

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X. MARCH 11, 1906

The Tongue and the Temper.—Matt. 5: 33-37.

Commentary.—1. Christ's Teaching on Oaths (vs. 33-37). The Saviour has been showing and now continues to show "the relations in which His gospel stands to the previous dispensation, as being the fulfilment and confirmation of true Judaism and the reformation of degenerate Judaism." He did not come "to destroy the law or the prophets," but "to fulfill" (v. 17). Jesus did not disparage Moses or the Scriptures. They are not destroyed, but their authority is forever established by the fulfilment of all their predictions. "A greater than Moses carried the work of Moses to a glorious consummation." 33. Hath been said.—By the Jews when they received the law and in their interpretations of it. Forswear.—To swear falsely; to perjure. The reference may be to the third commandment. See also Lev. xix. 12. But shall perform.—"We know from Matt. xxiii. 16-22 that the scribes and Pharisees declared oaths to be binding or not binding, according to the supposed sanctity of the object sworn by, and from other evidence it appears that some considered both profane swearing and perjury to be excusable, provided the oath was not taken in the name of God."—Cook. To "perform" an oath is to do what was promised in the oath. Unto the Lord.—The teaching was that only such oaths as were made "unto the Lord" or in the name of the Lord were sacred and needed to be kept. Oaths.—An oath is a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what has been affirmed, and imprecating his vengeance, and renouncing his favor, if the affirmed is false.—Barnes. 34. But I say.—The emphasis here is on the "I"; Christ speaks with authority. Swear not at all.—Profane and common swearing, with all light, irrelevant oaths, such as are not required by the civil magistrate, are intended in our Lord's prohibition.—Clarke. This can have no reference to judicial oaths which ought not to be called "swearing." "The conduct of our Lord Himself in answering the adjuration of the high priest (chap. xxvi. 63, 64), as well as the language of St. Paul on various occasions (Rom. i. 9; II. Cor. i. 23; Gal. i. 20; Heb. vi. 16, 17), may be adduced to show that this passage is not intended to forbid an appeal to God on solemn occasions."—Cook. Neither by heaven.—None of the oaths which our Lord adduces as specimens are judicial oaths. The Orientalists are great profane swearers, and the secondary oaths here forbidden by our Lord are just the ordinary profanities of their conversation.—Whedon. No people that I have ever known can compare with these Oriental profaneness in the use of the names and attributes of God. They swear by the head, by their life, by heaven, and by the temple, or what is in its place, the church.—Thompson. God's throne.—"Swearing by heaven either has no meaning or derives its meaning from the fact that heaven is the residence, the court, the throne of God."—35. The earth, etc.—See Isa. lxvi. 1; Psa. xlviii. 2. Our Lord shows that to swear by anything which God has created is to swear by God Himself. 36. By the head.—A common form of oath in the ancient world. The ordinary phrase, "I will give you my head if it is not so," is a form of swearing of the same kind. 37. Yea...nay.—Let your statements be in accordance with facts; let your language be simple, and let your answers be Yes or No. Cometh of evil.—"All swearing, gentle or otherwise, 'cometh of evil,' that is, of an underlying consciousness that simple assertion is not enough. If truth were perfect there would be no occasion to emphasize our assertions by such appeals; and, in point of fact, falsehood and profanity are generally close companions."—Abbott. 38. On the law of retaliation (vs. 38-42). Eye for an eye.—As a legal remedy the law of retaliation was probably the best possible in a rude state of society. See Exod. 21, 23. The principle was admitted in all ancient nations, but the retaliation was exacted by a judicial sentence for the good of the community, not to gratify personal vengeance.—Cam. Bib. But the Jews introduced this principle of retaliation into private life. Each man was to judge for himself when and how far it should be inflicted. Thereby the principle of revenge was cultivated, and all conciliation became dishonorable.—Whedon. 39. But I say.—Christ teaches a different method of dealing with an assailant. Resist not evil.—Resist not him that is evil.—R. V. Do not retaliate. Turn.—Clarke. Do not retaliate. Turn.—The other.—This is not to be understood literally. "Our Lord's meek yet dignified bearing, when smitten rudely on the cheek (John 18: 22, 23), and not literally presenting the other, is the best comment on these words. It is the preparation for one indignity, not to invite but to submit meekly to another, without retaliation, which this strong language is meant to convey."—J. F. & B. The sentiment is identical with the precept of the wise man in Prov. 25: 21, 22; but it would be doing great violence to these passages to understand them as commanding us to extinguish the instinct and to disobey the law of self-preservation, when provoked by some violent and unprovoked foe.—Whedon. 40. Coat.—A cloak.—The coat was the inner garment; the cloak was the outer and more costly one. The cloak was used by the poor as a covering at night, and according to the law (Exod. xxii. 26, 27) it could not be retained as a pledge after sundown. It is better to give up what the law cannot seize than to cherish a spirit of retaliation. 41. Compel them, etc.—Officers and carriers in the service of the Roman government travelling through the provinces had authority to impress any man or his beast into service for the purpose of carrying them and their baggage on their journey. This became a great and cruel burden. But Jesus says, if anyone compels you to perform a difficult and unreasonable task, avoid a quarrel by doing more than is demanded. 42. Give.—Turn not thou away.—This cannot mean that an individual must not give at the call of every idler, but it does mean that we are to be large-hearted, generous, ready to help others and grant favors. "We are here exhorted to patience and forgiveness. 1. When we receive injuries, we are to be free of insults and affronts (v. 39). 2. When

we are despoiled of our goods (v. 40). 3. When our bodies are forced to undergo all kinds of toils, vexations and torments (v. 41). He that avenges himself must lose the mind of Christ and thus suffer an injury far greater than he can ever receive from man."—Clarke. III. On loving enemies (vs. 43-48).

43. Love thy neighbor.—The rabbi interpreted the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," in Lev. xix. 18, as referring to Jews only. They therefore believed it to be right to hate the rest of mankind. 4. But I say.—Jesus opposed this narrow, wicked view of the case and "extended our neighborhood over all mankind." See Luke x. 25-37. Love your enemies.—The most sublime and the most difficult commandment between the lids of the Bible. Who can obey it? Only those who have hearts filled with the love of God (Rom. v. 5). It has been said that this one precept is a sufficient proof of the holiness of the gospel and of the truth of the Christian religion. Bless...do good...pray.—Seek God's blessing on those who call down upon you God's curses.—Abbott. "The best commentary on these matchless counsels is the bright example of the One who gave them. See I. Pet. ii. 21-24; Rom. xii. 20, 21; I. Cor. iv. 12; I. Pet. iii. 9."

45. May be the children, etc.—To act as Christ commands here would be to act like God, who blesses those who curse him and are his enemies by the gifts of sun and rain. This is divine.—Cam. Bib. Such actions show that we are God's children, but do not make us his children. Sun to rise, and the dew to fall alike, but all do not receive alike. Men may sit in darkness even when the sun is shining, or become lost souls, notwithstanding God's love that would save them."

46. What reward.—If you have only loved those who love you, you have only come up to the standard of common sinners. You have no reason to expect the Christian's reward for doing what any sinner is expected to do. Publicans.—Tax-gatherers employed by the Romans and hated by the Jews.

47. Brethren only.—The prominence of brethren in the social life of the East gives a special vividness to this precept. To utter the formal, "Peace be with you," to follow that up with manifold compliments and wishes, was to recognize those whom men saluted as friends and brothers. But this the very heathen did ("heathen," rather than "publicans," being the true reading); and were the followers of Christ to be content with merely copying heathen customs?—Alford. Christians must do to their enemies what the heathen did to their friends. Superior conduct will prove the superior religion. What do ye more than others.—1. Disciples have to do more than others. (1) They maintain the Christian life; (2) they extend the cause of Christ. 2. They are able to do more than others. (1) They are in alliance with God; (2) they have more light and knowledge; (3) they have more moral power. 3. More is expected of them than of others. (1) By their Saviour; (2) by the world; (3) by their own consciences.—Bib. Mus. 48. Be...perfect.—Complete; perfect in love. Take God as the model instead of publicans. The true standard of the Bible for God's peoples is moral purity.

ROBBED WATCHMAN.

OTTAWA SAFECRACKERS IN HARD LUCK.

They Explain to Patrick Macdonald, Watchman, That They Had Got Nothing at the Office, and Then Took His Pay Envelope and Watch.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Two safe blowers operated in Huntington early this morning and ransacked the lumber office of J. Gordon MacLaren, Queen street; the lumber office of George M. Mason, Richmond road, and the flour office of Mr. James Forward, also on the Richmond road. The burglars held up Patrick Macdonald, of Fourth avenue, who was the watchman at the MacLaren mill, and took his wage envelope, which contained \$16, and his watch. This booty, with \$2 found in MacLaren's office, is all the safe-crackers made out of their desperate enterprise. The encounter of Macdonald with the cracksmen has its comical side. Hearing a noise in the office, the watchman crossed from the mill in a hurry. One of the robbers, wearing a mask, shouted "hands up," and extinguished the watchman's lantern with a bullet. Macdonald had no firearms, and he surrendered at once. The robbers took him inside, tied him with a cord, and left him under a counter. After looting the safe the robbers tied Macdonald to a chair and took his pay envelope from his pocket. "We would leave this, but you see we did not get anything in the office," said one of the visitors. They moved off again, but returned and laid hands on their victim to seize him watch. "Oh, leave me that," pleaded Macdonald. "I would like to keep my watch." "Well, we don't like to take it," said one, "but we're having bad luck here." "Oh, he'd hang us if he got the chance," declared the other robber, putting the timepiece in his pocket.

STUCK IN BRIDGE.

TYENDINGAGA FARMER DROVE UPON THE RAILWAY.

His Horses' Legs Went Through the Bridge, and the Outgoing Train Was Stopped Just in Time to Avoid a Bloody Slaughter.

A Belleville despatch: William Montgomery, a Tyendingaga farmer, had a miraculous escape from death last night. He was on his way home, and when crossing the Grand Trunk Railway tracks his horses turned along the track. Montgomery was asleep in the rig. The team came to the railroad bridge over the Mokra river, and when about half-way over, both horses' legs went between the timbers. They were in the middle of the track, and a short distance from the station. Word reached the station just in time to stop the outgoing train, which, if not stopped would have ground man and horses to pieces. It required a wrecking crew with a steam crane to release the animals, which delayed traffic on the south track nearly an hour. The horses were badly injured.



BREAD is never better than the flour it is made of. Often it is not nearly so good, but that is the fault of the bread-maker. Without good flour, good bread is impossible, no matter how skillfully it is handled. Now, good bread must be good to eat, as well as good to see or to taste. Good-to-eat bread is bread that nourishes. In the matter of nutriment,

Royal Household Flour

is supreme. It represents the best that is in the wheat, ground to a snowy whiteness and purified by electricity. It produces bread that is light, easy to digest and best of all—nutritious. Ogilvie's Royal Household is to be had at all grocers. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Montreal. "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



REPORT OF INSURANCE INVESTIGATORS

Recommendations of the Joint Committee of New York Legislatures.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The report of the Armstrong special insurance investigating committee was presented in both Houses of the Legislature soon after noon to-day. It was accompanied by eight bills, designed to carry into effect in detail the recommendations of the committee. In a statement made to newspaper men, before the presentation of the report, Senator Armstrong said he hoped to have passed before April 15th the bill which will defer the annual elections in the mutual companies from April 15 to Nov. 15. This would, it is believed, probably nullify all proxies obtained up to this time by Thos. W. Lawson and the policy holders' committee of State governors and others as well as those which the management of the companies themselves have been gathering through their agents. The report of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, appointed to investigate the affairs of the life insurance companies, covered a printed pamphlet of 319 pages. After reciting the resolution authorizing the investigation and the plan adopted for the investigation by the committee, each individual company is passed in review. There are 15 companies organized under the laws of New York, issuing level premium policies and in a single instance only the committee has been able to get the policy of limiting its investigation to companies organized under the laws of New York. This company was the Prudential Life Insurance Co., of New Jersey. The committee recommends that article 2 of the insurance law be so amended as to permit the formation thereunder of mutual corporations, without capital stock, to transact the business of life insurance, and for such other purposes as are authorized to be connected therewith in the case of stock corporations. Concerning the so-called mutual companies, the committee says: "Notwithstanding their theoretical rights, policy holders have had little or no voice in the management. Entrenched behind proxies, easily connected by subversive agents, and running for long periods unless expressly revoked, the officers of these companies have occupied unassailable positions and have been able to exercise despotic power. "With these objects in view, the following plan is recommended: "Notwithstanding the limitation to those who have been insured at least one year before the election, and whose policies are still in force when the election is held. "As to stock companies, the committee recommends mutualization. On the subject of the investments of life companies, the committee, after declaring against the "syndicates," recommends that the law be amended so as to provide better control of investments. Contributions by insurance corporations for political purposes should be strictly forbidden. The devious methods taken to conceal the payments of this sort are confessions of their illicit character. Nothing disclosed by the investigation deserves more serious attention than the systematic efforts of the large insurance companies to control a large part of the legislation of the state. This course of

is recommended for the different institutions which have shown a disposition to live apart instead of working in sympathy. The itinerant system among officials is considered a helpful one. The appointment of a Provincial pathologist is recommended. A strong protest is once more registered against the commitment of insane persons to jail. It is pointed out that the word "asylum" in connection with the insane is becoming obsolete. Hospital is the proper name for institutions devoted to their care. Next to York county, which furnished 250 lunatics last year, comes Middlesex with 63; Wentworth and Frontenac had 48 each; Carleton, 46; Leeds and Grenville, 45; Simcoe, 41, and Northumberland and Durham, 40. Of the total number of patients 1,097 hail from York county, 351 from Middlesex, 280 from Wentworth, 253 from Simcoe, and 245 from Carleton. As many as 643 patients have been in residence twenty years and upwards. There were 315 discharged cured during the year, one of these after twenty years. The number of deaths for the year was 343, a percentage of 5.97. Tuberculosis was the cause of 43. Senile decay and epilepsy were the next chief causes. Of the occupations of insane persons the great bulk of them come from four causes. House keepers head the list for the period under survey with 5,434 cases; laborers follow with 4,680; farmers, with 4,268; and domestic servants, with 3,725. The enormous difference is apparent when it is noted that the next two classes are wives, with 650 cases, and carpenters, with 471. Patients were given employment in the asylum to the number of 4,431, with an average number of 293 days for each patient.

ANDREW CARNEGIE HELPED. How the Philanthropic Multi-Millionaire Worked New Rochelle. New York, Feb. 26.—A story was told to-day in New Rochelle, says the New York Tribune, of how Andrew Carnegie helped the members of the First Methodist Church to get a new pipe organ. The congregation wanted a \$1,000 instrument, and one of the members wrote to Mr. Carnegie for help. The philanthropist replied that if the congregation would first raise \$500 he would see what could be done. This response was encouraging, and the flock soon had the money pledged. They then told Mr. Carnegie, who in the meanwhile had investigated the needs of the congregation through his secretary. The deacons yesterday received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, who, instead of sending his cheque, said that he had found that the congregation was too small for a \$1,000 organ, but thought that one for \$500 would answer the purpose very well, and, inasmuch as he had collected this amount, there was no need of any help from him.

RACING AT FALL FAIRS.

Societies Would Like to Decide on It for Themselves.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—Yesterday the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions passed a resolution requesting the Ontario Government to repeal the clause of the act prohibiting racing at fairs and leave the responsibility for the sport on the individual societies. Many members were opposed to the motion, and a heated discussion took place before the motion was carried. A resolution was passed, requesting the minister of agriculture to take the steps he thought best to prevent immoral side shows and exhibitions at the fairs.

Consumption

There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

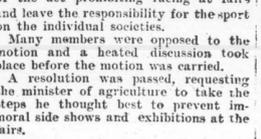
From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont.



Market Reports

—OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were small. One load of spring wheat sold at 75c, and one load of gose at 73 1/2c. Barley, firm, 300 bushels selling at 52c. Oats also firm, 100 bushels selling at 40c per bushel. Dairy produce in fair supply. Butter is unchanged, the best dairy selling at 23 to 26c per lb. Eggs are lower, new laid selling at 18 to 20c per dozen. Poultry, quiet, and firm.

Hay in moderate supply, with sales of 20 loads at \$9 to \$10 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$8 for mixed. Straw steady, one load selling at \$10 a ton. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and heavy at \$9. Wheat, white, bush... 80 76 80 78 Do., red, bush... 0 76 0 78 Do., spring, bush... 0 75 0 80 Do., goose, bush... 0 73 1/2 0 00 Oats, bush... 0 40 0 00 Barley, bush... 0 52 0 00 Peas, bush... 0 80 0 00 Rye, bush... 0 75 0 00 Hay, timothy, ton... 0 70 10 00 Do., mixed, ton... 0 70 8 00 Straw, per ton... 10 00 0 00

Alfalfa, No. 1, bush... 6 25 7 00 Do., No. 2... 5 25 5 75 Do., No. 3... 4 50 5 00 Red, choice, No. 1, bush... 6 25 7 25 Timothy, bush... 1 50 1 50 Dressed hogs... 9 00 9 50 Apples, per bush... 2 50 3 00 Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0 18 0 22 Butter, dairy... 0 23 0 26 Do., creamery... 0 00 0 30 Chickens, per lb... 0 11 0 13 Fowl, per lb... 0 08 0 10 Turkeys, per lb... 0 16 0 18 Geese, per lb... 0 11 0 13 Cabbage, or dozen... 0 40 0 50 Cauliflower, per dozen... 0 75 0 85 Celery, per dozen... 0 35 0 40 Onions, per bag... 1 00 1 25 Beef, hinquarters... 7 00 8 00 Do., forequarters... 4 50 5 50 Do., choice, carcass... 6 50 6 75 Mutton, per cwt... 8 00 9 00 Veal, per cwt... 8 50 10 50 Lamb, per cwt... 10 00 11 00 Do., medium, carcass... 5 50 6 00

British Cattle Markets.

London cable: Cattle are quoted at 11 1/4 to 12 1/4c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8 7/8 to 9 1/8c.

Winnipeg Options.

The following were the closing quotations yesterday at this market: Feb. 74 1/2c bid; May, 77 1/2c bid; July, 79c.

Canadian Produce.

London.—There is an improved demand for Canadian cheese. Values have advanced a shilling on the week. Bacon, No. 1, is 56s, 58s, 60s; heavy, 54s, 56s; No. 2, 51s, 53s, 55s; heavy, 53s, 54s; No. 3, 51s, 54s, 56s.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock, as reported by the railways, since Tuesday, were 86 carsloads, composed of 1,294 cattle, 886 hogs, 659 sheep, 116 calves and 5 horses. There were few good quality cattle; in fact, there was scarcely any but common to medium. Trade was good in all classes, with prices firm at Tuesday's quotations. Exporters—Few exporters were offered. Prices ranged, for a few lots picked out of mixed loads, at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Bulls are worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Butchers—Trade in butchers' was good, but not enough of the finished class was offered. Picked lots sold at \$4.20 to \$4.50; loads of good at \$4.15 to \$4.25; medium at \$3.90 to \$4.10; common at \$3.60 to \$3.80; cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers—Mr. Murby reports stocker and feeder trade as being quiet. Following are the quotations: Best feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., at \$4.50; best feeders, 950 to 1,100 lbs., at \$3.75 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Veal Calves—One hundred and sixteen calves sold at firm price, ranging from \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt. Milch Cows—About 40 milch cows and springers offered, the general quality of which was much better than usual. Jas. Armstrong got 5 choice springers, for which he paid \$200 each. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs were fair for the season, with prices strong all round, as follows: Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; export bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; choice to prime lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; mixed lots lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. Hogs—Deliveries were light, and prices firmer. Mr. Harris quotes selects at \$6.85; light, \$6.00; sows, \$4 to \$5; and stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York... May... Sept. Minneapolis... 88 87 Duluth... 80 74 St. Louis... 80 74 Toledo... 83 74

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—General trade continues quiet. There is less prospect for a good movement of winter goods now in retailers hands and bad roads are interfering with country trade. Drygoods travelers have about finished their spring trips and they report trade has been fairly satisfactory although not as much as was expected earlier in the season. The demand for hardware continues good in all lines. Metal is brisk and firm with the exception of lead, which has declined slightly. Copper is also easier. Spring orders for paints and oils are large. Groceries continue in quiet demand. Sugars are easy, having declined 10c per 100 lbs. Hides are weak, leather about steady and wool quiet and firm in tone. Deliveries of butter and eggs are heavy and prices have gone down. Money is in good demand. London.—Despite the way in which retail trade has suffered from a mild winter there is a very cheerful tone to the outlook for spring business. The demands for drygoods and hardware are active although groceries are quiet.



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