

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.—SEPT. 20, 1908.

Review.—Read Psa. 18: 1-6, 46-50.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Rejection of God as king. Place: Ramah. Samuel was growing old; there was no one to take his place; other nations had kings; Israel wanted to be like the nations around them; the elders came to Samuel and asked that they might have a king; the request displeased Samuel; he took the matter to the Lord; the Lord said, Hearken unto the voice of the people; they had not only rejected Samuel, but they had rejected the Lord; the Lord told Samuel to protest solemnly and show what a king would expect of them.

II. Topic: God's providential control. Place: Mizpah. Saul goes to Samuel seeking information; the Lord told Samuel to anoint Saul to be king; Samuel invites Saul to dine with him; afterwards he anoints Saul; Samuel calls the people together to Mizpah; told them that they had rejected God; ordered the tribes to arrange themselves for the purpose of casting lots for a king; Saul is chosen; Saul had hid himself; the Lord revealed his hiding place to Samuel; Saul is brought in and the people shouted and said, God save the king.

III. Topic: The services of God. Place: Gilgal. After his election as king Saul returned to private life, but soon it became necessary to go against the Ammonites, and Saul called the army together and gained a great victory. Samuel then called the people together at Gilgal for the purpose of establishing Saul in the government; Samuel makes his farewell address; speaks of his integrity; recalls Jehovah's past mercies and Israel's ingratitude; confirms his words by a miracle—a thunder storm in harvest time; the people are comforted.

IV. Topic: Disobeying God. Place: Gilgal. Saul had been king about ten years; he had grown proud and rebellious; he was commanded to utterly destroy the Amalekites; he brought back the best of the sheep and oxen and Agag, the king; Samuel met Saul and charged him with disobedience; Saul excused himself and said the people saved the best in order to sacrifice to the Lord; Samuel said, "To obey is better than sacrifice"; Saul is rejected.

V. Topic: God calling to service. Place: Ramah. The history of David is begun; Samuel is commanded to go to Bethlehem and anoint one of the sons of Jesse; he fears to go; is told to take a heifer and sacrifice unto the Lord; the elders of the town tremble at his coming; Samuel told them he came peacefully; seven of the sons of Jesse are made to pass before Samuel, but the prophet said the Lord had not chosen them; David is called in from the field and is anointed by Samuel in the presence of his brethren.

VI. Topic: Christianity's conflict with the world. Place: Valley of Elah. The Philistines are arrayed against Israel; Goliath, the Philistine giant, challenges Saul's army to furnish a champion to meet him; David hears the challenge and offers himself; is first clad in a coat of mail, but lays it aside, and takes only his staff and sling and five smooth stones from the brook; the Philistine derided David; David answered him; David slung a stone and smote Goliath in the forehead; David then cut off the head of the giant; the Philistines fled; Israel pursued them.

VII. Topic: Two types of character and conduct. Place: Gibeon. After his victory over Goliath David acted wisely and was promoted; the women sang his praises; Saul became very angry; he watched David's movements with suspicion; feared David would seize the Kingdom; tries to kill David by casting his javelin at him; David escaped; David made captain over a thousand; all Israel and Judah loved David.

III. Topic: True friendship. Place: A field near Gibeon. To save his life David fled to Samuel; Saul pursued him; David then appealed to Jonathan for assistance; Jonathan loved David and promised to find out what Saul's intentions were; Jonathan soon discovered that Saul intended to kill David; according to previous arrangement arrows were shot and David was warned; David and Jonathan then have an effective farewell.

IX. Topic: How to treat an enemy. Place: The hill of Hachilah, near Zik. Samuel died and was buried at Ramah; David in exile for six or seven years; Saul pursued him with murderous intent; David's exile a benefit to him in many ways; Saul's life was twice in David's power; David exhibited true nobility by not permitting him to be put to death; David called to Saul from a distance and expostulated with him; Saul admitted his sin and promised to pursue David no longer.

X. Topic: Lessons from the death of Saul. Place: Mount Gilboa. The Philistines fought against Israel; Saul's sons were slain in the battle; the archers pressed Saul hard; he was greatly distressed; asked his armor-bearer to kill him; the armor-bearer would not; Saul took the sword and took his own life; the men of Israel fled; Philistines came and dwelt in the country; bodies of Saul and his sons treated with indignity; men of Jabesh-gilead took the bodies, burnt them and buried the bones.

XI. Topic: The true spirit in prosperity. Place: Hebron, Jerusalem. David returned from exile; asked direction of God; was told to "go up" to Hebron; those with David located near Hebron; David was anointed King of Judah; he showed kindness to the people of Jabesh-gilead; asked them to recognize his authority; Abner made Ish-bosheth king over the northern tribes. Abner and Ish-bosheth were both assassinated; all Israel came to David and urged him to become their king; he was anointed and established his capital at Jerusalem.

CHRONOLOGY.

The chronology of I Samuel is very uncertain; no two authorities agree. The following table is arranged on the supposition that Saul's reign continued for forty years. Usher's chronology is taken as the basis.

Samuel was born about B. C. 1148.
Israel asks for a king, B. C. 1095.
Saul chosen king, B. C. 1095.
David born in Bethlehem, B. C. 1085.

Saul rejected by the Lord, B. C. 1079.
David anointed at Bethlehem, B. C. 1065.
David slays the giant Goliath, B. C. 1065.
Saul tries to kill David, B. C. 1062.
David covenants with Jonathan, B. C. 1062.
David an exile, fleeing from Saul, B. C. 1062-55.
Saul and his sons slain, B. C. 1055.
Ish-bosheth king over Israel, B. C. 1055.
Abner and Ish-bosheth slain, B. C. 1048.
David anointed king over all Israel, B. C. 1048.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Those who rebel against God's ways and walk according to their own carnal desires are certain to stray. The children of Israel were backslidden and had become worldly and proud. Samuel was old and not "up to date." The people demanded a popular leader, one who would command the respect of the heathen nations around them. The Lord was greatly displeased at the course they took and at the demands they made, but he allowed them to have their way. Samuel called the people together and a king was chosen, and the aged prophet stepped aside.

Humility was the crowning virtue in the life of Samuel and in the early life of Saul. The true Christian is a humble person. He is clothed with humility (1 Pet. 5, 5). Although Samuel saw that the people were weary of his judgeship, yet he still did all he could for them, praying for them and giving them fatherly instruction and advice. He did not retire sullenly and leave them to their fate, but like a true man of God he stepped in the breach and assisted in selecting the new king. It is often as great a mark of the self life to refuse to do what God and the church ask us to do, as to desire to be put ahead and be made prominent.

Saul's rejection came from various causes (1 Sam. 15). 1. He was disobedient. "This was the root of his offense. He was determined to be a king like those of the nations around Israel—a despot, untrammelled by constitution, and regardless of any higher power. God wished for Israel a theocratic king, that is, one who recognized himself as the minister of God's will. It was not by the greatness of the act of disobedience so much as by the fact of it that Saul was judged. God found him self-willed, rebellious, obstinate, and therefore he set him aside. The sinner of to-day is rejected for the same reasons, whether he be a wicked man or a moralist; he is a rebel against God. 2. As a result of his sin he found other sins cropping out, of which one was vanity, rearing a monument in his own honor. If Saul had been sure that he was doing right he would have been less vain-glorious in boasting of it. The man who vaunts his own good deeds is generally trying to hide from himself the consciousness of his own guilt. 3. Notice also the sin of falsehood. He knew that his declaration was false, and none the less because it was half true. A half truth is generally the worst of lies. 4. We see also the sin of hypocrisy. He made the pretence that his disobedience was only for a pious purpose. The hypocrite is one who uses his religion as a cloak for his own selfish aims. God accepts no such sacrifices as those of Saul. 5. Next, he showed a most unkingly spirit in following the multitude in evil. His weakness of will in submitting to the crowd when he should have ruled it, made it manifest that he was not fit to wear the crown. Is not Saul's sin in this respect one prevalent among public men and political parties? 6. Lastly, the sin of formalism. He made religion to consist in outward service, offerings and forms, and ignored the weightier matters of the law—righteousness and obedience to God. In sharp contrast shines the spirit of Samuel, showing: 1. Promptness; an instant obedience. 2. Courage; the prophet of God did not fear the king of Israel. 3. Fidelity; he was faithful even when duty was a bitter task. 4. Insight; he saw the great spiritual principle that "obedience is better than sacrifice."

Lessons from the life of Saul. "1. As God gave Saul great opportunities, and prepared him for a life which would make him a better benefactor to his nation and a blessing to the world, so he gives to every one of us the offer of a kingdom and large opportunities of usefulness and blessing. 2. As before Saul, so before us there are two diverging ways, and we must make our own choice. 3. The great question of our lives is whether we will obey God or not. 4. Life is full of tests of our character; it is both a probation and an education. God bears long with us. 5. If we change in character, our relations to God must change. The same glorious sun will warm, cheer, enlighten, invigorate; or may harden, wither, burn, destroy. The truly good are not only indignant at sin, but are grieved over sinners, and pray for them. 7. The worse sinners are often unconscious of the depth of their wickedness. 8. King Saul, in the most unkingly manner, laid the blame of his sin on the people. So Adam laid the blame on Eve."

WITH BARE FEET.

12-Year-Old Boy Saves Sister From Death.

Erie, Sept. 14.—With presence of mind and rare courage that would have done credit to one many years his senior, Louis Cavenaugh, the 12-year-old son of James Cavenaugh, stripped the flaming clothing from his little sister last night and stamped out a fire which not only threatened the little girl's life, but the safety of other inmates of the house as well.

The little people were preparing for bed, when the girl accidentally set fire to her clothing and the muslin curtains in the room. Without a moment's hesitation Louis ripped away her burning garments, tore down the blazing curtains and stamped out the fire in the carpet with his bare feet. Meanwhile neighbors, who saw the blaze at the window, rushed to the rescue and others turned in an alarm. Before help arrived, however, the brave little fellow had won the fight, and aside from a few minor burns no particular damage was done.



CHILD'S PLEATED DRESS. Scotch plaid is represented in this smart design, which is made over a fitted lining. The closing is effected invisibly on the left side, a belt of the material or of leather being worn. The full bishop sleeve is gathered in a prettily shad, d cuff, and a narrow turnover collar gives a gainly finish to the neck. Cashmere, serge, challis, and any of the plaids or checks that are now so fashionable and the washable fabrics are all suitable to the development.

BRITAIN'S NEW LEVIATHAN.

Launch of the Largest and Heaviest of Britain's Navy.

Portsmouth, Sept. 14.—The St. Vincent, the largest and heaviest battleship ever built for the British navy, was launched successfully here to-day. The weather was fine and the sea smooth, and a great crowd saw the vessel take the water. As the warship slipped from her blocks she was christened by the Countess Beauchamp. Counting the three cruising battleships of the Invincible class, the St. Vincent is the eighth vessel of the Dreadnought type to be launched in this country. The Admiralty has reserved its usual reticence in regard to the design and construction of the vessel. It is believed that some of the additional weight of the St. Vincent is to be accounted for by heavier armament for protection against torpedoes and by improvements giving greater security to the gun turrets. A number of foreign naval attaches attended the launching on the invitation of the Admiralty.

The St. Vincent was laid down in December of last year. She is supposed to be about 19,250 tons, and her cost has been given at \$9,500,000.

GOT OVATION.

Irish Agitators Greatly Honored at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Sept. 14.—John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, and Jos Devlin, M. P., on their arrival here last night to take passage on the steamer Oceanic for New York, were recipients of a remarkable ovation at the hands of 5,000 people. There was a torchlight procession, with many bands and banners, to the town hall, where an address was presented, thanking Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the people, for his priceless services.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin are on their way to attend the convention of the United Irish League in America, which will be held the latter part of the month in Boston.

LAWYER USES FISTS.

Was Nearly a Fight in a St. John Courtroom.

St. John, N. B., despatch: Before Judge Ritchie to-day a remarkable court room scene was enacted. While the court was giving judgment in the case of the striking St. John printers against Henry T. Hardy, charged with violating the alien labor act by bringing men from the States to replace the strikers, J. B. Baxter, counsel for Hardy, interjected a remark, and Daniel Mullen, counsel for the printers, objected. Words passed, and Mr. Baxter finally said the last time he interrupted the court it was when the court was being led to "Who led?" asked Mr. Mullen. "You did," was the reply. Mr. Mullen then tried to mount the lawyers' table to reach his opponent, but, failing, he rushed around the end and struck Baxter. An astonished police sergeant recovered enough to receive part of the effect of the blow as he rushed between the men. Baxter merely smiled and held

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Live Stock.
Receipts of live stock at the City Market, as reported by the railways, were 63 car loads, composed of 890 cattle, 579 hogs, 1408 sheep and lambs, with 69 calves.
The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as could be desired, in fact there were many inferior and too few good.
Trade was slow all round at lower quotations in nearly every class, except for prime butchers' heifers and steers.
Exporters.—The highest price quoted at the latter end of the week was \$5, and many cattle have been reported at the much lower quarters, some even as low as \$4.30 to \$4.50. It will take a very good load of cattle to bring over \$5.
Butchers.—Prime picked butchers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.15 to \$4.30; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners and bulls, \$1 to \$2.25.
Feeders and Stockers.—Feeders, 900 to 1050 lbs. each, at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per cwt.; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.25 to \$3.65; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs. each, \$3 to \$3.25; common, \$2.50, and medium, at \$2.75.
Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice cows ranged from \$50 to \$60 each, but few bring the latter quotation. The average price for the best cows offering would be between \$40 and \$50; medium cows, \$35 and inferior \$30 down to \$20.
Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were light, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.
Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were not as large as a week ago. Prices ruled steady as follows: Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; rams, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00.
Hogs.—Receipts, light and market firm at \$6.70 for selects, and \$6.45 for lights.
Farmers' Market.
The receipts of grain to-day were about 900 bushels. Oats firmer, 200 bushels selling at 4 to 4 1/2. Fall wheat is unchanged, there being sales of 500 bushels at 80c. Barley firm, 200 bushels selling at 58c a bushel.
Hay quiet and steady, with sales of about 20 loads at \$12 to \$13 a ton. One load of straw sold at \$13 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$9 for heavy, and at \$9.25 to \$9.50 for light.
Wheat, fall, bushel, . . . \$ 0 89 \$ 0 00
Do, goose, bush . . . 0 86 0 00
Oats, new, bushel . . . 0 44 0 45
Barley, new, bushel . . . 0 55 0 58
Rye, bushel . . . 0 75 0 00
Peas, bushel . . . 0 85 0 00
Hay, per ton . . . 12 00 13 50
Straw, per ton . . . 12 00 13 00
Dressed hogs . . . 9 00 9 50
Butter, . . . 21 25 22 25
Do, creamery . . . 0 28 0 28
Eggs, dozen . . . 0 25 0 27
Chickens, dressed, lb. . . 0 14 0 15
Fowl, per lb. . . 0 10 0 11
Ducks, spring, lb. . . 0 12 0 13
Turkey, lb. . . 0 10 0 18
Cabbage, per dozen . . . 0 30 0 40
Onions, bag . . . 1 28 1 35
Potatoes, bag . . . 0 80 0 90
Apples, bbl. . . 1 00 1 75
Beef, hindquarters . . . 9 50 10 00
Do, forequarters . . . 5 00 6 00
Do, choice, carcass . . . 8 00 9 00
Do, medium, carcass . . . 5 50 6 50
Mutton, per cwt. . . 7 00 9 00
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BRIDGE BURNED.

C. P. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS RUNS INTO RAVINE.

Engineer Badly Hurt—Marvellous Escape of the Passengers, All Chinese—Traffic on the Main Line Tied Up by the Disaster.

A North Bay despatch: A bridge near White River caught fire early this morning, burned fiercely all day, and it was late this afternoon before the blaze was under control.

At 6 o'clock a. m., six miles west of White River, the first section of the C. P. R. Atlantic express eastbound, ran into a ravine, the bridge spanning the chasm being in flames. The passengers were all Chinamen, passing through in bond from the coast, and they escaped injury.

Engineer Nice, of Schreiber, was probably fatally injured, and his fireman suffered a broken leg. The engine turned over on its side, and the mail and baggage cars were burned. How the passengers escaped injury seems miraculous. The bridge was 900 feet long. Toronto trains still take the Soo-Minneapolis route until the bridge is repaired, as will the Imperial Limited and Pacific Express. Two or three days will be required to replace the bridge.

Engineer Nice, of the Pacific express, which went through the bridge, is still living, with small hope of recovery. James Oliver, fireman, of White River, who has a broken leg and minor injuries, will recover.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and incendiarism is suspected, although the continued dry spell may have caused ignition from a falling cinder of a passing engine.

Superintendent Brady is at the scene with a strong force of bridge-builders, and expects to have traffic moving as usual in two days at the most, but has a prodigious contract.

A press despatch says: The engine went into the ravine spanned by the bridge, the engineer and fireman escaping, although the engineer was seriously injured. The contents of the baggage and postal cars were saved, and no passengers were hurt. The cause of the fire is unknown, but an investigation is being held. The work of rebuilding the burnt part of the bridge was at once commenced, and it is expected that traffic will be resumed to-morrow.

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Demijohn of Sulphuric Acid Scatters Toronto Crowd.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—A demijohn filled with sulphuric acid fell from an express wagon at Queen and Yonge streets this morning and created great excitement. The acid fell on a car track and the fumes nearly strangled those who stood near. It spread quickly and boiled to a height of six inches. Policemen were kept busy diverting pedestrian and vehicle traffic from the danger zone. A corps of watering carts were summoned, and then in united streams soon cleared the intersection and the atmosphere. The acid was the property of a soap company.

BANKER KILLED.

Automobile Collided With Horse and Buggy.

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CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND.

Family of Five Nearly Perish at Coney Island.

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When finally rescued, after a young girl had seen the family from a window in a house back of the marsh, one of the men was up to his chin in the mire, and had lapsed into unconsciousness.

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Hogs.—Receipts, light and market firm at \$6.70 for selects, and \$6.45 for lights.
Farmers' Market.
The receipts of grain to-day were about 900 bushels. Oats firmer, 200 bushels selling at 4 to 4 1/2. Fall wheat is unchanged, there being sales of 500 bushels at 80c. Barley firm, 200 bushels selling at 58c a bushel.
Hay quiet and steady, with sales of about 20 loads at \$12 to \$13 a ton. One load of straw sold at \$13 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$9 for heavy, and at \$9.25 to \$9.50 for light.
Wheat, fall, bushel, . . . \$ 0 89 \$ 0 00
Do, goose, bush . . . 0 86 0 00
Oats, new, bushel . . . 0 44 0 45
Barley, new, bushel . . . 0 55 0 58
Rye, bushel . . . 0 75 0 00
Peas, bushel . . . 0 85 0 00
Hay, per ton . . . 12 00 13 50
Straw, per ton . . . 12 00 13 00
Dressed hogs . . . 9 00 9 50
Butter, . . . 21 25 22 25
Do, creamery . . . 0 28 0 28
Eggs, dozen . . . 0 25 0 27
Chickens, dressed, lb. . . 0 14 0 15
Fowl, per lb. . . 0 10 0 11
Ducks, spring, lb. . . 0 12 0 13
Turkey, lb. . . 0 10 0 18
Cabbage, per dozen . . . 0 30 0 40
Onions, bag . . . 1 28 1 35
Potatoes, bag . . . 0 80 0 90
Apples, bbl. . . 1 00 1 75
Beef, hindquarters . . . 9 50 10 00
Do, forequarters . . . 5 00 6 00
Do, choice, carcass . . . 8 00 9 00
Do, medium, carcass . . . 5 50 6 50
Mutton, per cwt. . . 7 00 9 00
Veal, prime, per cwt. . . 8 00 10 00
Spring lambs . . . 9 00 10 00

BRIDGE BURNED.

C. P. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS RUNS INTO RAVINE.

Engineer Badly Hurt—Marvellous Escape of the Passengers, All Chinese—Traffic on the Main Line Tied Up by the Disaster.

A North Bay despatch: A bridge near White River caught fire early this morning, burned fiercely all day, and it was late this afternoon before the blaze was under control.

At 6 o'clock a. m., six miles west of White River, the first section of the C. P. R. Atlantic express eastbound, ran into a ravine, the bridge spanning the chasm being in flames. The passengers were all Chinamen, passing through in bond from the coast, and they escaped injury.

Engineer Nice, of Schreiber, was probably fatally injured, and his fireman suffered a broken leg. The engine turned over on its side, and the mail and baggage cars were burned. How the passengers escaped injury seems miraculous. The bridge was 900 feet long. Toronto trains still take the Soo-Minneapolis route until the bridge is repaired, as will the Imperial Limited and Pacific Express. Two or three days will be required to replace the bridge.

Engineer Nice, of the Pacific express, which went through the bridge, is still living, with small hope of recovery. James Oliver, fireman, of White River, who has a broken leg and minor injuries, will recover.

The origin of the fire is a mystery