

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 11 APRIL 8, 1906.

Jesus and the Sabbath.—Matt. 12: 1-14.

Commentary.—I. An act of necessity performed on the Sabbath (vs. 1-8). At that time—it must have been in early summer during the harvest season. Through the corn—to an American reader the word corn suggests the idea of Indian corn or maize; but the word in the text has reference to grain, such as wheat, rye or barley. Began to pluck—they rubbed it in their hands (Luke vi. 1) to separate the grain from the chaff. This was allowable according to the law (Deut. xxiii. 25). 2. Pharisees saw it—The Pharisees, who were watching for an opportunity to catch him, objected to the disciples doing this on the Sabbath day. They considered the plucking and rubbing in the hand sufficiently near to reaping and threshing to constitute their secondary violations of the fourth Commandment. Not lawful—The Pharisees extended their Sabbath regulations beyond what Moses commanded in order to avoid the possibility of transgression. "The worthless child-fishness of the Sabbath rules Christ opposed may be judged from its being forbidden to go out with a needle or a pen when Friday was closing, as one might forget to lay them aside before the Sabbath began. Thirty-nine classes of work were forbidden, and each of these had endless sub-divisions."—Geikie. These regulations tended to make void the law, and many of them were in direct opposition to the real design of the Sabbath. 3. Have ye not read—To vindicate His disciples Christ referred the Pharisees to a similar case recorded in their own Scriptures, and with which they should have been familiar. See I. Sam. xxi. 1-6. An hungry—Our Lord here is not arguing for an excuse to break the law, but for its true construction. The mere formality of a ritual or strict letter of a positive precept is not to be yielded to the demands of the general good. The necessities of the disciples what otherwise they would better not justified them in doing on the Sabbath have done.

4. The house of God.—The tabernacle. Did Achimelech, the priest at Nob, gave David and his companions five loaves of the shewbread. The law provided that twelve loaves of bread should be put in two piles upon the table in the sanctuary, to remain a week, and then to be eaten by the priests only (Lev. xxiv. 5-9). Now David, fleeing from Saul, weary and hungry, had eaten this bread contrary to the letter of the law. Christ's argument was that if David could do this without blame is must be right for the disciples to satisfy their hunger on the Sabbath day. Shewbread.—Literally, bread of setting forth, that is, bread that was set forth in the sanctuary. It was also called "continual bread" because it was perpetually before the Lord, hence the Hebrew name, "bread of the presence." Twelve loaves or cakes were placed in two piles on the "pure table" every Sabbath. On each pile was put a golden cup of frankincense. See Exod. xxv. 29; Lev. xxiv. 6-9. Cam. Bib. Profane the Sabbath—Jesus continued his argument by showing that even the law under certain conditions provided for the doing of that which had been expressly forbidden in the law. On the Sabbath the priests were engaged in killing, preparing and burning the sacrifices and in performing the whole temple service. "It was one of the sayings of the rabbins that there was no Sabbath keeping in the temple. Thus, if all work in the temple profaned the Sabbath, as the Pharisees maintained, the priests were guilty of continual profanation."—Morrison. Blameless.—Not merely does the sacred history relate exceptional instances of necessity, but the law itself ordains labor on the Sabbath as a duty.—Stier. This labor on the part of the priests was essential to the proper observance of the Sabbath by the congregation.

6. Greater than the temple.—Inasmuch as the one who builded the house is greater than the house, Christ is greater than His own authority and power. The law-giver is greater than the law. "Christ was greater than the temple because 1. The temple exists but for Him. 2. It is a place of assembly where men may meet with Him. However splendid, it is nothing except He be there. 4. However lowly the presence of the great King makes of it a heavenly palace."—Grey. 7. If we had known—A knowledge of the true meaning of God's word will prevent rash judgment. Jesus here charges His critics with ignorance of their own prophecies, mercy, and not sacrifice.—See I. Sam. xv. 22; Hosea vi. 6. "I desire mercy. I require mercy rather than sacrifice. It is a protest by the prophet against the loving, insincere formalist of his day. There is something more binding than the law, and that is the principle which underlies the law. The law rightly understood is the expression of God's love to man. That love allowed the act of David and the labor of the priests, and shall it not permit Christ's disciples to satisfy their hunger?"—Carr. It is a Hebrew mode of speaking and means, I prefer money to sacrifice; or, I am more pleased with acts of benevolence and kindness than with a mere external compliance with the duties of religion.—Barnes. Why must we be merciful? 1. Because charity is the sum of true religion. 2. Because herein we imitate our Father. 3. Because we have obtained mercy from God. 4. Because otherwise we cannot be assured of mercy (Matt. v. 7; vs. James i. 13).—Hom. Com.

8. Lord even of the Sabbath—Jesus now affirms Himself greater than the statute law of Moses; nay, He is greater than the Sabbath law established by God at the creation. This does He maintain Himself to be the incarnate Legislator of the world. After the resurrection of Christ the Jewish Sabbath was abolished, and "the Lord's day" (Rev. i. 10), or Christian Sabbath, was given us in its stead. That Sunday is the "Lord's day" is clear from early Christian history; that it is the weekly holy day of the Christian dispensation is clear, because this day is alone mentioned as a sacred day after the resurrection.—Whedon. "The change of the Jewish into the Christian Sabbath shows that Christ is not only the Lord of the Sabbath, but that He also is the author of its completion."

have been by an especial Providence that this change has been acknowledged all over the Christian world.

II. An act of mercy performed on the Sabbath (vs. 9-13). 10.—Hand withered.—A case of paralysis. Such diseases were considered incurable. Luke says it was his right hand. They asked him—From Luke we learn that they had been watching him before they asked this question. Might accuse—Might bring him to trial for breaking the Sabbath. They were seeking some pretext by which they might bring him into disfavor with the people and prevent him from continuing to preach. holding water, into which animals often fell. 12. A man better than a sheep—Christ always puts an enormous value on man. A man is of infinitely more consequence and value than a brute. If they would show an act of kindness to a sheep, would they not show mercy to a man? Thus they are taken on their own ground and confuted on their own maxim and conduct. The truth implied in Christ's question is pre-eminently scriptural and Christian. It is not a discovery, but a revelation. "Notice a series of points in respect of which a man is better than a sheep: 1. In his physical form and beauty. 2. He is endowed with reason. 3. He is endowed with a moral nature. 4. In his capacity for progress. 5. In his spiritual nature and his immortality."—Hom. Com. It is lawful—This was universally allowed by the Jews themselves.

13. Stretch forth—A remarkable command. The man might have reasoned that his hand was withered and that he could not obey, but being commanded it was his duty to make the effort; he did so and was healed. "Faith disregards apparent impossibilities where there is a command and promise of God." Restored whole—A little before this Christ had claimed divine authority; he now proves that he possesses it. These two cases determine what may be done on the Sabbath. The one was a case of necessity, the other of mercy. The example of the Saviour and his explanations show that these are a part of the proper duties of that holy day. Beyond this men should not go. They may as well trample down any other law of the Bible as that respecting the Sabbath. Let us all remember this and observe God's holy day.

14. Held a council—Mark says they called in the Herodians who were in favor of the Roman Dominion over Judea. "Thus did these sticklers for the law of Moses unite with its bold, political subverters in order to accomplish their designs against Jesus."—Whedon.

CANADIAN GRANITE.

DISCOVERY IN ONTARIO MAY SOLVE BUILDING PROBLEM.

Bancroft Stone Likely to Create a Great Industry—Our Cities May Be Changed From Brick to Marble and Granite at Low Cost—Rich Deposits Undeveloped on Farm Lands. Toronto, March 26.—Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, O., the man whose pioneer work made possible the proud boast that Canada has nickel ore in sight to supply the world's needs in a talk with a reporter yesterday gave another pointer that may mean a lot to Ontario. "You people in Ontario here have a chance to change your cities from brick to granite and marble," he said, "at a cost far below that required almost anywhere else. I have sometimes made inquiries about building material here in Ontario, and found that most of your stone deposits were of faulty semi-decomposed stuff that crumbled away when exposed to the air, and from which it was impossible to get large dimension material. You may judge of my surprise last week, when, up on the Central Ontario Railway, in which I am interested, I came across a man who convinced me that, around the village of Bancroft, there is one of the most remarkable deposits of red, grey and blue granite, and white marble, in the world, besides sodalite and other colored stones that can be worked up into even more beautiful finishing material than marble. "That Ontario, possessing such positions, should import a foot of marble or granite is incomprehensible, and can only be excused on the ground that Ontario architects and contractors are as ignorant of the wonderful deposits near their doors as I was a week ago."

SHOT EMPLOYER.

D. J. CAMPBELL, OF FROBISHER, SASK., FATALLY WOUNDED.

A Hungarian Named Moryyon, on Being Refused Permission to Leave, Deliberately Shot Mr. Campbell as He Was Entering the Stable.

Frobisher, Sask., March 26.—A shooting affray which will result in the death of Mr. D. J. Campbell, a resident farmer, occurred about four miles north of Frobisher. From the information at hand it would appear that one Veivost Moryyon, a Hungarian in the employ of Mr. Campbell, had a dispute with him over wages, and this morning about 6.30 took Mr. Campbell's shot gun to the stable, and on Mr. Campbell's approach raised the gun to shoot. Mr. Campbell made an effort to get out of the way, but too late, the shot striking him in the region of the groin. Mr. Campbell was able to reach the house, where he sent a neighbor for aid. The Hungarian, after shooting his victim, started for town, where he is now in custody. Mr. Campbell is a married man, with a family of four. Moryyon, it seems, wished to leave his employer, and the latter refused to release him until his time expired, and his resentment resulted in the tragedy.

OVER 1,000 KILLED.

Total Victims of Formosa Earthquake Number 7,000.

Tokio, March 26.—Incomplete returns from Formosa give the number killed by the earthquake as 1,087, and that of the injured as 6,133, thus justifying the worst fears. The Emperor is despatching a chamberlain to enquire into the condition of the sufferers.

Market Reports of the Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The offerings of grain to-day show a small increase. Wheat steady, with sales of 200 bushels of white at 75c. Barley unchanged, 300 bushels selling at 52c. Oats are steady, 500 bushels selling at 38 to 39c.

Dairy produce was in moderate supply, and prices steady. The best tub butter sold at 27 to 30c, and new laid eggs 18 to 21c per dozen. Hay quiet and firm, with sales of 15 loads at \$9 to \$11 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw is nominal at \$9 to \$10 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$9.35 to \$9.50, and heavy at \$9.

Wheat, white, bushel... \$ 0.74 \$ 0.75 Do., red, bushel... 0.74 0.75 Do., spring, bushel... 0.75 0.00 Do., goose, bush... 0.71 0.72 Oats, bushel... 0.38 0.39 Peas, bushel... 0.51 0.52 Rye, bushel... 0.79 0.80 Hay, timothy, ton... 9.00 11.00 Do., mixed, ton... 6.00 8.00 Straw, per ton... 9.00 10.00 Apples, per bush... 2.75 4.00 Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0.18 0.21 Butter, dairy... 0.25 0.30 Do., creamery... 0.00 0.30 Hens, per lb... 0.13 0.15 Turkey, per lb... 0.10 0.12 Geese, per lb... 0.12 0.20 Cabbage, per dozen... 0.40 0.50 Cauliflower, per dozen... 0.75 1.00 Potatoes, per bag... 0.80 0.90 Onions, per bag... 0.50 1.00 Celery, per dozen... 0.40 0.45 Beef, hindquarters... 7.50 6.25 Do., forequarters... 5.00 6.45 Do., choice, carcass... 7.00 8.00 Mutton, per cwt... 8.00 8.50 Lamb, per cwt... 9.50 10.50 Veal, per cwt... 9.00 10.50 Wool, per cwt... 11.00 12.00

Royal Household Flour

The only nourishment that bread affords is that which the flour contains. Bread baking is merely putting flour in appetising form. Flour making is merely putting the nutritious part of wheat in shape for bread making. Good milling is the kind that takes from the wheat all that is nutritious, nothing else. Every pound is almost a pound of food; clean, white, pure and nutritious. It goes farther, does better baking and is more satisfactory in every way than any other flour. Your grocer knows he cannot keep store so well without Ogilvie's Royal Household.

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MINE EXPLOSION.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA COLLIERY. One Hundred and Fifty Imprisoned in Mine—Of Thirty Taken Out Ten Dead and the Others Terribly Injured—Relief Trains Rushed to Scene.

Fairmount, W. Va., March 26.—An explosion of gas in the mine of the Century Coal Company at Century, a small mining town 50 miles south of here on the Philippi & Buckhannon branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, at 4 o'clock this afternoon entombed at least 150 miners, many of whom are believed to be dead. At 6 o'clock to-night fifteen men were taken from the mine, five of whom were dead and the rest terribly injured. A relief gang, headed by Superintendent John Ward, entered the mine at 6.30 o'clock, but since that time nothing can be heard from the accident, as the telephone wires have been put down by a storm and no other means of communication are available. The mine is owned by Shaw Brothers, of Baltimore, and is one of the largest in northwest Virginia. Two hundred and fifty men are employed, but many of these came out to-day before the explosion occurred.

Following the explosion relief trains were run from Buckhannon and Philippi taking physicians to the scene. These have not returned, and until they do little in detail will be learned of the accident. At 11 o'clock 27 men had been taken out of the Century mine. Nine are dead and the others horribly injured. Superintendent Ward stated he did not believe there were over twenty more men left in the mine. One hundred and fifty of the 250 men employed have been found on the outside. The main heading has been cleared, but there are fourteen sub-headings yet to be explored. It is feared that none of the men still in the mine are alive. The mine is not seriously damaged by the explosion, except that the brattices have been blown out.

NO INCREASE.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD ASSESSMENTS UNCHANGED. Chief Officers of the Grand Camp Re-elected by Acclamation—Distinguished Visitors From the United States.

A Guelph despatch: The head camp, Woodmen of the World, closed its session this afternoon. Among the amendments considered were those contemplating the raising of the assessments to the Hunter basis, an increase of ten to fifteen per cent, and provision at the age of 65 for cash surrender values or paid up policies. No change whatever was made, and the rates now stand as they are. A small sessional tax of ten cents per member was levied to pay expenses of the head camp. The Supreme Sovereign presented Manager J. A. Ramplin with a Woodman's jewel as a mark of the Supreme camp's estimate of his work, he being the founder of the order in Canada. Greetings were sent to the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., in session at Toronto, and the Grand Council of the R. T. of T., in session at Hamilton. The next place of meeting was referred to the Executive committee to settle. An at-home was given to-night by the Guelph members in honor of the distinguished visitors, which wound up a very pleasant session. The chief business this morning was the election of officers, as follows: Head Consul Commander, C. C. Hodgins; Head Adviser, Lieut. D. Cinnamon; Head Clerk, W. C. Fitzgerald; Head Banker, T. H. Loscombe (the foregoing were re-elected without opposition); Head Secretary, J. Saunders; Head Watchman, Dr. Wiley; Head Sentry, T. C. Allan; Head Managers, Ramplin, Taylor and Hoover (re-elected).

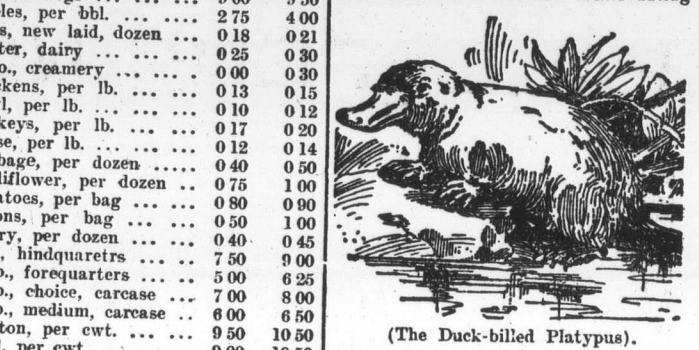
THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe. If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

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BIRD, BEAST OR FISH.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL. A CREATURE WHICH WOULD SURPRISE THE AVERAGE CANADIAN IF HE SAW IT IN THE LARDER—OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

There is an animal in Australia which has the head and feet of a bird, the body and four legs of a quadruped, and the habits of a fish. It lives under the water, yet breathes air. It lays eggs, yet it suckles its young. Scientists call it the duck-billed platypus. It was in the wonderful country which claims this strange paradox, that Bileans for Biliousness, the great household remedy, was first produced. Up to the discovery of Bileans, practically all liver and stomach disorders contained mercury, bismuth and other mineral poisons. These harmful ingredients, if taken for long, have such serious effects as loosening the teeth, causing the hair to fall out or become grizzled, etc. Bileans, on the contrary, are purely vegetable. They contain no trace of any mineral poison, and are thus not only more powerful as a cure, but are more safe in their use. They cure stomach and liver disorders without introducing



(The Duck-billed Platypus). other evils. So powerful are they in operation that they eradicate the causes of the ailments they are compounded to combat, and yet they are so mild that they are suitable to the most delicate constitution.

Not only are Bileans superior by virtue of their vegetable nature, but being the product of modern scientific research, Bileans are thoroughly up-to-date. They do not merely purport giving temporary relief only, and leaving the patient weakened, like the out-of-date so-called remedies of forty or fifty years ago, which, as already stated, contain probably alcohol, mercury, and other harmful drugs. Bileans, without the slightest discomfort prompt the liver and digestive organs to set in nature's normal way, leaving those organs strengthened and stimulated to continue the performance of their duties without further assistance. They produce a gentle action of the bowels, curing or preventing constipation, cleansing the stomach and ridding the system of all impurities.

Bileans for Biliousness are also a certain cure for headache, constipation, piles, liver trouble, indigestion and all digestive trouble, indigestion and all digestive disorders, female ailments, skin eruptions, biliousness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, dizziness, fainting, buzzing noises in the head, feeling of uncomfortable fullness even after a light meal, wind pains, anemia, debility, etc. They also act as a general tonic, and by improving the tone of the whole system enable it to throw off colds, chills, rheumatism, etc. They improve the general circulation, and are a boon to pale-faced girls and weak women. For all purposes to which a household remedy is put Bileans will be found of excellent service.

Bileans are obtainable from all druggists and stores, at fifty cents per box, or direct from the Bilean Co., Colborne St., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

AGAINST BOYCOTT.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT SAYS IT IS UNLAWFUL. Philadelphia, Pa., March 26.—The Supreme Court yesterday sustained the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Butler county, which on complaint of S. G. Purvis & Co. had enjoined Local No. 500, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and others from interfering with them in the exercise of their business, and had assessed damages against the union because of its conduct. The union had required the complainants to unionize their mill and had threatened trouble unless they do so. The demand was refused, and then the union began a boycott to compel them to do so.

In sustaining the lower court, Judge Brown says: "The question is the unlawfulness of the conspiracy of the appellants to injure and destroy the property of others, if their demands as to the employment of workmen are not complied with. The question is not as to the unlawfulness of the demands which they make, but as to their conduct upon learning that these demands are ignored by the appellees. The appellants contend that they seek only to persuade and not to coerce, but their means of persuasion are the destruction of the property of those whom they would persuade. As well might it be said that the sight of the club or gun of the highwayman, without actual violence, simply persuades."

Bradstreet's On Trade. Montreal: There has been a slightly better tone to trade generally during the past week. The continued cold weather throughout the winter dry goods and such an event was sorely needed in many localities. Sorting orders in these lines have been somewhat more active, and there is now also a better demand for spring and summer lines, resulting no doubt from a feeling of greater confidence, as shelves are being emptied of winter lines. The hardware trade reports continued activities, while groceries are quiet. Sugars have advanced in price. Big iron is scarce, and as for other metals there is a firm feeling to the market. General orders from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories continue large, and the outlook in all lines is bright.

Health: The volume of spring business moving continues heavy, and prospects generally continue very satisfactory. There is a quiet tone to country trade, but collections are fair to good. Sorting orders are generally fair to good. London: Retail and wholesale trade here is moving well. The dry goods and the hardware trades are particularly active. Groceries are rather quiet. Ottawa: Satisfactory tone in all lines.

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