Sunday School.

LESSON VI.—MAY 7, 1911.

Uzziah, King of Judah, Humbled.—2 Chron. 26: 8-21.

Commentary.—I. Uzziah made king (vs. 1-3. Uzziah, also called Azariah (2 Kings 14: 21), became king of Judah at the age of sixteen years. He continued to reign during a period of fifty-two years. His reign was longer than that of any other king of Judah except Manasseh, who reigned fifty-five years, and longer than any other king of Israel. The account of his long reign is comparatively brief. He came into power after the disasters that befell the kingdom during his father's time, and his work was largely one of reconstruction. The mention of his building, or repairing, Eloth (commonly called Elath) indicates the importance of that place, and also presents the young king as a zealous worker.

II. Uzziah's prosperity (vs. 4-15.) 4-7. The key to Uzziah's prosperity is indicated in verses 4 and 5. "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," and "he sought God." "As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper. He was a warrior and waged an aggressive warfare. He invaded the territory of the Philistines, the old enemy of Israel, and defeated them in their own strongholds. He also conquered the Arabians, who had injured Judah in the reign of Jehoram, and the Mehunims in the region of Mount Seir. 8. The Ammonites gave gifts—They were in subjection to Judah and paid tribute to Uzziah. Name spread—His successful military operations became known beyond the regions where he waged war. Strengthened himself exceedingly—"Waxed exceedingly strong."—R. V. In following God he became strong to defend God's chosen people. 9. Built towers—He repaired and fortified the walls of Jerusalem where they had been broken down. Corner gate—At the northwest corner of the city. Valley gate—The gate opened westward toward the valley of Hinnom. At the turning of the wall—A curve in the wall on the east. 10. Towers in the desert—For the threefold purpose of defense, of observation and of shelter to his cattle.—J., F. & B. Wells—Rather cisterns to catch and retain the water which fell during the rainy season. Carmel—The word means "fruitful fields," and is used in that sense rather than as denoting the Carmel in the Kingdom of Israel. Loved husbandry—The king gave particular encouragement to agriculture.

11. Went out to war by bands—The enrolment of the fighting men was in charge of Hananiah, "one of the king's captains," who arranged the hosts so that the different companies should go out to war in rotation, each division being engaged in warfare a portion of the year and a portion of the year at home. 12. Chief of the fathers—"Heads of fathers' houses."—R. V. The heads of families made up "the mighty men of valor," each father's house being a distinct band. 13. An army—In proportion to the population of Judah, the army of 307,500 was remarkable in point of numbers. 14. Habergeons—"Coats of mail."—R. V. These were coverings for the body to protect it from the missiles and other weapons of the enemy. 15. Engines—These were "enormous bows or springs, set in a wooden frame-work, and so contrived as to hurl with the greatest violence both darts and stones."—Whedon. This is the first notice that occurs in history of the use of machines for throwing projectiles. The invention is apparently ascribed to the reign of Uzziah.—J., F. & B.

III. Uzziah's pride (vs. 16-19). 16. When he was strong—His strength had come while he was walking in humility and faith before the Lord. His heart was lifted up—He became proud and independent, losing sight of his great mission. Comparatively few men can enjoy prosperity without their hearts being lifted up in pride. Transgressed—It was the duty of the priests alone "to burn incense upon the altar of incense," but Uzziah in his pride desired "to be chief in all things, both in church and state." Uzziah must have deliberately determined to invade the priest's office, thus repeating the sin of Korah, Dathan and Abiram.—Cook. The altar of incense—Directions were given Moses as to its construction and position (Exod. 30, 1-6), and upon it the priest was to burn incense twice daily (Exod. 30, 7, 8). 17. Azariah the priest—He was doubtless the high priest at the time, and as such it was his duty to oppose Uzziah's sacrilegious act. He and the eighty brave priests were determined that the sacred precincts of the temple should not be polluted even by a king. 18. Withstood—They could do no less and discharge their duty. Appertaineth not unto thee—It was not a duty of his, and, more than that, he was an intruder in attempting to perform an office which belonged exclusively to the priests. Go out of the sanctuary—They used their authority even over a king. Neither.... for thine honor—Uzziah designed to appropriate a new honor to himself, but it was a disgrace to him to assume to himself priestly functions. 19. Was wroth—He was angry because any one, even a high priest, should dispute his right to do anything he wished. A censer in his hand—He was persistent in his purpose to burn the incense. He would show the priests that he could assume to himself whatever rights he might choose.

IV. Uzziah's Humiliation (vs. 20-23). 20. the chief high priest . . . looked upon him—It was the duty of the priests to pronounce upon the disease of leprosy (Lev. 13, 14). leprous—Leprosy was the most dreaded disease of the East. It was contagious, loathsome, incurable, fatal. forehead—It appeared in the most conspicuous place, so that all present could see it as a judgment from God. It came suddenly, while he was wroth with the priests." thrust him out—Nothing unclean could be allowed in the temple, hence it was the duty of the priests to cast out the leprous king. himself hasted—Death was the penalty for invading the sacred office, and the king feared for his life. He defied men and even God, but he found that there was a mightier than he. 21. dwelt in a several house—In a house of seperation, or in an infirmary. The Jewish law forbade the leper to mingle in society. Jotham—Uzziah was disqualified for the position in which he had grown great. His pride had caused his complete downfall. His son became virtually the ruler of the kingdom. 22, 23. Isaiah mentions Uzziah (Isa. 1:1), but the book referred to as lost. King Uzziah was a leper until his death and because of his disease his body was not interred in the burial place of the kings of Judah, but in a field close by.

Questions.—Who reigned in Judah after Joash? Who came next? How old was Uzziah when he began to reign? What great things did he accomplish? What is said of his moral character in the early part of his reign? What was the secret of his success? What change took place later? In what act did he commit sin? Who opposed him in that act? What calamity befell Uzziah? How long did his affliction last? Why could he no longer act as king? Who succeeded him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—True piety and self-exaltation.

I. Determined Uzziah's rise and fall.

II. Marked Uzziah's prosperity and punishment.

I. Determined Uzziah's rise and fall. Two strong contrasts enter into the history of King Uzziah. He was either greatly blessed or seriously chastened. He was first a great strength to his nation and then a great disgrace. He first obtained strength from the Lord and then presumed upon his own authority. He was first "marvellously helped" (v. 15), and then lifted up to his own destruction (v. 16). His history is a strong proof that true piety and self-exaltation can not exist together in the human heart. It is also a clear warning against the danger of reupon past to help the neglect of seeking daily help from God. It shows the possibility of becoming a prey to the enemy even in advanced life. It teaches that times of greatest spiritual development are times also of danger lest self-reliance take the place of constant reliance upon God. There is no question that Uzziah was truly pious, and there is no reason why the period of young manhood should not be given to the cultivation of true piety. It is the marvelous help of God that makes a man strong, and none can be strong religiously apart from such help. The life of a Christian is the life of a conqueror. Everything shows that the kingdom in Uzziah's time had reached a condition of prosperity such as it had not known since the days of Solomon. Around the king unusual hopes had gathered. On every hand he extended the realm of Judah, and made the foes of God's people lick the dust. With his fall a thousand hopes were shattered and a nation's faith fell headlong to the ground. Uzziah prospered in war, in building and in agriculture. What is there that God can not do for a man who takes hi minto his counsels? The extent of Uzziah's prosperity was counted marvellous. He came into full strength because God helped him. Trust in God means folly and failure. Uzziah's experience is a type of the process that takes place in many hearts. Any particle of pride which leads us to attribute to ourselves the success of the past is a sin in the sight of God. It requires special grace to keep a man right when he has had a career of unbroken prosperity.

II. Marking Uzziah's prosperity and punishment. "But when he was strong." At the zenith of his power and prosperity Uzziah missed the mark. He invaded the dignity of the priesthood, which he had no right to do, and for that sin he was deprived of the royal dignity to which he had a right. He coveted forbidden honors and forfeited allotted ones. Uzziah was not willing that any in his realm should enjoy prerogatives denied to him. He exhibited haughtiness, daring, arrogance and false independence in spiritual things. He transcended his authority and had to be rebuked though a king. Rightly to apprehend Uzziah's sin, we must remember through what barriers he had to break before he could resolve to do that wrong. He had to disregard the direct command of Jehovah. He had to despise the history of his people and to reject the solemn lessons that he had learned from his childhood. Though a king, he became the slave of pride and passion, unregulated ambition, and impious recklessness. The immediate and necessary consequence of pride is presumption. Uzziah presumed to usurp the office of the priest. His punishment remained a lasting judgment, intended to possess the people with a greater veneration for the temple worship and for the priesthood and other sacred matters of which they were apt to think too lightly. The severest judgments of God have mercy connected with them both to the persons themselves and to others who by them learn caution and due reverence. Conscious that God had smitten him, Uzziah hurried from the temple self-condemned. God's mark of disapprobation was on his brow where all could see it. The smitten forehead laid the offender under arrest and exposed him.—T. R. A.

CONCERNED.

"Some day your grateful countrymen may put up a great monument to your memory."

"That's so," replied Senator Sorghum. "I wonder who'll get the contract."—Washington Star.

BLAMES TONSILS.

Dr. Peterman Declares They Are the Cause of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, May 1. — Dr. H. E. Peterman, head physician of the South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, delivered an address before the Medical and Chirurgical Society here last night, in which he discarded theory that rheumatism is due to uric acid in the blood.

The responsibility for rheumatism, Dr. Peterman places on the tonsils, and the removal of them, which he declares to be useless after a person has attained the age of six years, he says, will obviate all rheumatic trouble. After the age of six years, Dr. Peterman asserts, the tonsils in some persons gradually dry up by the time the age of 21 years is attained; in others they become enlarged and then diseased. The rheumatic germ, he says, has never been found.

Dr. Peterman says exposure and uric acid may be contributing causes, but if the tonsils be removed before the disease has progressed too far and the tissues have been destroyed the germ will have been eradicated. Dr. Peterman reported success in six cass he had so treated.

LOST AT CARDS.

Prospector Loses $275 and Mining Shares in North Bay Hotel.

North Bay, Ont., May 1. — Frank Grain, a prospector who recently sold mining claims on the Montreal River for thirty thousand dollars, claims to have been separated from two hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five thousand mining shares in a North Bay Hotel last night by three men whom he met on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway train. He was inveigled itno a poker game, which he claims was crooked. He lost his cash and his mining shares were taken from him as security for loans. He states that he tried to leave the room, but the door was locked, and he was threatened with violence if he did nto remain and play cards. Warrants are out for the arest of the gamblers, one of whom is said to be a news vendor on a train, and who left on an express for Toronto this morning. The Toronto police have ben notified by wire to arrest the accused on the arrival of that train.

TORONTO MAN SUICIDES.

Toronto despatch: Despite the efforts of his wife to stop him, William Little, a laborer, living at 48 Princess street, swallowed enough carbolic acid at his home yesterday afternoon to cause his death. As soon as Mrs. Little could give the alarm the man was rushed to St. Michael's hospital in the police ambulance, but he died shortly after arriving there.

Mrs. Little noticed him take a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket, and before she could take it from his hand he had swallowed a sufficient quantity of the poison to cause death. The man had been in ill-health of late and became despondent.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$8 50	$9 00
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Do., inferior	0 20	0 22
Eggs, new laid, doz	0 20	0 23
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkey, lb.	0 22	0 24
Apples, bbl., seconds	3 00	5 00
Cabbage, doz.	0 30	0 35
Cauliflower, doz.	0 75	1 00
Onions, bag	0 90	1 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	0 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	7 00	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 75
Do., medium, carcase	8 00	9 50
Mutton, prime, per cwt.	8 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	10 00	11 00
Lamb, cwt.	11 00	13 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 70
Do., St. Lawrence	4 70
Do., Acadia	4 65
Imperial granulated	4 55
Beaver granulated	4 55
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 30
Do., St. Lawrence	4 30
Do., Acadia	4 30
Do., Acadia, unbranded	4 20

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Quotations on track Toronto, are as follows:

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12 to $13; mixed clover and timothy, $9 to $11.

Straw—$6.50 to $7.

SEEDS.

Toronto wholesalers are selling to the trade at the following prices:

Alsike, No. 1, bush.	$11 00	to	$ 0 00
Do., No. 2, bush.	9 00	to	0 00
Do., No. 3, bush.	8 75	to	0 00
Red clover, No. 1, bush.	10 50	to	0 00
Do., No. 2, bush.	9 20	to	0 00
Do., No. 3, bush.	8 40	to	0 00
Timothy, No. 1, bush.	7 20	to	0 00
Do., No. 2, bush.	6 75	to	0 00
Alfalfa, No. 1, bush.	13 75	to	0 00
Do., No. 2, bush.	12 25	to	0 00

WOOL MARKET.

Quotations—Washed fleece, 18c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Trade was slow, heavy cattle lower; light butcher cattle firm. City cattle market—Receipts yesterday and to-day included, were 126 cars with 1861 head of cattle, 489 sheep and lambs, 2,200 hogs and 225 calves.

The probable opening of St. Lawrence navigation next week and one or two cattle boats available may afford an outlet for some of the heavy cattle which all this week have been a drag in the local market. At the present time there appears to be no demand whatever for heavy stuff, particularly bulls, which for the past couple of markets have been the hardest to dispose of, except at prices anywhere from 25 to 50 cents lower.

Light bulls useful for local purposes are more in demand and sell well at from $4.50 to $5.25.

Good butcher cows also steady at $4.50 to $5.20; good feeders and stockers, firm, and in demand at $4.50 to $5.50. All heavy mixed cattle, dull and off from 20c to 25c.

Sheep and lambs steady to firm, yearlings, Canadian, $5.75 to $6.25; American yearlings, $6.25 to $6.65.

Spring lambs sold at from $3 to $6.50 each.

Good milch cows were firmer in demand at $55 to $75 each.

Hogs unchanged at $6.15 to $6.20 f.o.b. and $6.50 fed and watered at Toronto.

OTHER MARKETS.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville—At the weekly Cheese Board 563 boxes of white and 83 boxes of colored were offered; white sold at 11 11-16c and colored at 11 5-8.

Winchester—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here, 161 boxes of colored and 420 boxes of white were registered; 11 5-8c offered. None sold on board.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	93½
July	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	95	95
May	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34½
July	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market this morning the offerings were 450 cattle, 225 sheep and lambs, 950 hogs and 2700 calves. There was no important change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being well maintained under a fairly good demand for small supplies, and a more active trade was done, which resulted in a good clearance being made.

Choice steers sold at 6 1-2c; good at 6c to 6 1-4c; fairly good at 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c, and the lower grades at 5c to 5 1-4c per pound. There was considerable inquiry for cows and bulls, of which the supply was limited, and sales were made at prices ranging from 3½c to 5 1-2c per pound, as to quality.

A steady feeling prevailed in the market for hogs, and prices show no change, as compared with Monday. The demand from packers was fairly good, and sales of selected lots were made at $6.75 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars, and in a few instances $7 was paid for a few small lots of extra choice stock. The demand was good, and sales were made at from $2 to $6 each, as to size and quality. A fair trade was done in old sheep, at $4 to $6 each, and spring lambs brought from $5 to $7 each, as to quality.

At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market the supply of live stock for sale consisted of 250 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 650 hogs and 2400 calves. The prices realized for cattle, sheep, lambs and calves were much the same as those quoted above, but this market for hogs was reported weaker, with prices 25c per 100 pounds lower, sales of selected being made at $6.50 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Wheat, spot dull, No. 2 red western, no stock; futures steady; May 6s 9 1-2d; July 6s 9 5-8d; October 6s 9 1-8d.

Family Cured of Eczema

By Cuticura Remedies

"The Cuticura treatment has absolutely cured me and family of eczema which I, my wife and two-year-old child had for eight months. It started with small pimples on the head of my child which gradually broke out in sores, and it was not long before I and my wife got the same. Our heads were one mass of sores, we could not sleep and the itching was terrible. We suffered for eight months. We tried different kinds of ointments and medicine but it did us no good and soon it began to break out on our bodies until a friend who had the same trouble told me about Cuticura of which I used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, and I was surprised. After the first few days our heads began to heal and in two months we were absolutely cured of this terrible eczema."

(Signed) EUGENE POTTHOFF,
581 Ralph St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, of infants, children and adults. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for free 32-page Cuticura book on treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

Flour—Winter patents quiet, at 27s 6d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast firm, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess, easy, at 92s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, dull, 81s 3d; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 52s; Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, quiet, 51s; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, quiet, 55s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 52s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, weak, 53s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, weak, 51s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, dull, 47s.

Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 pounds, quiet, 43s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, strong, 42s, 6d; American refined, in pails, strong, 43s 3d.

Cheese—Canadian finest and colored, new, firm, 63s.

Butter—Finest American, firm, 88s, good to firm, 80s.

Turpentine Spirits—Strong, 67s.

Resin—Common, steady, 18s.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle receipts estimated at 4,000; market steady; beeves, $5 to $6.45; Texas steers, $4.60 to $5.50; western steers, $4.80 to $5.75; stockers and feeders, $4 to $5.60; cows and heifers, $2.40 to $5.65; calves, $4.25 to $6.00.

Hog receipts estimated at 23,000; the market strong at yesterday's average; light, $5.95 to $6.25; mixed, $5.90 to $6.20; heavy, $5.75 to $6.15; roughs, $5.75 to $5.90; good to choice, $5.90 to $6.15; pigs, $5.85 to $6.20; bulk of sales, $6.05 to $6.15.

BRADSTREETS' TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade there continues of about average proportion. While there has been some improvement in the retail movement of spring lines, the activity is not yet what might have been expected. On the whole, however, a good Easter business was done. Country trade is reported quiet and will continue so until the roads dry up thoroughly. General dry goods lines are now moving fairly well. A bright feature is the excellence of the western demand.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good general trade seems to be moving in all lines of business. Spring trade is a little slow in some localities, but the volume of business is generally satisfactory. Orders are coming in nicely and it is evident that merchants are looking forward to a large turnover during the coming summer. Western business seems to promise exceptionally well. Travellers in that part of the country report the outlook very satisfactory. Few changes are reported in dry goods.

Hamilton reports say a fairly good Easter trade was done there in all lines of goods. General retail trade is not heavy, but the volume of business shows improvement over that of a week or two ago. Factories are generally busy. Country trade is fair. Deliveries of produce are inclined to be large.

Winnipeg reports say trade there and throughout central and western Canada is commencing to move with a vigor that promises well for the future.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there is an excellent business moving all along the coast.

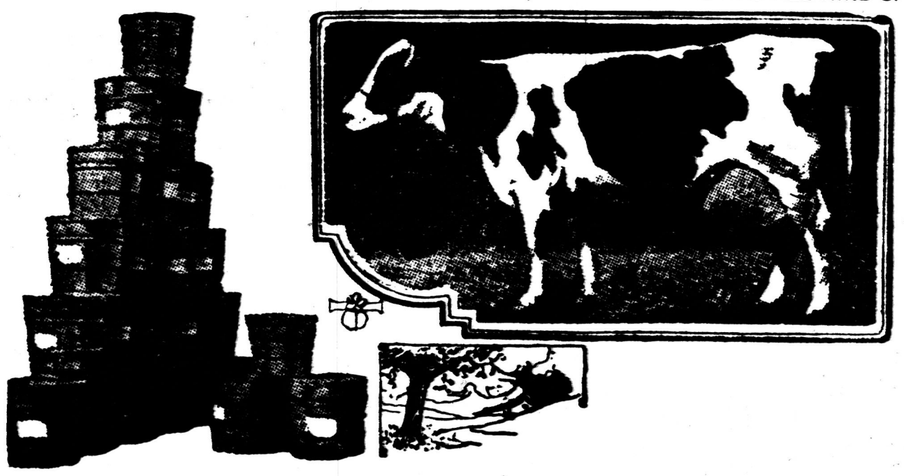
Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say little change is noticeable from the preceding week.

London reports say a good steady tone is noted to general business there.

Ottawa reports say trade there is steady in character and of fair volume and wholesalers say their business is well up to the average for this time of the year.

When using a bottle of glue the stopper may be prevented from sticking by rubbing a fresh one with a little lard or grease of some kind and using that in place of the old, sticky one.

THE AVERAGE COW ISN'T WORTH HER BOARD; MORAL: DON'T KEEP THE AVERAGE KIND OF COW



THIS IS JOHANNA, THE WORLD'S BEST COW.

The difference between a cow that is run on a business basis and the mere common barnyard variety of cow is sharply set forth by the study in contrast shown in the accompanying picture.

The small pile of butter pails—three 60-pound buckets—represents the amount of butter that the average cow produces in a year. Total, Total 142 pounds.

The large pile—21 60-pound buckets—represents the amount of butter that Johanna, the Wisconsin champion boss, produces in a year. Total, 1,247.8 pounds.

Thus it takes nine scrub cows to do the work of one Johanna.

Obviously it is better to have one Johanna, or near-Johanna, than to have a herd of nine average cows, since Johanna occupies but one stall and eats but one cow's rations, and produces as much butter as the nine.

The fact is, the scrub cow isn't worth her salt. She is an expense rather than otherwise; doesn't even pay for her own board. This has been proven by careful investigation—investigation that shows that the average farmer in this country customarily keeps on his place cows that have been an expense to him from the first and always will be—till they are butchered.

But Johanna pays dividends at the rate of two or three dollars a day year in and year out. For Johanna was bred for the business and is run in a business-like way. She is the best milk-making machine extant—the champion dairy cow of the world.

Johanna still holds the world's record for a year's production of milk in spite of the remarkable record made during the past year by Missouri Chief Josaphine. Josaphine broke all records up to 11 months and then went dry. Josaphine has given milk continuously for two and one-half years and has a record of 27,452 pounds of milk per annum. She is a Holstein, the calf of Colantha IV., and is owned by W. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis.

Now, of course, not everybody who keeps a cow can afford to keep a Johanna, for Johannas are scarce and come high. Nevertheless there is a lesson in the study in contrasts that comes home to every cow owner.

This is the lesson: Don't run a boarding house for cows. Make beef of every heifer that doesn't promise to earn her salt.

Of course parentage is the first consideration. The heifer calf that comes of a race of good milkers is likely to be a good milker herself. The care the calf gets during the first six or eight weeks of her life is the factor next in importance perhaps. To build up the frame of a good dairy cow you must feed whole milk for six, eight or even ten weeks.

A heifer should be fed for bone and muscle till she is of breeding age. After that she should be kept fat. After the first calf is born care should be taken to milk her for as long a period as possible. This tends to strengthen the milk-giving habit she inherits from her forbears.

Zam-Buk

SURE CURE FOR SKIN-INJURIES & DISEASES.

A purely herbal balm; best thing for the tender skins of children, yet powerful enough to heal an adult's chronic sore; highly antiseptic; eases pain and smarting soon as applied—that is Zam-Buk. Remember it is purely herbal—no mineral poisons, no animal fats. Power and purity combined!

All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box.