

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III
APRIL 17, 1904.

Jesus Transfigured.—Mark 9:2, 13.

Commentary.—I. The Transfiguration, vs. 2, 3, 4. After six days—That is, six days after the saying of the last lesson. Luke says, "About an eight days after." There were six full days and the fractional days at the beginning and the end making "about" eight days. Peter, James and John—These same apostles witnessed His agony in the garden. He took these three, 1, because He needed witnesses to prove the fact, when the time came to reveal His glory to the world, and 2, for the purpose of encouraging and establishing them in the truths of His kingdom. Into—mountain.—The place of the transfiguration seems to be unknown, but it was probably Mount Hermon, not far from Caesarea Philippi. This is the opinion of nearly all modern authorities. Was transfigured.—Matthew says, "His face did shine as the sun." It would appear that the light shone not upon Him from without, but that it shone out of Him from within; it was one blaze of dazzling, celestial glory; it was Himself glorified. His face shone with divine majesty, and all His body was so irradiated by it, that His clothes could not conceal His glory, but became white and glistening as the very light with which He covered Himself as with a garment.—Wesley.

II. Heavenly visitants, vs. 2, 3, 4. Elias.—The Greek form for Elijah, with Moses.—Moses was a representative of the law; he was the founder of the Jewish dispensation, which for centuries had been preparing the way for Christ; he was a type of Christ, and had foretold His coming. Deut. xviii, 15-18; and through him had been instituted the sacrifices which Christ fulfilled, and which explained His coming death which so troubled the disciples. Were talking.—Luke tells us what this conversation was about to which they were permitted to listen. They "spoke of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem."

5. Peter said.—Eager and impatient as always, Peter said just as the heavenly vision faded to leave. It was for him too brief a glimpse of the heavenly glory. Good.—to be here.—Peter spoke the truth. The apostles would be more useful before the divine manifestations. It is always good for us when the Lord especially manifests Himself to us; when we see His glory. Three tabernacles.—Or booths, from the tabernacles on the mountain; such as were made at the feast of Tabernacles. He desired to have the heavenly visitants remain with them. 6. What not.—Knew not. How many times do we speak unwisely because we do not stop to consider our words. Sore afraid.—They trembled in the presence of the divine manifestations.

III. The voice from the cloud (vs. 7, 8, 9). A cloud.—Overshadowed them. Matthew says, a "bright" cloud. A cloud had frequently been the symbol of the divine presence. It was a cloud that guided and protected the children of Israel (Exod. xiii, 21; xiv, 19); a cloud that filled the temple at the dedication (1 Kings viii, 10, 11). The Lord maketh the clouds His chariots (Psa. 104, 33). Peter himself refers to the clouds that overshadowed them on the mount as "the excellent glory" (2 Peter i, 17). Luke says that "they feared as they entered into the cloud." A voice.—The voice of God the Father. It revealed the new, but confirmed the old, for it was the same voice which had been heard at Christ's baptism.—Trench.

This would show to Peter and the apostles present that they did not fear as they entered into the cloud. A voice.—The voice of God the Father. It revealed nothing new, but confirmed the old, for it was the same voice which had been heard at Christ's baptism.—Trench. This would show to Peter and the apostles present that they did not need to grieve Moses and Elijah in order to attain to their happiness. This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased.—They had Jesus with them, and He was more than all the hosts of heaven would be without Him. Hear Him.—He is superior to Moses and Elijah; himself had made such a statement. See Deut. xviii, 15. He is superior to Moses and the prophets, and is the one to whom they pointed. Hear Him; attend to His instructions, and obey His words.

8. Looked round about.—Matthew tells us that when the disciples heard the voice they fell on their faces, and were sore afraid; then, recovering from the shock, they suddenly gazed all around them, and saw no person but Jesus. "They feared as they entered into the cloud, but when they heard the voice of God, probably as loud as thunder (see John xii, 29), and full of divine majesty such as mortal ears were unaccustomed to hear, they fell flat to the ground on their faces, being sore afraid; an effect which manifestations of this kind commonly had on the prophets and other holy men to whom they were given."—Henson.

IV. The Divine charge (vs. 9, 10). 9. Tell no man.—The charge which Jesus gave them would prohibit their telling even the other apostles. But why this charge?—It. They could not fully understand it, meaning until after the resurrection, so as to tell it aright. 2. Those to whom they told it could still less comprehend its full meaning and would misunderstand and pervert it. 3. After the resurrection they would be better able to comprehend Jesus as raised from the dead.—Peloubet.

10. Questioning, etc.—How could they properly preach a crucified and risen Saviour, when they were resolutely opposed to his death and questioned what the rising from the dead might mean? Silence and discipline were their present duty. Had they preached him as a glorious Messiah, superior to Moses and Elias, as set forth in his transfiguration, the Jewish authorities would have held them guilty of treason.—Wheeler.

V. A question (vs. 11-13). 11. Why say the scribes, etc.—What foundation have the scribes for saying that Elijah must come before the Messiah? "The scribes and Pharisees may have urged as a

capital objection against the Messiahship of their Master that no Elijah went before Him." 12. Cometh first.—Christ cannot mean here and in Matt. xvii, 12, as some understand these passages that Elijah is to come before the second advent. Restored all things.—To restore is strictly to bring back to a lost position, then to develop, raise, to introduce a purer, nobler epoch; here specially to proclaim the kingdom of God.—Carr. And how it is written, etc. E. V.—Elijah cometh first and restoreth all things. But how or to what purpose is it written of the Son of man that He cometh? In order that He may suffer, not conquer like a mighty prince.—Cam. Bib. 13. Is indeed come.—In the person of John the Baptist. They listened.—Whatever they chose or desired.

The incidents of the lesson follow immediately after the circumstances recorded in chapter viii, 27 to 31. The shadow of Calvary's tragedy was already upon the Master. Two ends possibly were served by the calling out of Peter's confessions and the transfiguration scene. One was to encourage and confirm the faith of His disciples, the other to strengthen the Master Himself to endure the bitter agony that was soon to come upon Him. Though He was also human, and though the spirit was ready to meet all that came upon Him, the flesh was weak (Matt. xvi, 41; Mark xiv, 38).

"He was transfigured before them." Divinity which was veiled in the flesh burst through, for a little time they were permitted to look upon Him as He is. By His side appear two bright forms from the glory world. For a few moments before His agony, after years of association with the earthly, He is permitted the visible companionship of heavenly visitants.

The scene is representative. Moses represented the law. Elijah, the prophets, the stage who warned of sin, exhorted to repentance, promised mercy to the penitent and denounced penalty upon those who were incorrigible. Together they represented law and grace. The law which must be magnified and made honorable, and grace which pledges mercy to the sinner who turns from his sin. Moses died, Elijah was translated. They thus represent the two classes of saints who shall meet the Lord when He comes in His glory. (1 Thess. iv, 16, 17).

The discourse of the three. Of what heavenly things they might have discoursed together. Moses and Elijah, the former glory of His power and position; of the beauty and glory of His dwelling place. But they spoke of none of these things. The cross was near, the consummation of the great work He came to do was just at hand. Of this they communed. The salvation of men is the great work which engages heaven. We learn hence what should be the theme and work of the church.

A foreshadowing of heavenly fellowship. Christ, Moses, Elijah, the disciples, all in fellowship together. Peter, James and John may not have fully entered into the scene, but felt the heavenly influence and would have remained in the midst of it (v. 12).

The loved three. For some reason Peter, James and John seemed to enter into closer relation to the Master than the other disciples (Luke 10, 57; Matt. 26, 37). They were permitted to see His glory. The voice (v. 7). Peter refers to this voice (2 Pet. i, 16-18) as one of the indisputable evidences they had of the truth of the gospel. The voice had been heard before (Matt. 3, 17; John 12, 28). One one occasion (John 12, 29) some said it thundered. But here in the presence of his transfigured glory the voice was clear and unmistakable.

"Jesus only." The heavenly visitants were gone, the overshadowing cloud had disappeared. "They saw no man save Jesus only." Not only were they alone with him, but he was alone the plain Jesus of Nazareth. His face had shone as the sun, but this had all passed away and he stood before them "Jesus only." We would gladly dwell on some moment of transfiguration, with some ideal Christ, whose face and eyes are forgotten, but the Christ who invites us to walk with him is "Jesus only." Nothing of pomp, show or reality about him, but a plain practical Christ, who "went about doing good" and was "despised and rejected of men."—John S. McGarry.

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE.

Six People Killed Themselves in New York.

New York, April 11.—An unusual number of suicides, at least half of them due to despondency because of inability to secure employment, were reported to the police to-day. Three of the six victims chose carbolic acid, one chose death by shooting; another by hanging, and the sixth accomplished his purpose by turning on the gas. The most youthful suicide was Eva Packer, a seventeen-year-old Brooklyn schoolgirl, who drank carbolic acid after reading a letter, and the oldest, Jacob Reihman, 65, of 39 169th street, who had been ill with rheumatism, and whose body was found hanging in his lodgings. The body of another suicide, a woman who had ended her life two weeks ago by inhaling chloroform, was found in a house on East 35th street. A note said the woman was so deeply in debt that she saw no hope. The other suicides reported were James Kinney, fireman, who lost his work through drink; Samuel Levy, no work, carbolic acid; Egisto Bertone, stone-cutter, shooting, no work; J. Bender, a crayon artist, gas.

TREATY WITH THIBET.

Colonel Younghusband Expects to Conclude One Soon.

London, April 11.—Indian Secretary Broderick to-day received a dispatch, dated April 3, from Col. Younghusband, the special political agent with the British expedition to Thibet, in which the colonel says he expects to reach Gyantse, sixteen miles from Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, within a week, and there meet the Chinese representatives and high Thibetan officials, and make a settlement by which further bloodshed will be prevented.

\$200.00 GIVEN AWAY

FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

Each of the six pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you name three of them? It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and against like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, send your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away \$200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your name and address, to THE MARVELLING CO., DEPT. 1407 TORONTO.

Report That Montreal Men are Out Denied.—Situation at Toronto.

Montreal, April 14.—There is no truth in the statement that the operators in the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's office here have gone out on strike, nor is there any probability that they will go out. Telegraphic matters with the G. N. W. in this city are progressing in the usual way, and nothing whatever has occurred to interfere with the prompt despatch of business. Several experienced operators who went to Toronto to relieve the situation caused by part of the staff there going out have returned home, their services not being further required.

Toronto, April 8.—A new feature was introduced in the strike of the G. N. W. telegraphers yesterday, when two of their number, Thomas Richardson and Herbert S. Freeman, were arrested about 11 a.m. on a charge of vagrancy by P. C. Brown and taken to the police station, where Richardson still is.

Every one of the strikers is still out and President Long states that letters and telegrams have been received from nearly all the eighty locals in the United States offering to assess their members, now numbering ten thousand, fifty cents or a dollar each per month. The General Chairman of the international board in New York has authorized the President here to draw for any amount necessary for any present needs, but has been notified that no funds are needed.

The officials of the company state that the work of the company is being carried on without great inconvenience. Thirty-one operators struck, eight or ten remained at work and now there are thirty at work, more coming in all the time, forty-five being the full staff. Unless the strikers return by noon to-day their places will be considered vacant.

Ottawa, April 7.—The G. N. W. office in the Parliament buildings is closed owing to the strike of the operators. Messages are being sent down town by the chief and his assistant.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the loins? Have you distaste? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the region of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases.—94

LOSS OF THE LAMORNA.

A Lot of Wreckage Comes Ashore at Barkley Sound.

Victoria, B. C., April 14.—Twenty or thirty hatches marked "L. G." a number of light spars, such as royal and gallant yards, much shaff such as masts or galleys on contact with water, two life buoys marked "Lamorna, Greenock," a lot of narrow deck plank and ship's housework, have been found within the past few days, floating or ashore in Barkley Sound, indicating that the Scotch ship Lamorna of Greenock, grain laden, from Puget Sound to Queenstown Island, has foundered with her company of thirty souls.

Among the men here no doubt whatever is entertained that the Lamorna has foundered.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BEYER, 23 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. M. P. WHARRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE MARKETS

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York 90 3/4 84 3/4
St. Louis 94 3/4 80 3/4
Duluth 95 1/4 81 3/4
Toledo 90 3/4 84 3/4

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Receipts of grain very small. The country roads are bad, and the weather to-day unfavorable. One load of choice winter cereal wheat sold at \$1.02, and three loads of oats at \$7 to 8 1/2c, which was all the grain received.

Dairy produce quiet, with little or no change in prices. Choice dairy butter sold at 20 to 22c per lb., and eggs at 16 to 18c per dozen.

Hay in limited supply, with sales of 10 loads at \$11 to \$12.50 for timothy, and at \$7.50 to \$9 for mixed. Straw is nominal at \$10 to \$11 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with heavy selling at \$6, and light at \$6.50.

Following are the quotations—Wheat, white, bushel, 90c; do, red, bushel, 97c; do, spring, bushel, 90c to 92c; do, goose, bushel, 82c; oats, bushel, 37c to 37 1/2c; peas, bushel, 68c to 70c; barley, bushel, 48c to 49 1/2c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$11 to \$12.50; do, clover, \$7.50 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10 to \$11. Seeds—Alaska, bushel, \$4.50 to \$5.75; do, red clover, bushel, \$6.00 to \$6.35; do, timothy, 100 lbs., \$2.25 and \$3.25; apples, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.25; dressed hogs, \$6 to \$6.35; eggs, per dozen, 10 to 15c; butter, dairy, 19 to 22c; do, creamery, 23 to 26c; chickens, per lb., 12 to 15c; geese, per lb., 12 to 13c; ducks, per lb., 12 to 14c; turkeys, per lb., 17 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1.10; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per doz., \$1.25 to \$1.75; celery, per doz., 40 to 50c; beef, hindquarters, \$7.50 to \$9.00; do, forequarters, \$3 to \$3.50; do, choice, carcass, \$7.00 to \$7.50; do, medium, carcass, \$6.00 to \$6.50; lamb, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt., \$8 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$8 to \$9.50.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock, as reported by Messrs. Fox and Hay, of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. were 33 cars, composed of 487 cattle, 756 hogs, 30 sheep, 5 calves, 2 horses and 310 hogs to Park Blackwell.

The quality of fat cattle was good.

Trade was good, everything being bought up in nearly every class.

There was no change in prices for butchers' or exporters from Thursday's quotations.

The demand for feeders was well maintained, especially for short-keeps, as several firms were ready to take all offered.

Not many milk cows or springers were offered, and prices remained about steady. Choice quality of cows would find ready sale.

The deliveries of sheep, calves and lambs were light. Prices were firm at quotations given.

Hogs' deliveries were light and prices were quoted as being unchanged at \$4.75 per cwt. Many drovers complained at the World's quotations of \$4.85 for select. Some of the drovers admitted that \$4.85 and \$4.90 per cwt. had been paid both for last and this week, but claimed that the hogs sold at these prices had been bought before the drop took place.

Representatives of the Davies, Park Blackwell and Matthews Packing Companies told the reporter that they now had only one price, and that was \$4.75 per cwt. for the coming week.

One drover said that \$4.75 per cwt. was paid for hogs on Thursday, Calcutta East. But we are inclined to think that this was caused by a fight between drovers at this point.

Exporters—Best loads of exporters sold at \$4.60 to \$4.80 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice quality but are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

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Butchers' cattle—Choice pickled lots of butchers' (1,000 to 1,500 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$4.35 to \$4.70; loads of good sold at \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good \$3.60 to \$3.85; common \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough inferior \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

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Stockers—One-year to 2-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has been moderately active, but without any special feature. There has been quite a good sorting trade in spring and early summer goods, and the outlook for business is bright.

Business at Montreal has been favorably affected this week by a freer movement of railroad freight than experienced for a good many weeks. There has been a good recovery in domestic securities. The prospects for trade are promising.

Trade conditions at Quebec are only fair, which is accounted for owing to the backwardness of the season.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific coast distributing centres wholesale trade is developing a little more activity. The prospects for the spring and summer trade are bright.

At Winnipeg wholesale trade is looking up. There is a very fair sorting business being done now. The reductions in the prices of lumber are expected to have a stimulating effect on building operations.

Hamilton wholesale trade has been fairly active this week. The various local industries are active, as reported by Bradstreet's, and good wages are being paid. Retail sales are larger. The general outlook for the jobbing trade is bright.

In London this week the demand from the jobbers has been very fair. Retailers have been buying quite liberally.

Ottawa wholesale trade is showing some expansion in certain lines. Values of domestic staples and imported goods are firmly held.

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