

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV APRIL 23RD, 1905.

The Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem—John 12:12-26

Commentary.—I. The Triumphal Procession (vs. 12-16). 12. The next day—After the supper, this would be Sunday, commonly called Palm Sunday. Much people—vast crowds were present at the Passover. In the time of Nero a census was taken, and it was ascertained that there were 700,000 Jews present at this feast. To Jerusalem—Jesus and His disciples left Bethany and went to Bethpage, a small village between Bethany and Jerusalem. Here they stopped, and Jesus sent two of His disciples to bring Him a colt on which to ride into Jerusalem. When this was procured He advanced toward Jerusalem. There were many from Galilee who knew Jesus personally, and great numbers had been attracted to Bethany, excited by the recent resurrection of Lazarus. News had reached the city that He was coming, and a fresh crowd came pouring out from that direction; some went before and some followed after. 13. Branches of palm trees—This is a demonstration of their joy. "Carrying palm and other branches was emblematic of success and victory." And cried—Combining the four accounts, we get the following features: Some took off their outer garments, the burse, and bound it on the colt as a kind of saddle; others cast their garments in the way, a mark of honor to a king (II. Kings ix. 13); others gathered leaves and twigs and rushes.—Abbot. Hosanna—Hosanna is a rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words, "Save, we pray" (Psa. cxviii. 25). It is like a shout of "Salvation! Salvation!"—Schaff. It is used as an expression of praise and thanksgiving. The disciples rejoiced and praised God with a loud voice (Luke xix. 37, 38) and the Pharisees with unbecoming disgust asked Him to rebuke them. But Jesus replied, "If these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." Jesus here granted His people a license to rejoice and shout His praises. King—cometh—Jesus Christ is appointed king over the church (Psa. ii. 6), and is accepted by the church, who consent to be ruled by Him, to rule in the, to rule for Him. He is head over all things to the church.—Henry. When a king comes great worldly demonstrations are expected; but Christ appears in His meekness, not in His majesty. He is ready to suffer for Zion's sake. He is the Prince of Peace; "His methods are moral, not physical; truth is His scepter, love His force"; His laws are written in his own blood instead of the blood of His subjects.—14. As it is written—In Zech. ix. 9. 15. Fear not—There is no cause for fear. The King is able to defend his people. Daughter of Zion—The church; God's true Israel, and His people. Here was the triumph of humility over pride and worldly grandeur, of poverty over affluence, and of meekness and gentleness over rage and malice.—Clarke. The horse and chariot were suggestive of war, the ass was the symbol of peace.—Dr. Gibson. When they came in sight of Jerusalem, while others shouted "Jesus wept over the city. He saw its sins and the sorrows and desolation which were soon to come upon it. He understood not—What was it that the disciples did not understand at the time? The true application of the prophecy of Zechariah now pointed out? Certainly not. It was the events themselves now occurring that were dark to them. They were not seen in their true light as a magnifying, as a prefigurative glorifying, of a suffering Messiah—were not seen to contain within them the great mystery of exaltation through and in the midst of suffering.—Schaff. Glorified, then remembered—"The ignorance of the disciples was corrected by experience. What they did not understand, they understood when the resurrection and ascension had taken place. They saw then in what sense He was a king, and how much more gloriously royal, with how much wider a kingdom, than if he had reigned as temporal king at Jerusalem, as the people had hoped."

because they had some slight acquaintance with him. Bethesda—The Bethesda situated near Capernaum, in Galilee, was Philip's native town. Desired him—Jesus was in the court of the women, where he had just beheld the poor widow cast two mites into the treasury. The Greeks were not allowed to enter this court, hence the necessity of sending word to Christ and asking him to come out into the court of the hearthen. We would see Jesus—Not merely to see his face, but we would speak with him and be taught by him. It should be the desire of every heart to see Christ. 22. Andrew and Philip—How pleasing to God is this union, when the believers of the gospel agree and unite together to bring souls to Christ. IV. Jesus teaches the way of life (vs. 23-26). 23.—Jesus answered them—Our Lord spoke primarily to the Greeks and secondarily to His disciples, (1) of the meaning of His impending death, (2) of the necessity of faithfulness to Him in it, (3) of the blessing attached thereto.—Edersheim. The hour—The time should be glorified—The time has come when the old prophecies (Isa. Liii. 3; lx. 3), are to be fulfilled, the Messiah's kingdom is to be set up in the whole earth, and Christ is to take His place on the right hand of God, 24 and die.—The seed must die in order to liberate the life-germ and allow it to become fruitful. Christ must die to complete His redemptive work. Much fruit—The result of Christ's death is a great spiritual harvest—a glorious harvest of humanity rescued from death and the grave unto eternal life. 25. Loveth his life—The word translated life is often translated soul, as in verse 27.—The meaning is that he who makes the pleasure, honors and rewards of this life, his chief concern, and sacrifices righteousness and integrity in order to obtain them, "shall lose it" shall lose in most cases even the earthly rewards that he hoped to gain, and shall lose his soul eternally. That hateth his life—On the other hand he who sacrifices, when necessary, all worldly goods for Christ's sake and the gospel's (Mark viii. 35), "shall keep it"—shall gain eternal life. "The loss is temporal, the gain is eternal; the loss is small, the gain infinitely; the loss is of outward things, the gain is the soul itself, which is of infinitely greater value than all earthly good. 26. Serve Me—Christ is a master in a two fold sense—He instructs men, and appoints them to their work. He who wishes to serve Christ must become a disciple to be taught, and a servant to obey.—Clarke. Let him follow Me—Let him act out the above principle, as Christ had done and was about to do. This is Christ's answer to the request of the Greeks. Service of Christ is to be sought not by secret interviews, but by practically following Him in a life of daily self-sacrifice for others.—Abbot. Christians must follow the methods and example of Christ. When I am with you I shall shortly take up mine abode, even in the eternal kingdom of my Father.—Benson.

HORSE GUARDS PARADE

At St. Petersburg was a Tame Affair—Czar Absent.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—The annual parade of the Horse Guards, always heretofore one of the most spectacular military ceremonies as well as social functions of the year, was chiefly notable to-day by the absence of Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family. The Horse Guards is the Emperor's own regiment, and never before has he failed to attend its annual parade. With the Empress, Dowager Empress and the entire court, the Emperor remained at Tsarskoe-Selo. The only grand ducal son, Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, the first named representing his majesty. Even Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district, was not present, the explanation being that he was detained at the palace on account of sickness. All business was suspended, the entire population was in the streets, and the fear of an untoward incident in view of the activity of the terrorists, induced extraordinary precautions. Mounted gendarmes were stationed at the bridges and in the streets leading to the barracks of the regiment on the Horse Guards boulevard to keep back the rougher element, and ordinary spectators were not allowed to approach within a block. The parade, instead of occurring within the usual open space before the barracks, took place within the riding school, being in every way a purely perfunctory affair. A few foreign representatives of members of society being present. After the trooping of the colors the regiment marched to the Church of the Ascension, adjoining the barracks, where religious services were held. The area around the church was filled with solid phalanxes of cuirassiers and cavalier guards, who later greeted Grand Duke Nicholas as he emerged from the palace with the "hundreds" always given to members of the imperial family. The public had only a glimpse of the ruling dynasty, and no cheering came from the crowd. The ceremony of trooping the colors was also carried out in the square of the winter palace by the troops on duty there. The police made a number of arrests, but both military displays happily passed off without disturbances.

THE BERTRAM WORKS.

Canada Foundry Company Make New Move.

Toronto, April 10.—Despite the absence of Mr. Frederic Nichols, President of the Canada Foundry Company, the absorption of the Bertram Engine and Shipyard Company by the Canada Foundry Company was consummated yesterday. Some two weeks ago the Canada Foundry Company authorized the issuance of \$2,000,000 worth of stock, \$900,000 of which is to be placed upon the market at once. The Bertram Engine Works were established in 1892 when the late Mr. George Bertram secured control of the Doty Engine Company. Two years later the shipyards were established, and in 1900, when Mr. Bertram died, the late Mr. John Bertram took control. The enterprise is a very large one. The shipyards employed 175 hands, and the engine works over 325.

WHY HAS "SALADA"

Tea such an enormous sale? Simply because the quality is irreproachable. If you are not using it you should give it one single trial. Black, Mixed or Natural Green. Highest Award St. Louis, 1904. SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By All Grocers.



LORD KELVIN, Who is Reported as Doing Well After His Operation.

MAY ADOPT RURAL RELIEF. Canadian Postal Officials at Washington Looking Into Free System. Washington, April 10.—Rural free delivery service, as successfully and extensively established in the United States, has attracted notice in Canada, and Canadian postal officials are now conducting an investigation, with a view to determining whether such a service can be put into effective operation in that country. W. Smith, of Ottawa, Secretary of the Postoffice Department of Canada, and George Ross, of Toronto, General Postoffice Superintendent of the Dominion, are now in Washington, and were at the Postoffice Department today, in consultation with various officials, who could furnish them information concerning rural free delivery. They held a brief conference with Postmaster-General Cortelyou, but spent most of their time in Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden's department. "Canada has no rural free delivery," said Secretary Smith, "and I cannot say that the service will be established in the immediate future. However, our postal officials have been interested in the question for the past two years, although no definite steps have been taken as yet toward extending our service in that line. We are always anxious to learn, however, and we found that we can learn much by studying the postal system of the United States. We have watched the growth of rural free delivery in this country with great interest, and it is quite possible that we may seek to profit by your example." The chief difficulty in the way of establishing a rural free delivery service in Canada, it is understood, is that the rural districts, except in comparatively few instances, are so sparsely populated that the returns from the service would not be proportionate to the expense of maintenance. Fully 75 per cent. of the world's supply of rose oil comes from the Balkan peninsula, where the principality of Bulgaria is the largest producer, followed next by Roumania and Turkey.

STOP! WOMEN, AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with woman's diseases covers a great many years. You can talk freely to a woman when it is revealing to relate your private troubles to a man—besides a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great. Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation: Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Following we publish two letters from a woman who accepted this invitation. Note the result. First letter. "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—For eight years I have suffered something terrible every month with my periods. My pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand them. My doctor says I have ovarian and womb trouble, and I must go through an operation if I want to get well. I do not want to submit to it if I can possibly help it. Please tell me what to do. I hope you can relieve me."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Sts., Benning P. O., Washington, D.C. Second letter. "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—After following carefully your advice, and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very anxious to send you my testimonial, that others may know their husband when they have done for me. As you know, I wrote you that my doctor said I must have an operation or I could not live. I then wrote you, telling you my ailments. I followed your advice and am entirely well. I can walk miles without an ache or pain, and I owe my life to you and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wish every suffering woman would read this testimonial and realize the value of writing to you and your remedy."—Mrs. Mary Dimmick, 59th and E. Capitol Sts., Benning P. O., Washington, D.C. When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women whose testimony is so unquestionable, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

THE KING AND PRESIDENT MET. Market Reports of The Week.

Rulers of Great Britain and France at Paris. Meeting Looked Upon as an Affirmation of Entente.

Response to Germany's Attitude Towards France. Paris, April 10.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris to-day was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordiality, which is being interpreted to-night as a conspicuous response to Germany's attitude regarding Morocco, although the King remained but a short time. He was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with his Majesty, lasting nearly an hour. Beyond this private conversation, King Edward confined himself to the usual public expressions of good-will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure to visit France always gave him. President Loubet joined the royal train at Biereffitt Station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both Governments, the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of police. During the half-hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet and held an extended conference with the British Ambassador to France, Sir Francis Leveson Bertie. King Edward left Paris at 7.10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet says: "It is natural to suppose the conversation between the King and President led to an exchange of views on diplomatic questions of the day, but as neither has divulged the confidence it is necessary to receive with reserve the more or less ingenious versions which will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances, one cannot but remark that the meeting to-day was marked not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of confidence exchanged." The public and press, however, herald the meeting as significant. The Journal des Debats says: "It is a new affirmation of the Anglo-French entente, which will be followed by mutual demonstrations by British and French squadrons." "This," says The Debats, "is the response to the attitude Germany has taken towards France, and the paper adds: "It will be prudent if statesmen at Berlin fail to observe this particularly conspicuous reaffirmation of the Anglo-French entente." The Temps also says that the interview emphasizes the endurance of the Anglo-French entente. The effect of the visit appears to be to strengthen the determination to prosecute with France the policy in Morocco in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-French agreement, as the visit is construed as a timely expression from the signatories of that agreement.

DEGREES CONFERRED. Honors Distributed at Knox College Convocation. Toronto, April 10.—At the Knox College convocation held last night in West Presbyterian Church the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. John Ross of Brussels, Ont.; Rev. D. G. McQueen of Edmonton, N. W. T.; and Rev. J. A. Turnbull, LL. B., of West Presbyterian Church, Toronto. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. After the opening exercises by Rev. Dr. Milligan, Moderator of the General Assembly, Professor Robertson presented the graduates, fifteen in all, who received their diplomas from Acting Principal MacLaren, D. D. In presenting the class Professor Robertson said he had never seen a brighter class of young men so full of Christian zeal, and he could not but hope that they would be a great blessing to the country. Prof. MacLaren addressed the graduates briefly. Rev. R. P. Mackay, D. D., then presented Rev. John Ross, of Brussels, Ont., and referred to his high standing as a student and his faithful work as a pastor. The degree of D. D. was then conferred. Dr. Ross is a native of Wellington county, and has been pastor of the church at Brussels for twenty-five years. Rev. E. D. MacLaren, D.D., regretted that the Rev. Dr. McQueen was not present, but his worth and his work were well known and highly appreciated. Principal MacLaren conferred the degree in absentia. Dr. McQueen comes from near Clinton, Ont., and has been pastor of his present church in Edmonton since about 1887. Rev. Dr. Wallace introduced Rev. J. A. Turnbull, who has been Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Knox College for several years. The conferring of this degree was the signal for a warm outburst of applause.

THE POT TO THE KETTLE. Russians' View of Dishonesty in United States. St. Petersburg, April 10.—A correspondent of the Journal de St. Peterburg tells of the dishonesty which, he says, pervades the highest circles in the United States. He describes the precautions taken by social leaders to prevent their guests from being robbed by each other, and the consternation at a White House reception when the lights suddenly failed. The current restored showed that the women had hastily divested themselves of their jewels and concealed them, the men holding their pocketbooks for fear of being pounced upon and robbed by neighbors.

Table with multiple columns containing market reports, prices, and news snippets. Includes sections like 'Toronto Farmers Market', 'British Cattle Markets', 'Toronto Live Stock', and 'Bradstreet's on Trade'.