

June 15, 1916. Lesson XIII. The Philippian Christians-Review Philippians 1: 1-11; 4: 1-9. (A reading lesson only.)

Summary.-Lesson I. Topic: Conversion. Places: In and near Damascus, Saul of Tarsus had been present at the stoning of Stephen and approved of the course the Jews took in his case. He afterward started for Damascus to presecute Christians, but on the way he was stricken down and led to acknowledge Christ.

II. Topic: Christian faith exercised. Places: Lydda; Joppa. At the time of the events of this lesson there was rest to the church from persecution. Peter was preaching in various places and reached Lydda, about ten miles southeast of Joppa. Through him the Lord healed Aeneas, a paralytic. He was sent for from Joppa be-cause Dorcas was sick and died. The Lord restored her to life through his prayers.

III. Topic: Christianity interpreted Caesarea; Joppa. Cornelius, a Gentile of Caesarea, had a vision in which he was directed to send mes-sagers to Joppa to call Peter to him to teach him the way of salvation. A lit-tle later Peter had a vision which taught him that Gentiles might be saved. He went with the messengers who came from Caesarea.

IV. Topic: Established truth.
Place: Jerusalem. The Easter lesson
is taken from I. Cor. 15, which is the great chapter of the Bible on resurrection is foundational to Christian faith. He is certain that Christ rose from the dead, and cites as proof his many appearances after his resurrection.

Topic: Contending Place: Place: Jerusalem. Herod Agrippa I sought to please the Jews and there-fore caused James to be put to death. He had Peter arrested, and intended to have him slain also. Peter was closely guarded, but the Lord sent an angel and brought him out of prison and he went directly to the where Christians were praying for

Church expansion Places: Antioch in Syria; Cyprus. A persecution followed the martyrdom of Stephen and Christians were widely scattered, but they were preaching the gospel. A company of disciples gathered at Antioch and Barnabas was sent from Jerusalem to see whether they were really followers of Christ. He saw their faith and encouraged them. He found Saul and they labored together at Antioch. The disciples were first called Christians

VII. Topic: Christ, the world's Sav for. Place: Antioch in Pisidia.
Paul and Barnabas left Cyprus and
proceeded to Antioch in Pisidia. They went into the synagogue on the Sab-bath and preached Jesus Christ. The people were interested and they

propried the next Sabbath.

VIII. Topic: Missionary itineracy.

Places: Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, Antioch of Pisidia, Porga, Antioch in

Syria. Paul and Barnabas preached at Iconium, where many believed, but the Jews assaulted them and they went to Lystra where a lame man was healed, and Paul was stoned.

IX. Topic: Christian concession. Places: Antioch in Syria, Jerusalem. Jewish Christians came from Jerusalem to Antioch in Syria and taught that the Gentiles should keep the law of Mcses. There was a small coun-cil of the churches of Antioch and Jerusalem on the subject, and the decision was reached that the Gentiles should be asked to refrain from eating what was sacrificed to idels, from eating blood and things strangled, and from fornication.

Progress in missions. Places: Antioch Syria Macedonia. In Paul's second mis-sionary journey he had Silas as his companion, Barnabas having taken John Mark. Paul and Silas visited Derbe, Lystra, Iconium and Antioch. a vision Paul was called to Mace-

XI. Topic: The gospel standard. Place: It is not certainly known where the epistle was written. Paul urges all to be careful of their influence. He exhorts us to be helpful to others, and at the same time there are certain burdens which we must

rarry for ourselves.

XII. Topic: Apostolic ministry

sefined. Place: Philippl in MaceII.By the formula in the control of th donia. Through the casting cut of an evil spirit such opposition was raised against Paul and Silas that they were brought before the magis-trates begten and put in prison. At midnight while they were praying and singing, there was an earth-

Practical Survey. Topic.-The spread of Christianity. I. As a result of the dispersion. H. By the founding of foreign mis

As a result of the dispersion. Notwithstanding the opposition of the chief rulers in Jerusalem, and some startling defects among individuals, associated with the early church, the number of disciples increased and the gospel gained strong support in the midst of Judaism. Not until the systematic persecution conducted by Saul of Tarsus did the compact body of believers divide into companies and settle in various parts of the country, distant from Jerusalem. Not until after the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, when persecution and when the apostle Peter had or portunity to visit the scattered disc ples, was it known just how faithful the disciples had been in declaring the truths of the gospel wherever they went. It was during his absence Jerusalem that Peter experience ed the great transition from Jewish exclusiveness into Christian billow convert, which he received into the church. Peter was more fully delivered from his attachment to the Jews

DEADNERVE CELL CAN NEVER BE REPLACED

The human body is composed of millions of tiny cells of various kinds. With the single exception of the brain and nerve cells, there is a system of dividing up of cells to form new ones. In this way the blood cells, the tissue cells, the cells of the stomach, liver, kidneys and other vital organs may be increased so as to make up for loss or injury. But not so with the cells of the nervous system. You have a certain number at birth, but never any more. A feeble, poisoned nerve cell may be restored, but a dead cell can never be replaced.

For this reason complete paralysis can never be cured, but the person who is partially paralyzed may be greatly benefited by restorative treatment such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which nourishes the feeble, wasted nerve cells back to health and vigor.

This, undoubtedly, is the strongest reason why everybody should be familiar with the symptoms which tell of exhaustion of the nerve cells and know the best means of restoring the vitality of the nerves before they become dead to all treatment.

Sleeplessness, restlessness, irritability, nervous headaches, nervous indigestion, loss of energy and ambition, feelings of discouragement and inability to concentrate the mind are among the most common warnings. Later developments are known as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

It is easy to neglect treatment in the early stages, but that is the time when a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do wonders for you. Preventive treatment, which is so good in all ailments, is practically the only method to be applied to diseases of the nerves, because of the fact that a dead nerve cell can never be replaced, whereas a feeble, wasted nerve cell can be restored by such nourishing medication as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Should you desire further particulars about this great food cure, kindly write for booklet.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's

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

when Herod put forth his authority to accomplish for the Jews what the rulers had been unable to do, in a purpose to destroy utterly the new sect by putting to death its leaders. By miraculous power in answer to a praying church Peter escaped death and was delivered from prison. The miracle in his behalf was like those which he had performed in the name of Christ, when he declared healing for Aeneas and restoration to life for Dorcas, Separated from the apostles and distant from Jerusalem, the scattered disciples found Gentiles at An ticch who were moved by their words to embrace the gospel. That strong body of spiritual converts attracted the attention of the heathen, who distinguished them by conferring upon them the name best suited to all converts to Christianity, that of Christ-Macedonia. In Paul's second mis-among the first to sell his property for the support of the gospel and who was the first to endorse the converted Saul, and to vouch for his conversion among the brethren, was the man se lected as a representative from the Jerusalem church to visit the new assembly at Antioch. His endorsement was placed upon the work, and through his efforts Saul was engaged to act with him in the oversight of church grew ir numbers and in spiritual strength. Fellowship was lished between them and the church

II.By the founding of foreign mis siens. From his introduction into the church at Antioch Saul became strong man in aggressive work in the early church. At Antioch the missionspirit was strong. The Gentile membership readily received the di-vine illumination which indicated an extension of the work into foreign lands. Their devotion brought to them the communication of the divine plan to send Barnabas and Saul as missionaries. Commissioned by the Holy Ghost and set apart by the church these two men began their journey in full confidence that the gospel should be planted among the Gentiles. Faithful, scriptural preaching to the Jews was their first effort in every town they visited. Violent opposition sent them from place to place, but not without converts to maintain the gospel standards. Jewish prejudice ocasioned the percention on all occasioned the percention of the property of th casioned the persecution on all casions. The heathen were ready casions. crown the missionaries as gods until Jews who had followed them stoned Paul and drew him out of the city and left him for dead. Love for the new converts surpassed fear of persecution so that Barnabas and Saul determined to retrace their steps, that they might provide for the continuance of the work among those who had embraced the gospel amid so much persecution. The Antioch church gave endorsement to their returned missionaries. Without authority Judaizing teachers con tested the admission of Gentiles into the church without circumcision. This led to the first church council in which the missionaries and the leaders

at Jerusalem agreed upon rules suit-ed to Jew and Gentile. Paul was again

constrained to continue missionary work. What first seemed a serious repture of God-ordained companion ship proved an occasion of extending the work and the enlargement of forces. The Lord changed Paul'b course and led him to labor T. R. A.

POINTERS ON POTATOES.

In raising early potatoes, a different method must be employed from that of the main or late crop. Potatoes can be planted at early times. The early crop is planted as soon as settled wea ther comes. The plant is sensitive to

frost. It is important that the ground b cultivated several times to warm it up and make it mellow.

The rows are three feet wide, the furrows four inches deep, and the seed pieces are placed about a foot and a half distant in the furrow.

A rich, sandy toam, one that is well supplied with organic matter and natu for heavy yields. Good crops, how ever, can be grown on almost any kind of soil, but on a heavy, clay soil the tubers are inclined to sogginess. Stiff soils should be lightened by drainage and by plowing under green crops and barnyard manure.

The soil should not only be fertile, but in a good mechanical condition-

loose, friable, deep and mellow. On heavy clover sod, the crop does very well. It is important that rotation with other crops be practised, as scab and other diseases are apt to develop when the crop is grown on the same ground year after year.

'n a number of the large potato discricts a three year rotation is used, consisting of fall wheat seeded to clover in the spring the first year; clover the second, which is plowed clover the second, which is plowed under in fall or winter, and potatoes the third year.

Thorough preparation is one of the most important factors in successfully growing potatoes. Soils that are heav should be deeply plowed in the fall and thus exposed to the action of the winter frosts. Cultivation should be frequent, and the soil should be mellow and loose at the time of planting. The roots of the potato feed deep, though the tubers are generally formed within six inches of the sur-

Well-rotted barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for potatoes, excepting on rich garden soils or soils abund-antly supplied with humus. When the potato crop, the tubers are apt to become scabby. Therefore it is best to apply it to the preceding crop, but in such quantity as to leave the land

well prepared for potatoes.

Potatoes do well after a heavily matured corn, clover or grass crop.

On soils that have been made rich in

humus by the application of barnyard manure, or the plowing under of green crops, comsercial fertilizers will be found of most value. The New York Station recommends

for potatoes, root crops and vegeta-bles in general, an application of four tors of good farm manure, worked well in the soil, and supplemented with 500 pounds of a fertilizer containing 2.5 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen, and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. If no manure is used apply 800 to 1 1000 pounds of farused, apply 800 to 1,000 pounds of fer-tilizer containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

Fertilizers for potatoes should be applied when the ground is being pre-pared, and thoroughly mixed into the soil. It does not make much differwhether the fertilizers are ap plied above or below the potatoes, but they should not be applied in immediate contact with the seed pieces

As a rule the best seed potatoes are grown in the locality where they are to be planted. Unsprouted tubers are better than ellar-sprouted ones. When stored in

cellar-sprouted ones. a damp cellar or pit, tubers are apt to grow long, while sprouts, which should be rubbed off when planting, as the growth of these sprouts weak-ens the tubers. However, if the tub-ers are spread out in a shallow layer in a bright, sunny room, the sprouts that start are short and sturdy and will start off and grow more rapidly, and thus produce an earlier crop than tubers that have not sprouted at all, have grown. long, weak sprouts in the dark.

It is best not to cut the tubers more than a few days before they are planted. While small potatoes may be used, medium sized potatoes will give All parts of the potato best results or tuber are equally valuable for planting. When seed potatoes are high, some farmers cut the tubers in quarters; when it is cheap ,they cut them in halves. Nothing less than halves should be used when the potatoes are small.

toes are small.

After the crop is planted, but before the plants have broken through the soil, it is best to run over the field with a light harrow. This will field with a light harrow. This will break up the crust and destroy the weeds that are just starting. The field should be harrowed again in about a week or ten days later, and again lants are three or four After that cultivation when the plants inches high. After that cultivation between the rows should be shallow and frequent throughout the growing period, keeping the ground level. little soil should be thrown toward the plants about the time they begin to blossom, or just before, but hilling s not advisable if the seed has been planted four inches deep.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

The young apple plant lice usually hatch from eggs found chiefly on the smaller twigs before the buds show green in the spring and are then ex-tremely tender. By delaying the win-ter strength lime-sulphur spraying

until this time and taking special care to see that the twigs and small branchto see that the twigs and small branches are completely covered both the
scale and the lice may be effectively
hit. In destroying the rosy apple louse,
better results will probably follow the
addition of three-fourths of a pint of
40 per cent. nicotine ("Black leaf No.
40" is the substance with which this
fact has been determined) to each 100 40" is the substance with which this fact has been determined) to each 100 gallons of the winter-strength lime-sulphur. Though the best time to destroy the lice is when the buds show green much can be done by spraying thoroughly when the flower buds show mink with a mixture of one part of 40 pink with a mixture of one part of 40 per cent. nicotine to 500 parts of water (about 1½ pints to 100 gallons), to which soap is added, 4 pounds to each 100 gallons, or the lime-sulphur arsenate spray, usually used at that time and 40 per cent. nicotine at the rate of one to 500, without soap. Especial care must be taken to wet the cluster buds thoroughly. Later sprayings for lice are of little avail because the heavy foliage affords pro-

Whether or not a cover crop has been or is to be planted, the trees will need all the benefit that may be given to keep down weeds and conserve moisture. If there is not cover crop, by all means cultivate. This should be done, too, before the weeds make their start or before the soil gets hard or dry. Do not defer orchard cultivation until every other work is done unless you get to the or work is done, unless you get to the or-chard in plenty of time to utilize the moisture and other favorable conditions for cultivation.

Care should always be taken to keep from injuring the trees. The single-trees and double-trees often strike the trunks and branches of the trees, breaking the bark or bruising the trees, thus making a place for in-sects and fungi. It is much easier to prevent insects and diseases than to stop them when they begin. Hence precaution should be used for the right kind of implements, and notice carefully to see that the hames, traces, single-trees, double-trees and implements do not rub the trees.

"BROTHER JONATHAN." (Charles Alexander Richmond, in "The Outlook")

Outlook")

Note—Dr. Richmond is well-known as the President of Union College, at Schenectady, New York. The todowing verses, written in the venn of James Russell ILowell's "Biglow Papers," were read by Dr. Riemmond with tening effect at the recent dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York City.

Brother Jonathan sat by the kitchen fire, Nursin' his foot on his knee. "It's a turriple fight they're havin' out there,

they can't git over me."

Jonathan jingled the coins in his An' thanked the good God for the sea.

"They'll be wantin' my cattle and hogs and corn and gnns mebbe, But they'll pay on the nail! cash down, by gum!
For sil they git from me."
An' he smiler kinder clow and jingled the coins,
"It's good for business," sez 'ee.

"They're killin' 'em off like flies, they Say,
They can't blame it onto me,
It ain't my war, yet I do feel bad
For them poor Belgiums," sez 'ee.
And he took a few dollars out of his jeans And sent it across the sea.

Then he heard they'd drowned a thou-

sand men.
And some from Amerikee.
So he said right out, "If you do that ag'in
You'll get me mad, sez 'ee.
An' he kep' on jinglin' the coins in his
han'
An' thankin' God for the sea.

They did it ag'in and then ag'in,
"You quit that now," sez 'ee.
"I'll give you fellers a piece o' my mind
I'l git hol' o' ye."
An' he winks one eye with his tongue in
his cheek;
"I'm too proud to fight," sez 'ee.

Then they got to plottin' and blowin' up things.
An' he sez: "You let me be.
I won't stand these furrin tricks o' yourn
In this here land o' the free.**
And it got old Jonathan all het up,
An' he took his foot from his knee.

An' he got to thinkin' and thinkin' hard, Worryin' how it would be, An' wondering what in Sam Hill he'd do If some pesky enemy With all them dreadnoughts and sub-Came a'rippin' across the sea.

An' he thought of the army he wished he had,
An' he reckoned up his navy,
"I guess I've set here long enough,
I'll have to get busy," sez 'ee.
But the last I saw he was a sittin' there An' stroking his long goatee.

It ain't no time to be settin' round,
I kin tell ye-no siree,
He better be gittin' up out o' that cheer
An' git outdoors and see,
An' do'his chores an' fix things up
The way they oughter be.

He might be helpin' them cousins hisn To fight fer liberty, An' he might git in a few licks hisself Jes' fer humanity. Anyhow I wish he'd quit jinglin' them An' thankin' God fer the sea.

ON KITCHENER.

British Poet Laureate Does Honor to Dead Leader.

London Cable. -- The Times to-day prints a sonnet to the late Earl Kit-chener, written by Dr. Robert Brid-ges, the British poet-laureate. The sonent follows: "Unflinching hero, watchful to fore-

And face thy country's peril wheresoe'er,
Directing war and peace with equal care.

Till by long toil enobled, thou wert he Whom England called and bade set

my arm free
To obey my will and save my honor What day the foe presumed on her

despair,

And she herself had trust in none but thee Among herculean deeds the miracle

That massed the labor of ten years in one Shall be thy monument. Thy work is done Ere we could but thank thee, and the

high sea swell Surgeth unheeding where thy proud ship fell By the lone Orkneys ere the set of sun."



WINNIPEG OPTIONS. Flax— July 1 69% 1 69% 1 59% 1 59% Oct. 1 61 1 61% 1 61 1 61% MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat, July, \$1.08 1-4; September, \$1.08 1-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1-4 to \$1.13 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 3-4 to \$1.09 1-4 Oats—No. 3 white, 37 3-4 to 38 1-4c. Flour unchanged; \$1:pments, 43,737 barrels. Bran, \$18.00 to \$19.00 DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat. on track; No. 1 hard, \$1.10 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 5-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 1-8 to \$1.07 1-8; No. 1 Northern to arrive, \$1.09 5-8; No. 3 Northern on track, \$7 1-8c to \$1.03 1-8. Linseed on track and to arrive, \$1.79 3-4; July, \$1.08 3-4 asked; September, \$1.08 1-2 asked; October, \$1.78 1-2 bid; November, \$1.78 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock.—At the cheese board today, 1,930 boxes were offered. Highest bid, 16 1-2c; no sales on boards Alfsuld on curb, 16 3-4c.

LIVE STOCK,

Trading was active, and all receipts

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS. Wheat—
July ... 1 09½ 1 11½ 1 09½ 1 11½
Oct. ... 1 06½ 1 06% 1 06 1 06%
Oats—
July ... 0 45 0 45½ 0 45 0 45%
Cats. ... 0 40½ 0 41 0 40½ 0 41
Flax—
July ... 1 59½ 1 61 1 59½ 1 61b
Oct. ... 1 60% 1 8 1 60% 1 63b
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.
MInneapolis —Wheat—July \$1 09 3.8 20

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July, \$1.09 3-8 to \$1.09 3-4; September, \$1.09 3-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.16 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.06 3-4 to \$1.3 1-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 1-4 to \$1.10 3-4 to \$1.00 3-4; September, \$1.00 1-4 to \$1.10 3-4 to \$1.00 3.00 \$1.00

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKELL.
Duluth.-Wheat.-On track, No. 1 hard,
\$1.12 1-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1-8; No. 1
Northern \$1.11 1-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02
5-8 to \$1.08 5-8. Linseed—On track and to
arrive, \$1.81 1-2; July, \$1.82 1-2 bid; September, \$1.82 1-4 bid; October, \$1.80 1-2;
November, \$1.79 1-2 bid.

5-8 to \$1.08 5-8. Linseed—On track and to arrive, \$1.81 1-2; July, \$1.82 1-2 bid; September, \$1.82 1-4 bid; October, \$1.80 1-2; November, \$1.79 1-2 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford.—710 boxes were offered; 210 sold to Watkins at 17 1-16c; 250 to Free at 17 1-6c; 173 to Free at 17c; balmer efused at 17c offered.

Stirling.—At to-day's cheese board one thousand boxes were offered; all sold at 17 cents.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 5.000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK,
Cattle, receipts 5,000.
Market weak.
Native beef cattle . 7 85
Stockers and feeders . 6 00
Cows and heifers . 4 00
Csives . . 8 50
Hogs, receipts 20,000.
Market strong. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 50; steady.
Veals, receipts \$50; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00.
Hogs, receipts \$50; active; heavy and mixed \$10.20 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.75 to \$10.25; plgs \$9.65 to \$7.25.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active, unchanged.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Quotations:
Butchers, steers, choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75;
medium, \$8.40 to \$8.99; 'common to fair
\$7.65 to \$8.15; bulls, choice \$8 to \$8.25;
fair to good \$6.75 to \$7.15.
Medium \$5.75 to \$5.50; cows, choice, \$8 to
\$8.25; fair to good \$5.90 to \$6.65; canners
and cutters \$3.85 to \$4.85.
Sheep \$6 to \$7; spring lambs \$5 to \$8
each. each.
Calves, choice, \$6 to \$9; medium \$6 to \$8.
Hogs, \$11.50 to \$11.65; roughs and mixed lots \$10.50 to \$11.50 ws \$9.40 to \$9.65.
Receipts at the West end market:
Cattle 300; sheep and lambs 550; calves 660; hogs 1,000.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady.

No. 1 Manitoba—10s, 8d.

No. 2 Manitoba—10s, 7d.

No. 3 Manitoba—10s, 4d.

No. 3 Manitoba—10s, 4d.

No. 1 Northern spring—10s, 3d.

Corn, spot easier.

American mixed, new—9s, 11d.

Flour, winter patents—4/s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—f4, 15s to 55, 15s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—83s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—78.

is.

Short rips, 16 to 24 lbs.—83s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—85s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.— 84s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.— Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—82s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—79s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—64s.
Lard, urice pwestern, in tierces, new—73s; old—74s.
American, refined—76s.
American, refined in boxes—73s.
Cheese, Canadin, finest white, new—97s.

97s.
Colored, new—97s.
Australian in London—47s, 3d.
Turpentine, spirits—44s, 3d.
Resin, common—20s.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 1-4d.
Linseed oil—41s, 6d.
Cutton Seed Oil. hull refined, spot—
45s, 6d.

Mexico City is Aged.

Mexico City is traditionally nearly 600 years old. It was founded when the Aztecs settled on an island near the Lake Tezcoco. Cortez practically destroyed the city in 1521. From this time on there was hardly a break in the ordinary events until 1632, when there was a revolt against Spanish rule. Later it was the scene of many revolutions and much bloody fighting the iron rule of Porfirio Diaz made revolutions for thirty semewhat unprofitable ventures. In the war between the United States and Mexico the principal movement of the American troops was directed against Mexico City. After capturing Gen. Scott occupied the city Sept. 14, 1847. the hill of Chapultenec by