

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LEMSON NO. XII. SEPT. 17, 1905

Daniel in Babylon—Dan. 1:8-20. Temperance Lesson.

Commentary.—The Temptation. These young men were confronted with a powerful temptation. A desire to obey the king's commandment, love of popularity, appetite, a desire to succeed, these were strong attractions. They were not slaves in a strange land, and they were necessary to fall in with the customs of the people? They were tempted (1) to do that which was degrading; (2) to disobey the law of their God; (3) to deny their religion and God and fall in with idolatrous worship.

11. The Temptation resisted (v. 8). 8. Purposed in his heart—He decided what he would do and then took the wisest possible way to accomplish it. At first he made only a simple request. It was not political strategy his actions were not planned to catch the eyes of the king. The first emotion of his heart was loyalty to God; this led to his resolution. Daniel did not trifle with God or his conscience. He changed his name but could not change his nature. Would not defile himself—The Hebrew who ate without restriction at Nebuchadnezzar's table could not but defile himself. 1. Articles of food would be provided which the law (Lev. 11) forbade the Hebrews eating. 2. The flesh might not be perfectly cleansed from blood, and hence forbidden by the Jewish law (Lev. xii, 23-25). The Jews still have their own butchers and will not eat meat prepared in the usual way. 3. The heathen consecrated each meal to their idols, as Christians now "return thanks" before partaking of a meal, and for Daniel to eat after such a consecration would be to acknowledge the validity of the false deity. Debauchery is a true idea of sin.

10. The Ten Days' Test (vs. 9-16). 9. Into favor—Aspenaz saw that Daniel was a young man of integrity and noble, loving character. His person was beautiful and doubtless his manners were attractive. The best way to please others is to please God first. 10. I fear... the king—He does not positively refuse the favor which Daniel seeks. This appeal by Aspenaz was very persuasive, and while Daniel did not wish to imperil the life of his benefactor, yet he felt that it was safe to do right and that God would deliver them.

11. Mezar—This is not a proper name, but should be read as "mezar," the chief butler, or the steward, the one who had charge of their food. "Daniel applied to him because he was the one who furnished the food. It is implied that Daniel had permission from the prince to do this; otherwise it would have been obstructive and unworthy of Daniel." 12. Prove—Test us; experiment for a short time and watch the result. Give us pulse—a vegetable diet, with water instead of wine.

13. them... with thy servants—The words were spoken with quiet confidence as to the result.—38b. Quis. A number of other boys besides these four were undergoing the same training.—20. A fair test, to place these young men on a level with those who partake of the royal banquets, and see which company presented the most vigorous appearance.—14. 10. ten days—This would afford ample time to show the effect of a steady, good faith on the health. Daniel had strong faith in God, and he felt sure that he and his companions would present the best appearance. 15. fairer and fatter—The complexion was healthier and clearer. "Test meant that if a man would be temperate he should himself proclaim it to the world."—Harnes. "The glutting, the drunkard, the debauchee, carry the stamp of their deeds upon their features. A depraved character corrupts the flesh that carries it."

14. Honored by God and man (vs. 17-20). 17. God gave them knowledge, etc.—1. Through the highest physical condition which made their minds clear. 2. By imparting it to them directly as the visions recorded later. 3. By giving his blessing to their daily studies, aiding their minds by his Spirit, opening wider doors to knowledge through his providence. 4. By keeping them from those vices, from conceit and selfishness, which distort the judgment and dim the perception of truth.—Peabody. In all languages—"In science, astronomy, literature, philosophy, the Chaldeans stood at this time at the head of the world. They had the beginnings of chemistry and even of the telescope."—"In all visions, etc.—God gave a double portion to Daniel. He was endowed with a prophetic spirit, by which he was enabled to converse with God and to receive the notions of divine things in dreams and visions.—Com. Com. Visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God thus made one of the despised covenant people eclipse the Chaldean sages in the very science on which they most prided themselves. So Joseph, in the court of Pharaoh (Gen. 40-50; 41:1-8).—J. E. and B.

18. End of the days—After three years (v. 5), the time fixed for their training. 19. King commended—Talked with them, tested their progress, learning and talents. He put them through a test examination. Before the king—"To be his personal advisers, and among the leading officers of the kingdom. All officers and servants stood when in the presence of the monarch." 20. Ten times better—Probably a high court of learning was held, at which the king presided and the nobles and sages of the land assisted. These profound and difficult questions which the youths readily answered, and were in turn asked to put questions

which the sages could not answer.—Kitto.

Practical Applications.

Daniele's purpose speaks of: I. Piety. "Daniel purposed in his heart (v. 8). Faith is of three heart (Psa. cxlii, 7. Prov. xlii, 5). Piety is of the heart (Prov. xxiii, 7. Psa. cxlii, 32). As a sound heart is the life of the flesh (Prov. xiv, 13), so a true heart is the life of the Spirit (Prov. iv, 23). Piety is the foundation of all Christian graces. II. Positiveness. "Daniel... would not" (v. 8). He was as immovable as the granite hills around his old home in Jerusalem. His will was inexorable, his determination was decided, his purpose was inflexible. Signing a pledge and joining a temperance society have been condemned because of their inadequacy. This is a mistake. The purpose, "I will not drink wine," is a long step toward trusting Christ to keep from drinking. To put the will on the side of temperance is a good thing.

III. Purity. "Daniel... would not defile himself" (v. 8). Defilement is sin (2 Cor. vii, 1). Recently a woman was converted and gave up tobacco. About a month afterward she was strongly tempted to use it. A voice seemed to say, "It isn't a sin to smoke." After a severe struggle she knelt and prayed, saying: "O God, if it is a sin to smoke, tell me, and when about to retire for the night she prayed again, saying: "O God, if it's a sin to smoke, let me know in my sleep." While asleep, a man dressed in white stood before her, and she asked: "Is it a sin to use tobacco?" He said, "Is it a sin for a man who has ten cents and whose family is suffering for food, to spend that ten cents for drink? So it is a sin to spend money for tobacco." Awakening the next morning she knew it was a sin to use tobacco, and that the devil had been tempting her to go back to the old defiling, sinful habit. "Daniel... would not defile himself... with the wine" (v. 8). He asked for "water to drink" (v. 12). Drinking intoxicating wine tends to defile the Spirit, soul and body. Drinking water, liver, nor arrests digestion, nor creates the action of the lungs, nor inflames the liver, nor arrests digestion, nor creates an appetite which is increased by being gratified.

IV. Politeness. "Therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs" (v. 8) "Prove thy servants, I beseech thee" (v. 12). He said to the steward, Daniel was a young man under authority. He modestly and mildly requested that he and his companions might be permitted to live on pulse and water for ten days by way of experiment (vs. 12, 13). It is possible to combine steadfastness with courtesy. The greatest politeness is associated with the highest piety. Those great in grace know how to speak "the truth in love" (Eph. iv, 15).

V. Prosperity. 1. Physical comeliness. Daniel and the Hebrew children were fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat of the king's meat (v. 15). The king found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers (v. 20). 2. Intellectual power. God gave Daniel knowledge and skill to use it, "learning and wisdom," to apply it, and a numerous understanding of "all visions and dreams" (v. 17). All total abstinence, filled with the knowledge and wisdom that God gives us, are "ten times better" than worldly men who tamper with that which steals away the brains. 3. Position. "Daniel continued even into the first year of King Cyrus" (v. 21). Through successive reigns of many kings, Daniel was honored. By kings. He became the prime minister of the kingdom. He who will not be of the world shall rule the world. Power never comes through compromise. Temperance tends toward wealth, honor, promotion and every prosperity, spiritual, mental and physical.

Abbie C. Morrow.

DISCUSSED LAW REFORMS.

Meeting of Legal Gentlemen in Osgoode Hall.

A Toronto despatch: The Law Library Association of Ontario met at Osgoode Hall yesterday. One of the principal resolutions was to the effect that it is desirable that an official guardian for the infants' and lunatics' estates should be appointed for each county, while another decision was to the effect that the Surrogate Court practice and regulations should be revised and brought more up to date, as many of them are out of the present time when a contract is made, but though the matter was debated at considerable length, no definite understanding was arrived at, and the matter remains practically where it did before.

The meeting appointed a Legislative Committee to wait upon the Attorney-General as soon as possible to discuss questions of law reform, and other committees were also appointed. The formation of an Ontario Law Association was suggested, and those present at the meeting expressed themselves in favor of such a step.

GOOD ROADS.

UNITED STATES ANNUALLY WASTES \$250,000,000 ON ROADS.

Part Huron, Mich., Sept. 4.—In an address before the Good Roads Convention, Provincial Highway Commissioner Campbell, of Toronto, said that the "century upon which we are entering will be recorded as an era of good road-making on this continent." He argued the employment of competent engineers to supervise the construction of all highways, and made many valuable suggestions as to construction.

A. N. Johnston, Highway Engineer of the Department of Agriculture, in his address, said fifty million dollars were spent annually in the United States in the maintenance of roads, and that it fully one-half of this was wholly wasted by poor methods.

A YANKEE CIRCUS NOW IN PAWN.

200 American Showmen in Dire Straits in Grenoble.

McCaddon's Enterprise Had Bad Luck From the Day It Landed.

Fierce Weather and Graft—Can't Even Sell It Out.

There's a Yankee circus in pawn in the little city of Grenoble, in the south of France. What's more there are about 200 American showmen, acrobats, animal trainers and others, that go with a well regulated circus, without money or other necessities of life in that small French town. A Washington despatch printed in the Sun yesterday morning told of the sorry condition of this troupe and how appeal had been made to the State Department to come to the rescue of the stranded show people. It is the Henry W. McCaddon circus and it left this city early in April to be gone five years, during which time all of Europe was to be toured and separated from what money the public might be willing to spare.

At present the outlook for the stranded ones promises a hard time. The State Department is powerless to aid the employees of the show, as it is necessary to get special legislation from Congress in order to supply even transportation for them. Congress won't convene for some time, and even then it isn't likely that the national lawmakers will care to mix in the affairs of a defunct circus. The despatches from France to the State Department in Washington set forth that the show people are penniless and dependent on the charity of the city of Grenoble. Evidently, the good folk of that place don't relish the idea of caring for the needy troupe, for from all accounts the show must have been a very bad one by the time it landed in Grenoble.

McCaddon is with the stranded bunch, and he too, is broke. What's more he can't sell the show, or any part of it, it is said, without getting into trouble. According to show people around town the trouble lies mainly with the real owners of the show. Among those who backed the enterprise when it went abroad are W. C. Cole, a wealthy showman; Mrs. Forepaugh Fish, who owns the Forepaugh Theatre in Philadelphia; Joseph Arthur, the playwright and County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton. Some folk say that Hamilton's holdings are only nominal and represent the cash of Groceriesman Benjamin B. Odell, jun., of Newburg. Anyway these people could bring the show back if they cared to do so, or at least they could authorize McCaddon to sell the tents and other things that go with the show, and thus pay for the return of the people who are stranded. But, according to certain showmen, there is a row on among the backers of the circus, and no one seems to care very much what happens to the bunch of Yankees living meagerly on the hospitality of the inhabitants of Grenoble.

Showmen here deplore this state of affairs for the reason, they say, that it will have a bad effect on the credit and treatment of others that visit Europe. What happened to the McCaddon circus on the other side is perhaps best told by Frank J. Gallagher, who has charge of the billposting at the American Theatre in this city. Gallagher had charge of the advance work for the McCaddon show, and he sailed in March with a gang of twenty-four billposters and paste makers. His brother George was assistant to Manager McCaddon. Frank Gallagher left the show in Mirecourt, France, when he saw the show was going. His brother George stayed later, but managed to get back, and he is now in Philadelphia. In talking last night of his French experiences and those of the show Frank Gallagher said:

"We got a bad break from the start. In the first place McCaddon made a mistake in opening in the north of France, for the weather was the limit. It was so cold that we had trouble in keeping past warm enough to stick up the bills. I papered Dunkirk, France, where the show was to open. The ship landed that port and got in two days late. Of course there was nothing doing in Dunkirk, and all my good bill work was for nothing. The bunch were carted to Lille, where the first performance was given, and it was there, we learned, by the height of a hailstorm that made our canvas look like a collection of disrags. Naturally the good people of the northern French towns don't fall over each other in an effort to get under our tents."

"As if the tough deal at Lille wasn't enough, we played three weeks of one-night stands during a season of hail, rain and cold that kept everybody at home and nearly froze everybody connected with the circus. Very little money was being pushed over the box office plate, and it was costing a whole lot to keep the show going. Then the way those French city officials were shaking us down was a caution. Over there you don't pay for a license, as is done in this country, but the main thing is that the town comes around and tells you to contribute to the relief of the poor. I being ahead of the show, had to do this poor relieving stunt. There must have been an awful bunch of needy people, because the towns demanded 200 francs for each performance. I think I can guess how much of this the poor got."

"And talk about ticket graft in America! Well, this country isn't a marker to France. Everybody in the town must have been on the city pay roll, judging from the call I got for paper. There wasn't any way out of it. It was a case of give up or no show."

"Finally, the circus was in so bad a fix that McCaddon had to cut out the side show and then he stowed the menagerie. This was the biggest mistake he would have made for that is what the French people like more than anything else. McCaddon said he couldn't afford to store the animals in the town, so he had to store them in storage quarters. At the same time I got me ahead of the show, for my

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Ceylon Tea is Positively Unrivaled Black, Mixed or Green Sold only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50c, 60c per pound. By all grocers.

bills were displaying a lot of things that I knew the show wouldn't make good on. The people got sore and word was passed from one town to another to look out for the show, which was described in some French lingo that meant "on the bum"—which it certainly was after a time. "I was the first to quit the show, and maybe I'm not glad that I did. Since arriving home I have been followed by ten bill posters. I came first cabin on the Kaiser Wilhelm, but the bill posters came—well, it's a shame to say. Two of them returned stowaways and were discovered when the ship was two days out. For the rest of the trip they had to scrub decks. The others passed cold, helped in the kitchen and did nearly everything to get back. No more Europe for mine."

Henry W. McCaddon is a nephew of James A. Bailey. McCaddon has toured Europe with the Barrum & Bailey show and saw what he thought was a good scheme. It was to play the towns that were too small for such a show as Barrum & Bailey, Buffalo Bill and the big fellows. His scheme was so attractive that it was with little difficulty that he organized a stock company to back the show. The McCaddon circus was a first class show when it left here, there being over three hundred people with it. The higher class of performers have either returned here or are performing with other shows in Europe. It is the cheaper class that are stranded in Grenoble.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Table listing various fall fairs with dates and locations. Includes Ashworth, Atwood, Amherstburg, etc.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. T. W. Poole, the oldest physician in Lindsay, is dead. The Berlin, Ont., School Board contemplates establishing a savings bank system in the public schools. The Orillia Opera House, Town Hall and Public Library were destroyed by fire to the extent of \$1,500. Rev. F. C. Harper, of Knox Church, Sydney, has received a call from Pickering and Brimham Presbyterian Churches. Miss Carrie Leader was caught in a shaft of the woollen mills at Guelph and fell clothing badly torn, but she escaped with a few bruises. Edward A. Laidlaw, one of the most prominent leather manufacturers in the U. S., died at his home at Glen Cove, L.I., to-day, aged 50 years. Lord and Lady Grey, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and Hon. William Pateron and Sir Gilbert Parker have arrived at Winnipeg on their way to Edmonton for the inaugural ceremonies. The turning of the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort William will take place about September 8, as soon as the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the west. The surgeon-general of the U. S. army to-day received a telegram from Barranquilla, stating that the Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., has officially announced that yellow fever has broken out in Pensacola. While walking along the tracks on his return to the depot after his mid-night luncheon, Marion Bendeferer, of Waterloo, Ind., night agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co., was shot and killed early to-day by unknown persons. He was 52 years old.

FEEDING FACTS

In ordinary feeding the steer consumes about 3/4 of its ordinary feed; the balance is undigested or wasted. This undigested balance can be made to give 1/2 to 1 lb. extra gain per day, and at a profit, by adding the "salt, pepper, and gravy" to its food to make it "tasty." You like these on your own food; why not the animal. Like ourselves the animal longs for a "tasty" meal. It starts the "mouth watering" before eating, and the stomach fills with digestive fluids to thoroughly dissolve the food. This extra amount of digestive fluid dissolves an extra amount of food. This is where the extra gain comes in.

Clydesdale Stock Food

It is the "salt, pepper and gravy" that makes the animal's "mouth water." It is equally good for Horses, Sheep and Hogs. Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects. Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day. We know its contents. It is made clean. If not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded by the dealer. TRY HERCULES' POULTRY FOOD. CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were very small and prices generally advanced. Wheat sold at 80c for 100 bushels of new. Hay in limited supply, with prices steady; 10 loads of new sold at \$2 to \$2.10 a ton, and a load of old at \$12. Straw sold at \$12.50 a ton for one load. Dressed hogs were quiet, with quotations at \$9 to \$9.50, the latter for light weights. Wheat, white, bushel... Do, red, bushel... Do, spring, bushel... Do, goose, bushel... Do, buckwheat, bushel... Do, new... Do, old... Do, new, per ton... Do, old, per ton... Dressed hogs... Apples, per bushel... Do, per dozen... Butter, dairy... Do, creamery... Chickens, last year's, lb... Poultry, per lb... Turkeys, per lb... Potatoes, per bushel... Cabbage, per dozen... Celery, per dozen... Beef, hindquarters... Do, forequarters... Do, choice, carcass... Do, medium, carcass... Mutton, per cwt... Pork, per cwt... Lamb, spring...

Toronto Fruit Market.

The demand was not so active to-day, and receipts were large. Lewiston berries, 7/8 to \$2 per box. Blueberries, basket, \$1 to \$1.15. Plums, basket, \$2 to \$2.50. Peaches, basket, choice, \$1 to \$1.15; do, white, \$2 to \$2.50. Pears, \$2 to \$2.50. California plums, \$1.75 to \$2. California pears, box, \$4 to \$4.50. Watermelon, 25 to 30c. Cantaloupes, basket, \$2 to \$2.50. California peaches, \$2.50 to \$3. Oranges, late Valencia, crate, \$5.50 to \$6. Tomatoes, basket, 15 to 20c. Potatoes, bushel, \$2 to \$2.50. Cabbage, bushel, \$1. Celery, dozen, 50c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York... Sept. Dec. May. Chicago... Sept. Dec. May. St. Louis... Sept. Dec. May. Duluth... Sept. Dec. May.

British Cattle Markets.

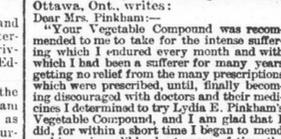
London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c per lb.

PAINFUL PERIODS

CANADIAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Ellen Walby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely?



Thousands of Canadian women, however, have found relief from all their monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Ellen Walby, of Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Your 'Vegetable Compound' was recommended to me to take for the intense suffering which I endured every month and with which I had been a sufferer for many years getting no relief from the many prescriptions which were prescribed, until, finally becoming discouraged by doctors and their medicines I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am glad that I did, for within a short time I began to mend and in an incredible short space of time the flow was regular, natural and without pain. This seems too good to be true and I am indeed grateful and happy woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation should take prompt action to ward off serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

FIGHTING AT AMOY.

British Cruiser Lands an Armed Force to Protect Foreigners. Hong Kong, Sept. 4.—The Amoy correspondent of the South China Post telegraphs that the harbor offices there had been looted and the boats smashed. Fighting, he says, continues, and the British cruiser Iphigenia had landed an armed force. Five natives have been killed. Very strong anti-European feeling has accompanied the boycott against American goods. Following a meeting of boycotters, July 22, an attack was made by a mob upon the American consulate, and the natives' servants of the consular were threatened with death. The native authorities suppressed the disorder at the time. Specimen Graft in China. Emil Bardi, a French writer, tells how Peking is lighted, as follows: "Eighty thousand 'tacks' (150,000 are assigned each year) for street lights; the official in charge takes 40,000 as his share and gives the rest to a subordinate. This latter hands over 20,000 to his inferior, and so on, until the original sum is reduced to a few copper coins given to a wretch to buy oil and a wick; these are placed in a plate on the ground. A

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring an image of the product box and text describing its benefits for various ailments.