SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.—DEC. 13, 1908.

Solomon Dedicates the Temple.—1 Kings 8: 1-66; 1 Kings 8: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Bringing in the ark (vs. 1-11). 1. then Solomon assembled—The dedication was the grandest ceremoney ever performed under the Mosaic dispensation, and one of the brightest days of Jewish history. Not only were the "elders of Israel, the heads of the tribes and the chief of the fathers" summoned, but "all the men of Israel assembled themselves" (1 Kings 8.1, 2). "It is an enormous concourse that is gathered in and about the holy city. From 'the entering in of Hamath to the river of Egypt' (v. 65), every town and hamlet had sent up its tale of men. No Israelite who could be present—and in the seventh month the labors of the field were well nigh over—would be absent. We must not think of the heads of the tribes alone; it is a nation that keeps festival to-day. And such a nation, with such a history! And its glory culminates to-day in the dedication of its temple. What child of Israel, then, but would be there!"—Pulpit Com. 2. at the feast—The feast of Tabernacles, one of the three great annual Jewish festivals. month Ethanim—Also called Tisri, or Tishri, the seventh month in the Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, corresponding as nearly as possible to our month of October. 4. brought up the ark—The act of dedication began by carrying the ark of the covenant in solemn procession, with the king at its head, into the temple, and putting it into "its place," the holy of holies. The ark was the root and kernel of the whole sanctuary. It contained the moral law, Jehovah's covenant, to dwell in the midst of his chosen people. While everything else was new, the same ark of the covenant was kept, and only changed its place. The procession is described in vs. 1-9 and 2 Chron. 5:4-13. Accompanied by "the 4,000 singers and musicians David had organized, arrayed in white linen and chanting some of those splendid odes, the 47th, 97th, 98th and 107th psalms, the Levites brought the old tabernacle, the brazen altar, the table of shewbread the candlestick, the brazen serpent from Gibeon and the ark from Zion, and put them in the temple."

6. the oracle—By this is meant the holy of holies. under the wings—The outspread wings of the cherubim extended across the whole width of the oracle (chap. 6:27), and their wings touched on another in the middle of the house. Beneath these wings that touched, the ark was set down.—Lumby. 8. drew out the staves—See R. V. The staves were used for the purpose of carrying the ark. It appears that when the ark was placed in the holy of holies it was set against the west wall and the staves were pulled forward in the rings, causing them to protrude beyond the curtains which separated the most holy place from the sanctuary. Thus, although the priests could not see the ark, they could see the ends of the staves and would know that it was in its place. 9. nothing..save the two tables—On which the ten commandments were written. In Heb. 9:4 it is stated that the ark also contained the golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded, that these had probably been lost while the ark was with the Philistines.

10, 11. Cloud filled the house—"Now took place the most important event in the dedication—the manifestation of Jehovah in the new temple by the same symbol by which he had marked the ancient tabernacle as his earthly dwelling-place. A shining cloud, outdazzling the morning sun, settled upon the house, 'so that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God' (2 Chron. 5; 13, 14). Thus God accepts the temple as his own."

II. Solomon's blessing vs. 12-21, 54-61. Both before and after the dedicatory prayer Solomon blessed the Lord and the people. He gave God glory, but for wealth, honor, power or victory to Israel, but for "rest." Not one word of God's promises had failed (v. 56). "This is a distinct reference to Deut. 12. 9, 10, where we read that when the Lord should have given rest to Israel, then a place for sacrifice, etc., should be appointed. That place was now being dedicated, and Solomon saw the proof that the rest was at last fully attained. The permanent sanctuary was a pledge of settlement in the land of Canaan to which Israel had been brought from Egyptian bondage. The rest hitherto enjoyed had been but partial, but who at last the Philistines had been brought into subjection."

III. The dedicatory prayer (vs. 22-53.) In the act of dedication Solomon stood at the head of the whole ceremony. He was the author of everything from beginning to end—speech, prayer and blessing. He did not take the place of Jehovah, but was his servant. He had erected a brazen scaffold, of five cubits (7½ feet) long, five cubits broad, and three cubits high (2 Chron. 6. 13), and on this he stood, raised above the people, to bless and instruct them, then kneeled to offer prayer, spreading his hands toward heaven to express "the fervor of his heart, and the largeness of his expectations." The prayer consists of three parts: 1. Adoration for the fulfilment of past premises (vs. 23, 24). 2. Prayer that the temple might be a central place of worship, and that God would especially bless those who "prayed toward this place" (vs. 25-30). 3. Supplication for specific blessings upon those who might suffer famine, pestilence, oppression, etc. (vs. 31-53).

IV. The sacrifices offered (vs. 62-66). A burnt offering, with its accompaniments, was the first sacrifice laid on the altar of the temple, and, as in the similar case of the tabernacle, was consumed by miraculous fire from heaven (2 Chron. 7: 12). The large proportion of the sacrifices were peace offerings and were mostly eaten by the people. The vast numbers of people present required a large amount of food. The great number of offerings mentioned here were not offered all in one day, but during the fourteen days (v. 65). "Solomon kept the feast of tabernacles, after the dedication; both together lasting fourteen days. The brazen altar was not large enough to receive these sacrifices, so that, to serve the present occasion, they were forced to offer many of them in the middle of the court" (v. 64).

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The dedication of the temple typifies the descent of the Holy Spirit. One type of the Spirit is the "cloud" (v. 10), and as the "glory of the Lord" filled the house of the Lord (v. 11), so we are commanded to be "filled with the spirit" (Eph. 5: 58), and to "offer up spiritual sacrifices." That which is "acceptable to God" (Pet. 2: 5) is:

I. Ourselves. "Your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit" (1 Cor. 6: 19). The site of the temple was the spot where Abraham offered his only son. As Isaac laid himself upon the altar, so we are sought to present our "bodies a living sacrifice" (Rom. 12: 1). We must "first" offer our "own selves to the Lord" (2 Cor. 8: 5) before any other offering is "well-pleasing" to him (Rom. 12: 1, R. V., margin). A little Chinese boy was sacrificing a pig to a false god. Turning to a Chinaman near him, he said, "Is there not some other god that I can sacrifice my other pig to?" The man replied, "Go to B——, and a missionary there will tell you about a true God." The delighted child started on the long journey with his pig in his arms. The little pig died, but the young traveller walked on for weeks until he reached the missonary. He was kindly cared for and taught the gospel. In a prayer meting, telling how he came to be there, so far from home and worshipping the true God, he said, "My little pig died on the way, but the Lord has taught me that I am the one He wants, and I have given myself to Him." If we are really yielded to God it takes but a moment to lay ourselves upon the altar, but it takes time to consume the sacrifice. The altar-life is a holy life. The heart is "perfect with the Lord our God, to walk in his statutes and to keep his commandments" (v. 61). The altar-life means separation from the world and a growing likeness to Christ, and a quick understanding, or scent (Isa. 11: 3, margin), of the "perfect will" of God (Rom 12: 2).

II. Our prayers. Solomon's father had said, "Let my prayer be set before thee as incense; and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice" (Psa. 141, 2). John saw the prayers of the saints ascend as incense on the golden altar before the throne (Rev. 5, 8; 8, 3, 4). The priestly office is the mark of greatest likeness to Him who ever liveth to make intercession (Heb. 7, 25). Paul tells us the "first" things that are "good and acceptable in the sight of God" are "supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks" (I. Tim. 2, 1-3). Moody knew a little cripple who lay upon her death bed. She had given herself to God, and was distressed because she could not labor for Him. Her pastor, hearing her complaint, told her that from her sick bed she could offer prayer for those whom she wished to see turning to God. He advised her to write their names down and pray earnestly for them. Soon a great religious revival sprang up in the village, and churches were crowded nightly. The little cripple heard of the revival, and inquired for the names of the saved. A few weeks later she died, and among a roll of papers found under her pillow was one bearing the names of fifty-six persons, who had been converted in the revival. By each name was a cross, by which the crippled saint had checked off the name of each convert as it had been given to her.

III. Our praise. "By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name" (Heb. 13, 15). God says, "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me" (Psa. 50, 23). Let us answer as David did, "I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth" (Psa. 34, 1). Not on my lips, for I must pray as well as praise. Not only in my heart, but welling up into my mouth, ready to be spoken instantly and whenever occasion offers (Psa. 71, 8, 15, 24). The temple was dedicated in the year of Jubilee, at the thanksgiving festival. The Psalmist speaks of the "sacrifice of thanksgiving" (Psa. 116, 7). We are bidden in "everything" (I. Thess. 5, 18), and "for all things" to give thanks (Eph. 5, 20).

IV. Our property. We are bidden to do good and to communicate, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased (Heb. 13, 16). If we have given ourselves to God we have given our property. "Whose pocket-book is that?" said a friend to a business man as he drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket. "Why, my own, of course. Whose else could it be?" "To whom the pocket-book belongs depends on another question. If you belong to the Lord I guess the purse is His also." "Well," said the man, thoughtfully, "your remark throws a new light on the subject. It never impressed me as it does now, that I am to carry and use this pocket-book as my Lord directs. I never looked at it in the light in which you place it." A. C. M.

Modern Style.

"The Nun" (R. Bazin), page 193, describing a hot day in a French town, says, "This group was formed by a young man, slender, young, well dressed, wearing a straw hat and a scarf pin; by a younger man and by two women."

Probably he wore the scarf pin in the hat—Puck!

GOOD LOOKS

It's because Ferrozone brings good health that is brings good looks. On this account thousands of women use it. To look and feel like a new person, try

FERROZONE

Miss Evelyn M. Gaetz, of Kingston, writes: "I have had an attack of blood disorder which broke out in horrid looking pimples. They were ugly red, disfiguring blotches that ruined the appearance of my face. I tried all sorts of medicine, but the pimples didn't leave. I was recommended Ferrozone and gave it a trial. I noticed an improvement after the second box, and kept up the treatment, which finally cleared my skin. As the result of Ferrozone I have a clear healthy complexion, and can recommend it to all other young women similarly affected."

No remedy exists that has the power to cure, to heal, to restore like Ferrozone; try it, 50c. per box at any drug store.

MARKET REPORTS

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were a little larger than usual. Wheat firm, with sales of 500 bushels of fall at 94c, and 100 bushels of goose at 91c. Oats steady, 500 bushels selling at 44 to 45c. Barley unchanged, 500 bushels selling at 53 to 58c. One load of buckwheat sold at 34c a bushel.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 35 loads at $13 to $14 a ton for No. 1, and at $7 to $10 for No. 2. Straw firm, two loads selling at $15 to $16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $8 for heavy, and at $8.25 to $8.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, bushel ...	$ 0 94	$ 0 00
Do., goose, bushel ...	0 91	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 44	0 45
Barley, bushel	0 53	0 58
Rye, bushel	0 74	0 75
Peas, bushel	0 87	0 00
Hay, per ton	13 00	14 00
Do., No. 2	7 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	16 00
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 50
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 32
Do., creamery	0 30	0 34
Eggs, new laid	0 40	0 45
Chickens, dressed, lb. ...	0 12	0 13
Ducks, spring, lb.	0 12	0 13
Geese, lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, lb.	0 15	0 17
Cabbage, per dozen	0 30	5 50
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 40
Onions, bag	0 85	0 90
Potatoes, bag	0 70	0 75
Apples, barrel	2 50	3 00
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	6 00
Do., choice, carcase ...	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcase.	5 00	6 50
Muttno, per cwt.	6 50	8 00
Veal, prime, per cwt. ...	8 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	8 50	9 00

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 120 carloads, consisting of 1,544 cattle, 2,983 hogs, 1,856 sheep and lambs, 75 calves, and two horses.

The quality of cattle offered as fat was no better. There was not a finished load of butchers' cattle on sale during the week. The bulk of the butchers' cattle was no better than the feeders in quality.

Butchers'—Picked, prime butchers' cattle are worth $4.75 to $5; loads of the best on sale sold at $4.25 to $4.60; medium, $3.90 to $4.15; common, $3.50 to $3.75; cows, $2.75 to $4; canners and bulls, $1.50 to $2.50 per cwt.

Feeders and Seekers—H. & W. Marby bought about 150 head this week at prices ranging from $3.50 to $3.80 for good feeders, from 900 to 1,000 lbs; $3.25 to $3.60 for steers, $750 to 900 lbs; $2.50 to $3 for medium steers, 600 to 750 lbs.

Milkers and Springers—There was a moderate delivery of milkers and springers that sold from $35 to $35, with a few as high as $50 each.

Veal Calves—Prices for veal calves were unchanged at $3 to $6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs firmer, at $4.50 to $5.10, and a few selected lots of ewes and wethers, $5.15 to $5.25 per cwt; expert ewes, $3.25 to $3.40; rams, $2 to $2.50.

Hogs— About 3,000 hogs from all sources were reported by the railways. Mr. Harris reported the market steady at $8 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and lights at $5.75 per cwt.

SEEDS.

Alsike—Extra fancy lots, $7.25; No. 1, $6.75 to $7; No. 2, $6 to $6.25; No. 3, $5.75 to $6 per bushel.

Timothy—Prices are from $1.35 to $1.75 per bushel, according to quality.

Red Clover—$4.25 to $5.25 per bushel.

London, Dec. 3.—Calcutta linseed, December, January, 47s 1½d per 412 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Short cut, $22.50 to $23 per barrel; mess, $19 to $19.50.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12¾c; pails, 13c.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11¼ to 11½c, tons and cases; hams, large 12½ to 13c, small 14 to 14½c; backs, 17 to 17½c; shoulders, 10 to 10½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Prices in car lots on track, Toronto, are:

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $11 to $12.

Straw—Range is from $7 to $8, according to quality.

GROCERIES.

The local sugar market continues steady, but rather quiet. Little change is looked for in the market this side of Christmas. British beet markets are steady but quiet, as consumers are buying from hand to mouth. The centre of interest in the trade is being transferred to Cuba, where the cane crop estimates are expected right away. Advices show that crop conditions there are favorable.

Local quotations are: Montreal granulated sugar, per cwt., in barrels, $4.60; yellow, $4.20; in bags prices are 5c less; Acadian, in barrels or bags, $4.50; Ontario beet, in barrels or bags, $4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady at 11½ to 13¼c per lb., dressed wight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11 to 11⅝c per lb.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—July 1.06¼ bid, December 99⅞c asked, May $1.05 bid.

Oats—December 35c bid, May 40¾c bid.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal: At the earlier end of the week colder weather and snow here gave a better tone to the movement of retail lines, but when this was followed by higher temperature the demand for winter dry goods and foot wear again fell off. The general volume of trade, however, continues moderately good. The sorting trade in dry goods is only fair and it will continue so until cold weather definitely sets in. As in most other lines, it is felt that stocks in retailers' hands are not heavy, and anything like a good trade would result in good orders to the wholesalers. Values are generally steady to firm. Cotton mills are reported to be busily engaged upon orders and are running with full staffs. The trade in holiday lines of dry goods has been heavy. In this regard grocers also report a fairly good movement. The demand for staple lines has been fair. Little is new in hardware. Values are steady and the demand for staple lines about normal. The demand for lumber is still quiet and the winter's cut will be light. Wholesalers generally express satisfaction with collections. Money is freer and there is no difficulty in securing loans on good collateral. Navigation is now closed and shipments of heavy goods have fallen off.

Toronto: General business conditions have shown little change during the past week. The weather has been unfavorable to retail trade, but wholesalers appear satisfied with the volume of orders. The demand for winter dry goods keeps up well, and the sorting trade in this connection promises to be good as soon as cold weather appears. The trade for next spring is in advance of what it was a year ago, and prospects for future business are considered excellent. Seasonable hardware continues to move well and the building trade keeps busy. Much activity is promised for this line next season. The demand for builders' hardware seems to be heavy in all parts of the country.

Winnipeg: Warm weather has hindered business here during the past week, but the outlook is bright for a good trade as soon as cooler weather sets in.

Vancouver and Victoria: Trade all along the coast keeps up fairly well. The demand for winter goods is active and the demand for holiday lines has opened out well.

Quebec: Business of the past week has been somewhat quiet, especially amongst the wholesale dry goods, the latter are at present stock-taking.

Hamilton: Business here continues moderate in volume and cold weather is much needed to move seasonable goods. Orders have been fair to good, and indications point to a good holiday business. Manufacturers have fairly good orders on hand and are keeping busy. Collections are generally fairly satisfactory.

London: The volume of wholesale business is now good and in most lines of trade there seems to be a fairly good number of rush orders on hand.

Ottawa: Business here has again fallen off on acount of unseasonable warmth.

CONSTIPATION

BAD BREATH--HEADACHE

When the bowels are constipated and you have stomach trouble and headache, try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are so mild you can scarcely feel their action, yet so effective that the entire secretory apparatus is stimulated to healthy action.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE QUICKLY

Thus writes Mrs. D. F. Fowler, from Yarmouth: "I used to feel drowsy and heavy, my color was shallow and there was usually a bad taste in my mouth. I had vague pains all through my limbs, and an annoying headache as well.

"After one dose of Dr. Hamilton's Pills there was a sudden change. I felt better, my appetite increased, and that exhaustion and depression gradually left me. Life seemed brighter and happier after I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills, so I strongly recommend such a good medicine."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills you certainly need; then why not get them now and enjoy the abundant good health they are sure to bring you? Price, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00. At all dealers.

November Crop Report

The following statement concerning crop conditions on the 4th of November, 1908, based on the returns of 2,000 correspondents, has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Fall Wheat—Some of the grain sprouted in the shock owing to the warm, wet weather at harvesting, but taking the crop as a whole, fall wheat may be classed as generally plump and of good quality, and the yield is above the average.

Spring Wheat—The acreage of spring wheat is steadily decreasing. While there wasa naverage yield, considerable shrunken grain was reported. Spring wheat, however, is becoming more popular in mixtures with other grains.

Barley—A considerable quantity of barley was rather dark in color, although very good for stock feeding, which is now the chief use of this grain in Ontario.

Oats—Dry weather at the time of filling caused oats to be rather light in weight, while oats which were harvested late were caught by rain, causing considerable rust.

Peas—Peas were poor on late fields, but where got in early they did well, although there were some complaints of the crop ripening unevenly.

Buckwheat—Notwithstanding the hot and dry weather during the growing period of this crop, followed by a heavy rain and hail storm in the second week of August which beat many fields down, buckwheat may be classed as a good crop.

Mixed Grains—Correspondents report for the first time upon the growing of mixed grains. The favorite grain mixture is one of barley and oats; oats and peas, and barley, ats and peas come next. Oats, barley and wheat are also used by some, also oats and wheat, and wheat, peas and oats. Oats and spelt, oats and buckwheat, and oats and flax, also have their advocates as grain mixtures. Some who have tried mixed grains speak unfavorably of results, but the bulk of those reporting are more ar less strongly favorable to their use.

The New Fall Wheat—While some correspondents report an average of an increased acreage of new fall wheat in their respective localities, a larger number of returns show a decided shrinkage in area, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Some of the seed sown in August did not germinate until late September and early October rains fell, made a fair catch, and came along nicely, but fall wheat sown on stubble land was very dry, and growth was very backward.

Potatoes—While some correspondents report a heavy crop of potatoes, bulk of the returns indicate a yield a little less than the average, owing to the unusually dry season.

Turnips—These roots have been more or less a failure this season, although here and there a few good fields were reported.

Mangel Wurzles—While not so large in size as usual, owing to the drouth, mangles have yielded much better than turnips, and are of good feeding quality.

Carrots—Field carrots are not now largely raised, but where grown they were a very fair crop, more especially as regards quality.

Sugar beets. This class of roots were rather light in yield, but were of good quality, both for factory purposes and for stock feeding.

Corn—This has been the most successful crop of the season, and the best of its kind for many years, taking both yield and quality into consideration.

Tobacco—Reports concerning tobacco are meagre, and are to the effect that there is less of the crop raised than in recent years.

Beans—Yields are reported as being from poor to good.

Clover Seed—Early in the season the second growth of clover gave promise of a good yield, but the dry weather prevailing from the middle of August until the latter part of October, forced many farmers to turn their cattle upon the fields reserved for clover seed.

Fruit—Orchards suffered from the extended drouth in the latter part of the growing season, and a few trees succumbed. San Jose scale and oyster-shell bark-louse are reported as doing injury to fruit trees, more especially in western Ontario, and the codling moth was responsible for considerable wormy fruit; yet, taking it all together, orchards may be described as being in ordinary condition. Several correspondents point out that one effect of the drouth is the tendency of apples to ripen prematurely, thus affecting their keeping qualities.

Live stock—The unusually dry fall weather allowed but little growth of grass, and pastures were eaten very closely. Live stock are, consequently, rather thin, but are quite vigorous and remarkably free from disease. Most of the export cattle have been shipped, the case at this time of the year.

The Dairy—The flow of milk was affected by the prolonged drouth that set in in the latter part of August, and the quality of both butter and cheese made in the fall was less than usual. Prices for dairy products, however, strong, as the quality of were both butter and cheese was up to the mark.

Fodder Supplies—The hay crop is nearly one-fifth larger than that of last year, while the immense yield of corn also means a saving of hay and other more expensive fodders. Last year's experience, also, has made many farmers wise to the fact that it is sometimes better to dispose of the poorer animals of the herd than to winter them by purchasing expensive feeds. In this connection, it is interesting to note that while hay has been selling at from $6 to $14 a ton, and last year ranged from $10 to $20 a ton, the prices of bran and shorts are but little below their last year's figures. Straw is not as good as usual either in length or quality, much of the oats and other grains being caught by rains when cut.

Poultry—Farmers are giving more attention to the raising of domestic fowl. Eggs have commanded high prices all season, and more attention is being given to the selection and care of good layers. Farmers at present are relying more upon the eggs than upon the meat for profit in poultry raising. Some reports are to the effect that chickens are likely to be scarcer than usual owing to the great demand for eggs. Turkeys have not done so well as ordinary barnyard fowl this season..

Threshing and Marketing—The shortness of straw, the open weather, and improved machinery, combined to hurry along threshing.

Fall Plowing—Owing to the unusually dry weather reaching almost unbrokenly from the 16th of August to the 26th of October, the land was so baked, especially clay soils, that very little plowing was done.

MADE A FALSE ENTRY.

Bank Accountant Sentenced to Five Years in Prison.

Bufaflo, Dec. 7.—Roy VanHousen, formerly a bookkeeper of the wrecked People's National Bank of Franklinville, was to-day sentenced in the United States District Court to five years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., but the execution of the sentence was suspended indefinitely. It was stated by U. S. Attorney Bass that VanHousen was not the real offender, but made the false entry to shield the cashier, Scott, who is now an inmate of the Gowanda Insane Asylum.

NOT FOR MONEY SAYS MR. QUIRK

Would He be Without Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Cured His Lumbago of Twenty Years' Standing, and Made Him Feel Twenty Years Younger.

Fortune Harbor, Fild., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Sixty years of age but hale and hearty and with all the vigor of a young man, Mr. Richard Quirk, well known and highly respected here gives all the credit for his good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over twenty years from Lumbago and Kidney Disease," Mr. Quirk says, "and after consulting doctors and taking their medicines, made up my mind I was insurable. I was unable to work when I was persuaded to buy a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To my great and happy surprise I had not taken half a box when I experienced great relief. Seven boxes cured me. That was in 1900 and I am still cured. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for any money. I am twenty years younger than before I took them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and other diseases caused by the presence of uric acid in the blood.

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The initials are engraved free and a neat case goes along.

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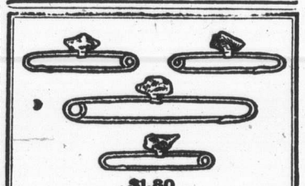
LOADS OF LOOT.

York County Police Make an Important Find.

Toronto despatch: A miscellaneous collection of articles as widely separated in character as a dress-suit and a keg of nails, and amounting in quantity to several wagon loads, is occupying the greater portion of a room in No. 5 Police Station, and the police are searching for a gang of thieves who operated on a wholesale scale.

The find was made by County Constables McMullin and Lloyd in a shack on Highland avenue. The loot included several sets of harness, a military saddle, four robes, 10 yards of rope, a shotgun, a silver-mounted rifle, four kegs of nails, half a dozen pairs of skates, 200 yards of chain, a fur coat and several sets of workingmen's tools.



$1.80

OFT times just an inexpensive gift—yet in perfect taste—is wanted.

FOR a young lady nothing would be nicer than this pretty four-piece Waist Set shown here. It is made in the finest quality gold plate—and each pin is mounted with a genuine lustrous baroque pearl.

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CARRIE IN GLASGOW

Saloon-Wrecker Beginning Campaign in Great Britain.

New York, Dec. 7.—A cable despatch to The American from Glasgow says: Invited by English and Scotch prohibition societies, Mrs. Carrie Nation has taken up quarters in a modest hotel here, preparatory to a campaign of "smashing the drink evil" in the principal cities of the United Kingdom. She says she has left her hatchet at home, having made up her mind to strike at the root of the drink evil, and not at its mere outward semblance. She expects to make a systematic campaign, beginning with the cities of Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, and embracing Edinburgh and London.

The police have warned Mrs. Nation's friends that she will not be allowed to offer any violence to saloon property or customers.

GRAIN RATE.

Demand For Tonnage Causes Advance of One Cent.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—With the shippers at Duluth and Fort William both bidding for ton tonnage, the lake Superior grain rate at Cleveland advanced one cent yesterday. For tonnage to unload at Buffalo four cents was paid on wheat by the shippers at the Canadian head of the lakes. Tonnage is in good demand at the head of the lakes, and with offerings light the vessel men pretty near boss the job in fixing carrying charges. A number of boats, including two 10,000 ton steamers, were chartered for storage at Fort William at four cents, and late in the day a 7,000 ton ship, bound up light from Lake Erie, was placed for prompt unloading.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION