

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1. JULY 3, 1904.

The Kingdom Divided—1 Kings 12: 12-20.

Commentary.—I. A demand by the people.—vs. 1-11. When Rehoboam found himself the successor to the throne, he met the leaders of the nation at Shechem. While this assembly was called ostensibly for the purpose of confirming Rehoboam in his kingdom, yet the people had determined to exact certain reforms as the condition for their allegiance. They had many grievances. The northern tribes rebelled against this oppression and asked Rehoboam to relieve them of their heavy burdens, promising if he would to acknowledge him as their king.

II. Rehoboam's decision.—vs. 12-15. All the people. This probably has reference to the ten tribes; Judah and Benjamin clung to Rehoboam. The third day, Rehoboam had asked the people to wait three days for his decision (v. 5). "This seemed reasonable on the face of it, and yet this was one of the mistakes which a right heart would have decided instantly." 13. Roughly. He was harsh and insolent. Forsook. Rehoboam first consulted with the old men (vs. 10). They were the men of wisdom and ability whom Solomon had chosen for his advisers. (See Prov. 11, 14; 15, 22). But their counsel did not suit the young king. He followed the counsel of the young men, who were his associates (vs. 8, 9). "The surest mark of a fool is that he chooseth other fools for his advisers." The king made a fatal omission in seeking advice. I will add. This was the language of tyrants. With whips. It is probable that the expression is not entirely figurative. It is quite possible that the levies of Amurites, Hittites, etc. (1 Kings 9, 20), had been kept at their tolls by the lash. —Spence. With scorpions. As the scorpion—an instrument of torture with many lashes, like the legs of the animal of this name, and each leg with sharp points to lacerate the flesh—is a more terrible scourge than the common whip, so will my severity exceed my father's. Terry. This was a demand that he should lower the height of the levy for him to take such a course, 15. brought about of the Lord. (K. V.). The course of events had been shaped by Solomon's transgression and they were led by God to work out their natural results. The sin of the father was visited on the child.—Lumby. God forces what men will freely do, and orders his judgments or mercies accordingly.

III. The revolt of the ten tribes (vs. 16-20). All Israel.—The leaders representing the ten tribes. What portion. In David, etc.—Just as a king inherits the nation he governs so a monarchy inherits its king. But the ten tribes had not thus received David, nor probably Solomon either. Seven years after David had been recognized as king of Judah the chieftains of the ten tribes made a special treaty with him by which he should govern them. The terms of this treaty we do not know, but it was probably renewed on the accession of Solomon, and it is evident that the ten tribes regarded it as broken by Rehoboam. Their loyalty to him was annulled by his own action. The phrase, "son of Jesse" is a taunt, like "carpenter's son" in Matt. xiii, 55.—Harbut. To your tents.—This was probably a popular war cry, dating from the days of the exodus, when the whole nation lived in tents. But we are to remember also that a great multitude was now crowded about a town, and doubtless many were at the time dwelling in tents, etc.—Let David's descendants look after his dynasty; we sever our connection. 17. which dwell.—The Israelites who were members of the northern tribes but who had homes in the cities of Judah, did not go with their own tribes, but remained and quietly submitted to the reign of Rehoboam.

18. Sent Adoram.—The chief tax collector and therefore one of the most obnoxious men in the nation. He was probably sent to make concessions, but it was too late, as the fatal word had been spoken, the rent in the nation had been made never to be healed until they shall be united in Christ, the son of David, in the latter days. Ezek. xxxvii, 15-28.—Whit. E. Stone. him.—The people in their blind rage rose up in a mob. With this one exception this was a bloodless revolution. Rehoboam made speed. Strengthened himself. Margin, "Made use of every effort," exerted himself much, since danger was threatening him as well as his messenger. 19. Israel rebelled.—Where prince and people fear God there will be no rebellion; but where no covenant with God is, in all human considerations fall in pieces.

20. All Israel heard.—When the main body of the people learned what the few assembled at Shechem knew. Called him, etc.—After the congregation at Shechem was broken up and the people had returned to their homes another assembly was convened by the leaders of the ten tribes, at which time Jeroboam was made their king. Judah only.—Although Benjamin adhered to Rehoboam (v. 21) and also many Israelites of other tribes (v. 17), yet they are all looked upon as being absorbed in the tribe of Judah.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. A heritage of trouble. It does not take long to prostitute the best of gifts, to degrade the purest character, or to throw a shadow on the noblest life. As Solomon were given wisdom, wealth and long life, and he should have left to his son, Rehoboam, for imitation, this example of a virtuous and illustrious life. His should have been a kingdom ruled with moderation and justice. But his life, as he advanced in years was characterized by a folly that wrought demoralization in every point of his realm. A haughty spirit girth before a fall. It would seem that Rehoboam should have found it a very easy matter to come to the right decision

In regard to the demands of his people, but prince unless trained from their youth are ordinarily unfitted to appreciate the needs of their subjects. The greatest prince is he who is easily approachable, who plans for the best interests of his people, who regards himself as their servant and not lord of his subjects. Such a ruler will guide his affairs with discretion, and will be able to meet the crises which so often arise in the management of political affairs with an intelligent appreciation of right and will easily accommodate himself to the exigencies which may call for moderation in his jurisdiction. But a haughty prince is liable to an unfortunate condition. The reign of such advisers, Rehoboam did not lack for counselors. He took three days to ascertain the opinions of the leading men of his court. Now the burden of statecraft naturally make a man conservative in his ideas and cautious in his counsels. Such indeed was the attitude assumed by the elder men, who had gained wisdom by long experience. They advised him to use caution and moderation in his answer. No such considerations affected the minds of the younger counselors to whom Rehoboam next turned for advice. They had little interest in aught except the luxurious appointments that they had enjoyed in the court of Solomon. What considerations led the young king to adopt the advice of the younger men are not stated in the scriptural account; but this decision has always been regarded as one actuated by inexcusable folly. By his unwillingness to alleviate the troubles of the people he alienated their affections and brought about a final disruption of the nation.

Consequences of seemingly unimportant decisions. It is possible that Rehoboam and his inexperienced advisers thought and hoped that the people would still continue loyal to his father's house, but the wish was a vain one and the results were in every way disastrous. Israel could no longer present an unbroken front to the foe. Divided in counsel, in interest, in armed force, she no longer sent forth her armies to conquer the foes of Jehovah. Internal and domestic war soon reduced her strength and weakened her prowess. Foreign foes found her a ready prey. One by one her possessions fell away. City after city was taken and destroyed. As the result of two invasions the whole nation was carried away into captivity and Jerusalem, the joy of the whole earth was made a laughing stock and a byword.

Willson's Fly Pads will clear your house of flies.

A FIGHTING PARSON.

Engages in Politics and Preaches on Piety.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 27.—Jefferson township, ten miles from the border line of Pittsburg, is again excited by a religious uproar. The Rev. S. P. Montgomery, pastor of the Jefferson United Methodist Church, who is at present out, under \$500 bail for whipping Elder Edmond P. Heath in church two weeks ago, engaged in another fight Saturday evening with Harry Sine, a 200-pint Health snaphazer. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery knocked Sine down twice, but was finally forced himself with a blow to the face, which caused blood to flow.

Wilson's Fly Pads are the best fly killers made.

WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Prompt Action Saved an Explosion of Gasoline.

Dunkirk, June 27.—The presence of mind and courage of Mrs. Charles Rubin, of No. 610 Swan street, Monday morning, saved her own life and her house from being blown to pieces. With a boiler full of clothes on a lighted gasoline stove, Mrs. Rubin, with a rag in one hand, attempted to turn off the flow of gasoline and move the boiler at the same time. The water overflowed causing the flame to shoot outward. This was ignited and became a blazing mass. Fortunately she threw it from her. It fell into a basket of dry clothes beside which sat an unopened five-gallon can of gasoline. The clothes flamed up in an instant and the spark began falling dangerously near the open can of explosive fluid.

DIAMOND DIGGERS' RUSH

Caused by Prospectors' Find in New South Wales.

Sydney, June 27.—Two prospectors have made a discovery of diamonds in the matrix at Oakley Creek, near Inverell, New South Wales. The matrix is dolomite, and the formation is similar to that usual in South Africa. This is the first discovery of diamonds in the matrix in Australia, though a diamondiferous belt has always been suspected in the north-western part of New South Wales. The scene of the discovery has already become the objective of a rush, and miles of ground have already been pegged out.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 15th June, 1904.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 15th June, 1904.

There were present: T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), D. R. Wilkie, William Hendrie (Hamilton), Wm. Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland, Elias Rogers, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt, J. L. Blake, Archibald Foulds, R. H. Temple, W. W. Vickers, Lyndhurst Ogden, David Smith, David Kidd (Hamilton), C. A. Pipon, Anson Jones, Alfred Hoskin, Miss H. M. Robinson, Harry Vigon, Edward Archer, Alexander Nairn, Rev. T. W. Paterson, James Bicknell, A. W. Austin, R. N. Gooch, Robert Thompson, Albert Thompson, W. Gibson Cassels, J. W. Beatty, Poley Howland, W. C. Crowther, V. H. E. Hutcheson, Edward Hay, J. J. Foy, K. C. W. T. Jennings, O. F. Rice, C. Holland, Clarkson Jones, David Spry, Alexander Laird, Harry Sintzel, C. C. Dalton, Ralph K. Burgess, J. Gordon Jones, Ira Standish, H. M. Pellatt, F. A. Rolph, H. W. Mickle, W. H. Cawthra, C. H. Stanley Clarke, A. A. McFall (Bolton), Prof. Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S., J. H. Eddies, R. G. O. Thomson, etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. T. R. Merritt, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Walmaley, seconded by Mr. W. W. Vickers: That Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, Mr. R. H. Temple and Mr. W. W. Vickers be and are hereby appointed scrutineers.—Carried.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st May, 1904, together with a statement giving the result of the operations for the year which ended that day.

Out of the Net Profits of the year and balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for the authorized contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds:

- (a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$299,194.04.
(b) Bank Premises Account has been credited with \$25,000.
(c) Rest Account has been increased by \$200,000.
(d) Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, \$140,656.56.

The premium received upon new Capital Stock, amounting to \$13,858, has been added to Rest Account, making that account \$2,850,000, equal to 95 per cent. of the Paid Up Capital.

A branch of the Bank has been opened at Trout Lake, B. C., to which has been transferred the business of the Branch at Ferguson, B. C.

It is with extreme regret that your directors have to announce the death of their late esteemed colleague, Mr. T. Sutherland Stayer, who has been a director of the Bank since 1890, and who has throughout been constant in his attendance to his duties as a director, and to whose faithful service they now bear testimony.

The Head Office and Branches have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your directors have much pleasure in expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Officers of the Bank perform their respective duties.

T. R. MERRITT, President.

PROMIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for Dividend No. 57, 5 per cent., Balance at credit of account, etc. Total balance at credit of account \$1,000,000.

Twenty-ninth Annual Balance Sheet, 31st May, 1904

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Total liabilities \$3,700,000.00. Total assets \$3,700,000.00.

The usual motions were submitted and carried unanimously.

The Scrutineers appointed at the Meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz. T. R. Merritt, D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. R. Merritt was elected President, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice President for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, June 15th, 1904.

LEVI LEITER'S WILL.

Lady Curzon, His Daughter, Well Provided for.

Washington, June 27.—The will of Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, who died at Bay Harbor, Me., last week, was filed to-day. It leaves one-third of the estate, outside of specific reservations of real lands in Illinois, to his widow, Mary T. Leiter, and the rest is left for equal distribution per stirpes among the children, including Joseph, Nancy L. C. and Marguerite H. Leiter. There is nothing in the will which indicates the total value of Mr. Leiter's estate.

After the death of the widow, her portion of the estate goes into the general estate, which is distributed equally among the children per stirpes, except the 7,500 acres of coal lands in Illinois, which is vested in fee simple to Joseph Leiter, son, as soon as he pays the amount advanced thereon by the testator. Provision is made to insure Joseph Leiter an annual income of \$40,000 in any event.

Mention is made of the marriage settlement of \$700,000 previously made on one of the daughters, Lady

Curzon, in addition to which the will bequeaths her \$1,000,000 as a trust fund for her, her total of \$1,700,000 to be charged against her as an advancement in the distribution of the estate.

Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by all Druggists and General Stores.

WILL CARRY CANADA'S FLAG.

14th Regiment on Visit to Syracuse Will Regard No Protest.

Kingston, Ont., June 27.—It is said that the 14th Regiment, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, will carry the Canadian flag in the military parade at Syracuse, N. Y., on July 4th, notwithstanding the protests of Irish societies in that place. At Toronto, N. Y., five years ago, when the 14th Regiment visited that place there occurred the same trouble with the anti-British societies as is reported in Syracuse, N. Y.

The Clan-na-Gael refused to walk in the parade in rear of the Canadian soldiers. They protested to the master of ceremonies, who informed them that if they desired to take part in the procession they would have to make the place he assigned

The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Markets

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were again small. Wheat is firm, 100 bushels of white selling at 92c, and 100 bushels of red winter at 92c. Oats firmer, 400 bushels selling at 36c to 37c.

Hay in moderate supply, with prices a little better; 25 loads sold at \$10 to \$12 a ton for timothy, and at \$9 for mixed. Straw nominal, without off-strings.

Dressed hogs in moderate supply, with prices steady. Light sold at \$7.25, and heavy, at \$6.75.

Wheat, white, bush, 92c; red, 92c; spring, 90c; goose, 77c; oats, bush, 36c to 37c; peas, bush, 65c to 66c; barley 42 to 43c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$10 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10; apples, per bush, \$2.25 to \$2.50; dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; eggs, per dozen, 19 to 20c; butter, dairy, 17 to 18c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, per lb., 14 to 15c; turkeys, per lb., 18 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to \$1.15; cabbage, per dozen, 31 to \$1.50; beef, hindquarters, \$8 to \$10; forequarters, \$5.50 to 6.50; choice, carcass, \$7.50 to \$8; lamb, carcass, \$6.75 to \$7.50; mutton, carcass, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$6.50 to \$8.50.

British Cattle Markets

London, June 25.—Canadian cattle are steady at 10 3-4c to 12 1-4c per lb.; refrigerator beef, \$8-8c to 9c per lb.; sheep, steady, 12 to 14c per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

Leading Wheat Markets

New York July Sept. St. Louis 80 1-2 84 Duluth 82 1-2 80 1-4 Toledo 88 7-8 86 Detroit 90 86 3-4

Liverpool Markets

Liverpool, June 25.—Wheat, spot, easy; No. 1 Cal., 6s 3d. Futures, steady; July 6s 2 7-8d; Sept., 6s 3 3-4d; Dec., nominal. Corn, spot, American, mixed, 4s 4d; American mixed, old, 4s 6d. Future dull; July, 4s 3 3-4d; Sept., 4s 2 3-8d.

FARMERS AND FRUIT MEN

Present Their Grievances to the Railway Commission.

Toronto report.—Farmers and fruit-growers began yesterday the presentation of their grievances to the Railway Commission. Mr. W. D. Gregory introduced deputations representing the various bodies, and presented the general principles on which the tariff of rates should be based.

Mr. W. D. Gregory pointed out that the total earnings of Canadian railways increased from \$29,000,000 in 1882 to \$83,000,000 in 1902, while the working expenses increased from \$22,000,000 to \$57,000,000 in the same time. There was therefore a net increase of about \$27,000,000.

He produced these figures as an argument for reduction in rates, and an approximation to rates in the United States. But, instead of Ontario getting lower rates, the through traffic was a positive disadvantage. Every year it was impossible to get cars here because they were used to keep United States elevators supplied with grain. The farmers asked that there should not be more than a reasonable return on the value of the railway property owned.

Mr. W. H. Bunting, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, invited their complaint into three parts, the equipment for carrying the service out of delivery, and the rates. He pointed out that, owing to the great increase of production of recent years, there had been a great fall in the prices.

Figures showed that it was impossible to make a living profit by shipping by express. The fruit-growers must, therefore, depend on the freight service for their business. In answer to the statement of the railways that there was not enough trade to warrant special cars, he said that 2,000 carloads were grown in the Niagara Peninsula last year. An express man told him that 7,000 tons were shipped by express from there last year. They wanted well-ventilated cars for their tender fruits. The C. P. R. had a few such cars, but the G. T. R. was lamentably deficient. At many points it was impossible to get any cars.

He went on to complain of the delay in the service. When shipments were made there was no guarantee of delivery, and they were completely at the mercy of the delays.

In other cases the delay was much greater. They asked for a special daily freight service, prompt delivery and the appointment of a special official to look after these shipments, especially at divisional points, where delays were likely.

Mr. Bunting then asked the rates of conveyance, which he called the cruel question. They were convinced that the freight rate affected them materially, for it frequently absorbed one-third to one-half of the gross returns.

Their second request was that apples and pears in boxes and barrels should be put in the same class.

Their third request was that the minimum for fresh fruit should not be raised over 20,000 pounds.

Their fourth request was a reduction in the cost of icing, more particularly to Winnipeg.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, a shipper of 25 years, wanted, first, quicker transportation; second, better equipment; third, ability to get cars when wanted. During the last two years at Winona cars have been fairly well supplied owing to competition there. But before that he frequently had to wait from one to three weeks.

His greatest complaint was in the moving of less than car load lots, about which there seemed no system whatever. He gave a long list of the times of moving a few boxes from Winona to various points, for example, to Woodstock, 60 miles, 6 days; to Jarvis, 60 miles, 4 days; Port Perry, 100 miles, 13 days; Canington, 100 miles, 5 days; Beaverton, 123 miles, 10 days.

MANY EDUCATED FOOLS.

Must be Wise as Well as Learned Says President Angell.

Ann Arbor, June 27.—President Angell last evening delivered the baccalaureate address to the class that will graduate this week, taking for his subject "Knowledge and Wisdom."

The president roughly defined knowledge as accumulated facts and wisdom as the power to use them. Men could be learned, but not wise, "Knowledge and wisdom may each exist without the other," said he. "James I. of England has been called the most learned fool who ever disgraced a throne. But the world is full of uncrowned learned fools. There is an endless variety of them. Some are vain and chattering pedants who fill the world with noisy clamor like a company of crows over their quiddities and odds and ends of useless knowledge. They wield no influence and command no respect, because they are so utterly devoid of what we call common sense. Some of them are like clowns into which floods of learning have been poured. They hold it all safely stored away. But their minds never become fountains to pour out these stores and enrich the world. They are stagnant reservoirs. I recall men of capacious memory, who with the utmost ease and complacency swallowed all the learning which could be fed out to them by a whole college faculty, but the learning never got out through their nerves or their tongues, or even through their muscles to touch and stir the world.

"While, however, you may thus have learned without wisdom, you may often find wisdom without learning. Go into any legislative or deliberative assembly. You will frequently observe that some plain, unlettered man, who seldom speaks and then perhaps with hesitancy, does more to shape the action of the body, and certainly does far better work than men of ready tongue and cultured mind, because he is recognized as a man of wisdom. It was once said of such a one, 'Every word he utters weighs a ton, because there is a behemoth behind it.' For Lord Bacon's aphorism, 'knowledge is power,' I would substitute the saying 'wisdom is power.'"

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

Sir Charles Elliot's Cable to Premier Balfour.

Mombasa, British East Africa Protectorate, June 27.—Sir Charles N. E. Elliot, British Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the East African Protectorate, has resigned the commissionership because he is opposed to the proposed Jewish settlement in the protectorate. Sir Charles has cabled to Premier Balfour demanding a public inquiry of these circumstances and the resignation, and adding:

"Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to private individuals while giving enormous tracts in East Africa to a syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions, which I consider unjust and impolitic."

The East African syndicate represents the Jewish colonial trust.

Epidemic of Self-consciousness. London, June 27.—The Daily Graphic, referring to the resignation of Sir C. Elliot, Commissioner of the East African Protectorate, says an epidemic of painful self-consciousness has broken out in the higher ranks of the Imperial public service. It was to have been isolated in a very slight form in Canada, but somehow the microbe has found its way to East Africa, where the commissioner has developed symptoms closely resembling those which prostrated Lord Dunsford last week.

FIGHT WITH POLAR BEAR.

Lighthouse Men Have an Exciting Incident at Belle Isle.

Quebec, June 27.—Commodore J. U. Gregory, agent for the Department of Marine and Fisheries in this city, was notified by telephone this afternoon of a thrilling incident that occurred at Belle Isle. J. Ryan and Poitra, both of Quebec, who are engaged in building the new lighthouse at the east end of the island, were attacked by an enormous polar bear. A fierce conflict ensued, lasting for fully an hour, between the two men and the ravenous quadruped, which fortunately culminated in the bear being killed. It is believed that the bear got drift on floating ice, which is frequently the case, and was carried from the Arctic Ocean to Belle Isle.

MILLIONAIRES ASK MORE PAY

Ten Dollars a Meeting Too Little for William Rockefeller.

New York, June 27.—Wm. Rockefeller, James Stillman, H. McK. Twombly, D. O. Mills and one or two other multi-millionaires of the New York Central Directorates, have asked for a raise of wages.

"I do not think \$10 is sufficient compensation for attendance at a directors' meeting," said William Rockefeller. "Why, some companies pay \$50."

"The Canadian Pacific pays \$1,000 a year," said James Stillman, President of the National City Bank.

"That is the right thing to do," said H. McK. Twombly.

Ever since the day of Commodore Vanderbilt it has been the custom to hand a \$10 gold piece to each director at each meeting. Senator Dewey, who gets \$10,000 a year in fees for attending various directors' meetings, said he didn't care what was done about it, so long as the pay was not reduced.

"A \$10 gold piece is a nuisance," said James Stillman. "What can a man do with the thing?"

"I can always use it," said D. O. Mills.

"But it is not enough," said Wm. Rockefeller.

Finally it was agreed to leave the matter to a special committee composed of J. P. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt and James Stillman, who are expected to raise the pay of the directors. William Rockefeller insisted that J. P. Morgan be part of the committee, because, as he said, he is in Europe spending money, and when he gets back he will be glad of a chance to get more fees.