

Sunday School

LESSON VI.—AUGUST 4, 1907.

The Tabernacle.—Exod. 40: 1-13, 34-38.

Commentary.—I. The tabernacle (vs. 1, 2). 1. The Lord spoke—For six or eight months the people had been making the tabernacle according to the pattern which Moses had received in the mount, and now the Lord gives directions concerning its erection. When God talks with us should listen. Not a syllable of the divine message should be lost. Let us be meek in gathering up every word of God as pearls of the first day.—The day of Abib or Nisan, a year, lacking fourteen days, from the time they had left Egypt, and more than eight months since the worship of the golden calf. Shall thou—Nothing was left to human ingenuity. If it had been, it would have been wrong.—Torey, set up—Each part had been made ready but not yet put together. All the parts of the tabernacle of God, the mystery of redemption, will present one harmonious whole.—Adorned—The tabernacle consisted of three apartments, the outer court, the sanctuary, and the holy of holies. The entire enclosure was 100 cubits by 50 cubits, or allowing 18 inches to a cubit, 150 feet by 75 feet. It was surrounded by five tiers of linen screens, hung by silver hooks upon pillars of brass. The tabernacle proper was situated in the western half of this enclosure, and was covered by a large tent spread over it, protecting it from sun and rain. It had two apartments. The first, situated toward the east, was called the sanctuary or holy place. It was 30 feet long and 15 feet wide and contained the altar of incense, the table of show bread, and the candlestick. The other apartment, toward the holy of holies. It was 15 feet each way, thus being a cube, and its only article of furniture was the ark of the covenant. The open court in the front of the tabernacle proper was 75 feet each way, and contained the laver and altar of burnt offering. Tent of the congregation.—Tent of meeting.—R. V. That is, "the tabernacle, the tent of meeting" (Williamson), thus putting the two words in opposition. It was the place where God met his people.

II. The furnishings (vs. 34-38). ark of the testimony.—This was an oblong chest made of acacia wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was 3½ feet in length and 2½ feet in width and depth. Its lid was called the "mercy seat" and was overlaid with gold, with a golden rim around it. There were two cherubim above the mercy-seat, one at each end. Within the ark were placed the stone tables of the law, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. Over the ark.—Screen the ark.—R. V. This veil or curtain hung between the holy of holies and the holy place, suspended from four pillars. 4. The table.—This occupied a place on the north side of the sanctuary. It was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and had a rim of gold around it. It was 3 feet in length, 1½ in breadth, and 2½ in height. The things upon it were the table of show bread, with twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. The loaves were arranged in two piles, and were renewed every Sabbath. The stale loaves were eaten by the priests in the sanctuary, the candlestick—This was set in the south side of the holy place. It was made of pure gold and had seven arms, the height of the candlestick is not stated. The lamps—The seven lamps which were placed on top of these were supplied with pure olive oil (27:20) from oil vessels. Seven signifies perfection. So the Christian is to give out a clear, perfect and constant light.

5. The golden altar (R. V.).—This was set in the sanctuary just before the "mercy seat" which separated it from the ark of the covenant. It was square, being 1½ feet in length and breadth, and 3 feet in height. It was made of acacia wood overlaid with pure gold, and had four horns of gold, one at each corner, and a rim of gold around its sides. For the incense—Incense only was burned thereon. Incense was a type of the prayers offered for us by Christ our great Intercessor. It is also a symbol of the prayers and praise offered by true Christians.

6. Altar of the burnt offering.—This stood in the centre of the open court in front of the tabernacle. It was 7½ feet in length and breadth and 4½ in height. It was made of acacia wood covered with brass, and had a horn of gold at each corner. It was used for the great sacrifice for sins.

7. The laver.—This was put between the tabernacle and the altar of burnt offering. It was made of brass, with a pedestal of brass, and was filled with water. Here the priests washed their hands and feet when preparing themselves to enter upon their holy work (30:17-21). It was also used for washing certain parts of the victims (Lev. 1:9). The laver signifies the purity needed for worship.

8. Set up the court.—The hangings or screens, which were to serve as a fence about the court were attached by silver hooks to pillars of brass resting in sockets of brass. The court gate.—The gate of the court was on the east side and was thirty feet wide. "The court represented the separation of God's people from the world."

III. The tabernacle consecrated (vs. 9, 11). The anointing oil.—This was a particular oil compounded for the purposes here stated and for no other. The Lord had given Moses careful directions both as to the oil and the manner in which it was to be used (20:23, 33). It was not to be used upon foreigners, or for the purpose of anointing the flesh, but it was to be holy. Anoint the tabernacle, etc.—The ceremony of anointing with oil denoted the setting apart and consecration of an object to a holy use. To-day we need the heavenly anointing. Shall be holy.—The Holy Spirit is the great agent of sanctification. His purifying work is here typified by the anointing oil. God's true church is a holy church (Eph. 5:25-27).

IV. The Priests consecrated (vs. 12, 13). 12. Wash them with water.—They were to be clean before they ministered before the Lord. This washing symbolized the putting away the "filthiness of the flesh and spirit" which is urged upon us by the apostle in 2 Cor. 7:1, 13. The holy garments.—The attire of the

priests, and especially of the high priest, was very elaborate, and is minutely described in chapter 28. "The priests did not wear their sacred dresses outside of the tabernacle." Anoint him.—The anointing of sacred persons signified that they were set apart to the service of God. The holy anointing oil is an emblem of the Holy Spirit. Sanctify him.—The work of consecration was not complete until a man had been slain and some of his blood had been put upon Aaron's right ear, hand and foot, and sprinkled upon his garments.

V. The cloud filling the tabernacle (vs. 34, 38). 34. A cloud covered, etc.—Thus did God approve of the work and the divine glory filled the place so that Moses was not able to enter. Tent.—Tabernacle.—The tent is here distinguished from the tabernacle, and is to be understood as the outer covering of curtains, while the tabernacle proper was the dwelling within. 36, 37. Went onward.—Journeyed not.—When the cloud moved they moved. The cloud was the symbol of the divine presence. God was their constant guide. The cloud served three distinct purposes: 1. During the day it was a pillar (Exod. 13:21) leading the way before them. 2. During the night it became a pillar of fire giving light to every part of the Israelitic camp. 3. It was covering, protecting them from the scorching rays of the sun. See Num. 9:15-23; Psa. 105, 39, 1 Cor. 10:1, 2.

VI. The tabernacle a type. 1. Type of Christ who "dwelt" tabernacled among men (John 1:14; 2:21). Christ not only took on Him the nature of man; He came and dwelt among men. Shepherds, soldiers and sojourners dwell in tents. Jesus did not dwell in a mansion, but lowly like a shepherd; not in a palace, but in a place of warfare, like a soldier; not in a city, but in a wilderness, like a sojourner. He came to bruise the heel of the serpent (Gen. 3:14); not in a home, but in a tent, as the patriarchs, who confessed they were strangers and pilgrims (Heb. 11, 13, 14). 2. Type of the Church of God. (a) Planned by the Lord (vs. 1); (b) Built by Christ (Matt. 16, 18); (c) United "through the Spirit" (Eph. 2:22; 1 Cor. 12, 13). 3. Type of every true Christian. (a) Beloved by God (1 John 4, 9, 10). (b) Redeemed by Christ (1 Pet. 1:18, 19). (c) Indwelt by the Spirit (1 Cor. 3:16; 6:19; 1 John 4:12).

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in 1900 the International Association of Mechanists spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing a nine-hour day. Last year the International Typographical Union spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing an eight-hour day.

Market Reports

The Week

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain here continue small, dressed hog day of only 100 bushels of dry which sold at 50 per bushel.

Hay in moderate quantities, with prices firm. Hay of medium quality at \$12 to \$13 a ton for old, and at \$13 to \$14 for new. Straw is nominal at \$13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.25. Wheat, white, bush. ... \$1.01 \$0.92 Do., red, bush. ... \$0.91 \$0.82 Do., Spring, bush. ... \$0.75 \$0.68 Do., goose, bush. ... \$0.81 \$0.60 Oats, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Barley, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Peas, bush. ... \$0.77 \$0.58 Hops, ton ... \$10.00 \$8.00 Do., new, ton ... \$13.00 \$14.00 Straw, per ton ... \$8.00 \$7.75 Dressed hogs steady, with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.25. Wheat, white, bush. ... \$1.01 \$0.92 Do., red, bush. ... \$0.91 \$0.82 Do., Spring, bush. ... \$0.75 \$0.68 Do., goose, bush. ... \$0.81 \$0.60 Oats, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Barley, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Peas, bush. ... \$0.77 \$0.58 Hops, ton ... \$10.00 \$8.00 Do., new, ton ... \$13.00 \$14.00 Straw, per ton ... \$8.00 \$7.75 Dressed hogs steady, with light quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and heavy at \$9.25. Wheat, white, bush. ... \$1.01 \$0.92 Do., red, bush. ... \$0.91 \$0.82 Do., Spring, bush. ... \$0.75 \$0.68 Do., goose, bush. ... \$0.81 \$0.60 Oats, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Barley, bush. ... \$0.53 \$0.40 Peas, bush. ... \$0.77 \$0.58 Hops, ton ... \$10.00 \$8.00 Do., new, ton ... \$13.00 \$14.00 Straw, per ton ... \$8.00 \$7.75

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 214 calves, composed of 1,024 calves, 1,177 hogs, 2,071 sheep and lambs, with about 300 carloads. A few lots of good cattle were on an, but the bulk of offerings were of the common to medium qualities.

Slow and dull was the condition of the cattle market to-day. The market was quiet at the Junction on Monday, having been so since the week before last. It was a week to fill their orders at the rates then in effect. The market to-day was slow at the decline. The market is all the way from 50c to 40c lower than a week ago, the most decline being on the common quality of beef, which has been 40c to 50c lower. Exporters—Few exporters were offered, and those reported sold around 5c to 6c per cwt. But buyers stated that had there been cattle of good enough quality they would have brought \$5.50 per cwt. Export butts sold \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Common butts \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. Murby reports large receipts of stock, including calves, weighing from 500 to 800 pounds, and of an inferior quality. These kind sold at low prices, but will be generally lower still. Mr. Murby bought about 100 head to-day at prices ranging from 4½c to 5½c for 750 to 850 steers with some quality and steady \$2.50 for steers 800 to 1,000 pounds of good quality.

Milk Cows—The demand for milkers and springers was a little better, but prices were not any higher. The market was quiet for springers of good quality that will come about October. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$30 per cow.

Veal Calves—Prices for veal calves were lower, in sympathy with the beef cattle. Quotation range from \$10 to \$12 per cwt. Prime new milk-fed calves would bring \$8.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—Exports were sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; bucks \$3.75 to \$4; culls \$2 to \$2.75 in other words, 6½c to 7½c per lb. Hogs—Prices unchanged at \$9.50 for select and \$8.50 for this and fat.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.50; strong bakers' \$4.30. Four-months contract, \$4.60, track, 70c; Ontario, 80c per cwt. patent, \$5.50 per cwt. for export; Manitoba patent, special, \$5.50 second patent, \$4.60; strong bakers' \$4.30.

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS. New York ... July, 96½ 100½ Aug, 96½ 100½ St. Louis ... July, 98½ 102½ Aug, 98½ 102½ Duluth ... July, 98½ 102½ Toledo ... July, 98½ 102½ BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London—Liverpool and London cables are firm at 12½ to 13c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c to 10c per pound.

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal: If there has been any change in trade conditions here during the past week it has been more a change of sentiment regarding the future than one of actual conditions. That is to say, that collections in the western country, and, indeed, to some extent in all Canada, having shown some improvement in the outlook for the future is regarded as more favorable than ever. It would appear that although summer trade was late in setting in, its volume will not be behind that of previous years. A splendid retail trade is now moving in all directions. In dry goods this is particularly the case. The re-order business for summer lines is brisk and fall and winter trade is exceedingly heavy. Some lines of trade report an astonishing expansion over the business done last year. This is the case with the ready-made clothing trade. In the matter of ready-made coats it is said business has been 50 per cent heavier than ever before. There is a very gratifying improvement in the quality of the trade doing. All lines of iron and steel are in brisk demand. Mills and car foundries are working to capacity and prices are firm. The boot and shoe industry reports great activity in preparation for fall goods. There is a good business in groceries. Sugars are quoted ten cents lower, but are expected to again advance.

Winnipeg: There is generally a good tone to trade throughout this part of Canada. The excellent condition of the crops is having a good effect upon the general sentiment of business. In all parts of the country the expectations are for a heavy yield of grain and the quality of the crop is expected to be good. Vancouver and Victoria: Summer trade has been exceedingly heavy along the Coast. Industrial activity in the interior and the northern part of the Province has resulted in an excellent demand for all lines of wholesale goods. Collections also have been fair to good. The shipping trade is showing steady growth. Prices of commodities generally hold firm. There is still some complaint about the scarcity of labor. Hamilton: An excellent volume of summer business continues to move here, and the outlook for fall trade is exceedingly satisfactory. Collections are generally fair. Country produce is coming forward and values hold firm. London: The activity in local trade holds up well despite the disaster which visited the retail district recently. Manufacturers and wholesalers report an excellent demand for goods. Collections about the scarcity of labor. Ottawa: There has been some improvement in collections here during the past week. Trade continues to show a good tone and the outlook for fall and winter is excellent. Crops in this part of the country generally promise well.



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, Who will have charge of the United States Pacific Squadron.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CITY OF OTTAWA.

Sash and Door Factory, Planing Mill, Fire Station, Hotel, Store, Etc., Burned.

An Ottawa, Ont., special despatch says: The New Edinburgh portion of the city, which is adjacent to the Government House, and lying to the east of the Rideau River, was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. The total loss is put at \$300,000. Of this amount about \$250,000 will have to be borne by the W. C. Edwards Company, of which firm Senator Edwards is the head. The W. C. Edwards sash and door factory, the planing mill, the library bureau of the Canada factory, in which the W. C. Edwards Company is largely interested, several piles of valuable lumber, Blackburn & Russell's mill warehouses, Foley's Hotel, No. 6 fire station, C. J. Neale's grocery store, and the main office of the Edwards Company are all burned to the ground. Several other buildings, including the fine residence of the Blackburns, were scorched.

RUSSIAN WOMAN HANGED

Refused to Plead for the Mercy of the Czar—Tried to Kill Officials

Moscow, July 26.—With the observance of the greatest privacy, Madame Fromkina, who in March last attempted to assassinate General Rheinholt, the ex-prefect of police, and who in May made an attempt to murder the inspector of the political prison, here, wounding him with a pistol, which had been mysteriously smuggled into her cell, was hanged in this city at sunrise to-day.

DESERTER WAS IN PLAIN VIEW

WHEN GILLETTE FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

Inquest Begun at Sault Ste. Marie Yesterday—No International Complications Likely to Arise.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., despatch: E. S. B. Sutton received appointment yesterday to look after the interests of the British Government and the Cadenehead in the matter of the shooting of Miss Cadenehead, of Kingston, who was shot by a soldier at Fort Brady. He states, however, that he sees no likelihood of any international complications, as all the British Government will ask will be that the matter be thoroughly investigated and justice done.

BELFAST STRIKE.

SHOPS CLOSING DOWN FOR WANT OF COAL—POLICE KICKING.

Belfast, July 29.—Unable to obtain coal as a consequence of the continued strike of the dock laborers here, one of the largest spinning mills in this city shut down to-day. Almost all the other mills give notice that they will be forced to close at the end of the week for the same reason. Scores of thousands of men will then be without work. The police are becoming disaffected because of the extra work entailed by the strike, and are demanding additional pay.

WANTS HIS HEAD.

CLAMOR FOR THE EXECUTION OF A FRENCH MURDERER.

Paris, July 29.—In the course of the increasing popular clamor for the carrying out of the death sentence imposed last Tuesday upon a man named Silliant for the murder of a little girl under particularly atrocious circumstances, especially as it has been discovered that the Chamber of Deputies has passed an appropriation of \$5,000 for public executions. It was thought when Silliant was sentenced that his execution was impossible because of the lack of this appropriation, but now it is known that the appropriation passed by the Chamber of Deputies during the confusion of the closing days of the session by a majority of 13. This fact escaped public notice at the time.

The time allowed by law for Silliant to appeal from the death sentence expires to-morrow at midnight.

SEA SERPENT ON LAND.

Great Water Python Terrorizing Nebraska People.

New York, July 29.—The Herald has received the following despatch from Valley, Neb.: A great water python, forty feet long, twelve inches in diameter and with a head the size of a bushel basket, is terrorizing the country around Ages Lakes, several miles east of here.

Joseph Anderson and W. Nightingale, while walking through high grass near the lake yesterday, attempted to step over what they thought was a large log. It was the snake. While Anderson had a foot on either side the great snake lifted his head, throwing Anderson twenty feet. The serpent then made a rush for the lake, holding it head six feet above the ground, hissing like a steam engine. In its way it broke branches of trees three and four inches in diameter. A big snake hunt is being arranged.

MILKMAN REBUKED.

Recorder Dupuis Says Dirty Vessels Are Killing the Infants.

Montreal, July 29.—"Look at the poor children he and others are sending to the cemetery," was the reproof employed by Mr. Recorder Dupuis to-day, when counsel for Louis Kutzman, milkman, of 310 St. George street, asked for clemency for his client, saying, "this is a poor man, your Honor." Kutzman was charged in the words of the complaint, with selling milk, "the vehicle for contagion or infection, inasmuch as the mixer, cans and measures employed were dirty."

Mr. Recorder Dupuis further told Kutzman that he was letting his milk off easy. "Cases such as yours," he said, "will in future be dealt with in such a way that the offenders will suffer the utmost severity of the law." Kutzman was fined \$20 and costs or one month in jail.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Mr. J. G. Fellows Run Over in G. T. R. Yard at Midland.

A Midland despatch: Midland received another shock this morning by an accident in the G. T. R. yards. Mr. J. G. Fellows was working on the G. T. R. track as a section hand, and stepping off one track to allow an engine to pass he stepped in front of the car, which was an instant later struck by an engine coming from the opposite direction. The unfortunate man was knocked down with his body across the track, and one wheel passed over the centre of the body, killing him instantly.

OCEAN SHOOTING FIRE.

A Remarkable Phenomenon Reported From Tonga Islands.

London, July 29.—A remarkable phenomenon is reported from Sydney in a despatch to the Daily Mail. Advice from the Tonga Islands, dated July 5, state that seven distinct columns of fire, smoke, steam and black pumice cone, all within an area of few stories, have been visible for a fortnight from Togatabu, the largest island of the group. The columns, which appear to arise from veritable holes in the sea, are estimated to be 250 feet in height. The ocean is very deep at this spot. There is a continuous roar and frequent explosions occur, surges being thrown onto the Island of Nukunofa, thirty miles distant. The Tonga Government Gazette reports that land is forming near the scene of the eruption and it is believed that a new island is in course of formation.

CLEVELAND IN DARKNESS.

City Swept by Storm Which Destroyed Large Amount of Property.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—Many lives were imperiled and thousands of dollars of damage was done by a storm at Cleveland to-day. While the city was enveloped in almost total darkness for fifteen minutes, trees were uprooted, small buildings blown down and all the loose and lighter structures along the lake front and at the amusement parks were blown from their places and smashed to pieces. Lightning struck numerous buildings, the sheriff street market house was set on fire by lightning, and considerable damage done. A number of persons were struck and stunned. It is reported that two small vessels laden with oil were completely wrecked on the lake near the city, but no trace of wreckage can be found.

GRANT FOR LORD CROMER.

Proposed Before British Commons to Vote Him Quarter Million.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Campbell-Bannerman presented a Royal Warrant proposing a special grant of £250,000 to Lord Cromer, who recently resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in recognition of his services to that country. Wm. K. Baillie-Lambert, Nationalist, announced the intention of opposing the voting of this sum.

LATEST MOVE.

CONGO WILL BECOME A COLONY OF BELGIUM.

January or February Will See the Free State Pass From Beneath the Control of King Leopold—Question of Colonial Law Causing Some Difficulty.

Brussels, July 29.—The close of King Leopold's long struggle to stave off the annexation of the Congo to Belgium and to retain his personal sovereignty over this rich and extensive African State is foreshadowed in the agreement reached on July 12 between the Belgian and the Congo Governments elaborating the terms upon which the Congo Free State shall pass into the possession of Belgium.

The proposed transfer comes at a time when Major Lemaire's charges of Congo atrocities are again directing attention to the past administration. He produces statements from six native women who were subjected to ill-treatment and then sold at Nitinga Post, and who then saw their children killed before their eyes.

No difficulty about the treaty of annexation itself is anticipated, the trouble lying in another quarter. Belgium is entirely without colonial law, and the Royalist party is seeking to escape the difficulty this has caused by converting the present administration into an autonomous Government not responsible to Parliament.

The other side (Liberals and Radicals) also desire to give the Congo full autonomy, but insist that unless the administration is made directly responsible to Parliament there will be no way of correcting present abuses and preventing the exploitation of the natives for the benefit of the rubber and ivory companies.

CUT THROAT AND WRIST

A DEPENDENT TORONTO JEW INFLECTS FATAL INJURIES.

Brooded Over Domestic Difficulties He Made a Determined Attempt to End His Life—Comes From Newark, N. J.

Toronto despatch: Brooding over his domestic troubles made Abraham Joseph Igvien, a Jew, aged about 38, rooming at 125 Chestnut street, make a most desperate attempt at suicide. Three months ago he quarrelled with his wife, who lives at 136 Charleston street, Newark, N.J., and left home. A week ago he arrived in Toronto, and made no attempt to find work.

His landlady observed that he was acting strangely, and when he went to a shed a little after midnight, got Izzie Burdman, of 46 Eglinton street, a neighbor named Arthur Ellis, to search for him.

They found him in the shed with his throat and wrists terribly gashed by a razor. He had lost a lot of blood, and the physician at St. Michael's Hospital, where he was taken in the police ambulance, have small hopes of his recovery.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

HUMBERSTONE GIRL HACKS HEAD WITH A HATCHET.

Terrible Death of a Typhoid Fever Patient, Self-Inflicted During Her Delirium—Not Regarded as Severe Case.

St. Catharines despatch: A Humberton young lady, Miss Anna Caroline Utz, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of John Utz, died under extremely sad circumstances. She had been suffering from what the doctors called typhoid fever. She did not appear to be severely ill, and asked that no one sit up with her at night, as she could take her medicine herself.

Early in the morning Mr. Utz went to his daughter's bedroom to see if she required anything. The room was empty, and a small amount of blood was finally found in a shop on the premises. The girl died while her injuries were being attended to by a physician. Mr. Utz's other daughter is ill with typhoid, and recently his wife died. Much sympathy is felt for him.

WARNER MAY DIE.

WILSON, ONE OF HIS VICTIMS, HAS CHANCE TO RECOVER.

New York, July 29.—Frank H. Warner, who yesterday shot and killed Miss Esther Norling, and dangerously wounded John C. Wilson, was still unconscious in Bellevue Hospital to-day from the blows inflicted by a "longshoreman" who stopped his fight after the shooting and beat him with a cotton hook. The doctors were unable to predict whether or not he will recover.

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