

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—JUNE 27, 1903.

Temperance Lesson.—Rom. 13: 8-14. Commentary.—The law of love (vs. 8-10).

Owe no man.—It cannot be supposed that the apostle meant to prohibit the contracting of debts on any account. Christians are indeed under the highest obligations to pay all legal demands without reluctance or needless delay, and with great punctuality, and they should avoid all superfluous expense, and carefully guard against contracting any debts which they have not a reasonable prospect of discharging. They ought also to stand aloof from all adventurous speculations or rash engagements, beyond their circumstances, and whatever may expose them to the danger and discredit of not rendering to all their dues. Love one another.—In the preceding verses, reverence, and obedience to all Christians, from the highest to the lowest, owe to the civil magistrate, whether he be emperor, king, proconsul, or other state officer; here he shows them their duty to one another, but this is widely different from that which they owe to the civil government; to the first they owe subjection, reverence, obedience and tribute; to the latter they owe nothing but mutual love, and those offices which necessarily spring from it. 9. Shall not commit, etc.—In this verse the apostle quotes from the law as though he would say that the perfect love which he declares they owe to one another will enable them to fulfill all the obligations of this law. And whatever he has omitted, which the law contains, is all covered in keeping the law of love. Love thy neighbor as thyself.—When this is done in reality there is completeness and we keep the whole law. He that loves another will not deprive him of his wife, of his life, of his property, of his good name; and will not even permit a neighbor to enter into his heart, which would lead him to wish to possess anything that is the property of another. The law of love forbids the use of intoxicating liquor for its sale to others, and will not permit us to assist those persons who sell liquor to others, either by lending them money, by renting our buildings to them, or in any way giving them our support and showing them favor.

10. Worketh no ill.—The law of love forbids the doing of anything that would injure ourselves or others. Where love reigns the golden rule is practised and he who loves, acts toward his neighbor as he would that his neighbor should act toward him; therefore this law of love can never work ill toward another, and thus the law is fulfilled by love. Intemperance is the exact opposite of this. It causes men to break every commandment, and to work ill of every kind to his neighbor.

11. Christian practice (vs. 11-14). II. knowing the time.—The nature and character of the period in which we live, high time.—That is, the hour has arrived to awake.—How many of the accused liquor traffic is seeking powerful, bold, defiant; is destroying our best brains and blood; is ruining our morals; is undermining the Christian Sabbath, one of the pillars upon which the nation rests; is filling the land with paupers, disease and crime, and yet we sleep peacefully as though we had no responsibility in this matter; salvation is near, and we are to be separated from the world (1 John 2:15, 16), and to touch not the unclean thing (2 Cor. 6:17). Let us put on.—There are some things for the Christian to receive and accept. The power of a living Christ living in the soul will be an "armor of light." In Eph. 6:11-17 we are exhorted to put on the armor which God has provided for the Christian. Protection is provided for every part of the back, which shows that the Christian is never expected to flee from the enemy of light.—Light itself is an armor. That person whose actions are open to view, who does nothing in the dark and under cover, is in a safe position. He can prove his whereabouts. The armor of "light" is his protection.

13. Walk honestly.—Be decent, orderly and simple in all department, an example for all eyes to look upon. Men choose night for their revels of sin and superstitious dongs, but children of light (Eph. 6:11-18) must behave becomingly and live above such censures, as in the day.—In an open way which every one may see and know, not in private and drunkenness.—They are not to frequent places where intemperance is common and indecent conversation is carried on and all sorts of licentious practices are indulged in, strife and envy.—The very opposite of love, but the result of such practices as were mentioned above.

14. Put ye on Christ.—To put on Christ signifies receiving and believing the gospel. This fully done and held to would stop all thought of following any sinful inclination of their nature. To be clothed with a person, means to enter into his views to imitate him, and to be wholly on his side. "Christ put on man in nature and condition; man should put on Christ in disposition and character. He became partaker of our physical nature; we should become partaker of His moral nature. Christ put on man, that man might put on Christ." The flesh—By flesh here we are to understand the carnal nature, the gratification of which led to the abominations just mentioned. Direct none of your attention to the cravings of a corrupt nature, is planning to provide for its gratification. Intemperance gets off Christ and provides for the lusts of the flesh. Christ is able to so completely cleanse the heart from sin and fill it with love, that no principle of sin or desire for sin will remain.

Temperance Instruction.—The effects of alcohol are disastrous enough at best, but the injuries to the consumer are immensely increased by the widespread adulteration of liquors. The extent to which rank poisons are mixed and sold for pure liquors, is startling. Any poison which is irritating or stimulating in its action, and narcotic in its tendency, which benumbs sensation and makes one dizzy, will produce effects similar to those induced by alcohol. There are a number of such poisons which have been widely used. Three cents' worth of strychnine and a gallon of water, when mixed with three gallons of whiskey, often have been sold by distillers as "pure" whiskey. A retailer buys a gallon of this and proceeds to adulterate it further, making two gallons out of one, by adding stramonium and water. Stramonium, which is a powerful narcotic, is likely to cramp the stomach of the drinker, so little opium is added to prevent this. Belladonna and opium are similar poisons often used in adulterations, while a large chunk of tobacco is sometimes put in a keg of liquor to produce its narcotic effect. It has been said that beer is not brewed now, but manufactured. Chemicals are largely substituted for hops. During a recent epidemic of poisoning in England, ten thousand beer drinkers were stricken with various forms of arsenical poison, and hundreds died. A searching investigation by government experts followed, showing that what was advertised as "pure, harmless beer" contained Portuguese pyrites, sulphuric acid, white arsenic and brimstone in large quantities. The brewers had overdone the matter a little, that was all. One very extensive adulterant is wood alcohol. This is a deadly poison, which sometimes causes blindness even when handled. Being untaxed, it is much cheaper than grain alcohol; and as methods have been found to deodorize it and remove the disagreeable taste, it can be mixed with ordinary (ethyl) alcohol without easy detection. Out of 1,000 samples of whiskey recently examined by the pure food commission of Pennsylvania, 950 were found to contain the rank poison.

A committee appointed by "one of the leading associations of whiskey manufacturers" to ascertain the cause of the recent prohibition wave, according to newspaper accounts, laid the trouble to "bad whiskey." It reported that "enormous quantities of the stuff contains cocaine, wood alcohol, crocote or sulphuric acid." It is well to note that the two strongest acids known, and its effect on the lining of the stomach may well be imagined after watching it eat iron with great rapidity. This same committee reported that this "bad" whiskey was by no means confined to the section for which it sells a \$2.40 a gallon and retails at \$4.5 a gallon. When it is considered that even the best liquors undermine one's health and lead to mental and moral degeneracy, the revelations of widespread adulteration furnish overwhelming motives for constant total abstinence.—B. L. O.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The New Law. I. Love one another (vs. 8). Love "fervently" (1 Pet. 1, 22). Love "without dissimulation" (Rom. 12, 9). "Love in deed and in truth" (1 John 3, 18). Love as Jesus loved (John 15, 12). His love was not an inward sentiment, but an attribute of being; not a state of feeling, but an outgoing of Himself. Love is a service to the world of our discipleship. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another" (John 13, 35).

II. Owe no man anything, but to love (vs. 8). Debt leads to extravagance, luxury, defaulting, embezzling, dishonest failure, bankruptcy, and through these, to untold suffering. The command of God, the example of Jesus Christ, the service of philosophy, political economy and common sense are all against the contraction of debt. In the great Old Testament chapter showing the duties of the covenant relationship, when the words, "I am Jehovah," are repeated fifteen times, "all the congregation were taught." The wages of sin is death; he that shall not abide all night with thee until the morning, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Lev. 19, 2, 13, 18). To oppress the poor by indebtedness to them is a sin that cries to God for vengeance (Lev. 25, 4). III. Love thy neighbor as thyself (vs. 9). Do nothing to you (Matt. 7: 12). Do nothing to your neighbor that you would not have done to you (Matt. 7: 12). Some beautiful examples of God's provision for the recognition of the rights to the neighbor are found in Deut. 22: 1-8; 23: 19, 24, 25; 24: 10-13; 25: 3-5. Love to our neighbor proves our love to God. "Whosoever loveth him that begeth, loveth him also that is begotten of him."

V. Love is the fulfilling of the law (vs. 10). Love recognizes every sacred relation; love does not her own; love eth long; love seeketh not her own; love beareth all things; love never faileth (1 Cor. 13: 4-8). Love is ever "awake" (1 Cor. 13: 4-8). A boy of thirteen sat at the table with his father. There was wine on the table. "What will you take?" asked the waiter of the boy. "I'll take what father takes." The father had the decanter in his hand, about to pour out the wine, and he dropped it as if it were fire. Laying his hand lovingly on the head of the boy he said, "Waiter, I'll take water." That father loved his boy. A gentleman, about fifty-three years of age, asked for a lease of life until he could lay up \$500 for foreign missions. This accomplished he asked for another lease of life until he could accumulate \$500 for home missions. Then he asked for a third lease of life that he might lay aside \$500 to endow a poor church of which he was a member. Three leases of life that he might be a blessing. A. C. M.

SETBACK TO CANADIAN JINGOLISM. The announcement that in the appointment of the British war navy, the United States are not to be reckoned among the nations likely to be hostile, if true, is a damper for the Canadian Imperialism which cultivates anti-American feeling.

GAMBLING.

Governor Hughes' Committee Reports Result of Investigation.

Tendency of Short Selling is to Steady Prices.

New York, June 21.—The report of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate speculation in securities and commodities and the organizations used in dealing therein has been made public. The New York stock, the consolidated stock, the cotton, the produce, the coffee, the mercantile, and the metal exchanges, and the curb market were thoroughly investigated, and recommendations looking to improvement of existing conditions were made at length by the committee. The most drastic finding is that affecting the mercantile and metal exchanges, as follows: "Under present conditions we are of opinion that the mercantile and metal exchanges do actual harm to producers and consumers, and that their charters should be repealed." Concerning speculation in general, the committee declares that it may be wholly legitimate, pure gambling, or something partaking of the qualities of both; that in some form it is a necessary incident of productive operations; that it tends to steady prices, and that for the merchant or manufacturer the speculator performs a service which has the effect of insurance. "In law," says the report, "speculation becomes gambling when the trading which it involves does not lead, and is not intended to lead, to the actual passing from hand to hand of the property that is dealt in. 'The rules of all the exchanges forbid gambling as defined by this opinion; but they make so easy a technical delivery of the property contracted for that the practice, and the much speculation in point of form legitimate is not greatly different from that of gambling.'"

The committee makes no presentation against short selling, but declares the tendency of such selling is to steady prices. It is recommended that the minimum margin should be 20 per cent., and strong disapproval is expressed of branch brokerage offices which supply liquor and resort to other improper means to induce speculation.

MAY CLOSE MILLS.

Depends Upon the Decision of the International Commissioners.

Van Buren, Me., June 21.—The critical stage in the investigation of the logging conditions on the St. John River was reached to-day when the International Board of Canadian and Maine Commissioners held its fourth meeting. On their decision probably hangs the life of the extensive lumber mills in the town as the mill owners claim that if the contention of the protesting lumbermen, that the mills are violating the Ashburton treaty, is found by the Commission to be correct, the mills will have to go out of existence.

The dispute between the lumbermen and the owners of the large mills on the St. John River is one of long standing.

SUBSIDIARY NAVY.

Australia Would Undertake to Police the Pacific.

Melbourne, June 21.—Colonel Foxton, Australia's delegate to the Defence Conference, sailed to-day. He is authorized to discuss alternatives to the gift of a Dreadnought, including the provision of a great naval base for the Imperial navy at some Australian port, and the assumption by the Australian navy of full responsibility for policing the Pacific.

Colonel Foxton will assure the Admiralty of the desire of the Commonwealth to accept British guidance in the construction and management of the proposed subsidiary navy, and to undertake that the whole of Australia's warlike life of the police navy for any Imperial emergency. He will not, however, be able to promise the enlistment of Australians in military forces for other than home defence.

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WARNED GIRLS.

Unsafe For Them to Go to Cities Unprotected.

Toronto despatch: "It is unsafe for a girl to go alone to any of our cities unless she knows exactly where she is going and the kind of place it is. Even the means of conveyance are not safe." So said Dr. O. Edward Jamney, of Baltimore, Md., President of the American Purity Alliance and Chairman of the Friends' General Conference, in his address on "The Nation and the Traffic in Women," at the platform meeting in Zion Church last evening, under the auspices of the Genesee Yearly Meeting, a Pure Department, of which Miss Charlotte Talcott is chairman. Dr. Jamney told of the alarming extent to which this infamous trade is carried on, in its international, national and domestic aspects. Women are recruiting agents for it, and thousands of men in their cities of this continent make their living by it. It is part of the great system of graft. The political boss derives a large part of his profit from it. Montreal, said the speaker, is a point from which many girls are taken into the United States, evading the vigilance of the officers, who are doing all they can to stop the traffic.

RUSSIA'S YELLOW PERIL.

Siberian Districts Overrun by Thousands of Koreans and Chinese.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A bill has been introduced in the Douma providing that measures be taken against the influx of Koreans and Chinese, and other aliens in the Amur district. The Siberian deputies emphasize the desirability of securing experts to assist in the elaboration of such measures.

About 40,000 Koreans, who already are on the frontier, are contemplating becoming orthodox, in order to facilitate the acquiring of Russian citizenship.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 124 car loads of live stock at the city yards for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,784 cattle, 2,182 hogs, 1,262 sheep and lambs and 403 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was not as good as Tuesday's receipts. Trade was not as brisk nor were prices quite as good all round. Stall fed cattle sold at about the same prices, but grass cattle having commenced to come and many of them not of very good quality, sold at lower quotations, as will be seen by the many sales given below. The season of the year has arrived when lower prices may be expected, not only for cattle, but also for sheep, lambs and calves.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.80 to \$6.20; export bulls, at \$4.75 to \$5.25, and one very choice bull was sold by Maybee & Wilson at \$5.40 per cwt.

Butchers.—George Rowntree bought over 80 cattle, the bulk of which were butchers, for the Harris Abattoir. Co. Mr. Rowntree paid for steers and heifers from \$5.10 to \$5.65, and for cows, \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders weighing from 850 to 950 lbs., held their own fairly well, selling from \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. But light stockers were fully 20c per cwt. lower, and those weighing from 400 to 700 lbs., each, sold from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. The prospects for the coming week are that prices will go still lower.

Milkers and Springers.—The best cows ranged from \$40 to \$55 each, and common to medium, \$25 to \$35 each. Veal calves.—Receipts of veal calves were liberal, selling at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with a few of the picked lots going at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.; light ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.50; rams, at \$3 to \$3.50; spring lambs sold at \$3 to \$6 each, or \$12 to \$14 per lb. The prospects are that should there be heavy receipts prices will decline still further.

Hogs.—Receipts of 2,182 from all sources sold at \$7.90 per cwt., fed and watered, at the market, and \$7.60 per cwt., o. b., cars at country points, with market firm.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day consisted only of 300 bushels of oats, which sold at 60c per bushel. Other grains purely nominal.

Hay, dull, with sales of 30 loads of No. 1 at \$14 to \$15 a ton. Straw is unchanged at \$13 a ton for a load of bunched.

Dressed hogs continue firm, selling at \$10.50 for heavy, and at \$10.75 to \$11 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush	1 25	0 00
Do, goose, bush	0 60	0 00
Oats, bush	0 60	0 63
Barley, bush	0 75	0 00
Rye, bush	0 95	0 97
Peas, bush	1 40	1 50
Hay, per ton	13 00	10 00
No. 2, do	8 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	11 00
Dressed hogs	10 50	11 00
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 24
Do, inferior	0 21	0 23
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 40
Chickens, broilers, lb	0 16	0 18
Do, yearlings, lb	0 12	0 15
Fowl, lb	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, bag	0 90	1 00
Onions, bag	1 65	1 75
Apples, barrel	3 00	3 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do, forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do, choice, carcass	9 00	9 50
Do, medium, carcass	7 00	8 00
Mutton, per cwt.	9 50	11 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	9 50	11 00
Lamb, per cwt.	14 00	15 00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

HORSE MARKET.

West Toronto.—There has been a decided improvement in the market for horses so far this week. Between Monday and to-day's sales about 125 horses of all grades were handled. Better quality helped to make prices strong and firm, and there was an advance over the last quotations of \$10 to \$25. Some extra fine drivers were sold to-day and the heavy draught horses were also in many cases very fine specimens. Most of the shipments have been made to different points in Ontario. Western buyers were also on the market and will go out later in the week. General range of prices were as follows: Heavy draughts, \$100 to \$215; general purpose, \$140 to \$180; express and wagon horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$170; serviceably-sound, \$40 to \$85.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—July \$1.29 5-8, October \$1.07 5-8 bid.

Oats—July 55 1-8c, October 38 1-2c bid.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar, raw, weak; fair refining, 3.36c to 3.42c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.86c to 3.92c; molasses sugar, 3.11c to 3.17c; refined, steady.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cattle for sale are steady, at 13 1-2 to 14 1-4c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 3-8 to 10 5-8c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal.—Business has shown a better tone during the past week. Reassuring crop reports are coming in and retailers are more confident regarding future business. Orders for drygoods have improved and in most parts of the country retailers are replenishing reduced stocks. Orders for fall goods are also more satisfactory.

Toronto.—General business is now quite active and the outlook for the future continues very encouraging. Drygoods houses report an excellent demand for seasonable lines. Retailers throughout the country are replenishing confidence and are filling up their shelves in anticipation of good business ahead.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Dovedale, Sask.—"I was a sufferer from female weakness—monthly periods irregular and painful and a bad discharge. I had headache and weak eyes, and had felt weak ever since the birth of my twins. I tried doctors but got no relief. I then got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after three weeks I was feeling much better, and now I am well again."—Mrs. BESSIE BULL, Dovedale, Sask., Canada.

Another Woman Cured. Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—Mrs. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3, if you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ill, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ill, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

Fail orders are also satisfactory. Values in many lines are firm and higher prices seem to be expected. Demand for general lines of hardware is brisk and paints and oils are moving well. The activity in building is as pronounced as was anticipated and there is a resultant keen enquiry for supplies.

Winnipeg.—The excellent condition of the crops throughout the West is having a stimulating effect upon the branch of trade, Manitoba and Victoria.—A fairly brisk movement is noted in all lines of trade here. Quebec.—Weather conditions have been favorable to retail trade but in some quarters a dullness is noticeable amongst the wholesale.

Hamilton.—Retail and wholesale trade here holds a good steady tone. Drygoods demand for summer lines report an excellent demand for summer lines and fall business promises well. The demand for hardware is fairly brisk. Manufacturers have good orders for fall and the improved outlook for general business is stimulating the demand for all lines of goods. Values of commodities show a firm tendency, and try produce comes forward fairly well and prices are firm.

London.—General business is fairly brisk. Ottawa.—Conditions show little change from those of a week ago.

PICTURES RETURNED

Thief, Becoming Frightened, Gave Them to Priest.

Quebec, June 21.—The two rare and valuable oil paintings stolen from the Laval University picture gallery, "The Gamblers" and "The Drinkiers," from the brush of Salvator Rosa, worth \$3,000 each, have been returned. The theft was committed on Monday afternoon last, but the loss was not discovered until late the same evening. It was naturally surmised that a dishonest connoisseur removed the paintings from their frames, but the city detectives have now reason to entertain a different opinion, and are sure the thief was a countryman or habitant, who had no conception of the value of the oil treasures. They were on the track of a man who had offered the stolen property for sale in a downtown saloon, but were called off the track.

The pictures were carried into Laval University this afternoon by an aged priest, and all that the clergy would give out was that the pictures had been given to the priest by the man who took them to return. It is thought that the thief became frightened when he heard of the value of the paintings, and also learning that the police were on his track, hastened to give them up, and did so through the medium of a priest.

\$1,000 EACH

For Old Employees of Smith Carpet Works of Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 21.—Three hundred and fifty employees of the Smith Carpet Works yesterday received cheques for \$1,000 each, devised to them in the will of the late Mrs. Eva Smith Cochrane, daughter of the carpet shop founder.

Mrs. Cochrane, whose son is now the head of the works, died on February 3 last, leaving an estate of more than \$8,000,000, and one section of her will provided that all persons who, at the time of her death had been in the employ of the carpet company for a period of twenty years, should each receive \$1,000 free from all tax.

Since that time lists have been under preparation in the different shops. Yesterday Alexander Smith Cochrane announced that the money had been distributed, but the lists were held in strict secrecy, and those receiving the money were pledged not to speak.

It is learned, however, that many of the recipients of the cheques are women employees.

Hazel Barnes—I suppose, madame, you have special terms for actors? Boarding Mistress—Yes, sir; strictly cash terms.—New York Evening Telegram.

SHOE POLISH

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10c. and 25c. Tins