

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. DECEMBER 3, 1905

Nehemiah Rebuilds Walls of Jerusalem.—Neh. 4: 7-20.

Commentary.—I. A conspiracy (vs. 7, 8).

7. Sanballat—An officer of the Persian Government, holding a military command at Samaria. He was a native of the land of Moab; therefore his hatred of the Jews.—Whedon. Tobiah—A descendant of the hated race of Ammonites. Ammonites—Hated probably by Geshem, and in league with the Samaritans against the Jews. Road vi. 6. The building of the wall was construed into a design to fortify themselves and then revolt and become an independent state. Ashdodites—Inhabitants of Ashdod, one of the great cities of the Philistine plain.

8. Conspired—The enemies of the Jews were so bitterly opposed to the rebuilding of the walls that they employed every form of opposition in their power. 1. They ridiculed (chapters ii. 19; iv. 1-3). 2. They slandered (ii. 19; vi. 6). 3. They secretly planned to take Nehemiah and the city by surprise and slay the workers. Why was this opposition? Nehemiah was fortifying the city and restoring the prestige of the Jews, and thus these heathen tribes were opposed to him.

9. Praying and watching (vs. 9-11). 9. Nevertheless—Notwithstanding the conspiracy and all other discouragements. Made our prayer—Nehemiah was conscious that he was working according to God's will, and he knew the source of power. Set a watch—Opposite to the place where they were engaged, and the high priest had relationship with hostile foreigners (Ammonites—Tobiah and his son married Jewish women), and gave them favors (xiii. 4; v. 28). Hurlbut. Strength—deceived—From the extent of the work, the fevness of the laborers, and the hostility of the physical powers they seemed unable to complete their task. Not able—Their statements were probably correct, but their conclusion was wrong. They were able to build the wall, and they did it.

11. Adversaries said—In this verse Nehemiah condenses the hostile utterances of their enemies. The word cause a constant and disheartening fear.

11. Precautions taken (vs. 12-14). 12. Jews which dwell by them—Those who dwell among the Samaritans and other enemies and found out their evil designs. They were anxious to have their friends and kinsmen return to their homes and families.—Whedon. Ten times—Equivalent to "again and again." Ye must return (B. V.)—Leave the work and go home because of the threatened danger. 13. Lower places—Within the wall where it was not yet raised to its due height, and therefore most liable to the enemies' assault. Higher places—Where the wall was finished and towers were set from whence they might shoot arrows or throw stones. This would show the enemy that they were fully prepared for their intended assault and would give notice that their secret plan was known. After their families—in family groups, so that the men that guarded the wall had their kinsmen nearest them.

Whedon. These soldiers need not be distracted by anxiety for their families, for those whom they desired to defend were at hand. 14. Be not ye afraid—The pagan allies had joined their forces; their army was advancing and doubtless in sight, and an attack impending, when Nehemiah made this short, stirring appeal. Rawlinson. No conflict followed for the enemy saw from a distance that the people awaited them in perfect order and equipment; so they lost heart and turned back.—Ewald. Remember the Lord—The best of all arguments for patriotic courage. Nehemiah believed that God would give them the victory.

15. Working and watching (vs. 15, 20). 15. We returned, all of us, to the wall—Noble persistence in a good purpose. The momentary withdrawal from the work to be ready for the Lord's battle had neither changed their purpose nor dampened their ardor for the building of the wall.—Pentecost.

16. My servants—Probably a special band of men given as personal guards, by either the King of Persia or the people at Jerusalem.—Crosby. Half—wrought—half—held—This is no unusual thing, even in the present day in Palestine; people sowing their seed are often attended by an armed man, to prevent the Arab from robbing them of their seed, which they will not fail to do if not protected.—Charles. Hebergeson.—An old English word for coat of mail, from "halo" (neck) and "bergen" (to protect). Rulers stationed at different places along the wall, guarding and encouraging them to try to load on the armed force if an attack was made upon the laborers.—Cook.

17. They which builded—Masons, bricklayers and the like. They that have burdens—The carriers of material. 18.

That sounded the trumpet—The workmen labored with a trowel in one hand and a sword in the other; and as they were far removed from each other. Nehemiah, who was night and day on the spot, kept a trumpet by his side, so that on any intelligence of a surprise being brought to him an alarm might be immediately sounded and assistance rendered to the most distant detachment of their brethren.

19, 20. And I said, etc.—By these vigilant precautions the counsels of the enemy were defeated and the work was carried on. God, when he has important public work to do, never fails to raise up instruments for accomplishing it, and in the person of Nehemiah, who to great natural acuteness and energy added fervent piety and heroic devotion, he provided a leader whose high qualities fitted him for the demands of the crisis. Nehemiah's vigilance anticipated very difficulty, and with astonishing rapidity this Jerusalem was made again a city fortified.—J. F. and E. The work was completed in the brief time of fifty-two days (vi. 15), ending the last of September. The walls must have been three or four miles long to reach around the city.—Cook.

1. Watch. 1. Watch prayerfully. "We made our prayer, and set a watch" (v. 9). Nehemiah was a man of prayer. Twelve times, the number of ministry, it is mentioned that he prayed. Prayed at Jerusalem (i. 4, 11). Prayed for the favor of his king (2:4). An example of ejaculatory prayer. "He did not lift his face, nor move his lips, nor bend his knee; but straight from his heart to the heart of God went a true, earnest, acceptable prayer. Our desires to God go swifter than any telegraph message and his answers of blessing come back swifter than any lightning flash." Prayed for his enemies (4: 7, 9; 6: 14). It is a mark of great grace when men can pray for their enemies, even while they are suffering from their injuries. Prayed for divine compassion (5:19). Little of appreciation did he receive from men (5: 14-18) and his sore heart cried out "So did not I, and men forget and neglect me, but I pray thee think upon me my God for good." Prayed for strength (6:9). Prayed for a defiled priesthood (13:29). Prayed for a divine remembrance. After he had rebuked rulers, nobles and Jews, very pathetic is his thrice-repeated prayer, "Remember me, oh my God" (13: 14, 22, 31). We are hidden to "watch unto prayer" (1 Pet. 4: 7). "Watch and pray" (Mark 13: 33). When we begin to pray, Satan, through his demon hosts and human emissaries, will begin to attack us; so having on all the armor of God, we are to pray "always" and watch "therefore with all perseverance" (Eph. 6:18). When we are in earnest the devil will be malicious. Prayer and watchfulness are the two safeguards to use against him. We pray to God and watch for God to defeat him. "Prayer without watching is presumption.

2. Work. 1. Work earnestly. "The people had a mind to work" (v. 6). "of 'Baruch,' one of the workers, whose name signifies 'who is blessed,' it is said he 'earnestly repaired' (3:20). 'Cursed is he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently' (Jer. 48:10). They were 'slack' (Prov. 10: 4), or 'sloughful' instead of 'diligent' (Prov. 10: 4; 12: 27) in their work never meet with success.

2. Work unitedly. "All of us, (v. 15) 'We labored' (v. 21). Priests, Levites, Nehemians, rulers, women and tradesmen, all lent their service (iii, 1-32). The children of God are 'one body in Christ, and every one members one of another' (Rom xii, 5). We are one. God made us one. We should recognize this, and work in 'the unity of the Spirit' (Eph. iv, 3), trusting God to bring us 'into the unity of the faith' (Eph. iv, 13, margin).

3. Work individually. "Every one into his work" (v. 13). "To every man his work" (Mark xiii, 34). Though there be unity, there must be individual responsibility. Mrs. A. P. Strain said: "To each was given his distinct place and definite labor," some slightly as "the tower," some beautiful as "the gate of the fountain" (iii, 15), some hoarse as "the great tower," but all equally honorable, for every name is mentioned (iii, 1-32). Be willing to do anything or be anything. Be a taper if you cannot be a lamp. Speak a word if you cannot preach a sermon. Glory Storer saw a little boy back timidly in at the door one day while the school was in session. When the boy was ten years old a revival swept through the church and his faithful teacher led him to the altar, where Bishop Wiley afterwards said: "She prayed with me until I felt a new light in my heart." The girl could never have been bringing a soul to Christ who was to be a mighty preacher and a great leader.

4. Work bravely. Be not deterred by difficulties, nor hindered by obstacles, nor troubled by failures in your workers. All leaders of any great work will be tried as Nehemiah was by their help.

5. Work with courage. "Fight (iv, 11). 'Fight the good fight of faith' (1 Tim. vi, 12). The Christian is chosen to be a good soldier of Jesus Christ (2 Tim. ii, 3-5). He is to fight the forces of sin, resist the world, the flesh and the devil (Jas. iv, 7; 1 Pet. v, 9). "His sword" (v. 7) is not a carnal weapon" (v. 17), but the "mighty" (2 Cor. x, 4) "sword of the Spirit" (Eph. vi, 17). We are of God, 'not of the world,' therefore the world hates us (John xv, 19). And if we determine to be over-comers, our enemies will be as powerful and persistent, as were Nehemiah's.

JAMES ORD A KING'S SON.

King George IV His Father and Mrs. Fitzherbert His Mother.

Interesting Story Told by Jersey City Priest.

A Direct Descendant Now Heir to a \$5,000,000 Estate.

New York, Nov. 20.—That the British Legation at Washington paid the tuition of James Ord, the reputed son of King George IV, and his lawful wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert; that British officers visited Georgetown University, where he was trained, and that the original Ord bore a striking resemblance to the English King, is the gist of a statement made yesterday by Rev. John W. Fox, S. J., President of St. Peter's College, Jersey City.

Father Fox was at Georgetown University for many years, and was intimately acquainted with the Jesuit astronomer, Father Curley, who knew James Ord. Father Fox said: "I recall distinctly his speaking of the Ord mystery, of the lineage of a young student whom he knew as a boy at the university. He told me that in those days, the latter part of the eighteenth century, young Ord was spoken of as one of royal birth. Father Curley told me particularly that the bills contracted by young Ord were met by the British Legation, and that in his time British officers frequently visited the institution to enquire for young Ord. The two eldest sons of this Ord attended Georgetown University when Father Curley was stationed there as priest.

"I met James Ord in 1889. I did not broach the subject, but when he gave me his name I recalled Father Curley's story. Although bent with age, there was a glint of bearing about him."

James L. Ord, the Western Union telegraph superintendent in Chicago, is a direct descendant of the original Ord, and believes himself the legitimate grandson of King George IV, and the legitimate heir to the estate of Mrs. Fitzherbert, said to be worth \$5,000,000.

FEAR OF STARVATION.

Serious State of Affairs at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 20.—Advices from St. Pierre-Miquelon state that a serious condition of affairs exists there. The place has a population of six thousand, and the failure of the fisheries and the consequent want of trade have caused great destitution, and the inhabitants seek starvation stringing them in the face unless the French Government lends a hand towards improving business and other conditions. The residents have commenced to emigrate to Canada, and return to France. Over six hundred have arrived at Sydney already this fall, and all tell the same story. The exodus promises to be heavy during the next two months.

DR. O'CONNOR'S SAMPLE FREE DOYLE FREE

MRS. MARY ROGERS.

PREPARATIONS TO BE MADE FOR HER HANGING ON DEC. 8.

Ratland, Vt., Nov. 20.—Deputy Sheriff Hazen, of South Royton, has received official notice from Governor Bell to prepare at once for the execution of Mrs. Mary Rogers on Dec. 8, and work will begin at once, erecting at Windsor prison the gallows which have twice been erected in sight of the woman's cell, only to be taken down as reprieves a lease of life.

Governor Bell's order to Deputy Hazen is taken by some to mean that the State officials have little hope of the United States Supreme Court allowing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Rogers, which is now before it.

FREE HIDES, THEIR CRY.

Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Men See President.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Gov. W. L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, headed a delegation of boot and shoe and leather manufacturers that called at the White House to-day, and made the principal address to the President in behalf of the movement to secure a repeal of the duty on hides. Gov. Douglas told the President that the interests represented by the delegation would willingly consent to a reasonable reduction of the duty of 25 per cent on skins and shoes in order to obtain free hides and cheap leather.

The President, replying to the delegation, declined to enter into a discussion of the subject of free hides at this time, but said the request would receive his earnest consideration.

FOUND OLD ROMAN WALL

In Demolishing Some Old Buildings in London.

London, Nov. 20.—In Jersey street, A.M. saw the demolition of some old buildings was brought to light a splendid specimen of the old Roman wall of London in a good state of preservation. It was found about eight feet below the street level. It was about eight feet high and nine feet thick. There are three tiers of masonry, the outermost being built in Roman masonry. Great care has been taken to preserve the wall as a memorial of early London.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement and such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that bearing-down feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Pains, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

M'CURDY'S SALARY CUT

MUTUAL LIFE'S PRESIDENT ASKS THAT IT BE DONE.

Other Reductions Will Effect a Saving of a Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year—James Hyde's Testimony Contradicted.

New York, Nov. 20.—At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city to-day, at which a preliminary report of the recently appointed special investigating committee was submitted, President Richard A. McCurdy caused a stir by announcing that at his own request his salary had been cut in half, from \$150,000 to \$75,000.

This action was taken at a meeting of the Finance Committee and Mr. McCurdy said was the first step in reducing the expenses of the company. Salaries of the other executive officers of the company also have been reduced, the saving amounting in all to between \$145,000 and \$150,000 per annum.

In its report to the trustees the committee recommends as one of the matters requiring immediate attention that the establishment which has been maintained at Albany, N. Y., and the work that Andrew C. Fields and his associates have there been engaged in be closed.

Former Governor Benjamin Odell and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, as witnesses before the Armstrong Legislative Insurance Investigating Committee to-day, denied parts of the testimony of James H. Hyde, in which these gentlemen's names were used.

Mr. Odell said he wrote a letter on behalf of Mr. Hyde's candidacy for the post of Ambassador to France. Regarding the Ambassadorship to Paris, Senator Depew said Mr. Hyde solicited his influence, and that he brought the matter to the attention of the President, although he told Mr. Hyde that his life was too young. The President said it was utterly impossible.

ARRESTED ON STEAMER.

Man Wanted in Scotland Taken by Police at Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 20.—In response to a calligram from the police authorities at Glasgow, High Constable Gale went on board the steamer Numidian on its arrival and arrested one of the saloon passengers named Alfred Cooper, alias Alfred Burgess, 50 years old, charged with having falsified accounts at Glasgow. The accused, who was on his way to Western Canada, has been placed in jail, pending the arrival of a Scottish officer with proof of his guilt, and the necessary papers for extradition.

REWARD

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., will pay One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.000) for such evidence as will result in the conviction of any person, persons, firms or corporations who may be refilling their bags or barrels with flour of other manufacture and selling the same as flour manufactured by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Recent investigations have disclosed the fact that unscrupulous handlers of flour are endeavoring to take advantage of the great popularity of Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour by refilling with cheap inferior flour, the bags and barrels bearing the Ogilvie Brand, and selling it as the genuine article.

In order to bring the guilty parties to justice we offer the following reward:

REWARD

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd. MONTREAL

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were small, amounting to hardly 2,000 bushels. Wheat firm, with sales of 400 bushels of red and white at 80 to 82c, and 1,000 bushels of goose at 78c. Barley unchanged, 4,000 bushels selling at 54 to 55c. Oats firm, 300 bushels selling at 35 1/2 to 36c. One load of rye sold at 77c.

Dairy produce in moderate supply, with prices very firm. The best tub butter sold at 25 to 26c per lb., and new 14c eggs at 20 to 22c per dozen.

Hay in moderate supply, with sales of 20 loads at \$2 to \$10.40 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw is nominal, in absence of receipts.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like wheat, barley, oats, hay, etc.

Liverpool Apple Market.

Woodall & Co. cabled Eben James; 30,000 barrels selling market active; prices steady.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 8 1/2 to 11 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c per lb.; sheep, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c per lb.

The Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 2,819 boxes were registered, 1,823 colored, balance white; all sold at 15 1/2c.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 1,357 white and 50 colored; 11,145 bid for all; 77 sold at 11 1/2-16c; balance returned.

London, Ont.—To-day 1,710 boxes were offered; all colored; no sales; bidding 11 to 11 1/2c. Next market Dec. 2nd.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—There has been a quiet tone to trade generally during the past week or so. Wholesale houses report a fairly good sorting trade moving, and the business being done on account of the Christmas trade is heavy. Most activity is shown in drygoods lines. Collections are about fair. It now appears that more notes falling due on the 4th last had to be renewed than had been anticipated.

Western collections are fairly good. The prices in cheese have advanced sharply. The cheese and butter trade this year netted the farmer about \$30,000,000, and in no previous year have average prices been so high.

Toronto.—The condition of trade here continues generally satisfactory. The farmers are unusually prosperous and country retail stocks are already moving well. Good sorting orders are appearing in dry goods lines, and fancy lines are very active. A fair trade is moving in groceries, and the hardware trade is good for this time of the year. Orders from the Northwest are big in all lines. Later reports say the meeting of bank paper on the 4th last was even better than expected. Canadian banks are sending money to loan in New York, and there is some stringency here, the price having risen from 5 to 6 per cent.

Quebec.—Cold weather has caused activity amongst the trade, but snow is wanted to make country travel good. Arrival for holiday goods are reported satisfactory, and wholesale reports are as large as this time a year ago. Collections show a slight improvement.

Winnipeg.—A more active tone is making itself felt in wholesale trade here. The sorting trade in dry goods is very large and stocks of groceries are moving briskly. Travelers in dry goods are booking large orders for the future trade everywhere seems to be most hopeful. The demand for hardware lines is still brisk and values are generally very firm.

Vancouver and Victoria.—There is a seasonable quiet tone to business along the coast, although there is a fair sorting trade going. The feature of the week is a determination on the part of wholesale growers to shorten credit somewhat. Values of commodities generally hold firm, and all kinds of country produce is especially so. The lumber and shingle business and the mining industry continues normally active.

Hamilton.—There continues brisk trade with a heavy movement in all lines of Christmas goods. Country trade is fairly active and collections are fair to good. All lines of country produce are coming forward well and values are generally firm.

London.—With local and country retail trade improving there is a fairly good sorting trade in wholesale lines here. Collections also are better. All lines of manufacture are busily engaged and the outlook for trade generally is bright.

Ottawa.—Wholesale and retail trade is fair here for this time of the year. Collections are coming forward a little better, and further improvement in this respect is expected. Local industries are active and country trade is generally good.

HAVE THEY DESERTED?

OVER A THOUSAND OF PRINCE BATTENBERG'S SEAMEN MISSING.

New York, Nov. 18.—One thousand and fifty-six British sailors were missing to-day from the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, which has been anchored in New York harbor for a little more than a week. These sailors are reported as deserters on the books of the fleet, but their officers say that none of them have merely overstayed their shore leave.