

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI
SEPTEMBER 11, 1904

Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven.—Kings 2:1-11.

Commentary.—I. Elijah and Elisha journeying together.—(vs. 1-8). 1. When the Lord would take up Elijah.—A great truth is here disclosed. Our lives are absolutely at God's disposal. It had been at least ten or twelve years since Elijah had asked that he might die, and during that time he had been widdling a mighty influence for God. But now his work was ended. Although no mention of Elisha as Elijah's companion is given in the history between the day of Elisha's call and the time of the events in this chapter, yet from 1 Kings xix. 21, and II Kings, iii. 11, we conclude that Elisha had spent most of his time with the aged prophet, ministering to his necessities. From Gilgal—This was the Gilgal a few miles northwest of Bethel, not the Gilgal near Jericho. A school of the prophets was located here as well as at Bethel and at Jericho. 2. To Bethel.—About nine miles southeast of Gilgal. 4. To Jericho.—About thirteen miles southeast of Bethel. "At the time when he was translated Elijah was probably dwelling along the prophetic body, and passed to the other two centres, Bethel and Jericho, that to them he might leave the precious memory of a visit on the last day when he was seen on earth."
—Cam. Bib. It was his farewell visit to these schools.

5. Sons of the prophets.—That is, the young men attending the theological seminaries, first organized by Samuel for the preparation of religious teachers for the people. Knowest thou, etc.—"Not only was Elijah himself conscious of some great event at hand, but Elisha and the bands of prophets in Bethel and Jericho had an intimation that the departure of Elijah was very near." From thy head.—That is, from being thy head; thy spiritual father, teacher, leader, and director. The expression, which is literally "Taken from over thy head," might also intimate the manner of Elijah's removal.—Terry. Yea, I know.—Elisha replies with solemnity and emphasis. "Literally, the Hebrew is, Of course I know; hush!"—Terry. "Elisha cannot bear the questioning."

6. Tarry.—here—Elijah had made the same request at Gilgal and Bethel. To Jordan.—About five miles from Jericho is a bend in the River Jordan where the ascension of Elijah is supposed to have taken place.—Hurlbut. As the Lord liveth, etc.—This double oath, expressive of the most intense earnestness, is repeated three times. Will not leave.—He refused to give up, respectful persistence. He will not be persuaded from his purpose to remain with Elijah to the end.

7. Fifty men.—We see how large were the prophetic schools of Jericho. How surprising to come upon so large a body of men devoting themselves to a holy life when Anan's children were still on the throne. Stood to view.—If forbidden the gratification of personally accompanying their master, they would at least watch his movements as long as possible. What they saw were not told. 8. His mantle.—The shaggy garment which had been so long his prophetic badge. It was probably sheepskin. The skins of beasts dressed with the hair on were worn by prophets as an insignia of their office. Wrapped it.—Tightly round and round, as the word means, in the form of a staff.—Maeduff. Smote the waters.—As if they were an enemy in his way. Elijah's mantle was to him at Jordan what the rod of God was to Moses at the Red Sea (Exod. xiv. 16, 21); and many things in the lives of these two prophets who should meet Christ on the mount were parallel.—Wheldon. Were divided.—On the one side rushing hastily on; on the other, towering up like a wall of crystal.

11. Elisha's request (vs. 9, 10). 9. Ask.—What is your last request? Elisha thinks not of himself, but of the needs of the one he was so soon to leave behind him. The test will show whether Elisha's aims are spiritual or material. How would we answer such a question? Before I be taken.—What Elijah does for Elisha must be done before his departure, for there will be no communication between them afterwards. A double portion.—"There is nothing here of selfishness or ambition." "This does not mean twice as much as Elijah had. The expression was suggested by the custom and law (Deut. xxi. 17), which gave to the eldest son twice as much of an inheritance as to any other of the sons."
—Todd.

110. A hard thing.—It was hard (1) because God and not Elijah must bestow such a gift, and (2) because it depended upon Elisha's fitness to receive it. If thou see me.—If he was able to retain to the end the same devoted perseverance, and keep his feet set and steadfast on the departing prophet, the gift would be his.—Stanley. Years before Elisha had been informed that he would be Elijah's successor, but even this, like all of God's promised blessings (Jer. xviii. 7-10), depended upon character and faithfulness.

111. Elisha's translation (v. 11). 11. Tarry.—"We can understand how much Elijah would find of exhortation and encouragement to bestow as parting counsel on his successor." "What moments were those! It was a walking and talking on the verge of heaven." "Chariot of fire, etc.—We cannot agree with those commentators who think this was merely a 'display of flame and fire,' a 'fiery phenomenon' which appeared 'as a chariot of fire,' etc. 'These were creations of the spiritual world. This heavenly scene was no hallucination, but the chariot and horses of fire were part of that vast host of the sound of whose movements David once heard over the mulberry trees (II Sam. v. 24), and who at a later time filled the mountains round about Elisha (II Kings vi. 17). Why should we doubt this? See Psa. lxxviii. 17; Dan. vii. 10." "Who parted the two prophets. A whirlwind.—The text does not say that Elijah went up in the chariot of fire, but he 'went up by a whirlwind.'"

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Christian schools. "The sons of the prophets" evidently had the sanction of the great prophet Elijah. The real Christian school of today is a conservator of the truth and of our holy religion, and should be supported by the church. Elisha's request was in keeping with the Saviour's admonition to ask and receive that our joy may be full. He evidently realized, what was afterwards a

prophetic declaration, that success was "not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Elijah's power was not to be found in any remarkable endowment with which nature had invested him, neither did it consist in any unusually acquired fitness for the "fire prophet." Though in his exterior the "fire prophet" seemed rough and uncultured, yet his spirit was thoroughly with the divine, which was the earthquake and cyclone power, energizing him in all of his most wonderful exploits and daring feats against sin in the realm, whether along gift-giving lines among the aristocracy of the land, or along a line that was on a plane at once seen to be groveling and base. This spirit gave Elijah clear spiritual discernment. To him conviction was undimmed and the line of duty well defined and clearly pronounced. This spirit assisted him to render prompt and full obedience to the divine requirements, and he sped like a heavenly messenger to deliver the terrible message to the compromising and wicked Ahab. The conditions of receiving what Elisha had asked. "If thou see me when I am taken from thee," etc. Here is indicated concentrated thought, intense earnestness, oneness of aim and a centred purpose to one end, namely, that of receiving a "double portion" of the spirit of Elijah. This undivided, unabated, all-united soul-earnestness is a characteristic of all successful seekers after pardon and purity to-day. The half-hearted, sluggish seeker after divine blessings is an unsuccessful seeker, and justly so. Our power to bless others is measured by the limitations of this short life. What Elijah did for Elisha must be done before he was taken away from him (v. 12). Every Christian should be a free dispenser giving out light and cheer and dispensing good to all around. "Ye are the salt of the earth; ye are the light of the world," are God's declarations. Every opportunity to help and bless others should be improved. Bless me, Lord, and make me a blessing. I'll gladly thy message convey; Use me to help some poor, needy soul, And make me a blessing to-day. Elijah taken to heaven. Here was a man ready for two worlds. Although engaged in the pursuit of his calling, yet he was so delivered from sin and sinful affluences as to be able at any moment to quit the scenes of this world, sweep through the skies in a heavenly chariot, and sweep into the paradise of God. Many centuries afterward he came back to earth in company with Moses, and on the glory-caped mount in company with the transfigured Christ talked of the Saviour's coming death. Here we have a clear evidence of the immortality of the soul. Enoch, Noah and Elijah did not sleep in the grave, or enter into a state of unconsciousness, but, on the contrary, they went to heaven, where all of God's saints go immediately after death. Amen.

James D. Marsh.

AYLMER GIRL WINS TITLE.

Married to German Baron, a Man of Wealth and Distinction.

Aylmer, Sept. 5.—More than twenty years ago a niece and adopted daughter of the late John Dunn, of South Dorchester, went to California to visit relatives. After she had been there some time she was married to Andrew Jackson, who died in 1902. Last May she was married in Seattle to Lieut. Hugo von Shuster, M. D. P. C., a United States officer, and a descendant of an ancient German family. Since their marriage he has fallen heir to the family title of Baron von Shuster. He has large mercantile interests in Seattle, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Manila. With his wife and son he sailed from Seattle on the 15th inst., on the Tremont for Shanghai and Hongkong, where they remain for a month, thence to Manila, their future home. Baron von Shuster is familiar with five languages and is much in demand in the Philippines. Lady von Shuster's maiden name was Elizabeth Montgomery Dunn. She is a sister of Miss Dunn and Mrs. Reavie, of this place, and a cousin of the Ximenes, of Aylmer, and the Findlays, of Carleton Place.



Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and how many periods blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, Miss E. A. Whittaker, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga. —\$500 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.
The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Now in This Country.

IRISH REFORM ASSOCIATION

Wants a Large Measure of Local Government for Ireland.

London cable.—The Irish Reform Association has adopted a platform for the association which, while firmly maintaining that the Parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the Empire and the prosperity of the two islands, expresses the belief that such a union is compatible with the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government. It considers that such a devolution, while avoiding matters of Imperial concern and subjects of common interest to the United Kingdom, would be beneficial to Ireland, and would relieve the Imperial Parliament of a mass of business occupying its time to the detriment of more important concerns. The association also considers that the present financial administration of Ireland is wasteful, that it ought to be revised, and that the time has arrived to extend to Ireland the system of private bill legislation, which has been so successful in Scotland. It advocates urgently that the Government should do all in its power to further the policy of land purchase in the spirit of and on the general lines laid down by the land conference report.

are easily kept in perfect condition. Just add a little of Myers' Royal Horse and Cattle Spice to their dinner every day. It's all they need to prevent them getting "off their feed"—run down—dull and thin.

Myers' Royal Spice

sweetens the stomach—coaxes the appetite—insures sound digestion—and regulates the bowels. It gives "snap" and vim—improves their action—makes their eyes bright—and their coats like satin.

If you have fine stallions, brood mares or roadsters, keep them well with MYERS' ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE. Write for Circulars, etc.

Myers Royal Spice Co.
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SOME RICH TAXPAYERS.

Ten in the United States of Great Wealth.
New York report.—The report from Chicago, that Marshall Field, the merchant of that city, pays taxes on a greater amount of property than any other man in the United States, the total being put at \$40,000,000, called attention to the fact that in John Jacob Astor, New York City, is a close second, the latter being assessed for property worth \$35,200,000.
While Mr. Field pays taxes on \$40,000,000 worth of Chicago property, this represents only a fraction of his wealth. Besides being interested in numerous corporations and business enterprises, he has large real estate holdings outside of Chicago, and is a large stock and bond holder, especially in the Pullman Palace Car Co. It is estimated that Mr. Field is worth between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000.
John Jacob Astor is the only one of New York's rich men whose real estate holdings are comparable with those of Mr. Field, being about \$5,000,000 less in value than the Chicagoan's. William Waldorf Astor lives in London, but he pays taxes on \$27,500,000 of real estate in this city. Andrew Carnegie leads the personal property list here, being assessed for \$5,400,000.
John D. Rockefeller is assessed for only \$250,000,000, while Russell Sage pays taxes on \$2,000,000.
Pittsburg, has a resident, H. C. Frick, of coke and iron fame, who owns nearly \$10,000,000 worth of taxed real estate, all in this city. Wealthy Boston's largest individual taxpayer is J. Montgomery Sears, whose contribution to the city is \$67,917 yearly.
Philadelphia's largest record against an individual taxpayer is \$30,000,000 worth of real estate. Mr. Leiter's, down town property amounted at the time of his death to \$13,000,000.
Otto Young probably is next to Mr.

The Markets

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market were light, as is usual on Friday—in fact, Tuesdays and Thursdays are the market days.

There were 12 cars, composed of 139 cattle, 219 hogs, 86 sheep and 33 calves. Seven cars of the above cattle were not for sale, being exporters from Chicago belonging to W. H. Dean.

Hogs—Prices for hogs took another drop of 10¢ per cwt., and are now quoted as follows: Selects \$3.50, lights and fats at \$2.25 per cwt., sows at \$3.50 per cwt. Mr. Harris bought all offerings at these quotations to-day.

Export Cattle—Outside of the load quoted by Crawford & Hannissett, which brought \$5 per cwt., there were a few odd cattle reported as shippers at \$4.00 and \$4.80 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade for butchers' cattle was good at the price reported below, but there were used a dozen cattle reported by the different commission firms that sold over \$4.25 per cwt. McDonald & Maybee report three butchers' cattle, weighing 980 lbs. each, at \$4.00 per cwt.; and Maybee & Wilson report three butchers' cattle, 1,090 lbs. each, at \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Deliveries of feeders and stockers were fairly large. Feeders weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs. each, of good quality, are in demand, and there was not enough of these on the market. Prices for this class ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.80 per cwt.

There were some fair lots of stockers, weighing 600 to 650 lbs. each, that sold at \$3.15 to \$3.20 per cwt. But there were also a lot of ill-bred mongrels that sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt., as will be seen by sales quoted below.

Milk Cows—Trade in milk cows and springers was a little brisker, prices ranging from \$30 to \$52 each.

Veal Calves—Prices for veal calves were unchanged and firm for all of good quality. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$5.25 per cwt. as per quality.

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Sheep and Lambs—The run was fairly large and prices ranged a little easier. The bulk of sheep sold at \$3.75 per cwt., and the bulk of the lambs at \$4.75 per cwt. But choice lots of both classes brought a little more money.

Toronto Farmers' Market.
Receipts of grain were small to-day. Wheat, 100 bushels of new, red, sold at \$1.05. Oats unchanged, 100 bushels of new selling at \$1.12.

Hay in moderate receipt, with prices firm; fifteen loads sold at \$9.50 to \$11 a ton for new. Straw firm, two loads selling at \$12 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firm, with light ones quoted at \$8.

Wheat, white, bushel, \$1.06 to \$1.08; new, \$1.04; red, \$1.06 to \$1.08; spring, \$1; goose, 90¢; oats, old, bushel, 40¢ to 41¢; new, 37¢ to 38¢; barley, 46¢; hay, old, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50; new, \$9.50 to \$11; straw, ton, \$11.50 to \$12; dressed hogs, light, \$8; eggs, dozen, 20 to 22¢; butter, dairy, 17 to 20¢; creamery, 19 to 22¢; chickens, spring, lb. 14 to 16¢; turkeys, lb. 13 to 15¢; cabbage, dozen, 40 to 50¢; potatoes, new, bushel, 70 to 80¢; cauliflower, dozen, 75¢ to \$1.50; celery, dozen, 35 to 50¢; beef, hindquarters, \$8 to \$9; forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, carcass, \$5.50 to \$6.50; mutton, cwt., \$5.50 to \$7.50; veal, cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.50; lamb, cwt., \$8 to \$8.50.

Toronto Fruit Market.
The local market was active. Raspberries, 7 to 8¢. Lawton berries, 7 to 8¢. Red currants, large bush, \$1 to \$1.50. Black currants 80¢ to \$1.10. Huckleberries, 70¢ to \$1.25. Watermelons, 20 to 30¢ each. Canadian apples, basket, 15 to 25¢. Peaches, basket, 25 to 30¢. Pears, basket, 30 to 40¢. Plums, 25 to 35¢. Potatoes, bushel 70 to 75¢. Canadian Tomatoes, basket, 20 to 30¢. Celery, dozen, 40 to 65¢. Egyptian onions, \$1.50 per sack.

The British Market.
The first American apples sold in Glasgow at twelve to fourteen shillings. The British and continental crop fill the market at present, but the fruit crop is lighter than anticipated, though still a good crop. American apples are seventy-five per cent., peaches sixty per cent. and grapes ninety per cent. of a full crop.

Bradstreet's on Trade.
Montreal business continues to be affected by the holiday season, but there is more inquiry from outside points for staple goods for the fall, which is taken to be a forerunner of more active trade in the immediate future. Orders for fall delivery in dry goods, hardware and other staple goods are more numerous. The outlook for general business is promising.

There was some increase in the demand at Toronto this week. Next week the autumn millinery openings and the opening of the Exhibition will mark the opening of the fall sorting trade. Business prospects are encouraging.

Quebec wholesale business shows little improvement over that of the preceding week, although the fall outlook is fairly satisfactory. The crops have, as a rule, turned out, so far, good.

In Victoria and Vancouver there is a brisk demand for staple goods for shipment to the Yukon. A good deal of mining work is being done in the province, and the demand for supplies is very fair. The salmon run is about over. The pack will be a light one. The lumber industry is active, with the mills running day and night. The outlook for the fall trade is good.

There is a healthier tone reported in trade conditions in Winnipeg. The crop is passing through a critical stage, and that is naturally making buyers conservative and keeping trade on a safe basis. After next week a larger demand for staple goods is expected. The prospects are excellent for the fall trade.

The inquiry for fall goods at Hamilton, as reported by Bradstreet's, has been fair, and some large shipments have been made on the earlier orders. The volume of business looked so far this season compares well with previous years at this date. Prices of staple goods are firm. The general business outlook is good.

In London there is a rather better inquiry for some lines of staple goods, and this encourages the jobbing trade to look for renewed activity in the buying after the beginning of the month. Prices of dry goods, hardware, etc., have been generally well maintained.

Ottawa wholesale trade is moderately active for this season. Business conditions generally are satisfactory. A good fall trade is looked for.

LOD ARCHBISHOP VISITS QUEBEC.

Primate of All England is in Canada.

Was Given a Warm Welcome by the People.

Preached at Centenary of Holy Trinity.

Quebec report.—For the first time in the history of the new world, an Archbishop of Canterbury was heard to-day in the historic City of Quebec. It was also notable that the Primate's visit should be on the date of the one hundredth anniversary of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of Quebec, and of the centennial of the consecration of the first English Protestant cathedral in Canada.

The Archbishop arrived here at 66.40 this morning by special train over the C. P. R. from Montreal. He was accompanied by his wife, Rev. Mr. Hollen, domestic chaplain; Rev. Mr. Ellison, vicar of Windsor, and J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York.

His Grace was announced to preach in Holy Trinity Cathedral at 11 o'clock, and long before that hour the edifice was packed. His Lordship Bishop Dunn was the celebrant of Holy Communion, Very Rev. Archdeacon Roe reading the Gospel, and Very Rev. Dean Williams the epistle. The Archbishop of Canterbury then ascended the pulpit and announced his text, which was from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, 6th chapter, 4th verse: "And patience, experience; and experience, hope."

These words might stand as the motto and watchword of our colonial churches. "Of that," he said, "we had a magnificent object lesson to-day: It is assuredly with some diffidence that I stand here this morning to speak to you about that object lesson. Some six hours only have passed since, in happy fulfilment of the hopes and dreams of years, I set eyes on Canada for the first time, and I might well perhaps have shrunk abashed from the presumptuous endeavor to give expression at such a moment to the feelings with which, on this centenary day, your hearts are rightly full. Yet I cannot, I dare not, gainsay what has been eloquently urged upon me by those best qualified to speak."

They said there was a singular appropriateness in the opportunity so strangely—some would say accidentally—given to the man who occupies the position assigned to him in the Anglican Church, the opportunity of taking part in the first centenary of the first Anglican cathedral, erected in any colony of the Empire. It was an occasion which, linked in an unbroken chain the past, the present, and the future, and his Grace proceeded to speak eloquently of the history of the English Church and its associations.

The Archbishop spoke for half an hour in a very eloquent manner, proving his broad and very liberal views by referring to the heroic work of the Catholic missionaries under the French regime, in the interest of civilization and Christianity. He read a very interesting resume of the history of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and spoke of the wonderful development of the Church of England in Canada, due to the devotion and zeal of the clergy and laity.

The special train of the C.P.R. which conveyed the Archbishop of Canterbury to Quebec will be at the disposal of his Grace while he remains in the country.

GRAPE CROP IN DANGER.

Black Rot is Working Havoc in Niagara District.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Prof. Lockhead, of the biological department of the Guelph Agricultural College, in a report to the Minister of Agriculture, says that he found the grape crop in the Niagara district in danger of being ruined from black rot, and adds:

"It is saddening to see the results of the work of this fungus. Where there might have been fifty tons of grapes, there will now be difficulty in finding one-half or one ton." The disease is capricious in its attacks; unaffected vineyards being found lying right between badly infected ones. He recommends all growers to carefully pick all mummy grapes and to spray thoroughly early in spring and at least twice in the middle of July and August, with Bordeaux mixture, to prevent infection from outside sources.

UNION COFFINS HEREAFTER.

If They Don't Bear the Union Label Men Won't Be Buried in Them.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Union made coffins were the subject of a long debate at the meeting of the delegates to the Building Trades Council yesterday afternoon, and the following resolution on the subject was unanimously adopted:

Whereas in the past all coffins used by the friends and relatives of union men in this vicinity have been made under non-union conditions; be it resolved, that we request this condition to be changed, and that we further request the above firm to organize its factory under the jurisdiction of Woodworkers' Union No. 24.

Resolved, that said firm refuses to do so, we pledge ourselves in the future not to allow any of our members to be buried in any but a union coffin bearing the label of the Woodworkers' International Union.