of contention between England and Russia, is comparatively small for a place of such paramount importance, containing barely 50,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a slight depression on the summit of a rocky ridge 2,650 feet high, forming one of the western most spurs of the great Safed Koh (White Mountain) range, which runs across Northern Afghanistan from west to east. It is surrounded by a wall which measured from the base of the earthen mound on which it stands, attains a high of 75 feet, which is considerably exceeded by several of the 150 towers that strengthen it. But these defences, though seemingly formidable, are now, alike those of most Afghan fortresses, fast crumbling to decay from long neglect. The citadel, like that of Cairo, stands on a steep rock in the centre of the town. There are four bazaars, which lie just within the four principal gates. The place has a considerable trade with Persia, India, Turkestan, and Western China, the chief local products being saffron, asafetida, saddlery, caps, cloaks, shoes, carpets, saddles, and dressed sheepskins. The name of the town is said to be derived from the Heri—"Rud" or river, which flows along the southern base of the ridge upon which Herat stands.

BAKED BEANS.—One more question I must answer, and that is, "How can we who belong to the non-pork eaters prepare our baked beans of which we are very fond. Just as we do. Soak and prepare your beans precisely as usual and when ready for the piece of pork, substitute butter, a heaping tablespoonful of each pint of dry beans used. Add sufficient salt to the water or milk poured over them to season well and bake as usual. The dried Lima beans now so extensively used are delicious cooked in this manner. These we generally bake in a pudding dish about three hours, letting them brown to just the desired point. They are especially nice for warm weather, as they do not require the long, slow baking necessary for the smaller kinds.

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