

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI. SEPTEMBER 29, 1903.

David Becomes King.—2 Sam. 2: 1-10.

Commentary.—I. David anointed king at Hebron (vs. 1-7). After this was the case of Saul and his sons. Inquired of the Lord—By means of Abiathar, the priest, who was with David during his fugitive life. At that decisive turning point in his life, David wanted to know the will of the Lord. He saw that the promise of the kingdom was now to be fulfilled to him. As he could no longer remain in the land of the Philistines, but must return to his own country, and as the northern part of the land was held by the Philistines, the return to the territory of his own tribe was most natural; and he sought refuge (1 Sam. xlii. 5), he might count on a large following, and firm support and protection against the remains of Saul's army under Abner—Lange. Clies of Judah—It would be useless to think of undertaking to assume control of the country in the northern part of the kingdom, as that was in the hands of the assassinating and David was in no position to drive them out. Go up—Going up meant assuming royal authority. God's answer was immediate and clear. David's decision, guided by God, was to anoint himself as king at once. Unto Hebron—One of the most ancient cities of the world.

2. So David went up.—It may be well to note some of the leading elements which we discern in David's life and character as he enters upon his new life. "He had, 1. A vivid sense of God's presence. 2. Personal prominence in all his movements. 3. A patience that was sublime. 4. An affectionate heart. 5. A cool head and a steady nerve. 7. Wide experience. 8. A heart loyal to God. Neither—We are to think of this journey as a march of an army, or rather, the migration of a large company of guerrillas. There were few household effects and few belongings. It was made up of bronzed youths inured to hardship, among whom rank and name were secured by daring deeds rather than by any thing comparable to modern military skill.

3. His men.—The six hundred men of his chosen band. With his household. There was to be no more nomadic life, but each one was to settle down to the duties of a peaceful and quiet life. Cities of Hebron.—The small towns which surrounded Hebron. Men of Judah.—The elders of Judah, the official representatives of the tribe. He anointed.—He had been privately anointed by Samuel, by which he had acquired a right to the kingdom; by the present anointing he had authority over the kingdom. The other parts of the kingdom, were, as yet, attached to the family of Saul.

5. David sent messengers.—This was David's first act as king, and it was worthy of him. He had been informed of the manner in which the Philistines had carried away the bodies of Saul and his sons after the battle. He had also been told that the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead had taken forth a party by night and had taken the bodies from the wall and carried them safely to their own town and buried them. There is one legitimate sovereign; he loved Jonathan as his most intimate friend. Saul had greatly injured David, but that did not cancel his respect for him as the anointed of God, and as the King of Israel.

6. Will requite you.—Will show you this kindness; that is, the atonement I give you through these messengers—Terry. Be ye valiant—Be of good courage; be strong and show yourselves brave men. Saul is dead—And therefore ye are without a king unless ye have knowledge me as the house of Judah has done—Whedon. II. Ish-bosheth King over Israel (vs. 8-10).

8. Ish-bosheth—Saul's fourth and last surviving son. He was a mere tool in the hands of Abner. Abner was a great general, and Ish-bosheth, who was a weak man,

could be made king. Abner would be almost supreme. Mahanaim—Abner chose this town because it was on the eastern side of the Jordan, and so beyond the range of the Philistines, who never seemed to have crossed the river.

9. Made him king.—Here was the establishment of a rival kingdom, which probably would have had an existence but for Abner. He was cousin to Saul. Loyalty to the house of his late master was mixed up with opposition to David, and views of personal ambition in his originating this factious movement.—Gilead—The land beyond Jordan. Ashurites—The tribe of Ashur in the extreme north. Jeserites—The extensive valley bordering on the central tribes, Ephraim, Benjamin—These tribes, which had not yet been conquered by the Philistines, holding no doubt to the house of Saul. Over all Israel—The majority of Israel, not of Judah.

10. Relieved two years.—Five years and more had passed since the death of Saul, and Abner now claimed Ish-bosheth King of Israel and thought himself powerful enough to reduce Judah to obedience.—Deane.

III. David king over all Israel (v. 1-10). After Abner and Ish-bosheth were slain, the tribes of Israel came to David, through their elders, and urged him to become king over all Israel. They had good reasons for this: 1. David was one of their own people. 2. He had shown himself worthy. 3. He was divinely appointed. 4. He understood the duties of a king.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. David preparation. The step from a shepherd's calling to kingship is by no means a short one, and in the case of David there were years of preparation made up of hardship and disappointment before the crown was reached. Caring for the sheep was his occupation when Samuel called on him to anoint him king, as Moses was caring for the herds in the desert of Midian when God appeared to him in the burning bush when he was about to appoint him leader of Israel from Egypt to Canaan. Busy with his father's sheep, practising with his sling, acquiring the skill with which he was to vanquish Israel's boasting champion, he had no time to soothe the malady of a mad king, he had no thought that within a few years he was destined to be a king of God's own people. At Saul's death a crisis would occur, and a man of unusual power and experience must be ready to take the throne. God had a youth in preparation for this work. Now he was defending his father's flock by slaying the Hittites and the bear, but it would not be long until he should be called to defend God's people against the assaults of the Philistines.

The long delay—There is no evidence to show that David was impatient to enter upon his royal office. He proved himself so great a deliverer to Israel that the song "Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten thousands," was sung by the women of Israel, and Saul's jealousy was so completely aroused that he thought of his own life as no means safe in the hands of the king. Saul is in turn kind and gracious, then fierce and vindictive. David is engaged in fighting off the Philistines on the one hand and in evading the king on the other. Pursued almost to despair he finds himself among the enemies of Israel. One thing, however, cheers him during these seven or eight years of waiting—he has a warm friend in Jonathan, Saul's son. But the same battle that accomplished Saul's death brought about the death of his friend. There was real mourning for Saul as well as for Jonathan.

The second anointing.—The first was at his home in Bethlehem, the second at Hebron. God's purpose had at last ripened, and David's experience had ripened as well, and upon his inquiring of the Lord he was told to go to Hebron. There he found a people ready to accept him as king, and they anointed him as such. However, the way was not clear to the exercise of his office over all Israel.

The tribes united.—There was a great loss to Ish-bosheth's kingdom when Abner, his father's servant, was slain, and he was soon to follow his servant. Ish-bosheth had two captains, Benaiab and Rechab, who conspired against him and slew him. These men were executed at David's command, because they had slain their master without cause. This opened the way for the uniting of the tribes, and he was for the third time anointed,—this time as king over all Israel. By the taking of the Jebusites the seat of government, which had been at Hebron for seven and one-half years, was removed to Jerusalem. At last the purpose made known fifteen years previous was accomplished and David was Israel's king. The testing times had been severe, the losses had been great, the burdens had been heavy, but he had endured and was crowned. There are in this lessons of patience, reverence, submission and trust. Weak souls faint, strong souls endure and win the God-ordained prize.

—David S. Warner. Her Responsibilities. S. E. Kiser. For her he fails, for her succeeds, For her he sins or does his best; She gives him the sweet praise he needs, Or blights the hope within his breast. For her he looms before mankind, For her he makes himself sublime, Or plunges, brutalized and blind, Down to the oozing depths of crime. For her he holds his head erect, For her he sinks in hidden woe, For her his speech is circumspect, For her he's loyal, or he's true; Behold in errors brushed away, And in the things that make for good, Which multiply day after day, The triumph of her womanhood.

Pretty Fair Evidence. Kansas City Star. Tom Delehay, who lives near Craig, saw a magician perform the other night, and is convinced that he used duplicates in his sleight-of-hand work. The reason Delehay knows is because he gave the magician a lead dollar to palm and was given a good one in return.

FOR THE SAKE OF GOOD HEALTH DRINK



Ceylon GREEN Tea. It is pure, delicious and healthful. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SALADA" Black is ahead of all other black teas. In lead packets only. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

A NARROW ESCAPE

"My dearest Gladys, I was coming to tell you, what I am sure you must already know, that I love you—I cannot live without you—to ask you to be my dear and cherished wife; but I have just received an urgent message asking me to go to town immediately on some important business. I can only scribble a hasty note to ask you, if you love me, to write a few lines to the Club and say it may come on Thursday morning to hear from your own dear lips that you are mine—mine to love, honor and protect, death do us part." Gladys Merton paused and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

The letter was from Capt. Trevor, her near neighbor and friend, with whom she had played and flirted as long as she could remember. He was an only son and heir to a beautiful estate, and such a dear fellow, too, so gay and good natured, a favorite with old and young alike. It would be very pleasant to live at the Hall near to her father, and she would be Lady Trevor some day if she married him.

She sighed, then took up the second letter. "This was from the Rev. Franklin Brown, her father's curate, now away on his holidays. "My Dear Miss Merton: "I am very pleased to tell you that I have unexpectedly received the offer of the living of B—, in Somersetshire, where I am now staying, with a stipend of \$400 a year. At last I am at liberty to tell you, what I am sure you must have felt, that I love you dearly. I have loved you for three long weary years; but poverty forbade me to ask the question that has so often been trembling on my lips. Dear Gladys, that is the song I think it would almost break my heart to go away and leave you. Will you come to be the light and joy of one who has labored so long in undesired loneliness? I expect to be at home again to-morrow night. Will you send me a line to say if I may call on Thursday morning to receive my answer? I am writing this in the rectory study overlooking the beautiful old garden, and trying to picture you walking amongst the flowers you have always loved so well."

Tears rose to her eyes; she could read no further. How good, so gently, it had always been her ideal to be a parson's wife and to devote herself to trying to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, but the B— was so far away, and Captain Trevor was so very nice. It was really extremely difficult to decide. "I know what I will do," she said to herself presently; "I will sit down and write an imaginary reply to them both. Perhaps when I come to put my feelings into writing I shall know which it is I really love."

She rose at once, and locking the letters carefully in a drawer began the reply to Captain Trevor first. It was soon finished. She would be very pleased to see him on Thursday. She had always cared for him very much. She thanked him for the honor he had done in asking her to be his wife, etc.

She placed the envelope and began the second letter to Mr. Franklin Brown. This was a longer letter; it took her some time to write.

When she had finished it, she sat in a drowsy reverie, trying to picture the pretty rectory at B—, with the beautiful garden, and herself its mistress, and the rector's wife.

"Oh, if you could see me, the coachman just come from Woodborough. He says Mrs. Wilson has been taken very ill, and wants you to go back with him at once."

It was Mary, the housemaid. Gladys had been so absorbed that she had not heard the rap. "Aunt Bertha very ill!" she exclaimed. And in her surprise and excitement, she had taken the stairs to obtain further enlightenment, quite forgetting the letters that lay in their envelopes on her writing table.

Mrs. Wilson was her father's only sister, who lived alone in a village about three miles away. She had always been a very good friend to the family, and her almost as a mother after the death of their own.

Yes, the man said, in answer to her inquiry. His mistress had taken a sudden chill, and was laid up with pneumonia. She was continually asking for her niece.

Gladys flew back to put on her hat and, leaving a message that she expected to be back before dinner, mounted into the dog cart, and drove away at once.

The doctor was there when she arrived. Mrs. Wilson was very ill, it was true, but he did not despair of her recovery. It was necessary that she should be kept as quiet as possible until another could be procured.

She seemed easier when Gladys was in the room, though quite unable to talk. All day long she sat by her side, giving her medicine and nourishment with her own hands. At nine o'clock, when the doctor paid his late visit, he offered to drive Gladys back to the rectory, and as he assured her there was no immediate danger, she accepted.

In the middle of the night she woke and her thoughts recurred to the

two letters. She knew now which would be read and which consigned to the flames. "I'm sure I looked them up in my drawer," she murmured drowsily, and turning over on her pillow was soon fast asleep again.

She was late down for breakfast the next morning, and the rector had quite finished, and was already busy in his garden. One was in the dining room when she appeared but her brother Frank, who was reading with a tutor at a neighboring town, just pecking up his books to depart.

"Any letters?" she asked. "No, no," he replied. "I posted the two you left yesterday. I thought—" Gladys stared at him with amazement then sank white and trembling into the nearest chair. "What letters do you mean?" she gasped.

"Why, the two you left on your writing table. One was addressed to Captain Trevor and the other to Mr. Brown. I stamped them and put them in the star box in time for the eleven-thirty post. I guessed you'd forgotten all about them in your hurry to be off to Aunt Bertha."

"Oh, what have you done? What have you done?" cried Gladys, covering her face with her hands. "Why, didn't you want them to go?" "Oh, no, no, no!" she said with a little hysterical sob. "Well, you can't get 'em back now. They'll both have got them by last night's post. Good-bye. I must be off."

What should she do? She felt quite stunned by the awful prospect before her. She dared not tell her father—he would think her so childishly careless and absurd. There was but one course open to her—flight.

She would pack up a few things immediately, and set off to spend a few days with her aunt; at any rate, it would defer the evil hour, and perhaps some way out of the difficulty might occur to her.

"At this very moment the door opened wide, and Mrs. Wilson, the housemaid announced Captain Trevor, please miss."

She looked wildly around the room—there was no possible means of escape. She had not time to take to her heels, so she held out her hand reluctantly.

"How do you do?" she said. "Oh, I'm quite well, thank you," he replied, absently; then there was a pause.

"You know," he began presently, in an embarrassed tone, "what I have called to see you about."

"Yes," she said faintly. "Pat, oh, Hugh, it is all a mistake. I—I—"

"Of course, all a mistake. But I can't think how I came to be so careless. I wouldn't have had it happen for the world. I do hope you will forgive me."

He gazed at her in blank astonishment; then it slowly dawned upon her that the letter had never been intended for her at all, and was the result of some mistake.

"I should never have taken it out," the captain continued, "if Gladys Campbell had not returned this—"

The Markets.

British Live Stock Markets. London, Sept. 5.—Live cattle easier at 11 1-2 to 12 3-4c per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1-2c per lb. Sheep, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c.

Toronto Fruit Markets. The receipts were larger to-day and prices ruled steady. Plums, 15 to 20c; pears, 20 to 30c; peaches, white, 20 to 30c; do., yellow, 35 to 60c; huckleberries, basket, \$1; grapes, small, basket, 20 to 30c; do., large, 35 to 50c; Lewton berries, 4 to 5c; apples, basket, 10 to 20c. Oranges—California, late Valencia, extra, \$4.50 to \$5; Lemons, same, \$3.50 to \$3.75; watermelons, each, \$5 to \$6; bananas, bunch, \$1.40 to \$2; canteloupes, basket, 25 to 30c. Vegetables—Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel; tomatoes, 15 to 20c per bushel; cucumbers, 12 1-2 to 15c; celery, 35 to 40c; egg plant, 30 to 40c per basket.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The offerings of grain to-day show a slight increase, with little change in prices. Wheat is a trifle easier. Hay in good supply, at unchanged prices.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$8 and \$8.50. Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, hard, 78 1-2c; red, 73c; green, 72 1-2 to 75c; peas, 75 to 76c; oats, 34 1-2 to 35c; do., new, 32 to 32 1-2c; barley, 45 to 45 1-2c; hay, new, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11; straw, per ton, \$9 to \$10; corn, 45 to 50c; clover, per bushel, \$2.50; apples, per bushel, 50 to 75c; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; eggs, fresh, dozen, 18 to 20; butter, creamery, per lb., 18 to 20; do., retail, 18 to 19; chickens, per lb., 11 to 13c; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, new, bushel, 50 to 55c; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to \$1; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; beef, hindquarters, \$3 to \$3.50; beef, choice, carcasses, \$6.50 to \$7.50; beef, medium, carcasses, \$6 to \$7; lamb, yearling, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do., spring, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; mutton per cwt., \$5 to \$7; veal, per cwt., \$7 to \$8.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day: New York Cash Dec. 83 3-8; Chicago 83; Duluth 81 1-2; Duluth, No. 1 Nov. 81.

Failures Last Week. R. G. Dun & Co. report liabilities of commercial failures in August to date this year \$9,627,621, against \$7,048,671 last year. Failures this week in the United States are 176, against 228 last week, 174 the preceding week, and 173 the corresponding weeks last year, and in Canada 33, against 8 last week, 22 the preceding week, and 14 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 61 were in the east, 47 south, 51 west, and 17 in the Pacific States, and 56 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more.

The Bear (9 p.m.). J. B. Stringer & Co., Grain Dealers, Chatham, Ont., report as follows:—We are very sorry to have to report that prospects for the next crop of beans are very much impaired since a week ago, owing to drenching rains that have occurred almost continually ever since that period. A considerable acreage got pulled just previous to the bad weather setting in, and to-day (Saturday) we hear farmers talking of the week's exposure in the rains as likely to cause great damage. To-day's reports from the country have brought about a decided change in sentiment, growers and dealers now realizing that beans will see a big advance.

We have had reports to-day from Michigan pointing their crop being as plentiful as much in danger as ours. Canadian Apples Wanted. Contracts have already been made for the shipment to Great Britain this year of over two million bushels of Canadian apples. Experts say that Canadian pippins, Ribston and Baldwin are equal to the English fruits of the same name.

Failures in Canada. August insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada were slightly more numerous than last year and the amount of defaulted indebtedness was very much heavier, but, on the other hand, the exhibit is very much less in both respects than in August, 1901. All commercial failures in August, 1903, were 90 in number and \$816,620 in amount, against 83 last year, involving \$1,699,349, and 182 in the preceding year, involving \$1,015,714. In manufacturing lines there were 23 suspensions, for \$518,433, compared with only 14 last year, when the insolvent debts aggregated \$31,670.

The small emery papers that are to be had for less than a cent apiece keep the nails short and enable anybody who uses them to shape the nail. The flesh about the nail and at the base, which to this day most manicures cut, although the practice is very injurious, and they know it, can be kept from growing over the nail by pushing it gently backward when the hands are damp after washing and the flesh pliable.

All these things can be done for any man who will give half an hour a week to the task. That will be less than the manicure would require, and his hands will look well—and stay that way, which is more than they do under the care of a manicure.

But Her Foot Looks Pretty. Chiropractors say that the high heeled shoes now worn by many women have caused a great increase in deformities of the feet, and are productive of even more serious injuries. By throwing the body forward and placing it in an unnatural position for walking all ease of movement is destroyed and a strain is thrown on the spine that is apt to result in permanent injury. It is not the best time, however, that fashion has prescribed practices injurious to health.

Indianapolis Journal. REGARD ERYSIPELAS as a dangerous disease. About the swollen itching skin with Weaver's Cerate, reduced with hard or sweet oil it smartly. Take Weaver's Syrup.

WHALES DIVE DEEP.

Something About the Habits of the Ocean Monsters. Both whalers and naturalists have usually held that when whales "sounded" they descend to great depths. One writer on the subject estimates that the larger members of the group dive fully a thousand yards. In a memoir published in Belgium Dr. Racovitz challenges this belief, and states in his opinion the 100 yards is the maximum depth to which any whale can dive, and that many species cannot reach anything like that limit. Says the writer: "Why should whales want to go to such depths? All whales sound for the purpose of obtaining food, and in the profound darkness of 1,000 yards what food could they get? Those species which feed on animalcules might, perhaps obtain what they want. But how about the species which feed on fish and cuttlefish? A depth of a thousand yards they certainly could not use their eyes to detect non-luminous species, and we have no evidence whatever that they feed on the self-luminous corn 7 to 8c per dozen; celery, 35 to 40c; egg plant, 30 to 40c per basket.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, hard, 78 1-2c; red, 73c; green, 72 1-2 to 75c; peas, 75 to 76c; oats, 34 1-2 to 35c; do., new, 32 to 32 1-2c; barley, 45 to 45 1-2c; hay, new, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11; straw, per ton, \$9 to \$10; corn, 45 to 50c; clover, per bushel, \$2.50; apples, per bushel, 50 to 75c; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; eggs, fresh, dozen, 18 to 20; butter, creamery, per lb., 18 to 20; do., retail, 18 to 19; chickens, per lb., 11 to 13c; ducks, per pair, 70c to \$1; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, new, bushel, 50 to 55c; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to \$1; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; beef, hindquarters, \$3 to \$3.50; beef, choice, carcasses, \$6.50 to \$7.50; beef, medium, carcasses, \$6 to \$7; lamb, yearling, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do., spring, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; mutton per cwt., \$5 to \$7; veal, per cwt., \$7 to \$8.

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GUIDED BY THEIR SENSES.

Plants are Endowed With a High Degree of Intelligence.

Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, is of the opinion that plants are possessed of intelligence that serves the purpose of self-protection and self-gratification to a very considerable degree. Recently after discussing the automatic observed in growing things, he said: "We may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is not really unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then." In summing up the professor says in the following sentences: "Looking inward above the surface of the soil, toward the organic world as observed in growing things, he said: "We may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is not really unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then." In summing up the professor says in the following sentences: "Looking inward above the surface of the soil, toward the organic world as observed in growing things, he said: "We may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is not really unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then." 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