

Sunday School.

LESSON VII.—AUGUST 11, 1907.

The Day of Atonement.—Lev. 16: 5-22.

COMMENTARY.—I. Offerings for the people (vs. 5, 7-10). 5, shall take—Carefully select of the congregation—at the expense of the congregation. Two kids of the goats—"the goats."—R. V. He-goats were used, as sin offerings for princes and for the people on high festival seasons. Both goats are for a sin offering, though only one of them is to be slain. Sin offering—This offering brought the sinner into reconciliation with God. It was more general and comprehensive than the trespass-offering, burnt offering—This offering was wholly consumed. It was a type of the completeness of Christ's sacrifice for the sinner, and also symbolized the complete consecration of the reconciled sinner to Christ. 7, before the Lord—the two goats were presented with their faces to the west, where the holy of holies was, and where the divine majesty was especially revealed.—Rawlinson.

8, cast lots—Two lots were put into an urn. On one was written "Name," Jehovah being too sacred a word to write, and on the other was written, "For Azazel," the Hebrew for scapegoat. The high priest drew out the lots with both hands and laid the lots on the heads of the goats. The goat on which the lot for Jehovah fell was to be slain as a sin offering, and the goat on which the lot of Azazel fell was to be sent away into the wilderness. 9, 10. See vs. 15, 20-22.

II. Offerings for the priests (vs. 6, 11-14).

6, 11, offer his bullock—On the Day of Atonement a special sin-offering was appointed for the high priest and his house. "The bullock stood between the porch and the altar, with its face toward the tabernacle, while the priest faced the worshiping people in the open court in the east. Aaron then laid both his hands upon the head of the bullock and confessed his sins, and the sins of his household, and also those of the priesthood."—Eldersheim. The high priest then killed the bullock. The blood was caught in a vessel. 12, 13, he shall take a censer, etc.—The censer was a vessel in which fire and incense were carried. Fire from off the altar—The fire was to be taken from the altar of burnt-offering which stood in the court. This fire had been kindled by God himself, and was never allowed to go out. Sweet incense—Aromatic spices. Sweet incense was the symbol of prayer, beat an small—it was pulverized, that, when thrown into the censer, it might instantly produce a cloud of smoke, to soften the intense brightness of the Shekinah between the cherubim.—Steek, within the veil—in the holy of holies.

13, Mercy seat—The cover of the ark was called the mercy-seat. The testimony—The two tables of the law. The mercy-seat covered the ark, and was a symbol of the mercy and forgiveness offered the true penitent. That he did not—The ordinary priests burned incense every day at the altar in the sanctuary, without the veil, but only once a year, after the most careful preparation did the high priest enter into the most holy place, and if he failed in meeting any of the requirements he was liable to die. He must envelop himself in a cloud of incense as he approached into the presence of God. 14, Seven times—Seven denotes perfection. Sprinkling seven times the blood, that a perfect expiation was made for sin.

III. Various rites established (vs. 15-19). 15, Kill the goat—The high priest next killed the goat which had been slain as the sin-offering for the people (vs. 8). He then took the blood of the goat, and sprinkled it on the horns of the altar, and sprinkled the blood of the bullock. 16, He shall make an atonement—The blood of the bullock and the goat was now mixed together and sprinkled seven times upon (1) the sanctuary (the holy place), (2) the table of the congregation, and (3) the altar—probably the altar of incense had the blood upon it (Exod. 30: 10). "The object of this solemn ceremonial was to impress the minds of the Israelites with the conviction that the whole tabernacle was stained by the sins of a guilty people, that by their sins they had forfeited the privileges of the divine presence and worship, and that an atonement had to be made as the condition of God's remaining with them."—J., F. & B. 17, During the time the high priest performed these rites the inferior priests could not enter the tabernacle. IV. The scapegoat (vs. 20-22). Verse 10 records the statement of what was actually done at this time. In the slain goat we see the first aspect of the atonement, the sin actually taken away. "The word 'Azazel' is regarded as a proper name for the evil spirits; and the Azazel goat was thus banished to the desolate regions of the price of darkness. Others regard the word as meaning 'complete separation,' and the sins represented by the scapegoat were completely removed—even the sins for which atonement had been made, but the consciousness of the people were not yet free from a sense of personal guilt and sin. Laying both his hands on the head of the scapegoat, the high priest confessed the sins of the people, and made an earnest plea to God for them. After the confession the goat was committed to the charge of some person previously chosen for the purpose, and carried away into the wilderness, where it was set at liberty.—Eldersheim.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The law has a "shadow of good things to come," for which both light and substance are necessary. The light which outlines these "figures of the true," is the great eternal purpose of redemption. The substance here represented is the person and work of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead, and who "gave himself that he might redeem us." Atonement. At-onement includes both the means and the result. It presupposes both legal and moral antagonism between the creature and the creator. Sin and separation are synonymous. "Your iniquities have separated between you and your God." As a result, men are "enemies to God." To effect a reconciliation there must be a daysman who can put his hands on both and unite in himself the interests of each. Christ has made in himself "of twain one new man, so making peace." He was "sent forth to redeem them that were under the law."

1,500-MILE WALK.

DOUKHOBORS LEAVE WINNIPEG TO MARCH TO MONTREAL.

Childlike in Their Faith—Expect to Live on Berries, and Will Not Be Dissuaded—South Europe Their Mecca. Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 5.—After a day spent in rest and recuperation at the "All People's Mission," the Doukhobor pilgrims are away again. The party, 33 in number, bundled up their belongings, not a difficult matter for each carries little more than a handful, and despite all the efforts to persuade them otherwise, went out of the city towards the east on foot. The Doukhobors earnestly desire to seek an ocean port on the Atlantic, Montreal preferred, and with childlike faith are preparing to march through Canadian territory to that city. It was explained to them that the physical difficulties of such a hazardous undertaking made the feat an almost impossible one.

"But what will you do with your women and children? The women will probably be maltreated on the march in the various construction camps." "God will take care of us," one woman answered. "On a fifteen hundred miles to Montreal and part of the country is uninhabited and rocky. How will you live?" "We can live on berries, and God will feed us."

Their ultimate destination, they say, is South Europe, where they can live in peace. In consideration of the women in the party they will probably go southwards. They have bought new boots with the money collected. They aver that they had been badly treated by the Dominion Government when their lands were taken away from them. They feel bitterly. The Doukhobors spent the morning very quietly. They arose at an early hour, and then several of the members of the band went out on a hunt for provisions, when they returned the pilgrims breakfasted, the menu consisting of bread, water and onions. About nine o'clock they all gathered together, 33 in number, including children, in the central room of All People's Mission, where several people spoke to them, and a prayer meeting was held. Dr. Sparling and Rev. Wigle spoke to them and tried to instill into them some idea of what they ought to do. The whole morning was spent in trying to persuade them to return to their homes at Swan River, but that seemed impossible. Various pleas were urged that the journey to the south would not suit the women and children, but to no avail. The women persisted in their determination to go wherever the men went.

REACH OUT FOR BRITONS.

Ontario Government About to Inaugurate Active Campaign. Toronto, Aug. 5.—The Ontario Government is laying plans for an aggressive immigration campaign in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Department of Colonization is now, it is said, giving special consideration to the methods which shall be adopted in directing attention to this Province. It is probable that an Agent-General will be appointed who will have general charge of a number of immigration offices to be established in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Edinburgh and in several of the cities of the midlands. These offices will be in charge of a competent booking agent and will be supplied with literature bearing on the country, etc.

To the immigration staff it is proposed to attach several experienced Canadian agriculturists, chosen because of special knowledge of agricultural matter and conditions of life on the farms of Ontario. These men will have to be sufficiently well versed to discuss freely with British agriculturists such ques-

tions as the alternation of crops, the raising of bacon, the breeds of cattle, and, in fact, all questions that would naturally be proposed by British farmers thinking of emigrating to Ontario.

Special attention will be given to providing the British people with information concerning conditions at home and which sometimes follows changed conditions will not be so remarked upon by the new arrivals.

KAISER MEETS LIFE SAVERS.

Lands Unexpectedly at the Skaw and Praises Heroism.

Copenhagen, Aug. 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm, who is believed to be in Norwegian waters, caused surprise yesterday by arriving at the Skaw, Denmark, on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. There is no landing stage at the Skaw and his Majesty went ashore in a fisherman's boat. He wanted to see the members of the life-saving establishment there, who have rescued many persons from the perils of the sea. He was introduced by an interpreter to one man who has saved more than 200 lives, and conversed with him for half an hour. Afterwards the Kaiser visited the graves of drowned sailors and placed wreaths on them. He seemed to be deeply moved. He said that the population of the little place certainly must be one of the noblest in the world, as they were always prepared to sacrifice their lives in saving others. He declared that he was proud to make their acquaintance.

JUMPED TO SAFETY.

Two Junction Young Men Narrowly Escaped Death.

Toronto Junction despatch: A rumor spread rapidly over the town to-day that Joseph Lerocq, brother of Gordon Lerocq, one of the victims of the Sunnyside drowning disaster, was killed by a C. P. R. train. The rumor was not true, for Lerocq was not killed, but had a hair-breadth escape. Lerocq, who is a car checker, with William Greenshields was on a handcar checking off the numbers of cars. They were laboring hard to catch up in their work, after the half-holiday yesterday for the public funeral, and did not notice the approach of the Muskoka Express, due at the Junction at 4:11, coming down the Bruce track. The express struck the handcar as it was crossing the diamond, and both young men saw it barely a second before it struck and jumped to safety. The handcar was smashed to fragments.

NO BAIL FOR PETTIBONE.

He Must Remain in Prison Until Trial Day Arrives.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 5.—Formal application was made in the District Court to-day to have George A. Pettibone admitted to bail. The motion was submitted without argument, and was promptly denied by Judge Wood. It was announced that the bond for H. Moyer will be ready by noon to-day, and will be signed by Timothy Reagan, President of the First National Bank of Boise. The bond is guaranteed by \$25,000 cash on deposit by the Butte, Mont., local of the Western Federation of Miners.

PURSE FOR WALKING BARBER.

Port Hope Citizens Present Reynolds With \$50 in Gold.

Port Hope despatch: Port Hope's 50-year-old walking barber, Jimmie Reynolds, who recently made a plucky attempt to walk from Port Hope to Toronto and return in 38 hours, was the recipient this evening of a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars in gold at a public reception given in his honor in the drill shed by the local band and citizens of the town. Mayor Williams in the presentation and Reynolds made a suitable reply, in the course of which he announced his intention to again attempt the feat in October.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, and livestock. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Table listing wheat market prices for Winnipeg, including different grades and their respective prices.

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.

Table comparing wheat prices from various international markets like New York, London, and Liverpool.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Table listing cattle market prices in London, including different types of cattle and their prices.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Table listing live stock market prices in Toronto, including sheep, hogs, and calves.

FLOUR PRICES.

Table listing flour prices for various brands and types, such as Manitoba and Ontario flour.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table listing sugar market prices, including raw sugar and refined sugar.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—The tone of general business here continues good. Drygoods men report an excellent summer business is still being done. Linens are proving one of the most popular lines of wear. Values in this line, as in many others, are firm. There is a growing tendency on the part of the purchasing public to buy mostly the better class of goods. The steady advances in prices have lessened the difference between the cheap and the better lines and the latter are more in demand. The demand for groceries continues heavy. Good shipments are being made to all parts of Canada. The hardware trade is heavy in all lines. Country trade is showing a good tone and collections are generally fair. Dairy exports still are light. Butter and cheese are generally steady to easy. Hides again show an easy tone. Winnipeg—A fairly good seasonal trade is moving in all lines, sorting orders in summer goods continue to come forward freely, but the greatest interest attaches to the preparations for fall trade. Orders all along have been heavy and the indications have promised a very successful season. Fine weather has continued to improve crop conditions and it is reasonable to suppose that the total yield will be about equal to that of last year. Money continues very tight and in great demand. It is becoming the opinion that the scarcity is bound, unless relieved within the near future, to have some effect upon the industrial growth of the country. Collections are still slow. Vancouver and Victoria—Trade all along the Coast shows rather a better tone than was the case a week ago. Lumber mills, which have been shut down since the end of June to prevent a surplus of supply, will re-open about August 1st. Quebec—Trade conditions are generally favorable. Crop reports throughout the province continue satisfactory. Money is scarce. Ottawa—An excellent volume of business is moving in all lines. The drygoods trade is particularly active. Values are firm. Local industries report great activity. Collections are coming forward fairly well, although retail trade holds a good tone. Manufacturers are busy and trade prospects are good in every direction. London—Trade there has a good tone in all lines. Wholesale stocks are moving well. The demand for fall and winter drygoods is particularly active. Values are firm. Local industries report great activity. Collections are coming forward fairly well, although retail trade holds a good tone. Manufacturers are busy and trade prospects are good in every direction.

CAUSE OF COLLAPSE.

WITNESSES SAY BUILDING WAS WEAK INTERNALLY.

Centre Walls Weakened by Previous Fires—Very Heavy Stock Kept in Them—Setting in North Wall. London, Inq., Aug. 5.—At the adjourned inquest into the Reid disaster the plans of the proposed alterations were shown by the architect, Mr. William G. Murray. The only alterations made that would affect the building were the windows on the east side. Mr. George Hammett, the contractor, thought the centre walls were not strong owing to the two fires in the past. The mortar was rotten and the bricks came out easily. He believed that the weakness was in the centre of the building. On the second and third floors there were heavy cases of crockery, and he had spoken to the architect about it and also to Mr. Reid. Goods were coming in all the time. Mr. Walter Tell, an employee of Mr. Hammett, had noticed a settling in the north wall before placing pillars in the centre wall. He had also noticed the amount of heavy merchandise stored on the upper floor. Charles McWain, a plasterer, was working on the first floor when the crash came from above and goods began to tumble down. The first noise he heard sounded like dishes falling, and then the timbers came down, followed by the cases and articles which were on the floor.

MORE PASTIME THAN ART.

President of Teachers' Dance Society Deplores Popular View.

London, Aug. 5.—To raise the tone of the ball room is the avowed object of a conference at the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, which is now being held at the Hotel Cecil. A majority of those attending are British, but there are a number of foreign delegates, including an American, a German and an Austrian, who will be present later. Two new Dutch dances, the Apollo waltz and the motor polka, were illustrated and discussed yesterday. There is great interest in the new Cecilian waltz, invented by Mr. Crompton, the society's president, which, it is claimed, will be the dance of the season. Mr. Crompton thinks there is a tendency toward improvement in dancing, but it is regrettable that it is regarded as more of a pastime than an art. It ought to be recognized, he declares, in the schools and universities as a necessary adjunct to a polite education.

DROPPED OFF THE BRIDGE.

Joseph Grau Fell Over One Hundred and Eighty Feet and Lives. Quebec despatch: To fall a distance of 180 feet and still live was the thrilling and remarkable experience of Joseph Grau, an old country Frenchman, who has been a resident in Quebec for three months past. Grau was visiting the Quebec bridge, now in course of construction, and walked out to the end of the superstructure. In turning to retrace his steps he missed his footing and fell from a dizzy height into the water below. He landed on his side with terrific force, but was quickly extricated and a doctor summoned, when it was found that the limit of his injuries was a fractured rib. He was brought to the city to-day and placed in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where he is now resting comfortably, though naturally much shaken up by the shock. The average woman is foolish about her age. It is better to tell it than have it guessed at.

Advertisement for Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Features an illustration of a man using tools on a roof. Text includes: 'These Tools Are Plenty', 'Roofing Right With Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles', 'Is Easy Work', 'Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears...', 'The Pedlar People', 'Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century', 'Send for FREE Book—"Roofing Right" Get Our Offer Before You Roof a Thing', 'Oshawa Canada'.