

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III. Jan. 18th, 1920.  
The Boldness of Peter and John. Print 4: 8-21.

Commentary.—1. Peter and John under arrest (vs. 1-4). Peter's address in Solomon's porch, in which he declared the resurrection of Christ, aroused the opposition of the priests, the official in charge of the temple guard and the Sadducees. The Sadducees were an influential Jewish sect at this time. They rejected the doctrine of the resurrection and did not believe in the existence of angels. Peter must have continued his discourse for two hours, since he and John went up to the temple at about three o'clock in the afternoon and he began to speak shortly after that and it was "eventide" when they were arrested and placed in prison. It was then too late for them to be brought before the Sanhedrin, for that body could sit as a deliberative body only by daylight, therefore the apostles were placed "in hold until the next day." The preaching was by no means in vain, for the people believed the message.

II. Peter's Defence (vs. 5-12). 5-7. The next morning the Sanhedrin assembled and care was taken to have the prominent members present, for the case to come before it was an important one. Annas was an ex-high priest and Calaphas the acting high priest, the same officials who had participated in the trial of Jesus. 8. Filled with the Holy Ghost—As he and the rest of the one hundred twenty were on the day of Pentecost. An occasion had arisen of special importance and he was prepared by the Spirit for it. The promise of Jesus to his disciples (Mark 13: 11) was about to have a fulfillment, rulers—The heads of the twenty-four courses of priests, elders—Twenty-four leading citizens, heads of families, elected to places in the Sanhedrin. In addition to these twenty-two scribes or professional teachers of the law were added. These rulers, elders and scribes together with the high priest constituted the Sanhedrin. Peter addressed this body with becoming respect. 9. The good deed—The apostle was not slow to declare that it was for a good deed that he and John were arrested. Both the healing of the cripple and the preaching of the gospel were good deeds. Important—Helpless. 10. He it known unto you all—Peter was ready to answer the question that was asked him and bold in making the declaration. by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth—Through the authority and power of him who was of Nazareth, a despised city, the miracle was wrought, whom ye crucified—Peter was standing before the very body that had a few weeks before condemned Jesus on a false testimony and caused him to be put to death. He had the opportunity to preach Jesus to this company of high officials, and he told them with Spirit-inspired courage the truths they needed to hear.

11. The stone which was set at nought—Reference is made Psalms 118: 22. The figure is that of a stone being judged by the builders as unfit for a place in the structure, but later found to be the very one needed for the most important and prominent place in it. 12. Neither in one sentence Peter declared the inefficiency of the forms and ceremonies of the Jewish system to save any one. Jesus in the Messianic economy, none other name—It must have pierced his hearers' hearts deeply when Peter told them that Jesus whom they had crucified was the only one who could save them or any one else.

13. The Apostles Released (vs. 13-22). 13. Unlearned and ignorant men—Peter and John had not studied under the great Jewish teachers of the day, and they were ordinary laymen, as the original of the word "ignorant" implies. They marvelled—Peter and John, filled with the Holy Spirit, spoke with a power that astonished even the learned members of the ruling body of the Jews. Took knowledge of them—They recognized the fact that they had been with Jesus and had been influenced and empowered by him. They had received his spirit and spoke as he had spoken. 14. Could say nothing against it—They and all the people of Jerusalem had known the cripple who had lain at the temple gate for years, and object of pity and charity, and they saw him before them completely healed.

15. Conferred among themselves—Peter had fully answered their question and had done it with a boldness born of conviction and certainty. The testimony was all given and, in order that the members of the Sanhedrin might freely discuss the weighty question as to what was to be done with the apostles, Peter and John were taken outside. 16. What shall we do to these men—The question was a serious one. Thousands of persons had believed in Jesus and this miracle would greatly increase the influence of the apostles. 17. That is spread no further—They had a more difficult task than they imagined to keep the gospel and the report of the miracle

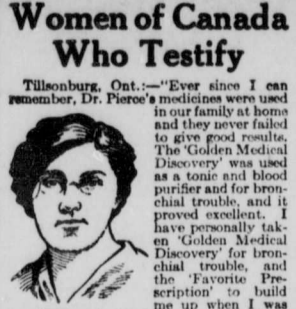
from spreading further. Let us straightly threaten them—The Sanhedrin had no real cause against Peter and John and they stood in fear of the people, therefore they could simply try to intimidate them. 18. Called them—Brought them before the Sanhedrin again to warn them against the further preaching of Jesus. 19. Judge ye—Peter and John were not to be intimidated. They had received the Holy Ghost and they had a commission from Jesus to preach the gospel. Even the members of the Sanhedrin must admit that one should obey God rather than man. 20. The things which we have seen and heard—The apostles were sure of their ground. They had definite knowledge of the truths they were proclaiming. They had conviction as to duty, and they could not keep their consciences clear and not continue to testify to the fact of Christ's resurrection. 21. Find nothing—The apostles were triumphant. No true cause was found against them, and for fear of the people they could not bring false charges. The multitudes in Jerusalem believed that the healing of the lame man was the work of God. 22. The healed man had long been known and the miracle was a notable one.

IV. A Notable Prayer Meeting (vs. 23-31). The apostles went at once, when they were released, to their fellow Christians. They took the matter of the threatnings to the Lord in prayer. While they prayed, there was a striking physical manifestation of the Lord's presence, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost. They had no thought of turning back from the work assigned them. They prayed for help to preach the word of God with boldness and their prayer was answered.

QUESTIONS—Who preached to the people after the lame man was healed? Why were the rulers troubled? What did they do with the apostles? How many converts did they have that day? What great council was called together? Why did they wait till morning? What question was asked the apostles? Give the main points in Peter's reply. Why did the people marvel? What did the Sanhedrin decide to do? Why did they not punish the apostles? Who glorified God? Why?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
I. The first persecution.  
II. A noble defence.  
III. Christian courage and unity.  
The incidents of the lesson including the imprisonment of the apostles constitute the official answer to what precedes. We have studied the first conquests of the Christian church. We now proceed to its first conflict with the preestablished, but degenerate Judaism of its day.  
I. The first persecution. It is a striking fact that all reforms have their origin and greatest opposition within the church. At the moment when the usefulness of the apostles seemed to be at its height and their words and works were effecting an entrance into the hearts of the people, they were apprehended. Two motives may have entered into the opposition. The miracle was acknowledged to be undeniable. Its subject was well known, was present in person, and by voice and action attested the reality of his restoration. The first cause of complaint was that "they taught the people." The miracle gave a strong leverage for the gospel message. A consciousness of priestly neglect may have rendered the priests uneasy. The influence of the Sadducees, a rival sect of the Pharisees, who denied the resurrection, is apparent. The preaching of the resurrection of Jesus with its attendant truths threatened their favorite dogma. This was head and front of their offence in the eyes of the Sadducees.  
II. A noble defence. The second Christian apology is not second in clearness or courage to that of Pentecost. The source and secret were the same. Now, as then, the speaker was "filled with the Holy Ghost." This made the difference between Peter before the ascension and Peter after it. It was not mere natural courage, of which he had given evidence that he possessed but little. The boldness of these "unlearned and ignorant men" attested their former companionship with Jesus and perplexed their persecutors. They were confounded by their prisoners' eloquence. Both had greatly changed since they had deserted and denied the Master in the hour of his apprehension. Things had greatly changed since the transactions in Gethsemane both with themselves and with the Master. He had risen and ascended and had given his almighty Spirit, by which they were instructed and sustained. They were superhumanly inspired and empowered. The Sanhedrists were in perplexity. The miracle could not be disputed, nor the argument of the apostles overthrown. The glory of the miracle was distinctly ascribed to Christ and his saving truth and power reasserted.  
III. Christian courage and unity. Contrary to the expectation of its investigators, the hostility directed against the Christians resulted in uniting them more closely together. They "were of one heart and of one soul." One common purpose possessed them. Intellectually in the truths believed, emotionally in the supreme affection cherished they were "of one accord, of one mind" (Phil. 2: 2). Instead of being intimidated, the apostles were inspired (v. 33). Fresh attestations of divine approval were received. The spirit of consecration was deepened.

Women of Canada Who Testify  
Tilsburg, Ont.—"Ever since I can remember, Dr. Pierce's medicines were used in our family at home and they never failed to give good results. The Golden Medical Discovery was used as a tonic and blood purifier and for bronchial trouble, and it proved excellent. I have personally taken Golden Medical Discovery for bronchial trouble, and the Favorite Prescription to build me up when I was run-down and they both were very beneficial. Mother always used Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed for pain; it also was very good. I feel safe in recommending all of Dr. Pierce's medicines knowing them to be good."—MRS. CLIFFORD MITCHELL.



Central Butte, Sask.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery for a number of years and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal, as I used it for my boy for tuberculosis of the knee joint. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results; in fact, I do not think he would be alive today had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I also keep it on hand for coughs as it differs so from other cough medicines, instead of upsetting the stomach, as most cough syrups do it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicines sooner."—MRS. PERCY WOOD.

When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that his remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

## BRITISH WIT AND HUMOR

"Whiskey, my friend, has killed more men than bullets." "That may be, sir; but, bejabbers, I'd rather be full of whiskey than bullets." "Miss Y—I frankly admit I am looking for a husband. Mrs. G.—So am I. Miss Y.—But I thought you had one. Mrs. G.—So I have, and I spend most of my time looking for him." "Doctor (to farmer's wife)—Your husband is not getting on as well as he should, Mrs. Brown. Are you giving him plenty of animal food, as I told you? Mrs. B.—Oh, yes, sir; but I think that's it. He gets the oats down all right, but he can't get the chaff down no-how!" "I used to think you were not a man of your word, John, but I've changed my mind." "Ah, you understand me now, friend Smith. But what led you to change your mind?" "You remember that two pounds you borrowed from me?" "Yes." "Well, you are keeping your word like a man."

"Here, waiter, this steak is positively burned black." "Yes, sir. Mark of respect, sir. Our head cook died yesterday." "Yes, he had some rare trouble with his eyes," said the celebrated oculist. "Every time he started to read he would read double." "Poor fellow!" remarked the sympathetic person. "I suppose he can't get work?" "Not at all. The gas company pay him well to read gas meters." "A teacher in a big elementary school had given a lesson in an infants' class on the ten commandments. In order to test their memories, she asked: "Can any little child give me a commandment with only four words in it?" A hand was raised immediately. "Well," said the teacher. "Keep off the grass," was the reply. They were very fine pearls, but somehow Jones' friend seemed half-hearted in his appreciation of them. "Man," he cried, when Mrs. Jones had gone from the room, "why did you give your wife a pearl necklace for her birthday? Do you know that pearls means tears?" "Should think I do!" was the answer. "She cried till she got 'em."

The son of the family was home on his first vacation since he had attained to the dignity of college prefect. He and his father were discussing affairs of the day, and finally the boy remarked: "Dad, I hope when I am as old as you I'll know more than you do." "I'll go one better, my boy," the father replied. "I hope that when you are that old you will know as much as you think you do now." Miss Wilson had been giving the class an elementary talk upon architecture. "Now," said she, "can any-tone in the class tell me what a 'but-tress' is?" Little Walter arose, his face beaming with a quick flash of intelligence. "I know," he shouted; "a buttress is a nanny goat."

"If," said the teacher, "A starts for a twenty-mile walk at the rate of four miles an hour, and B starts half an hour later at the rate of five miles per hour, at what point on the journey will B catch up with A?" "At the first

public-house," yelled one of the scholars. The proprietor of a greengrocery shop chanced to glance out of the plate-glass window and saw a small boy lingering around a barrel of apples exhibited on the pavement. "Hey, there, boy!" exclaimed the greengrocer, going to the door. "What are you doing?" "Nothing," laconically answered the boy, with his eyes still fixed on the barrel. "Nothing, eh?" doubtfully returned the man. "Aren't you trying to steal some of those apples?" "No, sir," responded the youngster, "I'm trying not to."

After the concert certain of the artists were relating former experiences. "I was singing a pretty song once," said one. It was called "Row, Brothers, Row; the Stream Runs Fast," and when I was half-way through the audience were bending backwards and forwards, and 'pulling' for all they were worth." "That's nothing," said another vocalist. "Why, at my last concert I sang The Last Post, and the whole house began to lick imaginary postage-stamps, and rained out to the first pillar-box so as to be sure not to miss the last collection."

Miss Muffit had recently joined the "Band of Sisters for Befriending Burglars," and was being snown over a prison for the first time. One prisoner, evidently a man of education, interested her more than the others. He rose and bowed to her when she entered his cell, apologizing for the poorness of his apartment. Miss Muffit could not help wondering how this refined man came within the clutches of the law. In fact, as she was leaving his cell, she said: "May I ask why you are in this distressing place?" "Madam," he replied, "I am here for robbery at a seaside hotel!" "Oh, how very interesting," said Miss Muffit. "Were you—er—the proprietor?" "General Smuts tells with gusto the following story against himself. "I was once at a social gathering with my distinguished friend and colleague, General Botha," he says, "when two pretty flappers of sixteen or so came up and asked me for my autograph. I haven't got a fountain pen," I said, much flattered. "Will pencil do?" "Yes," said the other flapper; so I took out my pencil and signed my name in the daintily bound little book that she had given me. The flapper studied the signature with a frown. Then she looked up and said, 'Aren't you General Botha?' 'No,' I said, 'I'm General Smuts.' The flapper turned to her friend with a shrug of disgust, said: "State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886. (Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF AT GALWAY  
Police Barrack Garrison Wounds Two Attackers.  
Magistrate Drives Off Masked Gang.

London cable says: Rumors of a fusillade of shots shortly after Sunday midnight in Phoenix Park, Dublin, reported in news despatches Monday night, are explained by the press association to-day as having been caused by a sentry firing at a soldier cook, who was seen scaling a wall. James Hoey, a prominent Sinn Feiner, was arrested this morning. Hoey superintended newly formed insurance society, the object of which was to prevent Irish money from going into English insurance companies. The offices of the society were raided last Friday. Bartley Kelley, brother of the proprietor of the Halfway saloon at Ashdown, near the spot where Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was recently ambushed, was arrested to-day. He was removed in a military lorry.

Forty Sinn Fein prisoners in the Cork jail began a hunger strike to-day as a protest against the discrimination shown by the authorities in the ameliorative treatment promised them. Some of these prisoners have already been tried, while others are awaiting trial. At Scariff, County Clare, Magistrate Hubbert's house was raided by armed men last night. A maid was wounded. The magistrate carried on a duel with the raiders, wounding one, who later was arrested. The police barracks at Galway was attacked last night, but the raiders were repulsed with two wounded. Muggins—Old Gotrox ought to spend some of his hush money. Bug-gins—What d'ye mean, hush money? Muggins—He made his money in a patent soothing syrup.

Winnipeg, Report—A recommendation that the national marketing of wheat be continued "at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain Government control of their imports and distribution," was adopted to-day at a meeting here of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Council was in secret session all day, and most of the discussion was upon the grain policy of the Dominion Government. The resolution as reported reads: "Whereas the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the Governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of foodstuffs, particularly wheat; and whereas possibilities of continued Governmental control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exists. Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this time declaring upon the principle of Governmental control as a permanent policy, believe it desirable to continue national marketing of Canada wheat products at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain Governmental control of their imports and distribution."

Would-be Writer—What do you consider the most important part for a beginner in literature? "Old Hand"—A small appetite.—London Blighty.

A Cure for Bad Breath  
"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowels." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selge's Carative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

Wood's Phosphodine.  
The Great English Remedy.  
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes the blood rich in red cells, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Furry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Fatigability of the Heart, Spitting of Blood. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Inventor)

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0.60
Do, creamery	0.50
Swiss, new, 1 lb.	0.40
Do, cooking, 1 lb.	0.30
Cheese, 1 lb.	0.30
Dressed Poultry—	
Fowl, 1 lb.	0.30
Chickens, roasting	0.40
Ducks, 1 lb.	0.30
Geese, 1 lb.	0.30
Turkeys	0.50
Live Poultry—	
Chickens, 1 lb.	0.25
Geese, 1 lb.	0.25
Fowl, 1 lb.	0.25
Ducks, 1 lb.	0.25
Geese, 1 lb.	0.25
Fruits—	
Apples, 1 lb.	0.45
Do, 1 lb.	0.50
Carrots, each	0.10
Vegetables—	
Beets, bag	1.75
Carrots, bag	1.00
Cabbages, each	0.25
Caiflower, each	0.25
Onions, 1 lb.	0.10
Do, head	0.20
Onions, 1 lb.	0.25
Parasnis, bag	0.25
Peppers, doz.	0.50
Parasly, bunch	0.10
Potatoes, bag	2.50
Do, pack	0.60
Do, sweet, measure	0.25
Pumpkins, each	0.10
Squash, each	0.20
Turpiss, bag	1.00
Vegetable marrow, each	0.10

MEATS WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	14.00
Do, do, medium	13.00
Do, hindquarters	13.00
Do, do, medium	12.00
Carcasses choice, cwt.	20.00
Do, medium	18.00
Do, common	16.00
Veal, common, cwt.	20.00
Do, medium	21.00
Do, prime	26.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	21.00
Shops hogs, cwt.	21.00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25.00
Mutton, cwt.	16.00
Spring lamb, lb.	28.00

SUGAR MARKET.	
The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:	
Assorted granulated, 48-lb. bags	11.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.15
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.10
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.05
Acacia granulated	11.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.15
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.10
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.05
Redpath's granulated	11.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.15
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.10
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.05
Do, No. 4 yellow	11.00
St. Lawrence gran.	11.25
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.15
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.10
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.05

OTHER MARKETS.	
MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—Wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, \$3.15 to \$3.25. Flour, 24 higher, in carload lots, standard flour quoted at \$14.75 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Shipments, 51,150 barrels. Barley, \$1.24 to \$1.35. Rye, No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.95. Bran, \$15. Flax, \$1.87 to \$1.97.	

WHEAT CONTROL IS PROFITABLE  
Council of Agriculture Favours Its Continuance  
While Principal Countries Retain It.

Winnipeg, Report—A recommendation that the national marketing of wheat be continued "at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain Government control of their imports and distribution," was adopted to-day at a meeting here of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Council was in secret session all day, and most of the discussion was upon the grain policy of the Dominion Government. The resolution as reported reads: "Whereas the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the Governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of foodstuffs, particularly wheat; and whereas possibilities of continued Governmental control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exists. Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this time declaring upon the principle of Governmental control as a permanent policy, believe it desirable to continue national marketing of Canada wheat products at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain Governmental control of their imports and distribution."

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MURINE  
Rests, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they Tingle, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists in Canada. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Company, Chicago, U.S.A.