

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—JUNE 27, 1909.

Temperance Lesson.—Rom. 13: 8-14.

Commentary.—The law of love (vs. 8-10).

8. Owe no man—It cannot be supposed that the apostle meant to prohibit the contracting of debts on any account. Christians are indeed under the highest obligations to pay all legal demands without reluctance or needless delay and with great punctuality, and they should avoid all superfluous expense, and refrain from contracting any debts which they have not a reasonable prospect of discharging. They ought also to stand aloof from all adventurous speculation or rash engagements, beyond their circumstances, and whatever may expose them to the danger and discredit of not rendering to all their dues. Love one another—in the preceding verses, the apostle has been showing the duty, reverence, and obedience which all Christians, from the highest to the lowest, owe to the civil magistracy, whether he be emperor, king, president, or other state officer; here he shows them their duty to one another, but this is widely different from that which they owe to the civil government; to the extent that they are required to reverence, obey, and tribute; to the latter they owe nothing but mutual love, and those offices which necessarily spring from it. 9. Shall not commit, etc.—In this verse the apostle quotes from the law as though he would say that the perfect love which he declares they owe to one another will enable them to fulfill all the obligations of this law. And whatever he has said which the law contains is all covered in keeping the law of love. Love thy neighbor as thyself.—When this is done in reality there is complete obedience to the whole law. He that loves another will not deprive him of his wife, of his life, of his property, of his good name; and will not even permit a desire to enter into his heart which would lead him to wish to possess anything that is the property of another. The law of love forbids the use of intoxicating liquor for its sale to others, and will not permit us to assist those persons who sell liquor to others, either by lending them money, by renting our buildings to them, or in any way giving them our support and showing them favor.

10. Worketh no ill—The law of love forbids the doing of anything that would injure ourselves or others. Where love reigns the golden rule is practiced, and he who loves, acts toward his neighbor as he would that his neighbor should act toward him; therefore this law of love can never work ill toward another, and thus the law is fulfilled by love. Intemperance is the exact opposite of this. It causes men to break every commandment, and to work ill of every kind to his neighbor.

11. Christian neighbor (vs. 11-14). II. Knowing the time.—The nature and character of the period in which we live, high time.—That is, the hour has arrived, to awake to the Christian life. Christians are fast asleep! The accursed liquor traffic is becoming powerful, bold, defiant; is destroying our best brains and blood; is ruining our morals; is undermining the example of Jesus Christ, the pillars upon which the nation rests; is filling the land with paupers, disease and crime, and yet we sleep peacefully as though we had no responsibility in this matter. When the words, "I am Jehovah," are repeated fifteen times, "all the congregation of the children of Israel" were taught. "The wages of sin is death; he that sows to the flesh shall reap the corruption of life; he that sows to the Spirit shall reap life everlasting." (Gal. 6: 7, 8). To oppress the poor by indebtedness to them is a sin that cries to God for vengeance (Lev. 25: 35-38). Love thy neighbor as thyself (vs. 9). Do nothing you would not be content to have done to you (Matt. 7: 12). Some beautiful examples of God's providence in the recognition of the rights of the neighbor are found in Deut. 22: 1-8; 23: 19, 24, 25; 24: 10-13; 25: 3-5. Love to our neighbor proves our love to God. "Whoever loveth him that begeth, loveth him also that is begotten of him."

V. Love worketh no ill (vs. 10). There are many employments that work all to others: The manufacture and sale of intoxicants; the traffic in tobacco; gambling; the pawn shop; pernicious literature; impure pictures; dancing schools; theatres; billiard and pool rooms. Love to our neighbor would impel one to get out and keep out of all these kinds of business. They are all the work of the devil, and are the cause of the sin of working ill. A rumrunner laying in agony. The evil deeds and bitter words of his past life rushed over his soul. Suddenly he whispered hoarsely, "Will you go to the drawer and bring me those papers." With a death grasp he seized them and was gone. And he returned the papers they found his license. These were his last hope.

V. Love is the filling of the law (vs. 10). Love recognizes every sacred relation; love respects life, property, reputation; love does more; love suffers long; love seeketh not her own; love beareth all things; love never faileth (1 Cor. 13: 4-8). Love is ever ready (vs. 11) to life up the fallen even through sacrifice. A boy of thirteen sat at the table with his father. There was wine on the table. "What will you take?" asked the father of the boy. "I'll take what father takes." The father had his decenter in his hand, about to pour out the wine, and he dropped it as if it were fire. Laying his hand lovingly on the head of the boy he said, "Waiter, I'll take water." That father loved his boy. A gentleman about fifty-three years of age asked for a lease of life he could pay \$500 for foreign missions. The other lease of life he could accumulate \$500 for home missions. Then he asked for a third lease of life that he might live as long as he could. He was asked to sign a lease of life that he might live as long as he could. He was asked to sign a lease of life that he might live as long as he could.

RUSSIA'S YELLOW PERIL. Siberian Districts Overrun by Thousands of Koreans and Chinese. St. Petersburg, June 21.—A bill has been introduced in the Duma providing that measures be taken against the influx of Koreans and Chinese, and other aliens in the Amur district. The Siberian deputies emphasize the desirability of securing experts to assist in the elaboration of such measures.

About 40,000 Koreans, who already are on the frontier, are contemplating becoming orthodox, in order to facilitate the acquiring of Russian citizenship.

# GAMBLING.

Governor Hughes' Committee Reports Result of Investigation.

Tendency of Short Selling Is to Steady Prices.

New York, June 21.—The report of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate speculation in securities and commodities and the organizations used in dealing therein has been made public. The New York stock, the consolidated stock, the cotton, the produce, the coffee, the mercantile, and the metal exchanges, and the currency market were thoroughly investigated, and recommendations looking to improvement of existing conditions were made to the committee. The most drastic finding is that affecting the mercantile and metal exchanges, as follows:

"Under present conditions we are of opinion that the mercantile and metal exchanges do actual harm to producers and consumers, and that their charters should be repealed."

Concerning speculation in general, the committee declares that it may be wholly legitimate, pure gambling, or something partaking of the qualities of both; that in some form it is a necessary incident of productive operations; that it tends to steady prices, and that for the merchant the speculator performs a service which has the effect of insurance.

"In law," says the report, "speculation becomes gambling when the trading which it involves does no good, and is not intended to lead to the actual exchange of the property that is dealt in. 'The rules of all the exchanges forbid gambling as defined by this opinion; but they make no such technical delivery of the property contracted for that the practical effect of such speculation in point of form legitimate is not greatly different from that of gambling.'"

The committee makes no pronouncement against short selling, but declares the tendency of such selling is to steady prices. It is recommended that the minimum margin should be 20 per cent., and strong disapproval is expressed of branch brokerage offices which supply liquor and resort to other improper means to induce speculation.

# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 124 car loads of live stock at the city yards for Wednesday, including, consisting of 1,784 cattle, 2,382 hogs, 1,262 sheep and lambs and 403 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was not as good as Tuesday's receipts.

Trade was not so brisk nor were prices quite so good all round. Stall fed cattle sold as about the same prices, but grass cattle having commenced to come and many of them not of very good quality, sold at lower quotations, as will be seen by the many sales given below.

The season of the year has arrived when lower prices may be expected, not only for calves, but also for sheep, lambs and calves.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.00 to \$6.20; export bulls, at \$4.75 to \$5.25, and one very choice bull was sold by Maybee & Wilson at \$5.40 per cwt.

Butchers.—George Rowntree bought over 80 cattle, the bulk of which were butchers, for the Harris Abattoir Co. at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for cows, \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders weighing from 550 to 950 lbs., held their own at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for cows, \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt. for sheep, and those weighing from 400 to 700 lbs., each, sold from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. The prospects for the fall are good, as prices will go still lower.

Milkers and Springers.—The best cows ranged from \$40 to \$55 each, and common to medium, \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal.—Receipts of real calves were liberal, selling at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few of the picked lots going at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy ewes sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for cows, \$3.50 to \$4.40 per cwt. for sheep, and those weighing from 400 to 700 lbs., each, sold from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. The prospects for the fall are good, as prices will go still lower.

Hogs.—Receipts of 2,182 from all sources sold at \$7.00 per cwt., fed and watered, at the market, and \$7.00 to \$7.65, f.o.b., at country points, with many firm.

# WAS SCARED. TROUBLE IN EAST.

Sir Edward Moss Predicts It In the Near Future.

New York, June 21.—Among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool today on the Cunard liner, Mauretania was Sir Edward Moss, M. A., Chairman of the Moss and Stoll firm, home from a tour around the world with his wife and daughter, and the world interview Sir Edward said in an Englishman's living out there was that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was not the wisest policy for Britain to have adopted.

"I have admired certain parts of Japan," said Sir Edward, "but I cannot say that I admire the Japanese. Personally, I dislike them, and I believe they prefer the Chinese. Englishmen in banks, offices and clubs and naval and military officers that I have met on my four tours, without exception, all of the same opinion. They told me that in business transactions Chinese could be relied upon, while the more tricky Japanese are as unscrupulous as the wind."

"Business men in this world would be troubled out there in the near future, and it is well for Great Britain to be prepared for emergencies."

O'Donnell complained at times of pain in his hands. Specialists declared these pains imaginary. No other symptoms of the disease could be found, and it is the belief of physicians that he worried himself to death.

O'Donnell was in the party which finally killed the dog.

When the dog's body was dissected in the Willard Park Hospital the animal was declared to have had rabies in the lower jaw, and he got leave of absence to go to a sanitarium. On reading of the death from rabies of a man living in Flatbush last fall he became completely unwell and had to get another leave of absence. He returned to his duty and then worked until May 15th, when it was necessary for him to be relieved again.

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# \$1,000 EACH

For Old Employees of Smith Carpet Works of Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 21.—Three hundred and fifty employees of the Smith Carpet Works yesterday received cheques for \$1,000 each, devised by the will of the late Mrs. Eva Smith Cochrane, daughter of the carpet shop founder.

Mrs. Cochrane, whose son is now the head of the works, died on February 3 last, leaving an estate of more than \$80,000, and all persons who, at the time of her death, had been in the employ of the carpet company for a period of twenty years, should each receive \$1,000 free of all tax.

Since that time lists have been under preparation in the different shops. Yesterday Alexander Smith Cochrane announced that the money had been distributed, but the lists were held in strict secrecy, and those receiving the money were pledged not to speak.

It is learned, however, that many of the recipients of the cheques are women employees.

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"I have admired certain parts of Japan," said Sir Edward, "but I cannot say that I admire the Japanese. Personally, I dislike them, and I believe they prefer the Chinese. Englishmen in banks, offices and clubs and naval and military officers that I have met on my four tours, without exception, all of the same opinion. They told me that in business transactions Chinese could be relied upon, while the more tricky Japanese are as unscrupulous as the wind."

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# WINNIPEG FIRE.

Great West Saddlery Co.'s Establishment Burned.

Loss Three Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand.

Winnipeg, June 21.—As telegraphed yesterday, one of the most costly fires in the history of Winnipeg raged in the wholesale shoe and manufactory of the Great West Saddlery Co. in the early hours of Thursday morning, destroying property valued at about \$375,000, less than half of which was insured. The fire was of a very mysterious origin, and broke out in the top flat, where no fire of any kind had been used on the previous day. It was one of the most dangerous outbreaks with which the fire brigade have had to contend, and threatened for a time to wipe out an entire block. Only the magnificent water supply of the high-pressure plant prevented this disaster. The plant poured two hundred thousand gallons per hour into the doomed building at a pressure of two hundred pounds. One hundred and fifty men are through out of work by the fire.

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