

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII.
NOVEMBER 13, 1904.

Joshua repairs the Temple—2 Kings 12: 4-14

Commentary.—The reformation under Joshua began at the time of the coronation of the Lord and the King and the people, and "between the King and the people" that they "would be one." A solemn covenant was made between the Lord's people (2 Kings 11: 17). 2. Baal worship was immediately overthrown. "From the inner court of the temple, which was the scene of the coronation, the multitude, beyond all doubt, encouraged by Jehoiada, streamed forth to the neighboring seat of idol worship, bent upon its complete destruction. "The people of the land went into the house of Baal and brake it down" (2 Kings 11: 18; 2 Chron. 23: 17). "The altars and images which adorned it were broken to pieces, and Mattan, the high priest, slain as he officiated. Baal-worship was thus for a time completely rooted out of Judah, and the old religion resumed its place."—Rawlinson, 3. The priests and Levites were appointed to serve in the temple, "as it was ordained by David" (2 Chron. 23: 18).

1. Raising Funds to repair the temple (vs. 4 to 9).—4. Jehoiada.—The same as Josiah. It must have been some time after his coronation before he began this work. Said to the priests—It is remarkable that the first movement toward restoring the temple should come not from Jehoiada, but from Josiah, not from the high priest but from the king. Jehoiada had allowed the mischief done in Athaliah's time to remain unrepented during his whole term of government.—Rawlinson.

There are three kinds of offerings mentioned in this verse: 1. The "atonement" money, the same amount, half a shekel, about thirty-three cents—for rich and poor alike; illustrating the truth that the souls of men are equally precious in God's sight. This was probably a poll-tax (Exod. 30: 11-16). 2. Money from special vows, which was regulated by law and circumstances (Lev. 27: 1-8). Free-will offerings (Exod. 35: 5).

5. Let the Priests, etc.—The meaning is made clear in 2 Chron. 24: 5. The priests and Levites were asked to go into the cities of Judah and gather of all Israel money for the repairs. They would naturally go to those with whom they were acquainted. Breaches—Years of neglect had allowed the walls to crack and crumble, and the sons of Athaliah had broken it to pieces (2 Chron. 24: 7). 6. Had not repaired—This plan proved a failure. 1. Probably the priests took but little interest. 2. Perhaps the people were afraid to trust the priests. "There are those in our churches to-day who imitate too much of the spirit of these priests.

7. Called for Jehoiada.—It is strange that the high priest should be negligent; but he was a very old man (2 Chron. 24: 15), even if with most critics, we read one hundred and three, instead of one hundred and thirty years. He had become accustomed to the dilapidated state of the temple, and perhaps sympathized with the priests in their reasons for delay.—Poulet. Receive no more, etc.—The plan was now entirely changed, and the collection which had at first been ordered was now to cease.

8.—The priests consented—They had found the work too great for them, and were no doubt glad to be repaired. 9. Took a chest—This was done by direction of the king (II Chron. xxiv. 8), and was "a much more popular measure than the one tried before." Josiah did not become discouraged, but when he failed on one line he tried another.—Poulet. A hole bored in its lid just large enough to admit pieces of silver. It was placed beside the great brazen altar which stood in the priests' court. It was therefore outside of the temple proper.

10. Much money.—The new plan had put life into the work. The givers saw that others were giving and that success was likely to attend their efforts, and accordingly there was money in abundance. From verse 16 we see that the money for the support of the priests was not given with the other money that every person knew exactly for what purpose his gifts were used. "Joy and delight in the object make liberal givers." The king's scribe, etc.—It appears by comparing II Chron. xxiv. 11 that the chest was carried unopened into the king's office and had a hole bored in its lid just large enough to admit pieces of silver. It was placed beside the great brazen altar which stood in the priests' court. It was therefore outside of the temple proper.

11. Being told—See R. V. We would say, "You counted the money"; but its value was found by weighing. The king it out (R. V.). The money was placed in the hands of the overseers and they paid it out to the workmen. From verse 15 we see that they were trusted perfectly, "for they dealt faithfully." 13. In this verse mention is made of certain vessels and implements which were not made at this time, while in II Chron. xxiv. 14 mention is made of those which were made; the passages are not contradictory. 14. They repaired—The house of the Lord.—The labors of all, from the king to the humblest carpenter, were essential to the success of this great undertaking. It is not for any worker in the Lord's cause to say he has of himself done any good thing. At the best he is only one of the many agents in the perfecting of God's plans.

15. They dealt faithfully.—Those who handle the money as well as the workmen were conscientious and faithful.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
The prominence given to the repairing of the temple indicates that it was the chief incident of the reign of Josiah. David was the founder, Solomon the builder and Josiah the restorer of the sanctuary. Perhaps no building ever erected has excited so much attention as the temple at Jerusalem. It is said Justinian's highest architectural ambition was that he might surpass it in richness and beauty of design. We need not wonder that the sons of the daughter of wicked Ahab and Jezebel (2 Chron. xxiv. 7) who were patrons of the idol Baal, having the power took part of the costly materials of the temple and much of its consecrated treasure to enrich the temple of their idols. No doubt the righteous soul of Jehoiada was vexed within him at these sacrilegious ravages, and his indignation was increased in the faithful teaching of his

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CEYLON NATURAL GREEN, while similar in flavor to Japan, is much more healthful and economical in use, because it is absolutely pure. It is to the Japan tea drinker what "SALADA" black is to the black tea drinker. Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

representing twenty litres of water, but also the eight kilos of difference between the buoyancy of steam and air. This increased lightness will be obtained at the cost of one kilogram of essence. As soon as from any cause, such as the sun's heat, the balloon expands, the aeronaut will stop the boiler, and condensed steam will run down the other tube into the water tank. The supply of water will thus last indefinitely. The stay in the air will be limited by the quantity of essence which can be carried.

Manly Strength and Womanly Beauty depend on purity of the blood, and much of that purity depends on perfect kidney filtering. If these organs are diseased and will not perform their functions, man will seek in vain for strength and woman for beauty. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities through the body's "filters"—repairs weak spots.—4c

IN A RING OF STEEL.
How Cossacks at Lodz Rounded up Polish Workmen.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—Brutal ingenuity was employed by Russian Cossacks at Lodz, the principal manufacturing centre of Poland, to suppress a demonstration. A large number of workmen from the cotton and woolen factories had assembled before the house of the Chief of Police to ventilate their grievances, when suddenly they were furiously attacked by a squadron of Cossacks.

A fierce battle ensued, in which the Cossacks used their swords, freely. The workmen, however, had taken the precaution to arm themselves with revolvers and stones, and the Cossacks were received with such a shower of bullets and missiles that they were compelled to retire with several of their number wounded.

Later on they returned with a long steel chain, with which they encircled the mob, crushing 500 people together in a tangled mass. Scores of the demonstrators were seriously injured, and had to be carried to hospitals. Most of the remainder were placed under arrest.

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blisters, and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—47

FIFTY-FIVE CARS A DAY.
Giganti Car Company Formed at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—A substantial proof of the impetus that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will give to industrial development in Canada, is furnished in the formation of the Giganti Car Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000. Mr. W. P. Coleman, President and General Manager of the Company, announced that an immense plant will be erected at once near Montreal to be in operation early next summer. The plant will comprise the best features of the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Being a combination arrangement, it will be capable of turning out wooden cars, steel cars, and composite wood and steel cars. It will have a capacity of twenty-five wooden, fifteen steel cars, and fifteen passenger coaches a day. Besides this the works will have a capacity for steel underframes for twenty-five cars a day and thirty or forty steel truck frames.

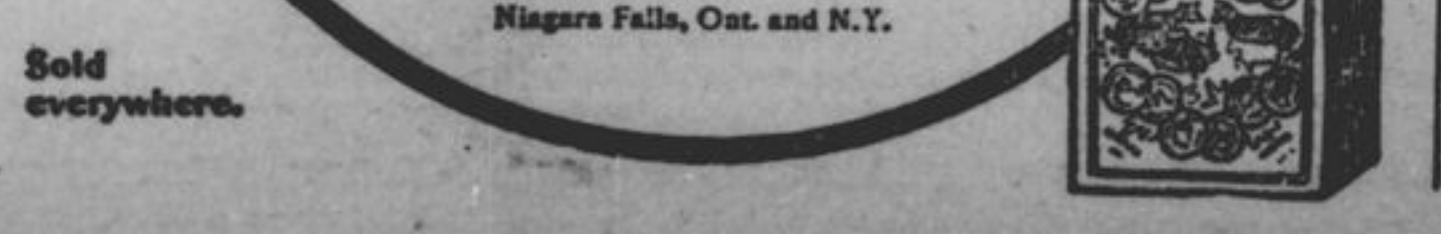
The buildings will cover 5,000,000 square feet. The big plant running to its full capacity will handle between 500 and 600 tons of material a day will employ from 1,500 to 2,000 men, with a pay roll of from \$75,000 to \$125,000 a month. This will mean a turn-over of \$8,000,000 a year. Everything required will be made on the premises except the raw material, lumber and steel.

Besides being able to supply the Canadian railway requirements, the works will be in a position to command a large export trade, not only with the mother country, but with the other colonies. The company is, with the exception of the men secured on account of their experience, an all-Canadian one. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has given assurance of large future contracts.

When the man plays the races according to a system he should see that his system doesn't get run down.

The "Spice of Life" for Cattle.
What tonics are to man, Myers' Royal Cattle Spice is to live stock. It makes them eat—helps them to get all the nourishment possible out of their food. It tones up the stomach—prevents colic—helps digestion—makes cows give more milk—increases the weight of cattle—helps horses to do more work—strengthens brood mares—improves the quality of beef, mutton and pork.

Myers' Royal Cattle Spice pays for itself, over and over again—by keeping live stock in perfect condition—by making them stronger and more valuable in every way. Write for Circulars, etc. MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO. Niagara Falls, Ont., and C. O.



Market Reports

OF THE WEEK.

Toronto Farmers' Markets.

Receipts of grain on the street to-day were very small. There was no wheat, prices of which are nominal. Barley quiet and steady, 20 bushels selling at 45c. Oats quiet, one load selling at 35c a bushel.

Dairy produce in good supply, with prices firm. The best dairy butter sold at 20c to 25c per lb., and fresh eggs 27c to 30c per dozen. Spring chickens, 10 to 15c per lb.; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 15c to 20c per lb.

Hay in limited supply, with sales of 10 loads at \$10 to \$11.50 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 for mixed. Straw is nominal. Dressed hogs are quiet and steady at \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Wheat, new, white, bushel	1.00	1.03
Do., red, bushel	1.00	1.03
Do., spring, bushel	0.98	0.99
Do., mixed, bushel	0.98	0.99
Barley, bushel	0.37	0.38
Oats, bushel	0.45	0.46
Rye, bushel	0.67	0.68
Peas, bushel	0.85	0.86
Day, timothy, per ton	10.00	11.00
Do., mixed, ton	8.00	8.50
Straw, per ton	13.00	13.50
Seeds:		
Alaska, No. 1, bushel	6.00	7.25
Do., No. 2, bushel	5.00	6.00
Do., No. 3, bushel	4.00	5.00
Red clover	6.00	7.00
Timothy	12.00	13.00
Dressed hog	7.25	7.50
Apples, per bbl.	0.75	1.25
Eggs, per dozen	0.27	0.28
Butter, dairy	0.19	0.22
Co., creamery	0.21	0.25
Chicken, spring, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Ducks, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Turkeys, per dozen	0.25	0.40
Potatoes, per bag	0.70	0.75
Onions, per bag	1.25	1.40
Delery, per dozen	0.30	0.40
Do., hindquarters	4.50	5.00
Do., forequarters	4.50	5.00
Do., choice, carcass	5.50	6.00
Do., medium	5.50	6.00
Mutton, per cwt.	5.50	6.00
Veal, per cwt.	5.50	6.00
Lamb, per cwt.	5.50	6.00

Toronto Live Stock.
Receipts of live stock at the city market to-day were 111 cattle, 523 hogs and 749 sheep, with 9 cars of Chicago cattle, 179 in number, and 10 cars of Western sheep. Trade, as usual on Friday, was dull, a repetition of Thursday's market, only worse.

Prices were unchanged for all classes of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs. The run of hogs was not large, 523. Prices declined 1c per cwt., and selecters are now quoted at \$5 and lights and fats \$4.75 per cwt.; sows \$3.25 and \$3.50, and stags \$2 to \$3.00 per cwt. These quotations are for dressed and watered.

1. Market: 1 load choice feeders, weighing 1,075 lbs., at \$3.75 per cwt.; 19 feeders, 870 lbs., at \$3.30 per cwt.; shipped 2 loads out.

Leading Wheat Markets.
New York, Oct. 31.—Dec. Mar. Duluth 1.15 1.17 1.17 1.17 St. Louis 1.15 1.17 1.17 1.17 Chicago 1.15 1.17 1.17 1.17 Minneapolis 1.15 1.17 1.17 1.17

Apple Markets.
P. W. Duncan, Toronto, received the following: "From London: 'Strong demand, market advancing; Gravenstein, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Golden Wonder, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Russets, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.' From Henry Levy: 'Glasgow, Manchester and London one shilling firmer. Liverpool improving.'

Liverpool Apple Market.
Woodall & Co., cable Eben James: "Sixteen thousand barrels sold. Market opened firm and gradually advanced, closing with 6d to 6 1/2d."

Bradstreet's on Trade.
At Montreal, according to Bradstreet's advices, the wholesale jobbers in all lines report a continuance of the brisk trade that has existed throughout the early fall. In many lines there has been some stimulation on account of the cool weather. Wholesale goods generally continue to move freely and in some departments travellers have begun to offer goods for the spring season. The outlook favors a continuation of satisfactory conditions, although there has been a noticeable slowness in remittances from these sources.

Trade at Toronto continues in a satisfactory condition. Winter goods generally are moving freely and in many branches of business sorting orders are coming forward in considerable volume. Hardware dealers are particularly busy. Dry goods jobbers also report an active enquiry for all lines of seasonable goods. The grocers have bright reports to present, and throughout trade generally collections and remittances are fair. Values of manufactured goods are steady.

Quebec trade situation is bright. As they are bound to be, when farmers are busy getting rid of a big crop of wheat with prices at the dollar mark. The retailers continue to send good orders in all lines of goods that are at present in season and prices generally are steady with hardening tendencies to some departments.

The development of trade for winter goods at Hamilton continues and there is now a fairly steady inflow of orders. The wholesale houses are still busy shipping goods and sorting orders in many departments continue good. The business outlook continues promising and prices are firm.

Reports to Bradstreet's from London say the outlook for trade there is satisfactory. Ottawa—Trade generally at Ottawa maintains in good condition.

KROUPATKIN PROMOTED.
Made Commander-in-Chief of all Manchurian Land Forces.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff published yesterday an imperial decree appointing General Kroupatkin commander-in-chief of all the land forces in Manchuria, and retaining Admiral Alexieff in the vice-royalty. The Czar congratulates Admiral Alexieff upon the efficiency he displayed in the formation, concentration and supreme direction of the troops. Admiral Alexieff, in his proclamation, thanks the land and sea forces for their sacrifice. He says that he is proud of the mark of confidence bestowed upon him by the Czar, and concludes by hoping that, with God's help, they will defeat their strong adversary.

FORMO

Cures Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever.

Instant relief guaranteed or money refunded.

FORMO is different to all other cures. It is a medicated Nasal strop, in the form of cotton. You simply insert a small piece up the nose and leave for a time, and relief is at once felt. It does away with inhalers, atomizers and etc.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX

If your druggist does not keep it, we will send it by post, on receipt of 25c.

FORMO CO.
509 Church St., TORONTO

ON TO PORT ARTHUR.

Order for Relief of Besieged Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—An order has gone forth that Port Arthur must be reached at any price.

The two armies in Manchuria, after a series of strategic movements, occupy almost the same positions they did before the recent protracted battle. The Russian centre is at Shahopu, and the left at Wantopate, where General Mitchenko is again ready to make a dash upon Pensiun, where he so nearly succeeded last time in turning the Japanese right.

The coming struggle, when the word to advance is given, is sure to be far more obstinate and bloody than the last.

The Harbin hospitals are again cleared and the occupants sent north. A correspondent at the front says the enemy is so close that if even a head is shown it is a signal for a hundred rifle shots.

The order for mobilization in March calls for 300,000 troops, also all the reserve officers in the Empire. It is said that Kaubars has refused to command the first army.

The Japanese besieging Port Arthur have begun an attack on the Er-lungshan forts. They are said to have captured a position in the middle fortress and high hill west of Houshan. It is stated that the wells have already begun to freeze. Most of the buildings in Port Arthur have been destroyed, and the approach of winter is dreaded by the garrison.

It makes most people hot to be greeted with an icy stare. It doesn't take a magician to make a mountain out of a molehill.



Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance now, and that the limit of their endurance now is in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality, often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt says—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months."

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.—\$5000 profit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Loss Estimated to be Over a Million Dollars.

One Policeman Loses His Life—Fears for Crews.

The Conflagration Believed to Have Been Incendiary.

New York, Oct. 28.—Fire, believed to have been incendiary origin, swept over the piers, South Brooklyn, early to-day. The loss is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. One life, that of a policeman, is known to have been lost, and other dead may be found later. A fireman was badly injured. Four fine ocean-going steamships were badly damaged, being ablaze from bow to stern, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of cotton, hemp and the general cargo that the China ships bring in were damaged. The known dead: Policeman Patrick Cushing, of Brooklyn, caught at the end of a pier. Injured: Benjamin Walsh, fireman, skull fractured in a fall down a hatchway. Walsh lay in the hold of the Citta Di Palermo for two hours while the fire on the vessel was around him. As to the fate of the crews of the ships nothing definite is known. The vessels were the American, Arizonan and Nebraska of the American and Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the Citta Di Palermo of the Italian line. They were packed tightly to the pier and tug could not get alongside owing to the intense heat.

The fire is of incendiary nature is the belief of two private detectives and two watchmen. Last Tuesday morning fire in one of the many piers of the company, also started mysteriously, destroyed \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of cotton.

Much ill-feeling is said to exist between the terminal company and some of the residents of the neighborhood because the company desires to close certain South Brooklyn streets. Tuesday's fire the company employed private detectives.

A few minutes before midnight this morning the detectives and watchmen were half way out on No. 7, 1,470 feet, and 140 feet wide. Alongside this pier lay the American-Hawaiian ships. Between them were lighters laden with cotton and hemp. On the pier was general merchandise from China. Nearest the men lay the Nebraska, on the point of sailing for the Pacific. From the lighter Victor, according to the men, almost on the stroke of midnight came a shaft of fire which shot between them and toward the pier, and almost simultaneously between them and the shore came another bolt. In an instant, the men declare, the flames spread apparently in every direction. Escape was cut off, and within five minutes after giving the alarm the watchmen and crews aboard the different vessels, the watchmen jumped into the water from which they were pulled soon afterward by the firemen. The spread of the fire was discovered to be astounding. In ten minutes the long pier was blazing from end to end, and the flames had caught the Nebraska. Voices from the most crowded pier but they could not be reached from land, for the flames arching over the high steamship fell upon the lighter Adelaide and over to pier No. 6, where were stored thousands of bales of cotton and hemp. Its course there was quick and once inside the flames would have spread by water. It was then that the first steps were taken to save the rest of the piers with millions of dollars worth of shipping and cargoes. The Citta Di Palermo, discharging at pier No. 6, was the best safeguard, for the great iron sides of the ship acted as a guardian wall to the flames, and prevented their spread. The steamship was at once abandoned to her fate. It was impossible for the firemen or the few tugs available, to approach the burning ships, bound as they were to the blazing piers, and the flames caught in the intense heat. Policeman Cushing lost his life. It is believed when he made a reckless dash through the flames out to the pier to give the alarm to any person that might be aboard ships. The fire cut off his return and a moment later a piece of the roof fell over the spot. An unknown fireman caught in the flames, jumped into the water. His fate is unknown. The damaged vessels were all new except the Citta Di Palermo of the Italian Line. The burned piers were the largest in New York harbor.

BY DEAD FATHER'S BODY.
Child of Seven Spends Whole Night in a Boat.

Westbourne, Man., Oct. 31.—When it became known early yesterday morning that Mr. John Gowan, one of the most prominent residents, who had gone out on Saturday evening with his daughter, a child of seven years, on the river in his steam launch, had not returned, a search was made immediately, and the launch was found about one mile down the river, where it had run on a submerged log. Mr. Gowan was lying in the boat dead, his little child sitting beside the body of her father nearly perished from exposure to the bitterly cold night. The death of Mr. Gowan had evidently been caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hand.

It is supposed that the deceased had drawn the weapon when the intention of using it, when the concussion caused by the boat striking the log, caused him to stumble, thus discharging it and inflicting the fatal wound. Mr. Gowan leaves a widow and eight young children.

WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.
"There may be mysterious about advertising," says a successful merchant, "but there is a very simple rule for writing advertising copy which insures the best results. That is to have a distinct purpose in every announcement, and to express it in the clearest terms."