

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1X NOVEMBER 20 1905

Abstinence for the Sake of Others-1 Cor. 10:23-33

Commentary.—In verses 14-22 Paul resumes the discussion from chapter viii. 13 touching the eating of meats which had been offered in sacrifice to idols.

1. The duty of living for others (vs. 23, 24). 23. All things are lawful.—I may lawfully eat all kinds of food, but all kinds 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.—Clarke. 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 cross 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.

2. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 25-29). 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 stalls 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 whether it was clean or unclean, etc. All of these scruples and questionings the gospel abolished. The conscience need not be sensitive on this point.

26. Earth is the Lord's.—See Isa. xxiv. 1. This meat belongs to the Lord and is made for man's use. "It does not belong to the idol even though it be offered to it. It may therefore be partaken of as if it were not offered to it."—This refers to a feast in a private house. In verses 14-22 the apostle severely rebukes the practice of eating at meat-fests in heathen temples, because this was one part of idolatrous worship. If a pagan friend in his house should eat with you, he should eat what is set before him without vexing his host with questions about his food. But there is nothing here commanded which would require a person to eat or drink that which is harmful.

28. Say unto you.—That is, if one of you follow guests should be invited to a private dinner, or a teacher 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.—Clarke. 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, but we may by obeying the law of love, and by our own self-denial, establish a false morality. 30. If I by grace.—If I partake with thankfulness.—R. V.

31. The correct rule of conduct (vs. 31-33). 31. Eat or 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 one case, for instance, the question of using 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.—Dial. Do all.—This requires that we should plan and order our lives in accordance with God's law. Glory in 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.—R. V. "Though you are to be let alone by your conduct, injure others and do not offend them, you should abstain from them." It is far more important that you should not be let alone than that you should injure others. 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 far 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 offense to his kinsmen after the flesh. "Gentiles"—Crossing none of their prejudices where God's law does not require it.

33. Please all.—He did this so far as he could, righteously. 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 another. Strife over non-essentials destroys rather than builds up the work of God. Temperance instructions.—Strong drink causes much of the woe that human beings are heir to. Its effect upon the drinker is "only evil" and that "continually." 1. It makes a man a slave. 2. It deadens his moral nature. "Nothing kills the conscience like steady drinking to a habit." 3. It transforms a man into a demon. 4. It degrades and causes men to sink lower than brutes. 5. It brings to poverty. 6. It destroys domestic happiness. 7. It entails disease, disgrace and untold suffering on posterity. 8. It destroys the morals in the community. 9. It sinks the soul to hell. No drunkard will enter heaven.

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LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE. WILL SEEK SUNDAY LAWS FROM BOTH HOUSES.

Question of Jurisdiction—Five Hundred Cases of Sabbath Breaking Attended to During Past Year.

Toronto despatch: As a preliminary to the convention of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance, which opens at the Y. M. C. A. at 10 a. m. to-day, the General Executive of that body met yesterday afternoon, with the President, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, in the chair.

The Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore, in his report, stated that in over 500 cases successful efforts had been made to prevent Sabbath desecration. Branch officers had been zealous in reporting infractions of the law. In its early history the Alliance had been compelled to take many cases before the courts, but during the past year the Alliance had not been compelled to appear as plaintiff in a single case, as Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of the Province, had in all necessary cases instructed Crown Attorneys or special counsel to take action. Through this means case-making and the sale of newspapers had been stopped on Sundays, and in the early future action would be taken against 21 cement factories where Sunday work was carried on. Special watchfulness was needed in New Ontario, where much unnecessary work, both in industrial circles and on the Government railway, was done on the Sabbath. The Ontario Government had given assurance that Sunday excursions on the Temiskaming Railway would be stopped.

The Legal Committee reported that though not a dollar of legal expense had been incurred during the year, more had been done to secure enforcement of the laws than in any previous year. The Organization Committee's report showed that the number of branches had increased from 315 to 331 during the year. A spirited discussion took place over the report of the Legislation Committee, owing to the difference of opinion with regard to the jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. The resolutions, recommended by the committee, were finally adopted, the alliance thus pledging itself to seek legislation from both Parliaments.

"That the Provincial Government be urged to legislate upon the subject of Sunday rest by enacting legislation which shall by title and preamble clearly show its object to be of a civil character; shall restrict to the other six days employment upon electric railways as being local undertakings within the Province, and shall provide for enforcement by enabling the Attorney-General, on behalf of those whose rights are protected, to secure an injunction against the corporation operating the railway, and by such other means within the Provincial authority as the Government may think necessary."

"That the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance heartily unite with the Alliances of the other Provinces in aiding the effort to obtain the Lord's Day Act from the Parliament of Canada."

Toronto despatch: The annual meeting of the Executive of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada was held in the Y. M. C. A. in the evening. Rev. Dr. Potts occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. D. W. Wilson, A. A. Gaudier, D. R. Drummond (Hamilton), and others.

The General Secretary, Rev. J. G. Shearer, presented his report, in which he stated that the 600 local societies had an enrolled membership of 39,000. Considerable progress had been made during the year in the matter of closing of Post Offices which had been open on Sunday, and much credit was due to Sir William Mulock for this improvement.

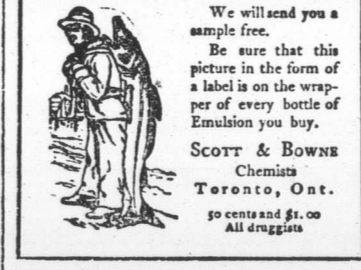
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THE HALIFAX GARRISON.

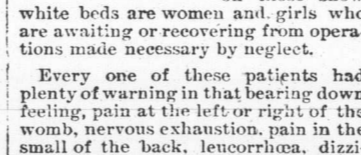
Canadian Government Will Have Total of 1,200 Men.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 13.—It was reported at the militia headquarters this morning that nearly all of the 103rd Company of the Royal Artillery will be transferred to the Canadian Artillery to-morrow. Several of the other companies of the Royal Artillery have also expressed a desire to remain. A number of the Royal Artillery have also signified their intention to join Canadian corps. Besides those already mentioned, there are some forty artillerymen, who are not connected with any particular company, but are familiar with all the supplies and location of them in the different forts, and these are also to remain. It was learned this morning at the Armouries that when everything is finally settled the Canadian Government will have about 1,200 troops in Halifax. Of that number 650 will be infantry, 460 engineers and gunners, and about 100 men on the staff.

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this God and Costly Experience.



It is a sad but true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals. More than three-fourths of the patients lying on those now are women and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhoea, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the trouble will make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Mrs. Robert Glenn, of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in its favor. I suffered from gonorrhea from ovarian trouble for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound and I am only too pleased that I did so for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

CAR SHORTAGE, Railway Commission Hear Complaint Against Grand Trunk.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—The Railway Commissioners set in the board room of the Grand Trunk Railway offices today to hear the complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association against the Grand Trunk Railway, alleging delay in the shipment of ex-lake grain from the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron elevator ports, and discrimination in favor of the allotment of empty cars. They also heard a defence and explanation of the company's policy by Mr. J. W. Lovell, Freight Traffic Manager, and M. K. Cowan, K. C., solicitor, as well as statements from the Shipping Federation and grain exporters, to show that exporters had not been satisfied, and that should the order of precedence be changed there would be a more strenuous complaint from the big shippers than there has recently been from those whose orders are comparatively small. While the representatives of the company spoke in favor of the policy of preference to export shipments as being the best to pursue for the general good of the whole country, and at the same time acknowledged that it was frequently absolutely necessary to practise it, they, nevertheless, made a very good case of their efforts to prove that under no circumstances there had been no undue discrimination.

One of Mr. Loud's strongest arguments was that, as the Ontario millers used in the manufacture of flour only about one-tenth proportion of Manitoba wheat, they, therefore, could not really charge discrimination at all if they got one car in every ten. Commissioner Mills thought that was reasonable. A main contention of Mr. Loud's was that it was unreasonable to expect a railway company to keep from eight thousand to ten thousand cars idle for nine months of the year in order to provide for one extreme emergency, unless they could charge high rates all the year round. It did not mean extra cars only, but the hauling and manning of them as well. Mr. Cowan strongly supported that contention. Anyway, it was impossible to get cars this year or even next year.

HEGEMAN'S LARGE SALARY.

One Hundred Thousand a Year for Metropolitan's President.

New York, Nov. 13.—John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was the first witness before the Insurance Investigation Committee to-day. The expenses of the Metropolitan Life were then taken up with Mr. Hegeman, and it was shown that in 1904 \$1,940,044 was paid for salaries, of which sixteen officers received \$300,000. Previous to 1902 the President received a salary and commissions, but in 1902 his salary was fixed at \$800,000, without commissions, and in 1903 was raised to \$1,000,000. Vice-President Haley Fiske's salary is \$750,000.

The salary of George H. Gaston, Second Vice-President, is \$37,500, and that of Frank O. Ayers, Third Vice-President, \$10,250. No executive officer, Mr. Hegeman said, now receives any other compensation than his salary. In detailing the growth of the company's business, Mr. Hegeman said that thirty-five years ago less than \$250,000 would have bought out the company, while to-day \$250,000,000 would not do it. He remembered the time when the company had to go on and borrow the money to pay a death claim, while now the company has a death claim every minute of the twenty-four hours, and is able to pay them.

TOO MANY WEEDS.

Unusual Percentage of Grain Rejected by Inspectors in West.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13.—David Horn, chief grain inspector, Winnipeg, writing to Prof. Clark, head of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, says of this season's wheat crop: "We have now inspected 20,000,000 bushels of this crop, of which 85 per cent. is of high grade, that is, No. 2 Northern and better. We have never before had so much rejected for being mixed with wild oats and other weeds, and the percentage of the grain which is rejected is unusually high. It is a serious matter, and the percentage of cars rejected in this way is nearly double what it was last year, and last year was serious enough."

BUFFALO BOY KILLED.

FATALLY SHOT BY HIS BROTHER WITH A TOY PISTOL.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—Louis Miller, 12 years old, was accidentally shot and killed today with a toy pistol by his brother Arthur, two years younger. The boys were getting ready to go shooting, when Arthur noticed the pistol, which had not been used since the fourth of July last. He picked it up and, with the same aim, evidently pulled the trigger, as a loud report followed, and Louis fell to the floor. He died soon afterward. The deputy medical examiner, after an investigation, declared the shooting accidental.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers Market.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, and livestock. Columns include item names and prices per bushel, ton, or hundred.

British Apple Market.

Messrs. Woodall & Co. cabled Eben James: Thirteen thousand barrels selling. Market active. Prices from 10 to 16 1/2.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 8 1/2 to 11 1/2 per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 per lb. Sheep, 10 to 11 1/2 per lb.

Wool Market.

London.—The small trade in wool recently showed a decline of 5 per cent. in coarse crossbreds and lower prices are looked for when the next sales open. The arrival for the sixth series of sales amounts to 62,024 bales, including 16,000 forwarded direct to spinners.

The Cheese Markets.

Cowansville.—Sales cheese: J. Burnett, 46 at 11 1/2; James Alexander, 67 boxes at 12 1/2 each. The rest of the market is quiet.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York ... 84 1/2 Dec. May, July Toledo ... 88 1/2 88 1/2 84 1/2 Detroit ... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 St. Louis ... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 Duluth ... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Montreal.—The healthy tone which pervades all lines of trade here is a source of great satisfaction to business men generally. Remittances are here and there a little slow, but paper which matured on the 4th was generally fairly well met. Exporters are having trouble in moving the grain that is accumulating here. Dry goods men report a big business doing. Woollens and cottons continue very firm. Staple lines of groceries are moving well and in this line, as in all others, orders for Christmas goods are very heavy. Refined sugars have declined ten cents per 100 pounds. Other lines continue to show firmness. In hardware the markets for pig iron and other metals continue to show advancing tendencies.

Quebec.—Unfavorable weather has somewhat retarded the movements of travellers and orders have suffered accordingly. City trade is reported active and the demand for seasonal wear is said to be good.

Winnipeg.—Continued activity is general in all lines of trade here. Cold weather has had a good effect upon retail trade. There is on this account a steady demand for dry goods and all lines of wearing apparel. The holiday trade is particularly active. The demand for building supplies continues brisk. All seasonal lines of hardware are moving well. The grain movement has constituted a record but it is now moving more slowly on account of the blockade. Collections are improving.

Victoria and Vancouver.—There is a quieter tone to trade along the coast. The wholesale buying is pretty well over but the business of the past season has been heavy and the fall is only reasonable. Provincial industries continue active and the outlook for the mining and lumbering trades continues bright. There is continued activity in Vancouver real estate and the outlook for this part of the country continues cheerful.

Hamilton.—The condition of trade here continues very satisfactory. A good sorting trade is being done in most lines and the coming holiday trade promises to be very heavy. Collections are good, no doubt, owing to the better tone to country trade. London.—All lines of trade show continued activity. Wholesalers are doing a good sorting business and the demand for heavy dry goods is rather better. Country produce is coming forward well and prices generally are maintaining their position. Prospects are for a continued good tone to business. Ottawa.—The movement of both wholesale and retail trade is fairly brisk. Local industries are active and both local and country collections are very good.

Advertisement for KIDNEY PILLS, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the benefits of the pills for kidney ailments.