

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI
SCRIPT 9, 1906.

Jesus Enters Jerusalem in Triumph—Matt. xxi. 1-17.

Commentary.—Preparations for the triumphal entry (vs. 1-7). 1. Drew him this was Sunday, commonly called Palm Sunday. Jesus and his disciples left Bethany and journeyed toward Jerusalem. Bethphage—the location of this town is not definitely known; it was between Bethany and Jerusalem. Sent two disciples—Supposed to have been Peter and John. After they left Bethany Jesus sent these disciples ahead.

2. The village—Bethphage. Ye shall find—Here we have a wonderful instance of Christ's presence in very minute matters. Taking the different accounts together the following points may be noted: 1. They would find a colt with its mother. 2. Both the colt and its mother would be tied. 3. They would find them as they entered the village. 4. At a place where two ways met. 5. No man had sat upon the colt. 6. The owners would question them. 7. When told that the Lord had need of them they would let them go. A colt with her—The other accounts mention the colt only, and do not refer to its mother. Our Lord chose an animal on which never man had sat.

3. Those which had never been considered as sacred.—Christ looks them—The animals were tied; and so men's possessions are "tied" by pleasure, or greed, or gain, or habit, or the girdle of selfishness.—Rom. Com.

4. Might be fulfilled—"Was the chief motive of Jesus merely to fulfill a prophecy, and did He turn out of the way for that purpose? Rather, let us see that this was the right thing to do at this time. It was necessary in order to fulfill His mission for Him to offer Himself on this last opportunity to the Jews in their Messianic King, so that they might accept Him and be saved. It was necessary to reveal His kingly nature and His kingly right to give a foretaste of His triumph over the world. Therefore this event was prophesied and accomplished." By the prophet—Zech. ix. 9. 5. The daughter of Zion—The church. Behold—Give attention and look with astonishment and wonder. Thy King cometh—Jesus Christ is appointed King over the church (vs. 6), and is accepted by the church. He comes to thee, to rule in thee, to rule for thee; He is head over all things to the church—Henry. His kingdom is not of this world. It is a kingdom of truth, of righteousness, of love, of peace, of joy, of peace, of something great is expected, and great demonstrations are made. But in this case all is different. 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 kingdom is moral, not physical; truth is His power, love His force. "His laws are written in His own blood instead of the blood of His subjects." Sitting upon a colt—It would appear from Matthew that He sat upon both the colt and its mother, but the other accounts make it plain that He sat on the colt. He comes "triumphantly" (Zech. ix. 9); "it 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 ass—The church. The horse and ass—The church. The horse and ass—The church.

6. A very great multitude—Vast crowds were present at the Passover. In the time of Nero a census was taken, so that it was ascertained that there were 2,700,000 Jews present at this feast. There were many from Galilee who knew Jesus personally, and great numbers had been attracted to Bethany, excited by the reported 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. Garments in the way—An Oriental mark of honor at the reception of kings or their entrance into cities—Lange. It was customary in royal processions to spread decorative cloth or carpet upon the ground, that feet of royalty might not be defiled, or that dust might not arise.—Morrison. Branches from the trees—This was a demonstration of their joy. "Carrying palm and other branches was emblematic of success and victory."

7. 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 like "Hallelujah!" The disciples rejoiced and praised God with a loud voice (Luke. xix. 37, 38), and the Pharisees and scribes asked him to rebuke them. But Jesus replied: "These should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." Jesus here grants his people a license to rejoice and shout his praises. The Son of David—A common expression for the Messiah in the highest strains; in the highest heavens. It is a great mistake to suppose that Christianity is tame, insipid and lifeless; there is nothing so calculated to kindle enthusiasm. It was in the midst of this general rejoicing that Jesus went over Jerusalem (Luke xix. 41).

8. Was moved—"Was stirred."—R. V. The word in the original is forcible, "convulsed," or "frenzied," as by an earthquake, or by a violent wind. The same Greek word is used by Matthew (will. 24) to express the effect of a violent tempest upon the waters of the Sea of Galilee. The multitude was greatly excited. Who is this?—Will. May we, as they, ask this question. It is the same—And thus he is the Saviour, the Deliverer (Matt. i. 21). The prophet of Nazareth—that prophet referred to by Moses

ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS.

Doctors Say it is Now Less Used in Medicine.

Strong Words by Sir Victor Horsley and Others.

About 800 Physicians at the Great Gathering.

The medical parliament of the English-speaking world, which is honoring Toronto by its presence this week, dealt in a thorough manner with several of the pressing problems of their and the social world yesterday. Crowded meetings of the various sections heard addresses by specialists of wide fame. Practitioners who had not attended previous meetings of the association reaped unexpectedly large benefits from the thorough and practical discussions. The central event of the day was the luncheon given by the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Sir Victor Horsley, of London, expressed his pleasure in being able to speak on the conclusions of science with regard to the use of alcohol. Those present were probably well aware of the attitude of the medical profession regarding the use of alcohol. French medical men, too, had recently passed a resolution against "the medical profession as a whole is hostile rather than friendly toward the drug which we call alcohol."

Victor's pronouncement, "I am here to give you some idea of the position of the profession in England, that is, of the British Medical Association, for most of its members are found in that country. Now I would like to say that the physicians at home have the same attitude toward alcohol as you have, by alcohol I mean not the liquor used as a beverage, but as a drug, because they have found out its true value, which, in my opinion, is practically nil."

Once Traditional Remedy. Sir Victor told his hearers that in his own student days alcohol was the traditional remedy for many diseases. It was used for blood poisoning and for pneumonia. Some years ago Dr. Hare prepared a very valuable paper on the use of alcohol in the seven great hospitals of London. Sir Victor had been able to keep this up to date. By a diagram he indicated the relative uses of alcohol and milk in those institutions. In 1802 the expenditure on the latter was about \$15,000. This figure had been steadily rising until in 1902 it was \$40,000. If alcohol in 1802 about \$50,000 was disbursed, and in 1882, when I was a student, the two lines were crossing, for almost at that time the discovery of antiseptic surgery was made. In fact, Sir Victor said, the use of alcohol in hospitals had fallen to \$15,000 for the seven institutions. This was owing to the use of the country generally.

Reform Began With Surgeons. "Personally, I believe that the movement began among the surgeons," said Sir Victor. "As a surgeon, I am naturally prejudiced that any reform should emanate from the surgeons. It really stands to the credit of a great man that a short time ago from British France he had been living, evidently was not familiar with the pond. Some of the other boys endeavored to save the drowning lad, but had to go back on account of the swift current."

YOUNG SCURVY, who came to Merriton a short time ago from British France he had been living, evidently was not familiar with the pond. Some of the other boys endeavored to save the drowning lad, but had to go back on account of the swift current.

PRESENTATION was made in London. Theirs was an act of exceptional heroism. They were met on a reef, the crew washed to the rigging with the seas breaking over them. The boat filled several times during the rescue.

ACCUSE VIGILANT. U. S. Fishermen on Lake Erie Say Nets Were Ruined.

Detroit, Aug. 27.—A Washington dispatch says: Captain Ross, chief of the revenue cutter service of the Treasury Department, has reported to Acting Secretary Murray, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, that he had received advice that the Canadian cruiser Vigilant was destroying the nets of the American fishermen in Lake Erie.

The reports of the fishermen indicate that the nets were set well within American waters. Complaints were filed by the fishermen with the American authorities. The matter will be reported to the State Department and probably will constitute the subject of an exchange between the American and Canadian Governments.

PRIEST AND MARCHIONESS. Large Swindling Schemes Worked by Pair in Italy.

Rome, Aug. 27.—A newspaper here prints a detailed story concerning a marchioness, whose name it does not give, but says she is a niece of a cardinal, in which she and a priest are accused of using her uncle's name and influence in a large swindling scheme.

The police, it is reported, are searching for the priest, and the newspaper which published the account says that sensational developments are imminent. Other stories of large frauds, in which this woman and the priest are said to have been implicated, are current. It is hinted that the marchioness had accomplices among persons holding responsible positions at the Vatican.

His Majesty's battleship Dominion was the scene of a very interesting event at Quebec yesterday, and the vessel in the presentation of the shield, the loving cup and three silver cigar-boxes, with lights, by the people of Canada to the battleship called after the Dominion. The event was naturally a gala day for the captain in command, his officers and crew.

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Market Reports

—OF—
The Week.

Toronto Farmer's Market.

Deliveries on the street market (headline) better. About 20 loads of new No. 1 wheat sold at \$1.15 to \$1.20 a ton, and two of straw sold at 85¢ per 100 lbs.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light turkeys, per dozen, at \$7.75 to \$8.00. Do. red, bush, at \$0.75 to \$0.80. Do. spring, bush, at \$0.74 to \$0.75. Do. clover, bush, at \$0.48 to \$0.50. Do. peas, bush, at \$0.65 to \$0.66. Do. navy, bush, at \$0.10 to \$0.11. Do. old, per ton, at \$14.00 to \$15.00. Straw, per ton, at \$10.00 to \$10.50. Eggs, dozen, at \$0.20 to \$0.22. Butter, creamery, per 100 lbs., at \$21.00 to \$22.00. Do. creamery, per 100 lbs., at \$20.00 to \$21.00. Chickens, dressed, per lb., at \$0.15 to \$0.16. Turkeys, per lb., at \$0.14 to \$0.15. Hens, per lb., at \$0.10 to \$0.11. Potatoes, per bush, at \$0.60 to \$0.70. Do. foresters, per bush, at \$0.20 to \$0.25. Onions, sack, at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Beef, hindquarters, at \$0.60 to \$0.65. Do. choice, carcass, at \$7.00 to \$8.00. Do. choice, meat, carcass, at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Mutton, per cwt., at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Veal, per cwt., at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Lamb, per cwt., at \$8.50 to \$9.50.

The Cheese Markets. Picton.—Twelve factories boarded 1,975 boxes, all colored, largest bid 125¢; all white, Buyers: Thompson and Morgan. Peterboro.—At the cheese board there were offered 4,100 boxes of first half of August make. It sold at from 12 1/2¢ to 12 3/4¢, nearly touching the 12¢. Borden adjourned for two or three days. Cook, Jones, Squires, Kerr, Gillespie, Wright, Morton, W. A. Williams, and others were present. A Strling, Ont.—There were 75 boxes offered. Warrington bought 22 at 12 1/2¢; Gunn & Macleod, 20 at 12 1/2¢; Hodgins balance, 12 at 12 1/2¢.

Leading Wheat Markets. New York. Sept. Dec. May. 1906. 1906. 1906. 1906. St. Louis. 68 1/2. 71 1/2. 73 1/2. Minneapolis. 71 1/2. 74 1/2. 76 1/2. Toledo. 74. 76 1/2. 78 1/2. Duluth. 73 1/2. 76 1/2. 78 1/2.

British Cattle Markets. London.—Cattle are noted at 10 to 11 1/2¢ per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2¢ to 9 1/2¢ per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14 to 16¢ per lb.

Toronto Live Stock. Receipts of live stock at the city market since last Friday, as reported by the railways, were 51 cars, composed of 710 cattle, 327 hogs, 1,216 sheep and lambs and 77 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was fair. Trade was brisk, owing entirely to light run. Exporters—None offered.

Sheep and lambs—The market for sheep and lambs was strong, with prices higher. Export sheep sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Deliveries light, with prices unchanged at \$6.00 for selects and \$6.65 for lights and fats.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Montreal.—There is a general feeling of satisfaction regarding the present outlook for trade. The fall trade, too, a very active. Shipments are large. Western orders are better than ever. Wholesalers are careful in the matter of credit. Remittances and collections are generally fair to good. Grocery lines are moving well and prices are generally well maintained. Sugars are strong and expected to advance. General hardware is in good demand and heavy metals are particularly so. Pig iron is very strong. A big business is being done in fall millinery and winter lines of dry goods are moving well.

Toronto.—There is little change in the trade situation here. Shipments of all fall winter lines continue very heavy. Dry goods wholesalers say trade demands this season have been heavier than ever before and that the quality of goods desired has been unusually high.

The hardware trade is very active for all seasons. Builders' hardware and heavy metals are exceedingly active. The grocery trade is quiet, as travellers are all on their holidays. A feature is announcement of new prices on canned peas, which range about 20¢ per case above last year's. Sugars are firm. Country trade is quiet. The harvest is pretty well over and has been favored by excellent weather. Butter and cheese are firm.

Winnipeg.—There is a continued good tone to all lines of trade here. Harvesting is well under way and the outlook for the crop bright. This is bound to result in another year of general prosperity. The grain promises to be of fair to good quality. Wholesalers are complaining of slow deliveries of goods and the movement of collections are fair to good. The sorting trade for reasonable lines is quiet.

Vancouver and Victoria.—Wholesale trade at distributing centres is brisk and the general volume of trade shows a heavy increase over that of last year. The hardware trade is particularly active and groceries and provisions are brisk in heavy demand from lumbering and mining camps in the interior. The business in canned fish is very active. The fruit crops look well and a heavy trade is promised in this respect. Salmon prices are higher and packers are paying catchers 5¢ per fish above last year's figures.

Hamilton.—All lines of trade continue to move satisfactorily. Fall shipments are being rushed and there is a fairly good tone to the sorting trade. Country retail business is still a little quiet and receipts of product here are light. Values are well maintained.

London.—While retail trade is generally on the quiet side the outlook continues very bright. Manufacturers here continue very busy and heavy shipments of all goods are being made. Collections are fair to good.

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT.

FATHER MAULAY'S NIECE MURDERED AT NEW IRELAND, N. B.

The Reverend Gentleman Returns After a Two-Days' Absence and Finds Her Throat Cut—A Sailor Suspected.

St. John, N. B., Despatch: Miss Mary McAulay, niece and housekeeper at Rev. Father E. J. McAulay's, priest of New Ireland, Albert County, was found murdered at her home on Sunday evening. The crime was not discovered until Tuesday, when Father McAulay, covered with blood, returned from a visit to the niece and found the bloodstained body of his niece in the cellar, with her throat cut from nose to ear.

The murderer is suspected to be Thomas Collins, a sailor, who appeared at New Ireland some weeks ago, applied to the priest for assistance, was taken in and given a home, where he remained for some time, the chance that the absence of his benefactor offered to steal and make good his escape.

Miss McAulay was about 40 or 45 years of age, and had resided in New Ireland with her uncle for some three years. She was a very estimable lady, with all his particularities, and a favorite, known as a good natured, and her uncle himself is a village of Albert, some ten miles from Elgin, and Father McAulay ministers to the spiritual wants of the Catholic population in the surrounding county. His church and the glebe are some distance from neighboring houses.

On Sunday evening Collins was at the parsonage, had been making his home at the parsonage for two or three weeks, called on a neighbor, John Williamson, and borrowed a razor, ostensibly for the purpose of shaving, but it is now clear that it was the weapon he deliberately killed the woman, so as to have her out of the way, and thus give him time not only to steal, but to get free, or whether she detected him in his purpose and he then slew her, but the circumstances seem to point to a deliberate murder of the woman, so as to benefit of a long stay before the return of Father McAulay and the discovery of the crime.

Father McAulay, when he arrived home on Tuesday at once saw that something was wrong, and a short search discovered the body of his niece in the cellar. An examination showed that there had not been any attempt to assault. Father McAulay lost not time. A look about the house showed him that robbery had been the motive, and that the murderer had succeeded in securing all the money on the premises, quite a large amount. The priest at once put alarm in telephone communication with the authorities, and gave a description of the murderer. He described Collins as about thirty years of age and clean shaven.

On Monday Collins was in Forest Glen, in Albert county, and put up at the house of Michael Joyce. He displayed considerable money, while it is known that previous to the murder he had no money. He was seen by the man at Forest Glen, and at 10 o'clock in the morning bought a ticket for St. John, leaving on the Maritime express.

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Father McAulay, when he arrived home on Tuesday at once saw that something was wrong, and a short search discovered the body of his niece in the cellar. An examination showed that there had not been any attempt to assault. Father McAulay lost not time. A look about the house showed him that robbery had been the motive, and that the murderer had succeeded in securing all the money on the premises, quite a large amount. The priest at once put alarm in telephone communication with the authorities, and gave a description of the murderer. He described Collins as about thirty years of age and clean shaven.

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It is stated that on Monday, while en route from Forest Glen to St. John, he was seen by a man at Forest Glen, and at 10 o'clock in the morning bought a ticket for St. John, leaving on the Maritime express.

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