

Sunday School.

LESSON XIII—JUNE 30, 1907.

Temperance Lesson.—I Cor. 10: 23-33. Commentary.—In verses 14-22 Paul resumes the discussion from chapter 8:13 touching the eating of meats which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. In the lesson before us we have some practical directions on this subject. I. The duty of living for others (vs. 23, 24). 23. All things are lawful—"I may lawfully eat all kinds of food, but all are not expedient. It would not be becoming in me to eat of all, because I should by this offend and grieve many weak minds." Though it may be admitted that it is strictly lawful to eat meats offered to idols, yet there are strong reasons why it is inexpedient, and those reasons ought to have the binding force of law.—Barnes, not expedient.—And so, being unprofitable and injurious, may thereby become unlawful.—Whedon, edify not.—All things do not tend to build up the cause of Christ, and therefore are not expedient. 24. His own.—Let no man consult his own happiness, pleasure or convenience, but let him ask what will be for the good of others. "No rule is laid down about eating or not eating any kind of food as a matter of importance in itself. With such things the gospel has no concern. What Paul does prescribe relates to the effect of our conduct upon others."—Cam. Bib. "Let every man live not for himself, but for every part of the great human family with which he is surrounded."—Clarke, another's wealth.—"But each his neighbor's good."—R. V. This will cause true happiness. II. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 25-30). 25. Is sold.—The meats of idol sacrifices were often exposed to sale in the markets, especially by the priests when they had on hand a surplus. To the Christian this was as lawful as any other meat.—Whedon, shambles.—The meat sold in the market, asking no question—The Jews were vexed with innumerable scruples with respect to their eating and were accustomed to ask many questions about their food, as to where it was obtained, how prepared, and so forth. The conscience need not be sensitive on this point. 26. Earth is the Lord's.—See Psa. 24:1. This meat belongs to the Lord and is made for man's use. "It does not belong to idol even though it has been offered to idol; what therefore is partakers of as God's gift." 27. Bid... feast.—This refers to a feast in a private house. In verses 14-22 the apostle severely rebukes the practice of eating at feasts in heathen temples, because this was a pagan friend invite a worshiper. If a pagan friend invite a Christian to his home to dine he should eat what is set before him without vexing his host with questions about his food. But there is nothing about a person's food that would require a person to eat or drink which is harmful. Temperance Instruction.—There are many other things that we should shun as well as alcoholic drinks. Tobacco contains an active poison, which injuriously affects the one using it. It tends to impair the eyesight; it weakens the action of the nervous system. The tobacco habit once formed is difficult to break, but it can be broken. The safe way to deal with this thing is to let it alone. It is a sin to weaken and to let the body with tobacco habit, was very much displeased when anything was said from the pulpit against it, and sometimes expressed his displeasure by leaving the church service. At last he became converted and gave up the use of tobacco. The Lord relieved him of the appetite for it entirely. This is not a solitary case. While we rejoice that God will in mercy bring deliverance from the chains of evil habit, we insist that it is much better never to learn or practise the use of the unclean thing. There are drugs such as opium and cocaine that have the quality of enslaving those who use them for some time. Because by their use pain is for a time relieved, or there is a feeling of buoyancy, the habit is formed with all its evil results. The mind and body are both affected, and the moral nature is weakened. We must beware of the use of these drugs, as we value our health, judgment and freedom. "The liquor traffic is the greatest evil of this age. Alcohol is the enemy of man. It is destructive of life. It preserves dead bodies, but it kills living ones. When taken into the system, it attacks the brain and nerve tissues, causing impaired vision, uncontrolled moods, and senseless words and actions. The delicate tissues of the body become inflamed and incapable of performing their proper functions. Long-continued use of alcoholic drink brings weakness, disease and death. "As a natural result the purse is unfavorably affected. Poverty; useless poverty, follows the trail of the awful traffic. The slave to drink does not regard the value of money, only as it procures what his appetite craves. Houses, farms, mills, stores, clothes, have gone for drink, and poor-houses overflow because of it. "It is bad enough that poverty, disease and death result from intemperance, but these are only a part. The family of the drunkard suffers. The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the wife, the husband, the son, the daughter are needlessly pained. Want, disgrace, and sometimes death are endured because a member of the family is a drunkard. "Beyond all this is the loss of the soul. God's word tells us that drunkards do not go to heaven. Men capable of accomplishing great things for God and humanity are losing their own souls through drink. "Can we do less than pray for the overthrow of the traffic and vote for its annihilation?"—D. S. W. 28. Say unto you.—That is, if one of your fellow guests should display scruples of conscience, or a neighbor should be likely to draw the inference that you approved of idol worship, this altogether alters the case. You are no longer simply eating with thankfulness the food set before you as the gift of God, but the question of idolatrous worship is now introduced. Your conduct may lead another to suppose that you regarded participation in the worship of idols as permissible to a Christian.—Cam. Bib. 29. For why, etc.—This verse and the next are a little obscure. The meaning seems to be that "no man has

a right to interfere with the liberty enjoyed by another, save so far as his own conscience and conscientious convictions are likely to be affected thereby." We must guard the point of yielding to another's conscience, for we may be obeying a man's false conscience confirm his self-conceit or establish a false morality. 30. If I by grace.—"If I partake with thankfulness"—R. V. III. The correct rule of conduct (vs. 31, 32). 31. Eat and drink.—"The glory of God is to be the end of all our actions. In themselves eating and drinking are things indifferent, but there are circumstances in which they may be matters of the highest importance. In our own day, for instance, the question of eating or abstaining from intoxicating liquors is one which ought to be dealt with on the same principles which Paul has laid down in this chapter. Such a question should be decided on one ground alone, namely, whether by using them or abstaining from them we shall best promote the glory of God."—Lias. Do all.—"This requires that we should plan and order our whole life in accordance with God's law." Glory of God.—To live to God's glory should be the high aim of every individual. "This is a sufficient rule to regulate every man's conscience and practice on all different things where there are no express commands or prohibitions."—Clarke. 32. Give none offence.—See R. V. "Though you may be no better or worse for eating meat or not eating, yet, if your conduct injures others and leads them into sin, you should abstain entirely. It is far more important that your brother should not be led into sin than that you should partake of meat which you acknowledge is in itself of no importance." This is a general principle which should regulate Christian conduct at all times. Though you are delivered from superstitious notions, it is contrary to the spirit of love to hinder another who is not yet so enlightened. You should not be a stumbling block—a means of confusion which might lead to the overthrow of faith.—Jews.—"The apostle ever avoided offence to his kinsmen after the flesh." Gentiles.—"Crossing none of their prejudices where God's law does not require it." Please all men.—He did this so far as he could rightly. May be saved.—His main object was to seek the salvation of all men. This was the end in view. Salvation enables men to set aside their own ways in order to uplift others. Strife over non-essentials destroys rather than builds up the work of God. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. "By love serve one another" (Gal. 5: 13). William Scott, the Vermont boy, the sleeping sentinel, saved by Lincoln from being shot, told the story thus: "Mr. Lincoln was very gentle. He said, 'You are not going to be shot to-morrow. I am going to trust you and send you back to your regiment. I have come from Washington, and I want to know if you are going to pay my bill.' There was a big lump in my throat, I could scarcely speak. But I managed to say, 'There is the bounty in the savings bank.' Then Mr. Lincoln looked into my face and said: 'My bill is a large one. Your bounty cannot pay it. If from this day you do your duty then my debt will be paid.' I said I would do it, and with God's help I will." "If any man say, 'This is offered in sacrifice to idols eat not for his sake' (1 Cor. 10: 28). "Take heed lest by any means your liberty be lost by becoming a stumbling block to them that are weak" 1 Cor. 8: 9. "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak" (Rom. 14: 21). Love to our neighbor is linked with love to God. "Beloved, let us love one another for love is of God.... He that loveth not knoweth not God.... If any man say, I love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar" (1 John 4: 7, 8, 20). Let us measure our love to others is the measure of our love to God. "No man truly loves God who does not love his fellow-men, and no one loves his fellow-men in the highest sense who does not love God." Alcohol is the curse of the world. It "has taken the glow of health from the cheek and placed there the hue of the wine-cup; taken the luster from the eye and made it dim and bloodshot; taken vitality from the blood and filled it with seeds of disease and death; entered the brain, the temple of thought; dethroned reason and made it reel with folly; taken intelligence from the eye and exchanged it for the stupid stare of idiocy; taken beauty from the face and left it ill-shaped and hoated; taken firmness and elasticity from the steps and made them faltering and treacherous; taken vigor from the arm and left weakness; bribed the tongue to utter madness and cursing. Alcohol deadens the sensibilities and changes love to cruelty. A reporter tells of the most revolting sight he ever saw: a child became too intoxicated to stand, even in a liquor saloon—a father giving his three-year-old child liquor. The child frequently reeled and fell. It had a drunken leer on its face like that of a common inebriate. Although too much under the influence to stand up, the father kept giving it liquor, while a stupid crowd stood and giggled as though it was exceedingly comical. I. Take heed, rumseller, lest by any means this liberty of yours, given by the votes of a Christian (?) people, become a stumbling block to them that are weak. A child lay dying. Her father had struck her a blow on the spine while insane from the influence of rum. Among those who gathered by her bedside in the excitement was the rumseller who had dealt out the poison to the father who loved his child. He drew near the death-bed, and heard a wailing, stroking the child's beautiful face, saying, "That blow killed her." The child caught the whisper, and raising her eyes to the rumseller's face, said, "You did it," and died. II. Take heed, Rome in authority, lest you, having become mad with wine and sweet cider and brandy sauce upon your table, become a stumbling-block to them that are weak. A Boston clergyman gave a party on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding day. Wine was served. One gentleman looked on in surprise, at first declined the wine, then drank more than all the rest. He drank again that night at home. In a week he was a ditch drunkard. In a month he was dismissed from the church where he had been a valued member for seven years. He had been disappointed in early life. The temptation of that evening proved too strong for him. His own pastor ruined him.

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PRISONERS TORTURED BY RUSSIAN POLICE.

The Lower House Will Appeal to the Czar, Not Satisfied With Explanation.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The Lower House of Parliament yesterday declined as unsatisfactory the explanations made by the Government in the matter of tortures inflicted upon prisoners at Riga and consequently the affair will be submitted to the Emperor. In the course of the debate the Minister of Justice denied that officials of his department had taken any part in inflicting the tortures, as had been charged, and declared that the information of the Duma Committee in this respect was absolutely untrue. M. Makaroff, Assistant Minister of the Interior, then denied that the police had been guilty of inflicting tortures. He said a preliminary inquiry had shown that in some cases policemen had struck prisoners with their fists, but these blows were never severe. A total of forty-two police officials had been arraigned on charges. He did not wish to justify their conduct, but under the existing abominable conditions the actions of the police might be excused by the cruelty of the revolutionaries. It could not be expected that the police ways should remain calm when more than one thousand of their comrades had been killed or wounded in the Baltic Provinces alone. Numerous resolutions for and against the Government having been requested, the House finally adopted a resolution declaring the explanations of the Government to be unsatisfactory. The debate on the answer of the Government to the interpellation concerning the mutiny in the prison at Riga, April 13, when seven mutineers were killed and twelve wounded, was then continued. This matter last came up in the House on April 23. The Minister of Justice, M. Chologzovoff denied that medieval tortures had been inflicted on the mutineers, but admitted they had been beaten with Cossack whips and rubber sticks.

NO MORE "UNION" BEER TO BE MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO.

Brewery Workers' Union Disciplined by the American Federation of Labor.

Chicago, June 3.—The last barrel of "union" beer in Chicago and the whole country, according to an edict of the American Federation of Labor, will be manufactured to-day. At midnight the Brewery Workers' Union will cease to exist in the eyes of the national labor leaders, and the two million organized workmen in the United States will be asked "to get on the water wagon" or use some other kind of beverage. The brewery employees have rebelled against President Gompers and the National Labor Executive Council, and they are to be disciplined. The method adopted is that of expulsion. Secretary Kemper, of the local union, said the 3,000 brewery workers in Chicago will go on brewing beer whether the American Federation of Labor regards it officially as a "union" product or not. The trouble has been growing for several years. Two months ago the National Labor Council met in Washington and gave the Brewery Workers' Union until June 1 to comply with an order to oust all engineers, firemen and teamsters from its organization. These men were under the protection of the union, which was in conflict with the principle of trade autonomy appointed by the Federation. The brewery employees membership favored assistance to the order, which brought about the present situation.

THE DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON ITALIAN BY JUDGE TEEZTEL TO-DAY.

Parry Sound despatch: Marano, the Italian companion of Capelle in the Dow murder case, was found guilty of the murder of Angus McLeod, one of those who interfered with the Italians in the row at McCormack's on Christmas Day. At the close of the sittings of the assizes to-day, Mr. Justice Teeztel pronounced the sentence of death in the case of Capelle, the execution to take place at Parry Sound, August 1st. Marano gets three years in the Penitentiary. A boy named Vankougnet, said to be about 14 years of age, was sentenced to jail for three months and two administrations of the lash for indecent assault.

FIRE AT A DANCE. MANY HURT JUMPING FROM WINDOWS—ONE MAN DEAD.

Montreal, Que., June 3.—A sensational fire took place early this morning during the progress of a dance in a hall in the east end in which a number of people were compelled to jump from a third storey window, a dozen of them being more or less seriously injured. Some of them probably fatally. The hall is in the top floor of a building a few doors east of the City Hall in Notre Dame street. The dancers became panic-stricken by the rush of smoke and of flames and started jumping from the windows before the firemen arrived. One man had both legs broken and another his spine injured. The firemen rescued many by means of ladders. The fire did not amount to much and was quickly extinguished. Later report: Arthur Dupreuil, a butcher, has succumbed to the injuries sustained by jumping from the dance hall.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The grain receipts to-day were only 100 bushels of oats, which brought 50 to 51c. Dairy produce in moderate supply. Butter is easy, with sales at 22 to 25c per lb, and eggs steady at 18 to 20c per dozen. Hay is firm, with sales of 25 loads at \$16 to \$18 a ton for timothy, and at \$12 to \$13 for mixed. Straw nominal at \$13. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9 to \$9.25. Wheat, white, bushel ... \$ 0.90 \$ 0.00 Do, red, bushel ... 0.90 0.05 Do, spring, bushel ... 0.82 0.85 Do, goose, bushel ... 0.80 0.00 Oats, bushel ... 0.50 0.51 Barley, bushel ... 0.50 0.52 Hay, timothy, ton ... 16.00 18.00 Do, mixed, ton ... 12.00 13.00 Straw, per ton ... 13.00 0.00 Seeds, re-cleaned— Red clover, per cwt. ... 14.50 15.50 Alsike clover, per cwt. ... 10.50 13.00 Timothy, per cwt. ... 5.00 7.00 Dressed hogs ... 9.00 9.75 Eggs ... 0.18 0.20 Butter, dairy ... 0.22 0.25 Do, creamery ... 0.25 0.26 Chickens, dressed, lb. ... 0.16 0.18 Do, choice, carcass ... 0.18 0.21 Apples, per bbl. ... 2.00 3.00 Potatoes, per bag ... 1.15 1.25 Cabbage, per dozen ... 0.35 0.50 Onions, pe bag ... 1.75 2.00 Beef, hindquarters ... 8.00 9.50 Do, forequarters ... 6.00 7.00 Do, medium, carcass ... 7.75 8.25 Mutton, per cwt. ... 11.00 13.00 Veal, per cwt. ... 8.00 10.50 Lamb, per cwt. ... 15.00 17.00 Cheese Markets. Brockville.—At a meeting of the cheese board here, there were 3,770 boxes registered, of which 1,645 were white, balance colored; about 300 sold on board at 12-5-8c. Belleville.—At a meeting of the cheese board here there were offered 2,925 white and 50 colored. Sales 325 at 12-3-4c, and 905 at 12-1-8c; balance refused on market, but selling at that figure on curb. Winnipeg Wheat Market. Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—June 90-1-2c bid, July 92c bid, Oct. 92-7-8c bid. Oats—June 42c bid, July 42-1-4c bid, Oct. 39-1-2c bid. Flour Prices. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.05, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5 to \$5.20; 2nd patent, \$4.40 to \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.20 to \$4.3c. Toronto Live Stock Market. Receipts of live stock at the city market reported by the railways since Tuesday were 99 carloads, composed of 1,202 cattle, 2,365 hogs, 193 sheep and lambs, and 300 calves. Trade was brisk, in fact it was one of the best markets of the season thus far. The advance in price since Tuesday amounted to fully 15c to 25c per cwt., on the best cattle. Exporters.—Not many offered, and prices ranged from \$3.2 to \$5.60. Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold from \$3.25 to \$5.50; loads of good at \$5 to \$5.25; medium at \$4.7 to \$5; common mixed at \$4.25 to \$4.60; cows at \$3.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Stockers and Feeders.—Mr. Murby bought about 100 stockers, and feeders, during the week, weighing from 600 to 800 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Milk Cows.—There was a good outlet all this week for good to choice milkers and springers. The best sold up to \$60 and \$70, and the bulk of good ones went at \$45 to \$55. Veal Calves.—The market has been flooded with a poor class of veal, and dealers want something better. Prices for calves were firmer to-day in sympathy with the advance in beef prices, selling from \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes sold at \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; rams \$4 to \$4.50; spring lambs \$3 to \$7 each. Hogs.—Twenty-four hundred hogs were bought by Mr. Harris at \$7.10 for selects, and \$6.85 for lights and fats. Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal.—Weather conditions here during the past week have not improved to such an extent as to have much influence upon general business. Wholesale prices are still shipping goods ordered early in the season. The wholesale grocery trade is brisk and heavy shipments of goods are being made. Tea, sugars and dried fruits continue firm. The movement in all lines of hardware is heavy. Building operations have not been seriously affected by strikes. For all lines of smaller hardware the demand is exceedingly active in all parts of the country. For iron and steel and for the heavy metals generally the demand is equally active and prices are firm. Railway materials and construction steel are also firm in tone and supplies are not generally equal to the demand. Country retail trade is moderately active. Collections from most districts are fair. Money is very firm and scarce. Produce is coming forward well. Receipts of outer are fairly large, but the home demand is taking care of all offering. Toronto.—All lines of retail and wholesale trade here are moving fairly well. Unseasonable weather still interferes with the spring re-order trade in dry goods, but all other branches of business are active. In drygoods there is still a scarcity of dry goods textiles and orders placed months ago are now being filled. Values all round hold firm. A good volume of business is being done on account of fall orders are heavy and are well distributed. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing report the business the heaviest known. Notwithstanding the fact that prices are higher in all lines orders for both men and women's wear are heavy and the quality of the buying is worthy of note. Orders for groceries are good, particularly from Western Canada. A heavy trade is also moving in hardware. There has been but little improvement in collections during the past week. Winnipeg.—More seasonable weather in this part of the country has had a

good effect upon trade. Dry goods stocks are moving better and there is a brighter tone to general business. A big factor to be noted is the general improvement in transportation which is gradually and steadily being relieved. Merchants are experiencing less difficulty in receiving goods. The number of immigrants pouring into this country is much greater than in any previous year. Seeding has shown some improvement during the past week. Provincial industries are more active and there is now a fairly brisk demand for wholesale lines. Collections are fair to good. In all settled parts of the province there is great activity in real estate and values are advancing. Four prices have advanced twenty cents per barrel and grain prices are tending higher. Groceries are very active following an improved demand from the interior. Sugars are higher. The demand for all lines of hardware is brisk and prices are firm. Quebec.—Trade while showing slight improvement, climatic conditions are not favorable and the demand as a rule is for immediate wants. City retail trade is much about the same. Collections are generally fair. Building trades are active which is usual at this season. The permits issued during the past month although numerous, few are for buildings to exceed \$4,000. London.—Business has been considerably affected by the late spring. Dry goods houses report the demand for summer lines light. Local industries are active. The cigar-making industry is one of the busiest here. This branch of industry has shown great growth during the past few years.

40,000 MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Operators in Pittsburg District Deliver Ultimatum to Owners.

Object to New Automatic Labor-saving Device.

New York, June 3.—A strike of at least 40,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district is looked for, beginning Saturday morning, and unless the operators and workmen of the United Mine Workers of America come to a compromise to-morrow the strike will surely occur, as the ultimatum has been sent to the operators that unless the new automatic steam or shaker dumps lately introduced at the mines of the district are taken out, not a pound of coal will be mined after Friday night. In reply, the operators, headed by Francis L. Robbins, president of the soft coal trust, and whose mines have been equipped with the new machinery, have sent word to the mine workers to go softly, that if a strike should be declared and the mines forced to shut down, they will never be reopened with the same workmen, nor will any of the striking workmen ever be allowed to work in any of the mines here again. Both sides seem ready for a strike and there is now every indication that it will come, and if so, it will be a long struggle, for preparations have been going on for some years for this test of strength.

SAVED BY HALF-DOLLAR.

Bullet Fired at John Dunn Struck the Coin.

New York, June 3.—The Herald has received the following despatch from Meriden, Conn.: John Dunn is alive to-day only because he was fortunate enough to have a half dollar in his waistcoat pocket yesterday when Clark Howes tried to shoot him. One of five bullets fired by Howes struck the coin and prevented what undoubtedly would have been a fatal wound. Another entered Dunn's left leg at the knee and lamed him so that he had to be taken to the Hartford Hospital. Howes is in jail on a charge of attempted murder, and all Tolland County is excited about the shooting, which was of the frontier character. Dunn had accused Howes of insulting his wife by too pronounced attentions in the street, and yesterday the men met in the postoffice. Without a word Howes drew a revolver and fired repeatedly. Several women who were in the place fainted and the men fled, but Miss H. Everleene West, a teacher, who was the first to see the shooting, urged the men to save Dunn while his enemy was still shooting. They rushed upon Howes in a body and held him until policemen arrived.

MUST STOP.

WASHINGTON WARNED ABOUT PERSECUTION OF JAPS.

Tokio, June 3.—The Asahi this morning, in its leader, emphasizes, in carefully guarded words, its opinion of the absence of sincerity on the part of San Francisco municipal officials to protect the treaty rights of Japanese residents and insists on the necessity of approaching the Washington Government with a determination that decided measures be taken to terminate the source of persecution against Japanese citizens. The Asahi also refers with appreciation to the warm reception of General Kuroki in America, and regrets that the recurrence of the San Francisco incidents has blurred the cordial relations of both nations.

COW RUNS AMUCK.

Injures Boy and a Girl and Gores a Horse. An Exeter despatch: While three hundred children were dispersing from school, cow, being led by a young man, got enraged and charged into the crowd. It carried one boy for a distance on both horns and threw him to the ground, and then pinned a 12-year old girl named Welch to a fence. The horse, however, escaped her body, but she had a leg broken. A horse was slightly gored before the cow was lassoed.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I N V E R Y C O N T A I N S