SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.—DEC. 13, 1908.

Solomon Dedicates the Temple.—I Kings 8: 1-66; I Kings 8: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Bringing in the ark (vs. 1-11). 1. then Solomon assembled—The dedication was the grandest ceremoney ever performed under the Mosaic dispensation, and one of the brightest days of Jewish history. Not only were the "elders of Israel, the heads of the tribes and the chief of the fathers" summoned, but "all the men of Israel assembled themselves" (I Kings 8.1, 2). "It is an enormous concourse that is gathered in and about the holy city. From 'the entering in of Hamath to the river of Egypt' (v. 65), every town and hamlet had sent up its tale of men. No Israelite who could be present—and in the seventh month the labors of the field were well nigh over—would be absent. We must not think of the heads of the tribes alone; it is a nation that keeps festival to-day. And such a nation, with such a history! And its glory culminates to-day in the dedication of its temple. What child of Israel, then, but would be there?"—Pulpit Com. 2. at the feast—The feast of Tabernacles, one of the three great annual Jewish festivals, month Ethanim—Also called Tisri, or Tishri, the seventh month in the Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, corresponding as nearly as possible to our month of October. 4. brought up the ark—The act of dedication began by carrying the ark of the covenant in solemn procession, with the king at its head into the temple, and putting it into "its place," the holy of holies. The ark was the root and kernel of the whole sanctuary. It contained the moral law, Jehovah's covenant to dwell in the midst of his chosen people. While everything else was new, the same ark of the covenant was kept, and only changed its place. The procession is described in vs. 1-9 and 2 Chron. 5:4-13. Accompanied by "the 4,000 singers and musicians David had organized, arrayed in white linen and chanting some of those splendid odes, the 47th, 97th, 98th and 107th psalms, the Levites brought the old tabernacle, the brazen altar, the table of shewbread the candlestick, the brazen serpent from Gibeon and the ark from Zion, and put them in the temple."

6. the oracle—By this is meant the holy of holies, under the wings—The outspread wings of the cherubim extended across the whole width of the oracle (chap. 6:27), and their wings touched on another in the middle of the house. Beneath these wings that touched, the ark was set down.—Lumby. 8. drew out the staves—See R. V. The staves were used for the purpose of carrying the ark. It appears that when the ark was placed in the holy of holies it was set against the west wall and the staves were pulled forward in the rings, causing them to protrude beyond the curtains which separated the most holy place from the sanctuary. Thus, although the priests could not see the ark, they could see the ends of the staves and would know that it was in its place. 9. nothing...save the two tables—On which the ten commandments were written. In Heb. 9:4 it is stated that the ark also contained the golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded, that these had probably been lost while the ark was with the Philistines.

10, 11. Cloud filled the house—"Now took place the most important event in the dedication—the manifestation of Jehovah in the new temple by the same symbol by which he had marked the ancient tabernacle as his earthly dwelling-place. A shining cloud, outdazzling the morning sun, settled upon the house, 'so that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God' (2 Chron. 5; 13, 14). Thus God accepts the temple as his own."

II. Solomon's blessing vs. 12-21, 54-61. Both before and after the dedicatory prayer Solomon blessed the Lord and the people. He gave God glory, but for wealth, honor, power or victory to Israel, but for "rest." Not one word of God's promises had failed (v. 56). "This is a distinct reference to Deut. 12. 9, 10, where we read that when the Lord should have given rest to Israel, then a place for sacrifice, etc., should be appointed. That place was now being dedicated, and Solomon saw the proof that the rest was at last fully attained. The permanent sanctuary was a pledge of settlement in the land of Canaan to which Israel had been brought from Egyptian bondage. The rest hitherto enjoyed had been but partial, but who at last the Philistines had been brought into subjection."

III. The dedicatory prayer (vs. 22-53.) In the act of dedication Solomon stood at the head of the whole ceremony. He was the author of everything from beginning to end—speech, prayer and blessing. He did not take the place of Jehovah, but was his servant. He had erected a brazen scaffold, of five cubits (7½ (feet) long, five cubits broad, and three cubits high (2 Chron. 6. 13), and on this he stood, raised above the people, to bless and instruct them, then kneeled to offer prayer, spreading his hands toward heaven to express "the fervor of his heart, and the largeness of his expectations." The prayer consists of three parts: 1. Adoration for the fulfilment of past promises (vs. 23, 24). 2. Prayer that the temple might be a central place of worship, and that God would especially bless those who "prayed toward this place" (vs. 25-30). 3. Supplication for specific blessings upon those who might suffer famine, pestilence, oppression, etc. (vs. 31-53).

IV. The sacrifices offered (vs. 62-66). A burnt offering, with its accompaniments, was the first sacrifice laid on the altar of the temple, and, as in the similar case of the tabernacle, was consumed by miraculous fire from heaven (2 Chron. 7: 12). The large proportion of the sacrifices were peace offerings and were mostly eaten by the people. The vast numbers of people present required a large amount of food. The great number of offerings mentioned here were not offered all in one day, but during the fourteen days (v. 65). "Solomon kept the feast of tabernacles, after the dedication; both together lasting fourteen days. The brazen altar was not large enough to receive these sacrifices, so that, to serve the present occasion, they were forced to offer many of them in the middle of the court" (v. 64).

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The dedication of the temple typifies the descent of the Holy Spirit. One type of the Spirit is the "cloud" (v. 10), and as the "glory of the Lord" filled the house of the Lord (v. 11), so we are commanded to be "filled with the spirit" (Eph. 5: 58), and to "offer up spiritual sacrifices." That which is "acceptable to God" (Pet. 2: 5) is:

I. Ourselves. "Your body is the temple of the Holy Spirit" (1 Cor. 6: 19). The site of the temple was the spot where Abraham offered his only son. As Isaac laid himself upon the altar, so we are sought to present our "bodies a living sacrifice" (Rom. 12: 1). We must "first" offer our "own selves to the Lord" (2 Cor. 8: 5) before any other offering is "well-pleasing" to him (Rom. 12: 1, R. V., margin). A little Chinese boy was sacrificing a pig to a false god. Turning to a Chinaman near him, he said, "Is there not some other god that I can sacrifice my other pig to?" The man replied, "Go to B——, and a missionary there will tell you about a true God." The delighted child started on the long journey with his pig in his arms. The little pig died, but the young traveller walked on for weeks until he reached the missionary. He was kindly cared for and taught the gospel. In a prayer meting, telling how he came to be there, so far from home and worshipping the true God, he said, "My little pig died on the way, but the Lord has taught me that I am the one He wants, and I have given myself to Him." If we are really yielded to God it takes but a moment to lay ourselves upon the altar, but it takes time to consume the sacrifice. The altar-life is a holy life. The heart is "perfect with the Lord our God, to walk in his statutes and to keep his commandments" (v. 61). The altar-life means separation from the world and a growing likeness to Christ, and a quick understanding, or scent (Isa. 11: 3, margin), of the "perfect will" of God (Rom 12: 2).

II. Our prayers. Solomon's father had said, "Let my prayer be set before thee as incense; and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice" (Psa. 141, 2). John saw the prayers of the saints ascend as incense on the golden altar before the throne (Rev. 5, 8; 8, 3, 4). The priestly office is the mark of greatest likeness to Him who ever liveth to make intercession (Heb. 7, 25). Paul tells us the "first" things that are "good and acceptable in the sight of God" are "supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks" (I. Tim. 2, 1-3). Moody knew a little cripple who lay upon her death bed. She had given herself to God, and was distressed because she could not labor for Him. Her pastor, hearing her complaint, told her that from her sick bed she could offer prayer for those whom she wished to see turning to God. He advised her to write their names down and pray earnestly for them. Soon a great religious revival sprang up in the village, and churches were crowded nightly. The little cripple heard of the revival, and inquired for the names of the saved. A few weeks later she died, and among a roll of papers found under her pillow was one bearing the names of fifty-six persons, who had been converted in the revival. By each name was a cross, by which the crippled saint had checked off the name of each convert as it had been given to her.

III. Our praise. "By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name" (Heb. 13, 15). God says, "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me" (Psa. 50, 23). Let us answer as David did, "I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth" (Psa. 34, 1). Not on my lips, for I must pray as well as praise. Not only in my heart, but welling up into my mouth, ready to be spoken instantly and whenever occasion offers (Psa. 71, 8, 15, 24). The temple was dedicated in the year of Jubilee, at the thanksgiving festival. The Psalmist speaks of the "sacrifice of thanksgiving" (Psa. 116, 7). We are bidden in "everything" (I. Thess. 5, 18), and "for all things" to give thanks (Eph. 5, 20).

IV. Our property. We are bidden to do good and to communicate, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased (Heb. 13, 16). If we have given ourselves to God we have given our property. "Whose pocket-book is that?" said a friend to a business man as he drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket. "Why, my own, of course. Whose else could it be?" "To whom the pocket-book belongs depends on another question. If you belong to the Lord I guess the purse is His also." "Well," said the man, thoughtfully, "your remark throws a new light on the subject. It never impressed me as it does now, that I am to carry and use this pocket-book as my Lord directs. I never looked at it in the light in which you place it."

A. C. M.

LOADS OF LOOT.

York County Police Make an Important Find.

Toronto despatch: A miscellaneous collection of articles as widely separated in character as a dress-suit and a keg of nails, and amounting in quantity to several wagon loads, is occupying the greater portion of a room in No. 5 Police Station, and the police are searching for a gang of thieves who operated on a wholesale scale.

The find was made by County Constables McMullin and Lloyd in a shack on Highland avenue. The loot included several sets of harness, a military saddle, four robes, 10 yards of rope, a shotgun, a silver-mounted rifle, four kegs of nails, half a dozen pairs of skates, 200 yards of chain, a fur coat and several sets of workingmen's tools.

CARRIE IN GLASGOW

Saloon-Wrecker Beginning Campaign in Great Britain.

New York, Dec. 7.—A cable despatch to The American from Glasgow says: Invited by English and Scotch prohibition societies, Mrs. Carrie Nation has taken up quarters in a modest hotel here, preparatory to a campaign of "smashing the drink evil" in the principal cities of the United Kingdom. She says she has left her hatchet at home, having made up her mind to strike at the root of the drink evil, and not at its mere outward semblance. She expects to make a systematic campaign beginning with the cities of Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, and embracing Edinburgh and London.

The police have warned Mrs. Nation's friends that she will not be allowed to offer any violence to saloon property or customers

MADE A FALSE ENTRY.

Bank Accountant Sentenced to Five Years in Prison.

Buffalo, Dec. 7.—Roy VanHousen, formerly a bookkeeper of the wrecked People's National Bank of Franklinville, was to-day sentenced in the United States District Court to five years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., but the execution of the sentence was suspended indefinitely. It was stated by U. S. Attorney Bass that VanHousen was not the real offender, but made the false entry to shield the cashier, Scott, who is now an inmate of the Gowanda Insane Asylum.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were a little larger than usual. Wheat firm, with sales of 500 bushels of fall at 94c, and 100 bushels of goose at 91c. Oats steady, 500 bushels selling at 44 to 45c. Barley unchanged, 500 bushels selling at 53 to 58c. One load of buckwheat sold at 34c a bushel.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 35 loads at $13 to $14 a ton for No. 1, and at $7 to $10 for No. 2. Straw firm, two loads selling at $15 to $16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $8 for heavy, and at $8.25 to $8.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, bushel ...	$ 0 94	$ 0 00
Do., goose, bushel ...	0 91	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 44	0 45
Barley, bushel	0 53	0 58
Rye, bushel	0 74	0 75
Peas, bushel	0 87	0 00
Hay, per ton	13 00	14 00
Do., No. 2	7 00	10 00
Straw, per ton	15 00	16 00
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 50
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 32
Do., creamery	0 30	0 34
Eggs, new laid	0 40	0 45
Chickens, dressed, lb. ...	0 12	0 13
Ducks, spring, lb.	0 12	0 13
Geese, lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, lb.	0 15	0 17
Cabbage, per dozen	0 30	5 50
Celery, dozen	0 30	0 40
Onions, bag	0 85	0 90
Potatoes, bag	0 70	0 75
Apples, barrel	2 50	3 00
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	6 00
Do., choice, carcase ...	7 00	8 00
Do., medium, carcase.	5 00	6 50
Mutton, per cwt.	6 50	8 00
Veal, prime, per cwt. ...	8 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	8 00	9 00

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 120 carloads, consisting of 1,544 cattle, 2,983 hogs, 1,856 sheep and lambs, 75 calves, and two horses.

The quality of cattle offered as 'at was no better. There was not a finished load of butchers' cattle on sale during the week. The bulk of the butchers' cattle was no better than the feeders in quality.

Butchers'—Picked, prime butchers' cattle are worth $4.75 to $5; loads of the best on sale sold at $4.25 to $4.60; medium, $3.90 to $4.15; common, $3.50 to $3.75; cows, $2.75 to $4; canners and bulls, $1.50 to $2.50 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. & W. Marby bought about 150 head this week at prices ranging from $3.50 to $3.80 for good feeders, from 900 to 1,000 lbs; $3.25 to $3.60 for steers, $750 to 900 lbs; $2.50 to $3 for medium steers, 600 to 750 lbs.

Milkers and Springers—There was a moderate delivery of milkers and springers that sold from $35 to $55, with a few as high as $50 each.

Veal Calves—Prices for veal calves were unchanged at $3 to $6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs firmer, at $4.50 to $5.10, and a few selected lots of ewes and wethers, $5.15 to $5.25 per cwt; export ewes, $3.25 to $3.50; rams, $2 to $2.50.

Hogs— About 3,000 hogs from all sources were reported by the railways. Mr. Harris reported the market steady at $8 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and lights at $5.75 per cwt.

SEEDS.

Alsike—Extra fancy lots, $7.25; No. 1, $6.75 to $7; No. 2, $6 to $6.25; No. 3, $5.75 to $6 per bushel.

Timothy—Prices are from $1.35 to $1.75 per bushel, according to quality.

Red Clover—$4.25 to $5.25 per bushel.

London, Dec. 3.—Calcutta linseed, December, January, 47s 1½d per 412 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Short cut, $22.50 to $23 per barrel; mess, $19 to $19.50.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12¾c; pails, 13c.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11¼ to 11½c, tons and cases; hams, large 12½ to 13c, small 14 to 14½c; backs, 17 to 17½c; shoulders, 10 to 10½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Prices in car lots on track, Toronto, are:

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $11 to $12.

Straw—Range is from $7 to $8, according to quality.

GROCERIES.

The local sugar market continues steady, but rather quiet. Little change is looked for in the market this side of Christmas. British beef markets are steady but quiet, as consumers are buying from hand to mouth. The centre of interest in the trade is being transferred to Cuba, where the cane crop estimates are expected right away. Advices show that crop conditions there are favorable.

Local quotations are: Montreal granulated sugar, per cwt., in barrels, $4.60; yellow, $4.20; in bags prices are 5c less; Acadian, in barrels or bags, $4.50; Ontario beet, in barrels or bags, $4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady at 11½ to 13¾c per lb., dressed weight; refrigeratos beef is quoted at 11 to 11¾c per lb.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—July 1.06¼ bid, December 99⅞c asked, May $1.05 bid.

Oats—December 35c bid, May 40⅜c bid.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal: At the earlier end of the week colder weather and snow here gave a better tone to the movement of retail lines, but when this was followed by higher temperature the demand for winter dry goods and foot wear again fell off. The general volume of trade, however, continues moderately good. The sorting trade in dry goods is only fair and it will continue so until cold weather definitely sets in. As in most other lines, it is felt that stocks in retailers' hands are not heavy, and anything like a good trade would result in good orders to the wholesalers. Values are generally steady to firm. Cotton mills are reported to be busily engaged upon orders and are running with full staffs. The trade in holiday lines of dry goods has been heavy. In this regard grocers also report a fairly good movement. The demand for staple lines has been fair. Little is new in hardware. Values are steady and the demand for staple lines about normal. The demand for lumber is still quiet and the winter's cut will be light. Wholesalers generally express satisfaction with collections. Money is freer and there is no difficulty in securing loans on good collateral. Navigation is now closed and shipments of heavy goods have fallen off.

Toronto: General business conditions have shown little change during the past week. The weather has been unfavorable to retail trade, but wholesalers appear satisfied with the volume of orders. The demand for winter dry goods keeps up well, and the sorting trade in this connection promises to be good as soon as cold weather appears. The trade for next spring is in advance of what it was a year ago, and prospects for future business are considered excellent. Seasonable hardware continues to move well and the building trade keeps busy. Much activity is promised for this line next season. The demand for builders' hardware seems to be heavy in all parts of the country.

Winnipeg: Warm weather has hindered business here during the past week, but the outlook is bright for a good trade as soon as cooler weather sets in.

Vancouver and Victoria: Trade all along the coast keeps up fairly well. The demand for winter goods is active and the demand for holiday lines has opened out well.

Quebec: Business of the past week has been somewhat quiet, especially amongst the wholesale dry goods, the latter are at present stock-taking.

Hamilton: Business here continues moderate in volume and cold weather is much needed to move seasonable goods. Orders have been fair to good, and indications point to a good holiday business. Manufacturers have fairly good orders on hand and are keeping busy. Collections are generally fairly satisfactory.

London: The volume of wholesale business is now good and in most lines of trade there seems to be a fairly good number of rush orders on hand.

Ottawa: Business here has again fallen off on acount of unseasonable warmth.

GRAIN RATE.

Demand For Tonnage Causes Advance of One Cent.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—With the shippers at Duluth and Fort William both bidding for ton tonnage, the lake Superior grain rate at Cleveland advanced one cent yesterday. For tonnage to unload at Buffalo four cents was paid on wheat by the shippers at the Canadian head of the lakes. Tonnage is in good demand at the head of the lakes, and with offerings light the vessel men pretty near boss the job in fixing carrying charges. A number of boats, including two 10,000 ton steamers, were chartered for storage at Fort William at four cents, and late in the day a 7,000 ton ship, bound up light from Lake Erie, was placed for prompt unloading.

Modern Style.

"The Nun" (R. Bazin), page 193, describing a hot day in a French town, says, "This group was formed by a young man, slender, young, well dressed, wearing a straw hat and a scarf pin; by a younger man and by two women."

Probably he wore the scarf pin in the hat.—Puck.

TO REDUCE LORDS.

Heredity as Sole Qualification to be Abolished.

London, Dec. 7.—The committee of the House of Lords, appointed by the peers themselves in June, 1907, to consider the reform of the Upper Chamber, tabled its report to-day. It proposes to abolish heredity as the sole qualification to a seat in the House. The holder of a seat must either have sat for ten years in the House of Commons, held an important public office, or be elected by the peers. Such an arrangement would greatly reduce the membership of the House of Lords, which is now 616. Under the proposed scheme it would probably be between 350 and 400. The number of the Lords spiritual would be reduced and a considerable number of life peers created.

IS CRAZY.

Mrs. Heathfield, Charged With Fraud, Will Go to Asylum.

Toronto despatch: In view of the fact that the medical evidence showed that not only were some of her relatives inmates of the asylum, but that she herself was mentally diseased, Judge Winchester yesterday found Mrs. Isabella Heathfield insane, and she wil be sent to the Hamilton Asylum. The accused was charged with fraudulently collecting in the name of the Y. W. C. Guild.

25c TO SON-IN-LAW.

Aged Suicide Gave Away Fortune Before Death.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7.—August Zerbst, a wealthy pioneer of northern Missouri, who committed suicide a few days ago, after carefully giving away his fortune to friends so it could not be legally recovered, devised a curious bequest to his son-in-law, August Pabst.

To-day when Zerbst's will was filed for probate it was found that he had inserted a clause bequeathing to his son-in-law "the sum of 25 cents with which to buy chewing tobacco."

MONTREAL SHIPPING.

The Official Figures of the Season Just Closed.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Official figures issued to-day show that from the opening of navigation till Dec. 1 the number of ocean vessels that reached port was 739, or one less than the previous year. The tonnage, however, shows a fair increase, there being 1,958,604 tons, compared with 1,924,475 last season, giving an increase of 34,129 tons. The number of vessels arriving this year is the smallest for many years, 1906, with 787, being the previous best. The total has not been so small since 1903. It is also remarked that no sailing vessels of the sea-going type have come to Montreal, while in 1905 the tonnage of that class was 11,364.

The total revenue of the season from all sources amounted to $333,123, as against $330,256 a year ago, an increase of $2,866. The totals on imports show a falling off. The amount was $198,500, as compared with $218,000 a year ago. A gain is reported in exports, the figures being $90,500, against $74,500.

PLOT TO KILL KING ALFONSO.

Many Arrests to Follow Discovery of Correspondence.

Paris, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Dax, France, announces that an enquiry is being made by the Spanish authorities following the discovery of a letter signed by a Spanish Anarchist, and addressed to a comrade, proposing an attempt on the life of King Alfonso. The letter suggests either the derailing of the royal train or the throwing of bombs at the royal carriage. Many arrests are likely to follow.

PU YI ASCENDS THE THRONE.

Baby Emperor of China on Dragon Throne.

Striking Ceremony in Forbidden City at Pekin.

Edict Granting Amnesty, Rewarding Princes and Officials.

Pekin, Dec. 7.—The strict mourning which has been observed in this city since the death a fortnight ago of Emperor Kuang Hsu and the dowager-Empress of China was suspended long enough this morning to permit the ascension to the dragon throne of the baby Emperor Pu Yi, who becomes ruler of the kingdom under the name of Hsuan Tung.

The ceremonies lasted only half an hour and were performed by officials in the highest rank, although a number of coolies of the most humble classes in the empire were brought into the palace to act as witnesses.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The ceremony of enthronement was one of striking interest. It was absolutely different from anything seen in the western world on similar occasions. It included obeisances to the tablets of the dead Emperor and Empress, and prostrations before the infant Emperor, the three-year-old son of Prince Chun, who to-day formally took the throne.

The Imperial programme for the function was prepared at the palace yesterday. It ordered that music for the occasion be prepared, but that not a single note be played. This because of the mourning of the Court for their late Majesties. Troops began entering the eastern gate of the palace at 4 o'clock this morning. They took up their positions inside, and were no sooner in place than the high officials of the empire began to arrive. The size and the importance of the gathering within was indicated by the waiting carriages outside the palace. At 10 o'clock not less than 350 carriages, with a vast number of sedan chairs, resplendent and brilliant in the inter sunshine, were waiting for the ceremonies to come to an end.

MUCH KOWTOWING.

The function began by the Princes of the Imperial family and the high officials of the empire kowtowing to the memorial tablets of their late Majesties. After this they all kowtowed in turn to Pu Yi. Pu Yi then offered a sacrifice before the tablets of the Emperor and the dowager-Empress. After this he was relieved of his dress of mourning and clad with much care in a diminutive Imperial garment embroidered with the Imperial dragon. His nurses performed this ceremony with great attention and care. Thus arrayed, the toddling Emperor ascended the throne amid a fanfare of drums, bells and firecrackers. He made his way alone, and showed no need of the assistance which willing hands would have given him had his little feet faltered. From the throne Pu Yi kowtowed to his stepmother, the dowager-Empress Yiohonala. He then received the kowtows, while still on the throne, of all the Princes and officials present. This over, he descended from the throne and was again clad in his little dress of mourning. The scene was enlivened by a number of pilgrims who had come in on camels all the way from Mongolia.

All day yesterday sacrifices were made to their late Majesties by the highest dignitaries of the empire at the five most important temples of Pekin: the Temple of Heaven, the Temple of the Ancestors, the Temple of the Earth, the Temple of Agriculture, and the Temple of Confucius.

ALL OFFICIALS PROMOTED.

The edict setting forth the accession of Pu Yi to the throne and granting amnesty was carried with much ceremony to the throne hall. It was escorted by all the members of the Grand Council, who were in turn accompanied by the members of the Board of Rights. In the throne hall it was given the official vermillion seal. This observance concluded, it was carried out of the forbidden city and thence to the office of the Board of Rights, where it was proclaimed and put in circulation. In addition to granting amnesty for certain specified offences the edict rewards all Imperial Princes, Princesses and Dukes. It promotes all officials by one degree, and bestows honors on their parents. It erases the demerits entered against minor officials, advances the degree of scholars, dismisses all pending petty criminal cases, excuses certain liabilities, and grants bounties to the soldiers in the service of the empire.

INDICATIONS OF CONSERVATIVE RULE.

The fact that the enthronement of the new Emperor has taken place has in part re-established confidence here and has resulted in the prophecy in various official circles of an extremely conservative rule. The dowager-Empress has reinstated the notorious eunuch, Li Lien Ying, as head of the palace administration. Prince Chun's first appointee was a personal friend.

The best informed Ministers, however, are inclined to think that the outward sign of calm has been bought with promises, which if kept will completely change the personnel of the Pekin Government immediately the hundred days of mourning are ended.

PACIFIC-CAPE HORN ROUTE.

Shipment of Alberta Grain Discussed by Vancouver Board of Trade.

Vancouver, Dec. 7.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade last evening the transportation of Alberta grain to England via Vancouver and Cape Horn was discussed. The speakers showed that with freight rates west from Calgary equal to those on the eastward haul there would be a decided difference in favor of the Vancouver route. Among the speakers were Messrs. Walsh and Breadner, of Toronto. Mr. Walsh discussed a better bill of lading for shippers, and Mr. Breadner the tariff problem.

The divorce courts prove that even on the sea of matrimony there is the fool who rocks the boat.

Other people's clouds are always the ones that have the silver lining.

AMONG THE JEWS

News Notes About Them From All Over the World.

The French and German branches of the Israelite Alliance have decided to bring to the notice of the European conference on the Balkans, if it ever meets, the alleged failure of the powers to carry out the stipulations of the Berlin treaty concerning the treatment of Jews in Roumania.

When the Uord Amerika, from Naples, arrived last week, one of the steerage passengers, a short, slender man, swarthy in complexion, who announced that he was Prince Immanuel, of Jerusalem, informed the ship news reporters that he had come to the United States to raise funds with which to build a universal university on the site of King Solomon's temple in the Holy City. If his plan is carried out, he said, any one may obtain a university education by correspondence at a small outlay.

The American Jewish Year Book estimates that the number of Jews in the United States in the year 1907 was 1,577,185.

The new general Jewish colonization organization, which was founded in Berlin at the end of September, sends out circulars stating its object. The new organization wishes not to antagonize the existing organizations, having the same purpose, but to combine them for a more systematic activity. Its objects are to improve the conditions of the Jews in countries of oppression and to regulate emigration.

An annual convention of the German Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs was recntly held in Breslau, Germany. Frau May, of Berlin, dilated upon the aims and activities of the organization. She pointed out that modern social conditions have forced women not to consider the home as their exclusive sphere, and to take part in communal affairs as well. The federation had successfully established a refuge for fallen women at Frankfort; it was presented by three of its members on the branch committee for combating the white slave trade and took an active part in the work of the Hilfsverein der Deutsche Juden.

Curious to relate, that amidst the greatest persecutions of 1877 the Bulgarian Jews proved themselves patriots and heroes. They saved Sofia from incendiarism and marauders. King Ferdinand has recognized the bravery of the Sofia Jews, by decreeing that the fire brigade of the capital should be recruited exclusively from the Jewish citizens. On all State occasions the Jewish firemen of Sofia have a place of honor by order of the Government.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 3,500 Jewish imimgrants entered the port of Boston. Of this number only four were debarred.

On the occasion of the German Empress' birthday several Jewish ladies were honored with the Red Cross medal.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Der Fraind, the first Yiddish daily of that city to receive permission of the Government to appear in Russia, has been discontinued. Both hard times and the Governmental repression, which have placed so many obstacles in the way of publication, have made it impossible for this paper to go on.

Israel Abrahams, in his weekly column of books, published in the Jewish Chronicle, gives most interesting abstracts from the last report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This society has in one year issued over 5,688,000 copies of the whole Bible or of parts thereof, and has spent over $1,100,000. In this connection Mr. Abrahams, as before, expresses his disapproval of the American undertaking of a new English Bible translation. He states, as he did previously, and as other competent critics have done, that the revised version is free from all denominational bias.

The only officer in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry who holds the large gold medal for bravery is a Jew, now on the retired list, Major Von Bardach. When the heir apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, commanded his regiment, Major Von Bardach was one of his Imperial Highness' most trusted and esteemed officers.

In compliance with the unanimous request of the Board of Directors, the Emperor has appointed Theodor Ritter Von Taussig, Governor of the Austrian Bodenkroditanstalt. He had acted as Deputy Governor since the death of the Governor in 1904.

The faculty of philosophy of the University of Breslau has, in order to commemorate his jubilee as doctor, renewed the diploma of Chief Rabbi Dr. Gudemann, of Vienna. The faculty has conveyed to him its recognition of his scientific labors in respect of the history of the Jews in the middle ages.

The Jews of Lemberg, Galicia, have formed a league to fight against the white slave traffic.

Although at the primary elections in Jerusalem Dr. Levy and Mr. Zellin were elected as electors, the former subsequently resigned, seeing that there was no chance for him to command the vote of the overwhelming number of Mohammedan electors. The latest reports state that three Mohammedans, well disposed toward Jews, were returned to Parliament. Thus Palestine, with its constantly increasing Jewish population, will not have a single Jewish representative in the first Turkish Parliament. It is to be hoped that European Turkey, however, will elect several Jewish Deputies.

Prof. William Edward Ayrton, scientist and father-in-law of Mr. Israel Zangwill, died in London recently, at the age of 61. Prof. Ayrton was a well known scientist, and made many notable inventions in the line of celctricity and telegraphy.

Mr. Joseph Adelstein, a Jew, has been promoted to the position of editor of the Dublin Labor Gazette.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, under secretary of the Home Department, has just been promoted by the King to the Privy Council. Mr. Samuel is a nephew of Lord Swaything and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a member of the Liberal party, has written a number of books, and fought through Parliament a bill regulating child labor.

Bee Stings for Rheumatism.

I was attacked very suddenly on June 24 last with acute arthritis of my right hip, as suddenly succeeded by sciatica of the same side. A fortnight in bed was followed by a fortnight at Droitwich, with a daily bath at 104 degrees for twenty minutes. A small measure of relief was obtained. My treatment consisted of a return to Droitwich, a daily douche of hot water to the offending hip, return to my lodgings and reclining in more or less—chiefly more—pain for the rest of the time. I could not walk a quarter of a mile without two or three stops to relieve my agony, and Droitwich, always helpful before, did me very little good.

Having been promised a supply of bees I commenced on October 17 the "bee sting cure." I had seven or eight applied in the course of the sciatic nerve and round the hip joint. When I awoke in the morning I was able not only to turn in bed but to get out without hauling myself up in agony by the bedpost, and I walked across the floor without limp or pain for the first time in all but three months. I returned to bed at once and had another half dozen bees applied, subsequently dressing at 12.30 p.m. for dinner. The same night I had five or six more bees applied, and on October 19 the final instalment of the same number. I walked well that day, and even ran about fifty yards without pain, and am now, on the evening of October 21, absolutely free from the slightest twinge. I may add that if I live for three months I shall be 67, and have been a rheumatic subject for twenty-five years.—E. T. Burton in the British Medical Journal.

MEN SCARCE.

Suffrage Would Provide Husbands For the Women.

An Argument in Favor of Giving Women Votes.

New York, Dec. 2.—The World to-day says: According to Miss Ethel M. Arnold, of London, the niece of Mathew Arnold and sister of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, one of the strongest arguments for woman suffrage in England is that it will save many from the tragic fate of single blessedness.

In a discussion of the whole question before the League for Political Education in the Lyceum, she said that to American or to French women, to whom the system of the bride's dot gives an added independence, the ballot might not seem necessary. Even in Rome, Miss Arnold pointed out, the sexes were more nearly equal, men being at no such "un wholesome premium" as in London.

"The dearth of marriageable men in England is appalling," said the speaker. "Many women in the higher classes have remained unmarried. This hideous and tragic waste of life cannot continue indefinitely. With the new status the franchise would give them the masculine contempt towards this class would disappear. They would seek outlets for their energy elsewhere, and go to other countries where women are at a premium."

WILL ENTER ORILLIA.

C. N. O. R. and C. P. R. File Plans With Town.

Orillia, Dec. 7.—The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway has filed plans with the clerk for an entrance to the town. The railway will come in at the foot of Mississauga street.

The C. P. R. will also come into the town, running parallel to the C. N. O. R. Both lines are expected to be in operation in the spring.

SOCIETY SHARKS.

A Girl's Temptation With One of Them is Bridge Playing.

Under the title of "Society Sharks," Olive Christian Malvery recently contributed a rather striking article to the Christian Globe. Concerning the bridge victim, the writer says:

"Can anything be more horrible than for a woman of experience to invite to her house young people with the express purpose of encouraging them to gamble, and fleecing them of their money? The history of one of these girls who fell into the snare laid for her might be told in a few brief words.

"Her mother was a widow, and they possessed a small income, but one that was sufficient for their needs and that allowed of their living in comfort. The girl, by some ill-luck, got introduced to one of these smart women in London, and was drawn into a vortex of gay life. She was encouraged to play cards for money until the gambling passion in her was thoroughly roused, and two months after her introduction to the woman who ruined her she had gambled away a thousand pounds and stood heavily in debt. A terrible time ensued, and the woman in whose house she had lost most of her money began a system which in reality amounted to blackmail.

"She advised the girl not to tell her mother of her debts, but introduced her to people who she said would prove good friends. So the coils were wound firmer and firmer, until the choice lay between complete sacrifice of honor or an exposure, and being probably ostracised from society altogether—for these things are not done in open daylight, but secretly. Fortunately in this case the girl's common sense came to her aid, and in her desperation she placed her whole terrible position before her mother. Happily she was a woman of honorable character and much decision.

"She went herself to her daughter's temptress, and two women of the world met face to face—one a good one and one evil. Unfortunately in such cases the balance of triumph is generally on the part of the sharks, but here this devourer's reputation was too shady for her to risk a public scandal, and she agreed to forget that she had ever met the girl. Those debts that were made with strangers were paid, but the woman herself was obliged to forego her ill-gotten gains."

The Two Lights.

"When I'm a man, the stripling cried,
And strive the coming years to scan—
"Ah, then I shall be strong and wise,
When I'm a man!"

"When I was young," the old man sighs,
"Bravely the lark and linnet sung
Their carol under sunny skies,
When I was young."

"When I'm a man, I shall be free
To guard the right, the truth uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power or gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul
With yonder prize, when I'm a man."
"Too late I found how vain the goal
To which I ran."

"When I'm a man these idle toys
Aside forever shall be flung."
"There was no poison in my joys
When I was young."

The boy's bright dream is all before,
The man's romance lies far behind,
Had we the present and no more,
Fate were unkind.

But, brother, toiling in the night,
Still count yourself not all unblest
If in the East there gleams a light,
Or in the West.

Unidentified.

The chance of one fingermark being exactly like another is one in 64,000,000,000.