INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IX. AUGUST 27TH, 1905.

Jeremiah in the Dungoon—Jer. 33: 1-13.

Comemntary.—I. Jeremiah's enemies (vs. 1-4). 1. Then—After the events refered to in chapter 37, where Jeremiah was delivered from the dangeon. Shephatiah, etc.—Some of Jeremiah's enemies who were seeking his life. All the people—They had free access to him in the court of the prison. 2. Life for a prey—A proverbial expression. To make one's escape with life like a valuables poil or prey that one carnes off; the narrowness of the escape, and the joy felt at it, are implied in the idea. He shall carry off his life as his gain, saved by his going over to the Chaldeans. Had Jeremiah mot had a divine commission he might justly have been accused of treason, but having one which made the result of the sieg certain he acted humanely as interpreter of God's will under the theocracy in advising surrepder."—J., F. & B. Surely be given—This was a testimony that he never waverd or equivocated.

4. The princes said—Their reasons were plain enough, but the proof was wanting Seeketh... the hurt—An unjust insinuation, for no man had done more for this sting the cup which Jesus drank and the copy which and the never waverd or equivocated.

plain enough, but the proof was wanting. Seeketh... the hurt—An unjust insinuation, for no man had done more for this people than had Jeremiah. His preaching was calculated to arouse them to a sense of their sins and cause them to turn to God. "One of the commonest ways of injuring others is to misunderstand and misinterpret their motives, as Jeremiah's motives were maligned because it was possible for him to have done what he did with bad motives.

and we cannot have the highest happiness of life in succoring others without sating the cup which Jesus drank and submitting to the baptism wherewith he was baptized."

Be true thoughavou lose by it. Jeremiah always told the truth whatever the consequences to himself. When the king sent to consult him secretly his answort was bold and clear (Jer. xxxvii. 17). Never had he been more definite and conditionally and we cannot have the highest happiness of life in succoring others without sating the cup which Jesus drank and submitting to the baptism wherewith he was baptized."

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Never had he been more definite and conditions to the baptism wherewith he was baptized." did with bad motives.

Iffication. He forgot that he was a price is not he—Zedekiah was a weak king. He had a conviction that Jeremiah was a prophet of the Lord, and yet he dared not oppose his statesmen, but yielded to their will without a question.

(Heb. xi. 34). His was a gentle, timid,

he dared not oppose his statesmen, but yielded to their will without a question. An innocent man was thus sacrificed to their malice.

6. Then took they Jeremiah—"Jeremiah was the butt of ridicule and seorn. He was put in the stocks, was publicly whipped, was misrepresented as an enemy, was imprisoned several times, but he kept right on. He was like an elm tree, whose branches yield to every breeze, but which no storm, not even one that upheaves rocks from their bed, can cause to move one hair's breadth from its place in the ground.—Peloubet. The dungeon—Literally, "the cistern." It was not a subterranean prison as that in Jonathau's house (chapetr xxxvii. 15), but a pit or cistern, which had been full of water, but was emptied of it during the siege so that only mire remained. Such empty cisterns were often used as prisons (Zech. ix. 11); the depth forbade tope of escape.—J., F. & B. Sunk in the nire—They evidently expected that he wound die in that place.

111. Jeremiah's friend (vs. 7-9). 7.

would die in that place.
III. Jeremiah's friend (vs. 7-9). 7.
Ebedmelech—"The servant of the king." He probably was keeper of the royal har-im, and so had private access to the ring. "Already even at this early time, God wished to show what good ing. "Already even at this early time, God wished to show what good reason there was for calling the Gentiles to salvation. An Etaiopian stranger saves the prophet, whom his own countrymen, the Jews, tried to destroy. So the Gentiles believed in Christ whom the Jews crucified and Ethiopians were among the earliest converts" (Acts ii. 10, 41; viii. 27-39). Sitting in the gate The gates of cities were the places where justice was administered. S. went for the The servant went immediately to the king. There was no time to lose for it he delayed the prophet might perish. What a bold, courageous act this was. It ought to put many of us to shame. Are we as ready to stand by God's persecuted ones as was this African servant. He did not stop to consider the dunger to which he was exposing himself in exponsing the cause of Jeremiah. He trusted in God and fearlessly did his duty, and God rewarded and blessed him.

9. These men, etc.—He must have been in the king's confidence or he would not have dared raise his voice against the action of the princes. The Lord can raise up friends for his people where they are least expected. No more bread—That is, no more bread left of the public store in the city (chapter xxxvii. 21); or, all but no bread left anywhere.—Maurer. This shows to what straits the city was reduced.

IV. Jeremiah rescued (vs. 10-13), 10.

straits the city was reduced.

IV. Jeremiah rescued (vs. 10-13), 10. King commanded—Zedekiah's better nature was stirred. Thirty men—Not merely to draw up Jeremiah, but to guard Ebed-melech if the princes should oppose him. The king was determined that he should be rescued by force if neces-sary. "Ebedmelech was rewarded for sary. "Ebedmelech was rewarded to his faith, love and courage, excibited at Moroccan reforms. a time when he might well fear the wrath of the princes to which even the

king was obliged to yield."
11-13. Ebed-melech took the men as the king had commanded and rescue Jeremiah. He let down into the pit son torn clothes and worn-out garments an instructed Jeremiah to roll them around the repes and place them under his arm-pits, so as not to suffer injury from the ropes when he was drawn up. Although Jeremiah was thus rescued from a ter-rible death, he was not set at liberty but remained in the court of the prisen. He was still in the prison when the armies of Babylon took Jerusalem He was found in chains and carried with other captives on the way to Babylon but was released at Ramah, six miles from Jerusalem. Thus ended the prison life of t he prophet, How long he was in prison it is difficult to determine, pro-bably for years.

bably for years.
God permits suffering: 1. That we may learn. "Then took they Jeremiah and east him into the daugeon." (v. 6). The pealmist acknewledged, "it is good for me that Jacknewledged, "it is good." me that I have been afflicted: the night barn the statutes" (Psacix, 7) the "Captain of our salvation" was the profest through sullering" (Mel-

the lo pucket through sultering" (Moh. 1. 1.), can you and i obtain perfection in any other way? God can only thach us faith by sending us difficulties. Out of an experience Davil could say, "The Lerd that delivered me out of the paw of the lien and cut of the lien and cut of the lien and develop patience by permitting tribulation to come to us (Rom. v. 3) One must know something of the meltigrance of Setan before he can say with ignancy of Setan helice he can say with Job, "There's he sley me, yet will I trust in then," (cle) will 15.).

2. That God very be glorified in our

delirerance. Again and again was Jen-

to deliver thee." (Jer. 1, 19) was fal-filled. The three Hebrew children in the fiery furnace (Dan. 3, 25), Lazarus beyond all possible human help (John xi. 39), Paul and Silas with their feet in the stocks (Acts xvi. 24), a dead Christ, a sealed stone and a sworn gland were all connectualities for the manifesta-

thee, for I am with thee saith the Lord

id with bad motives.

II. Jeremiah in the dungeon (vs. 5, 6):

ification. He forgot that he was a pri-(Heb. xi. 34). His was a gentle, timid

he "bound Isaac his son on the altar upon the wood and stretched forth his hand to slay his son" (Gen. xxii. 9, 10). Abbie C. Morrow.

A GERMAN TRIUMPH.

Meanwhile Germany has not yet replied to the last French note regarding the conference. This delay, it is believed, is because Germany is submitting the French proposals to the Sultan before responding to them.

According to semi-official advices the Sultan is showing more and more a marked opposition to the proposed conference, and to any consideration of Morocean reforms.

BOYCOTT OF U.S.GOODS

BY CHINESE SPREADING FAR BE YOND ANTICIPATIONS.

New York, Aug. 14.-The boycott of American trade has spread far beyond the anticipations of its early supporters, says a Shanghai despatch to the Times. It is now regarded with serious fear by the Chamber of Commerce, which sees in it a bad influence on for-

the repudiation of forward contracts for American goods, which it is calculated will affect prominent native dealers heavily involved in such transactions. The campaign is being fostered by meet ings, leaflets and a unanimous press The official publication of Presiden Roosevelt's message insuring to Chines travellers and students admission America and courteous treatment has been without effect.*

HANDS OFF SANTO DOMINGO.

United States Warned Off One European Power.

Roosevelt Lays Down Law of Monroe Doctrine.

President Speaks Before the Chautauqua Assembly.

Chatauqua, N. Y., Aug. 14.-President Roosevelt arrived here this morning and delivered an address before the Chautauqua Asembly. When he appeared on the platform he was greeted by ten thousand people and was given an ovation President Roseveelt spoke, in part, as follows:

"To-day I wish to speak to you or one feature of our national foreign policy and no one feature of our nationa domestic policy. "The Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the western hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not ollowed it to become fossilized. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exec-cising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter. Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial increase of non-American powers on American soil. It's purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new tootholds in the western hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow republics, south of us, the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American

"I do not want to see any foreign power take possession permanently or temporarily of the custom-houses of an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and the alternative may at any time be that we shall be forced to lo so ourselves.

do so ourselves.

"In the interest of justice, it is as necessary to exercise the police power as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has already done as regards Cuba, and is now trying to

do as regards Santo Domingo.

"Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The threatened danger came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Do-mingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had reased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had been thoroughly exhausted, and at the least one foreign nation was on the point of intervention, and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this Gov-ernment that it would itself strive to

elp Santo Domingo in her hour of need. "Accordingly the executive department of our Government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Domingan people to straighten out their

In regard to effective supervision and regulation of great corporations doing in inter-State business. President Roosewelt said much of substantial nature had been accomplished, but further legisla-tion was advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law, but, unfortunately, some obey the taw, out, unfortunately, some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books. Future inestigation along these lines may be ore drastic, he continued, but it must be understood that it will be because of he acts of great corporations in seeking prevent the enforcement of the law as stands.

INDIANS ENTER ONTARIO. A Tribe From Winnesota Killing Canadian Game.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—A tribe of Indians from the Grand Morais Reserve, Mane-sota, have crossed the Canadian territory and caused an interchange of intertory and caused an interchange of inter-national courtesies. They settled on the Pine River, between Fort Arrhur and the boundary and have geen Ling game there contrary to the Ontaro laws. Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Tublic Works, telegraphed to Secretary of State Hitchcock, at Washington, to ask his Hitchcock, at Washington, to ask his assistance in persuading the to return to their proper hunting ground.

The latter placed the mich in the hands of Acting Commissioner of In dian Affairs Tarabee, who has replied that he will notify the officers at Grand Portage to endeavor to recognite Portage to endeaver to persuade the wanderers to return. He also asked the Ontario officials to co-operate. Were the Indians in question wards of the Canadian Government they would be permit-ted to hunt, but those coding from the United States are not provided for by

PRISONER PACKED IN BOX.

Ingenious Attempt to Escape From an Austrian Prison.

iVenna, Aug. 14.—A convict named Lang, who is undergoing a fourteen years' sentence at the criminal establish

from the prison in a packing case intended to contain prayer books.

Some of the fellow-prisoners who were engaged with him in binding the prayer books, packed him into the case, and as the lid had to be nailed down, they made one of the sides to open and

It Contains all That is Good for the System and Nothing Injurious

Ceylon tea direct from the gardens of the finest tea producing country in the world. Sold only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50:, 60c per lb. By all Grocers. Black, flixed or Green. Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

THE CZAR NOW KNOWS JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS

A Portsmouth, N. H., report: With the tion to trade in Russian securities until Japanese peace terms under consideration by the Emperor at St. Petersburg and the Russian plenipotentiaries await ing the word of His Majesty before com pleting the draft of their response, an enforced pause has come in the proceed ings of the peace conference. The tallyhos and automobiles which reported at the entrance of the Wentworth Hotel at the usual hour this morning were sent back to their quarters.

The heat was sweltering. Baron Konura and his colleagues remained in heir rooms. They have figuratively olded their arms, and await the Russian response. M. Witte was at work early, and with his secretaries was busy deciphering telegrams from St. Petersburg before 8 o'clock. All the threads are in his hands. He controls and directs everything on the Russian side. His colleague. Earon Rosen, accompanied by M. Pokolitoff, went into Portsmouth in an automobile, to de some shopping. an automobile to do some shopping.

GERMAN DIPLOMAIS

Think Peace Will Be the Result of the Negotiations.

A Berlin cable: The Foreign Office without giving judgment on the equitableness of the Japanese peace terms as exclusively obtained and summarized by the Associated Press, believes that the negotiations will continue until an agree-ment is reached. The Foreign Office is convinced that the desire of both pow-ers for peace is strong enough to lead

o mutual surrenders.

Abstracts of the conditions were circulated quickly among the diplomatic agencies. They are as the Associated Press learned, at three Embassies, con-sidered extreme. The prevailing view is that Russia cannot be expected to accept them, but that they are not an impos-sible first demand and that negotiations may begin on the basis of these declara-tions to be ultimately concluded on some-thing quite different.

The publication of the peace condi-

something further is known

THE RUSSIAN REPLY To the Japanese Written by Witte During the Night.

A Portsmouth, N. H., report: Mr. Witte this morning explained to the Associated Press correspondent that he had written the reply during the night in Russian and that the secretaries were now engaged in translating it into French and English. The revised document, he said, would probably be ready of clock this p.m., and it might be possible to deliver it to the Japanese plenipotentiaries at 5 o'clock, but in order to cover unexpected contingencies he der to cover unexpected contingencies he had notified Baron Komura that it

had notified Baron Komura that it would be ready to-morrow morning.

Mr. Witte took occasion to deny the current report that the answer had been dictated in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS

Think the Terms Excessive, But May Form Basis for Consideration,

A St. Petersburg cable: The Japanese terms were known early this morning only to very few of the highest officials, who earefully guarded their knowledge. The newspaper offices were informed of the terms through the Associated Press despatches from Portsmouth, and they rapidly became known. At the embassies and among the officials of the various departments, the terms were declared to be excessive and impossible of clared to be excessive and impossible of acceptance if they constituted the Japan-ese ultimatum, but generally they were regarded merely as a basis on which to

negotiate further.

It was argued that this would be the basis, and in other quarters that a settlement might still be possible if certain features, such as the relinquishment of the interned warships and the limitation of Russian naval power in the far cast, were open to possible modification, and that consequently the chances of reaching an understanding were not shut out gotiate further

An aeronaut of the name of Pierroy tions produced no appreciable effect on fell from a balloon into a street at Bar-the Boorse unless it was an indisposi-celona and was killed.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases-Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

the most critical period of a woman's existence. and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason. Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time in-

vites disease and pain. When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the ten-dency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable

to form and begin their destructive work. Such warning symp-toms as sense of suffo-cation, hot flashes, headaches backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipa-tion, variable appetite, weakness and inquie-tude, and lizziness, are

weakness and the state of the s strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. For special advice regarding this im-

portant period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free. Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Powless and Mrs Mann:

Mann:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"In my opinion there is no medicine made from the prison in a packing case intended to contain prayer books.

Some of the fellow-prisoners who were engaged with him in binding the prayer books, packed him into the case, and as the lid had to be nailed down, they made one of the sides to open and close from the inside.

The case was loaded with others on The case was loaded with others on the contain produced to the contain and the produced to the contain Tytin & Pinkham's Vototoble Compound Succeeds Where Others Fell.



Another Woman's Case.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"As I owe my splendid health to Lydia R.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very
pleased to write and tell you my experience
with it. I am the mother of three children
grown to womanhood, and have safely passed
the change of life, and feel as young and as
strong as I did twenty years ago, and I know
that this is all due to your woman's friend,
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I
used it before my children were born, and it
greatly assisted nature and saved me much
pain during the change of life. I took it, off
and on, for four years, and had but little
trouble and sickness that most women have
to endure."—Mrs. James K. Mann, 306 Bathhurst Street, Toronto, Canada.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound did for Mrs. Powless and
Mrs. Mann, it will do for any woman
at this time of life.

Market Reports The Week.

	There was no features to the Str	cel
	Market to-day. Receipts were light, a	nd
	Market to-day. Receipts were light, a prices generally unchanged. Two his	ın.
	dred bushels of outs sold at the per bush	el.
	About fifteen loads of hay were disput	sed
	of. New sold at \$8 to \$9.50 per ton thu	old
	at \$11 to \$19	
	Dressed hogs are firm, with sales at \$3	.23
	1 to \$3.75, the latter for light weights.	
	Wheat, white, bushel \$ 0 85 to \$ 0	95
	Do., red, bushel 0 85 to 0	
	Do., goose, bushel 0 70 to 0	ù(
	Do., spring, bushel 0 80 to 0	()1
		45
		45
	Peas, bushel 0 75	00
•		00
	Do., new, per ton 800 to	36
		(1)
	Dressed hogs 9 25 to 9	75
а		00
		2
Н		21
		20
	Chickens, last year's, lb 0 13 to 0	1.
33	Fowls, per lb 0 10 to 0	00
	Turkeys, per lb 0 15 to 0	17
1		75
		75
		50
	Beel, hindquarters 800 to 9	56
1	Do., forequarters 5 00 to 5	50
	Do., choice, carcase 8 00 to 8	50
	Do., medium, carcase 700 to 7	50
	Mutton, per cwt 7 50 to 9	00
	Veal, per cwt 8 00 to 9	00
	Spring lambs, each 3 50 to 4	50
	The Channe Manhata	

The Cheese Markets.

London, Ont.-At the Cheese Market to-ayk 400 white and 815 colored cheese were

Londou, Ont.—At the Cheese Market to-dayk 490 white and 815 colored cheese were offered; no sales; bidding, 10 to 10.7-16c. The next market will be on Aug.. 19th.

Cornwall.—At the Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 480 boxes white and 404 colored were boarded; 1,139 boxes were sold at 10%c; and 105 boxes remained unsold.

Vankleek ...l.—There were 1,466 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day; all sold on the board with the exception of 58 boxes! it all went at 10%c.

Alexandria.—At the Alexandria Cheese Board the offerings were 1,471 boxes, 933 white and 25c colored; all sold at 10%c. Buyers—Weich, 250 white and 112 colored; McGregor, 239 white: Pitts, 203 white.

Brockville.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board held to-day, 4,587 boxes were registered, 2,832 colored, balance white; 90 boxes sold on board at 10%c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11 to 11%c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 81/2 to 8%c per lb. Toronto Live Stock.

Exporters—Considering the quality of the exporters offered, they sold fairly well, prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.60, the bulk going at about \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers—Prices were about steady, at Tuesday's quotations. Picked lots selling at \$4.25; best load at \$3.80 to \$4; medium at \$3.50 to \$5.75; common at \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners at \$2 to \$2.25.

Milch Cows—About 25 milch cows sold at \$25 to \$2.5 each, the bulk going from \$30 to \$40 each.

Veal Calves—Prices are unchanged for veal calves at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., with two or three of good to prime quality at \$5.75 per cwt.

wt.
Sheep and Lambs—Prices for sheep were
unchanged, ewes selling at \$4 to \$4.20; bucks,
to \$3.40; lambs at \$5 to \$5.50 for the bulk of sales.

Hogs—There was a fair delivery, which sold at unchanged quotations. Selects, \$7.25; lights and fats at \$7 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal-Trade conditions there show littl chang from those of a week ago. Wholesale business is very light and holi-days still continue. The dry goods trade is quiet, although the movement in fall lines is growing. The outlook in this connection is very bright and orders coming forward are good. Groceries are quiet but there is a fair movement in hard-ware. Harvesting operations have interfered with the arrivals of country pro-duce here. Wools and cottons are firm duce here. Wools and cottons are firm and leathers are higher for all kinds but sole. The boot and shoe manufacturers seem to be in one of the very few lines in which business has been quiet for some time. Stocks throughout the country are heavy and fall orders are light.

Toronto—Wholesale trade in most lines continues very quiet here. Groceries are very quiet. There is very little grovement in dry goods for investigate. movement in dry goods for immediate shipmet but orders for fall lines are good. The hardware trade is a little quiet but the movement is fair and valnes hold steady to firm. The unusually marked firmness in almost all line of country trade is a feature of the year's

Quebec-The weather during the past week has been favorable to crops. No improvement is noticed in wholesale circles, City trade is fairly active. Shoe manufactures are active. Outside labor is well

Hamilton—The general harvesting activity in the country is acting against any great briskness in the movement of retail or wholesale stocks but good orders are coming for all goods and in this connection the outlook is very bright. Crops about here have been well saved and those still to be gathered are and fine condition. Collections are fair to

London-While wholesale trade here continues quiet the retail trade in sea-sonable lines is still good although Soun-try trade is a little quiet on acount of try trade is a little quiet on acount of harvest. Collections are generally satis-

Winnipeg-The trade situation here is very bright and hopeful. Crop prospects continue very bright. Merchants were carrying large stocks early in the year and they hesitated at taking on more until the stocks were needed. The retail demand has been good lately and they have been fairly well cleared out and

Stocks have neered replenishing.

Victoria and Vancouver—There is a
fair movement in wholesale trade here. Orders from the country are fairly large and collections are inclined to be good Retail lines are moving well and condi-tions generally are satisfactory. Pro-vincial industries continue active. The salmon pack is proving very heavy. There is very great activity in real estate in almost all the settled districts of the province. This is particularly true at Vancouver, although the movement has hardly reached the proportion of a boom.

Failures This Week.

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 222, against 232 last week, 214 the preceding week and 222 the corresponding week last year. Failures this week in Canada number 19, against 26 last week, 27 the preceding week and 33 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 72 were in the East, 57-South, 67 West, and 26 in the Pacific States, and 62 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures in the United States reported for