

LESSON IX.—NOV. 26, 1911.

Nehemiah's Prayer.—Neh. 1: 1-11. Commentary.—I. A report from the Land of Judah (vs. 1-3). 1. Words—"History."—R. V. margin. Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah—He is thus distinguished from the Nehemiah who accompanied Zerubbabel upon the first return from captivity (Ezra 2: 2), and from the Nehemiah who assisted in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (ch. 3: 10). It is not known to what tribe he belonged, but from v. 2 and ch. 2: 3 it is thought he was of the tribe of Judah. He was a man of deep devotion, a man of prayer and a man of deeds. Chisen—The ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of November and the first part of December. Twentieth year—The twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. Ezra had gone with his company from Babylon to Jerusalem thirteen years before this. Shushan—Two hundred fifty miles east of Babylon. It was one of the three capitals of Persia, and the favorite winter residence of the king. Palace—Nehemiah, as an officer in the king's court, performed the duties of his office in the palace. The magnificence of this building is shown by the fact that its ruins, discovered many years ago, cover about three thousand square feet. 2. Humani—From ch. 7: 2 it appears that Humani was a brother of Nehemiah, which is probably the term "brother" is used in the scriptures to denote other near relatives. Men of Judah—"Out of Judah."—R. V. Some who had returned from Judah. Had escaped—This has reference to those who had gone to Jerusalem from the captivity in Babylon. Left of the captivity—Those who had returned from the captivity and had survived the hardships of the restoration concerning Jerusalem. Nehemiah desired to know how his people were succeeding in their own land in the restoration of the temple worship, and in the reorganization of the nation. The fact that he held an honorable position in the royal palace did not keep him from being solicitous for the prosperity of his fellow Jews in Jerusalem. 3. The Province—The land of Judah was one of the provinces of the Persian empire. In great affliction—Their subjection to Persia forced itself upon the Jews at every turn. The tribute imposed on them was a heavy burden to a poor people. Jewish recruits had doubtless been forced into the Persian armies. The country was pillaged in open day, and many Jews were carried into slavery by nightly surprises, while the corpses of murdered men were often found on the road. (Ezra 4: 10) and which the Jews had taken in refusing their neighbors the privilege of joining with them for the purpose of building the house of the Lord, and in breaking up the practice of intermarriage of the Jews with outside nations had exposed the Jews to the hostile attacks of other peoples. The wall is broken down—After the destruction of the walls by Nebuchadnezzar one hundred and forty years before, it was partly rebuilt by Ezra. The enemies of the Jews had destroyed the walls and gates of Jerusalem, thus rendering the city virtually unprotected. Stanley says "In those days, rather, one may say, in those days of disorder, a city without locked gates and lofty walls was no city at all." 4. Nehemiah's prayer for help. (vs. 4-11). Wept, and mourned. Nehemiah's intense interest in the welfare of his own nation moved him to weep and lament when he heard of their affliction. We remember that the Oriental is of an excitable disposition, and quickly affected by joy or sorrow; but the language here indicates that Nehemiah's sadness was not a mere passing emotion, but continued for days and months and led to self denial and prolonged activity. Fasted and prayed. Nehemiah has set the world an example of prayer in times of distress. He fasted and prayed until the course of duty became clear. "As the mourning, so the earnestness of his faith." God of heaven. This phrase, which becomes prominent in the later books of the Old Testament, was a usual title of the Supreme Being among the Persians. Ills. Notes. 5. Beseech. A word denoting intensity of supplication. Lord of heaven. Jehovah, the God of Heaven.—R. V. "Jehovah" denotes the self-existing One; "God," the invisible One. Great and terrible. Expresses his greatness and power. Covenant and mercy. "Covenant" refers to his definite promises. "Mercy" refers to his loving character, which gives more than is pledged.—Hurlbut. 6. Let thine ear now be attentive. Nehemiah approached the Lord as a

CATARH OF THE STOMACH

Could Hardly Eat. Gradually Grew Worse. Relieved by Peruna.



Mr. A. M. Ikard, Box 31, West Burlington, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh of the stomach and small intestines for a number of years. I went to a number of doctors and got no relief, and finally one of my doctors sent me to Chicago, and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me; said I had cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was offensive and I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse. "Finally I concluded to try Peruna, and I found relief and a cure for that dreadful disease, catarrh. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Mananin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle of it in my house all the time."

stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was offensive and I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse. "Finally I concluded to try Peruna, and I found relief and a cure for that dreadful disease, catarrh. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Mananin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle of it in my house all the time." true suppliant. He was convinced of God's greatness; he came with humility; he begged for a hearing; and he had an important petition to make. Day and night. This expression shows his earnestness an opportunity. Both I and my father's house have sinned. The suppliant made genuine confession of sin. He had no disposition to spare himself. He acknowledged that the responsibility for national sins rested upon individuals and families, and that existed because of their sin. 7. Corrupt. Among other things the Jews were guilty of oppression (ch. 5: 1-7, 10, 11, the desecration of the Sabbath (ch. 13: 15, and intermarriage with heathen nations (Ezra 9: 1, 2). Commandments. Divine precepts to govern the life. Statutes. Rules relating to the Jewish religious system. Judgments. The precepts of justice relative to our conduct to one another.—Clarke. 8. Remember. The word—Nehemiah strengthened the force of his supplication by pleading God's promises. If ye transgress—This is not a quotation, but a reference to the general sense of various passages. For instance, Lev. xxvi. 37-39; Deut. xxviii. 45-52; Ezr. vi. 10. 9. If ye turn unto me—It is an exhibition of God's mercy that man is given an opportunity to repent and to be restored to the divine favor. "When we turn to sin God turns to discipline; when we turn to righteousness He turns to mercy."—Gray. Will I gather them? God would not forget their location, no matter how far they might become scattered through their sin. The cry of the penitent always reaches the ear of the Lord. Place that I have chosen—Jerusalem, and the temple there. 10. These are thy servants and thy people.—Nehemiah goes a step further in his intercession and uses argument. He has referred to God's promise and now pleads that the Jews are included in that promise. Whom Thou hast redeemed.—The redemption here spoken of, looks back beyond the recent restoration from Babylon, to the original deliverance from Egypt, which sealed forever the relation between Jehovah and His people.—Cam. Bible. Nehemiah pleads this relation and the great care the Lord had exercised for the nation. 11. Thy servant—Nehemiah. Grant him mercy.—He prayed that he might have favor in the sight of the king. Nehemiah had decided that to remove the reproach of Jerusalem he must go there in person; that to do so he must obtain the king's permission; to get his permission he must be in special favor with him.—Rawlinson. The king's cupbearer.—As the term indicates, he had charge of the wines used by the king. This was an important office, and one in which only a most trustworthy person could be allowed. He stood by the king's side at every meal and had easy access to him at all times. He bore the grave responsibility of seeing that no poison

were mixed with the king's drink. The cup-bearer often became the king's trusted counselor. Nehemiah was highly esteemed by the king.

Questions.—How long after Ezra's journey to Jerusalem was this lesson? Where did Nehemiah live? How did he serve the king? Why was he thus affected? What was the condition of those in Jerusalem? How did Nehemiah pray for his people? What office did he hold? Who was the king at this time? How was Nehemiah's position an advantage to him? In what way is Nehemiah an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Piety and patriotism. I. Distinguished Nehemiah in Babylon. II. Moved Nehemiah to prevailing prayer.

I. Distinguished Nehemiah in Babylon. As a counselor, statesman, and courtier in the court of the Persian King, Nehemiah was a distinguished favorite, but to him such honors did not have as much weight as the relation he sustained to the Jews in Jerusalem. He was faithful to his trust where he was providentially placed, but his heart was at the same time yearning for the welfare of his people. In that people remnant was bound up the prospect of their future. Nehemiah held did not less his sympathy with his countrymen, but gave him opportunity for manifesting it, and at the same time to help his brethren. Neither distance nor place nor dignity of station could alienate his affections for them, Nehemiah was true to his nation and loyal to his God. He took upon himself the burden of his countrymen, but gave him opportunity for manifesting it, and at the same time to help his brethren. Neither distance nor place nor dignity of station could alienate his affections for them. Nehemiah was true to his nation and loyal to his God. He took upon himself the burden of his countrymen's woes. He recognized a divine sovereignty in human affairs. He was prepared to make sacrifice in the cause of his people. In Nehemiah piety and patriotism were blended and intertwined. His case proves that God never places men in situations where it is impossible for them to love, and obey him. At the proper time he brings them into contact with their life-work. In Nehemiah is set forth the power of one man to do great things for God when God is with him. All true close communion with God. He has his servants in all conditions of life, and through them he is made known to the world. Nehemiah's fidelity to his convictions commanded respect apart from the merit of the convictions themselves. Every detail in a good man's life is a part of the divine plan.

II. Moved Nehemiah to prevailing prayer. Nehemiah first sought to gain accurate information from a reliable source, both as to the need that existed and the nature of the work that had to be done. To him sympathetic contemplation of surrounding sorrows was a duty. His way of helping men was in sharing their burdens. So deeply moved was he that he put himself on a level with his brethren and then implored God's mercy. Nehemiah was burdened heart found relief in prayer. It was no idle, imaginary sorrow that brought tears from his eyes. He did not restrict prayer to spiritual needs only. He embraced the affairs of every-day life and all lawful undertakings, great and small. Nehemiah counted prayer a practical reliance in achieving business results. His best way to succeed in any enterprise with men was to commend them to God. His brethren in Jerusalem were more needy than ever and he was not indifferent to their condition. All his ambition was to be seen in his desire for their good. Nehemiah associated national disaster with sin. He pleaded God's former mercies to his people. Fasting joined with supplication expressed his sorrow for sin, sympathy with his afflicted brethren, distress to see the cause of God in reproach and earnestness in seeking help from Him. Such godly grief brought visitations of God's help. Nehemiah's prayer was reverent, persistent, confident, scriptural, definite and confident. The great test of self-sacrifice was seen in his offering himself as God's instrument. God values men by their desires. The work of any real value is done by those whose hearts have been touched with the feelings of the miseries which they set themselves to cure. When Nehemiah had laid the cause of his people before the Lord and pleaded his promise in their behalf, he could confidently ask that the king might be inclined to favor his plan of going to Jerusalem. The people there needed a revival. They needed to fortify their city against intruders. It was necessary that some one should lead them. Nehemiah was ready to sacrifice ease, wealth and prominence in the king's palace, that he might bring his people into better circumstances. T. R. A.

LADY TEACHER

Committed for Trial for Punishing Child.

Brockville Despatch.—A case that attracted some attention came before Police Magistrate Deacon here today, being a charge against Miss Nora McCrea, now of Merriekville, of assaulting with grievous bodily harm Helen McCoubrie, a nine-year-old pupil of a school near Frankville, of which she was until recently a teacher. In administering punishment it is alleged that Miss McCrea used a ruler on the head of the child, inflicting injuries which produced brain fever. The whipping was repeated when the pupil returned to school after making complaint to her father, who accepted \$500 from the teacher to withdraw criminal prosecution. Being a child placed by the Brockville Children's Aid Society, the officers summoned Miss McCrea to court, and on the evidence submitted the magistrate committed her for trial. The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of \$400. The offences were committed on the 19th and 23rd of October last, and the McCoubrie child is still suffering from the effects of the assaults.

It is extremely difficult for a man to be happily married unless he is a good listener.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs... 80 00 80 50. Butter, good to choice... 0 27 0 32. Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0 50 0 60. Chickens, lb... 0 14 0 15. Fowl, lb... 0 12 0 13. Ducks, lb... 0 13 0 15. Turkeys, lb... 0 20 0 22. Geese, lb... 0 13 0 15. Apples, bbl... 2 00 3 00. Potatoes, bag... 1 25 1 35. Beef, hindquarters... 10 00 11 00. Do, forequarters... 6 50 7 50. Do, choice, carcass... 9 00 9 50. Do, medium, carcass... 7 50 8 00. Veal, prime... 10 00 12 00. Mutton, prime... 7 50 9 00. Lamb... 9 00 10 00.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt, as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$5 95. Do, Redpath's... 5 95. Do, Acadia... 5 80. Imperial granulated... 5 70. Beaver, granulated... 5 70. No. 1 yellow St. Lawrence... 5 45. Do, Redpath's... 5 45. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 1c less.

FRUIT MARKET.

Apples, per bbl. Greenings \$2 50 3 00. Do, Baldwin... 2 50 3 25. Do, Spies... 4 25 4 50. Do, Snows, No. 1... 4 50 0 00. Do, Spies... 4 50 0 00. Potatoes, Ontario stock, 1 05 1 10. L.O.B. case, in bulk... 2 00 0 00. Onions, Canadian, lg... 3 50 3 75. Oranges, Jamaicas... 2 75 3 25. Grapes, Tokay, 25-lb. boxes... 2 00 2 25. Grapes, Malaga... 5 00 6 00. Lemons, per box... 4 50 0 00. Paraisip, per bag... 0 65 0 90. Figs, per lb... 0 10 0 15. Grape Fruit, box... 4 50 5 50. Turnips, per bag... 0 35 0 45.

GRAIN MARKET.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 87 to 88c, in car lots, outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, 1.02-1.2; No. 3 northern, 98-1.2; track, bay ports. Manitoba feed wheat, 73c. Canadian western oats—No. 2, 45-1.2; No. 3, 44c; track, bay ports. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 44c, on car at country points and 47c on track, Toronto. Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 78c, c. if. Midland; new yellow corn, no grade, all rail, December shipment, track, Toronto, 72c. Peas—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10, car lots, outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 60c, outside. Rye—No. 2, 89 to 90c, outside. Barley—88 to 90c, outside, for malting, and 70 to 75c for feed. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, 23c, in bags, Toronto; shorts, 22c; Ontario bran, nominal, at 24c, in bags; shorts, nominal, at 22c. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers, \$4.80. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent, patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60. Montreal freight for export, and \$3.75 for home consumption.

OTHER MARKETS.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville.—At today's Cheese Board the offerings were: 1,085 colored, and 300 white. The sales were 35 colored at 133-8c, balance refused. Kingston.—On the Frontenac Cheese Board this afternoon 120 boxes of colored and 76 of white were boarded. Sales were made at 133-8c. Winchester.—At the last meeting of the Cheese Board held here for this season to-night 250 colored and 305 white were registered. Nearly all sold on the board at 137-8c.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York Bees.—Receipts 1,735 head; nothing doing; feeling firm. Calves.—Receipts 500; market fully steady. Veals, \$6 to \$7; culls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; barney calves, \$3 to \$4; westerns, nominal. Sheep and lambs.—Receipts 7,500. Sheep steady; lambs, 35c lower. Sheep, \$2 to \$3.50; culls, \$1.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.60; a few small lots at higher prices; culls, \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs.—Receipts 3,000. About steady at \$6.40 to \$6.60.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Close. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—Nov... 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2. Dec... 95 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/4 95 1/2 96 1/4. May, old 98 1/2. May, new 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2. Oats—Nov... 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2. Dec... 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2. May... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market, dull and steady. Prime steers, \$7.30 to \$7.75; butcher grades, \$3 to \$7. Calves.—Receipts, 150 head; market, active, steady; cull to choice, \$6 to \$8.50. Sheep and lambs.—Receipts 16,000 head. Market slow, 10 to 20c lower. Choice lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; cull to fair, \$4.25 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, \$2 to \$3.65. Hogs.—Receipts, 5,100; market, active, 5c to 10c higher. Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.70; stags, \$5 to \$5.25; pigs, \$6 to \$6.10; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.75; heavy, \$6.80 to \$6.85; roughs, \$5.80 to \$6.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool despatch: Closing—Wheat, Spot steady, No. 2, Manitoba, 7s 1 1/2; 2, 7s 6 1/2; Futures, October, firm, Dec, 7s 1 1/2; March, 7s 2 1/2; May, 7s 1 1/2. Flour—Winter patents 27s 6d; 100 lbs.—In London (Pacific Coast) 41 1/2 to 42 1/2. Best—Extra India meslin 8s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, western 9s 3d. Hams—Short cut 14 to 16 pounds, 5s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, 5s 6d; clear hams, 14 to 16 pounds, 5s; long clear middles, heavy 35 to 40 pounds, 4s 8d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 4s 8d; shoulders, square, 11 to 12 pounds, 4s 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tins, 47s; American refined in tins, 47s 3d. Cheese—Canadian Glast white, 7s; do, colored 7s 2d.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LIME. Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes. Made in Canada.

Yellow—Prime city, 26c 6d. Turpentine spirits, 25c. Resin—common, 12c. Petroleum—Refined, 3 1/2. Corn—Spot firm, American mixed 6s 1 1/2; futures firm, Jan. 6s 7 1/2 d; Feb. 5s 6 7/8 d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Estimated receipts, 10,000; market, dull, 10 to 25c lower; beefs, \$4.50 to \$6.10; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.90; western steers, \$4.30 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 29,000; market, steady to a shade higher; light, \$5.90 to \$6.55; mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.65; heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.67 1/2; roughs, \$6.10 to \$6.20; good to choice heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.67 1/2; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.90; bulk of sales at \$6.35 to \$6.80. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 28,000; market, steady to 10c lower; native, \$2.50 to \$3.75; western, \$2.25 to \$3.70; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.70; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$5.85; western, \$3.75 to \$5.75.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS PRICE, 25 CENTS. FARM GARDEN.

FARM NEWS.

Cattle fattened on blue grass pastures will make double the gain on the same grain for the first three months of the pasture season, as compared with the late months of the feeding period. This important factor, as well as the influence of age, nitrogenous supplements and the margin of profit are discussed in Bulletin 90 of the Missouri Experiment Station. This bulletin was written by Dean F. B. Munford and records the results of five years' experiments in fattening cattle of various ages on blue grass pasture. This extensive investigation involved the feeding of 263 cattle divided into 36 distinct experiments and is the largest and most complete investigation of this subject which has ever been made in this country. The bulletin will be sent on request by writing to the Director of the Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Three hundred billion bees, according to one expert apiarist, made enough honey last year to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo. At the low wholesale rate of 1 cent a pound it was worth \$25,000,000, and if the 700,000 beekeepers of the country had worked as industriously and skillfully as did the bees, the weight of the output would have been three times as great and the value \$75,000,000. Not only did the little workers contribute that vast supply of pure and delicious food product to the nation, but as they made it they treated it antiseptically with formic acid, thus preventing impurities or decay.

FIVE PERSONS HURT. St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Five persons were reported to have been injured when eastbound Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 4, known as the New York express, which left St. Louis at 1.45 o'clock this morning, ran into an open switch one mile west of Breese, Ill., about thirty miles from this city. The mail car was destroyed by fire.



In the New Home. You want the best when starting in the new home. Above all, you want that home to be snug and warm and comfortable. You are sure of warmth and comfort with a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. The Perfection is the best and most reliable heater made. It is a sort of portable fireplace. It is ready night and day. Just strike a match and light the wick. The Perfection is all aglow in a minute. The Perfection Oil Heater does not smell nor smoke—a patent automatic device prevents that. It can be carried easily from room to room and is equally suitable for any room in the house. Handsomely finished, with nickel trimmings; drums of either turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel. Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of The Queen City Oil Company, Limited.

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