

Sunday School Lesson

September 11. Lesson XI.—Solomon Dedicates the Temple—1 Kings 8: 1-11, 62, 63. Golden Text—1 was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.—Psalm 122: 1.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE BRINGING OF THE ARK OF THE COVENANT INTO THE TEMPLE, 1-11. II. SOLOMON'S DEDICATORY SPEECH AND PRAYER, 12-53. III. THE BENEDICTION, THE SACRIFICE AND THE FEAST, 54-66.

INTRODUCTION.—After David brought the ark of the covenant to the people of Israel in the immediate presence of God, into his capital city of Jerusalem, 2 Sam., ch. 6, and had placed it in a tent which he had pitched for it there, he desired to build a temple which would be a "habitable dwelling place for the God to whom he believed he owed his kingdom and all his prosperity. He believed, too, that the unity and permanence of his kingdom, and the strength of his capital city, and the dependence upon the presence and blessing of God, and upon the recognition of him in a common worship by all the tribes. His city was not complete without the sanctuary.

The story of David's purpose to build a temple and how he was withheld from its fulfillment is told in 2 Sam. 7 and the corresponding passage in 1 Chron., ch. 17. In Chronicles, we are told how he gathered treasure and made preparation for the building, how he called for and received the willing contributions of the people and instructed Solomon as to the plan of the temple and his day in regard to it. "Take heed now," he said, "for the Lord hath chosen thee to build an house for the sanctuary; be strong, and do it." (1 Chron., chs. 28, 29).

Solomon secured the help of the king of Tyre, who had been the friend and ally of David, and of the skilled workmen of the Phoenicians, and had timber cut in the forests of Lebanon, brought down to the sea, made into rafts and towed along the shore to a convenient landing near Jerusalem, then dragged up through the mountains to the city. There he had stones cut from the rock quarries, some of great size. The building began in the fourth year of his reign, estimated as about B.C. 965, and was finished in seven years, ch. 6:38.

I. THE BRINGING OF THE ARK OF THE COVENANT INTO THE TEMPLE, 1-11.

For the careful study of this passage one should compare the parallel story in 2 Chron. 5:2-10. Solomon regarded the dedication of the temple as an event of national importance. Wisely, therefore, he assembled the chief men of all the tribes that they might have part in it.

Since the ark had to be brought up out of the city of David, which is Zion, it is clear that the temple in Jerusalem was built outside of that city. The original city of David, taken by him from the Jebusites, appears to have been situated on the southern spur of the eastern ridge, or hill, and south of the modern city wall. The temple, and the royal palace, and "the house of the forest of Lebanon," and "the porch, or hall, of pillars," and "the porch of the thrones where he might judge," were built on higher ground to the north, and the whole group of buildings was, no doubt, strongly fortified, thus adding both to the area and the strength of the city on that side. The name Zion which originally designated the Jebusite fortress, was afterwards extended to the whole of that part of the city including the temple hill.

The feast in the month Ethanim was, in all probability, the Feast of Tabernacles, or the Feast of Ingathering, Exod. 23:16 and Lev. 23:34, that is the autumn festival at the time of fruit gathering. The year is reckoned here as being in the spring in March or April.

The tabernacle of the congregation, or more simply, "the tent of meeting," would seem, at first sight, to have been the sacred tent-sanctuary of the wilderness. But, as we have seen, in a previous lesson, that was at Gibeon, 2 Chron. 1:3. It is very probable that we are dealing with narratives drawn from different sources, which are not in perfect agreement in every detail. It is, of course, possible that this sacred tent and its furniture had already been brought from Gibeon to Zion in preparation for the ceremony of dedication.

The multitude of sacrifices must have been offered at the altar in the temple court, or possibly, as they preceded the ark, at appointed places along the way. The ark was brought

into its place, into the oracle of the house, to the most holy place. This was the innermost chamber of the temple, twenty cubits, or a little less than thirty feet, in length, in breadth, and in height. There stood two cherubim, angelic figures carved in olive wood, under whose outspread wings the ark rested. The staves were, apparently, long poles thrust through rings on either side of the ark by which it might easily be carried. For the two tables of stone, see Exod. 40:20, and Deut. 10:1-5, and compare Heb. 9:4.

The temple and the ark symbolized to the Hebrew mind the presence of God, and so did the cloud, perhaps of incense, which filled the house. Priests and worshippers together had, at the culmination of this act of worship, an overwhelming sense of the divine presence, for the glory of the Lord had filled the house. II. SOLOMON'S DEDICATORY SPEECH AND PRAYER, 12-53.

The ancient Greek translation has, after verse 53, a fuller and probably more accurate form of the lines in which the Lord hath set the sun in the heavens, But hath chosen himself to dwell in darkness; So I have built this great house for thee.

A place for thee to dwell in forever. The brief speech in acknowledgment of God's goodness, and the long and very beautiful prayer of dedication are worthy of careful study. Solomon recognizes the fact that the house which he has built can only very inadequately represent the dwelling place of God, vs. 27-29.

III. THE BENEDICTION, THE SACRIFICE, AND THE FEAST, 54-66.

The meat of this great number of sacrificial animals was, no doubt, used by the assembled multitude in the feast that followed. Fat portions were heaped for burning upon the altar. Those who joined in the feast came from all parts of the kingdom, from as far as Hamath, on the river Orontes, in the north, and the borders of Egypt on the south.

His Ardor Cooler

Jealous Husband Has Novel Way of Evening Things With His Rival

Wels, Austria.—Hans Hermann, village butcher, allowed the ardor of his young wife's boy friend to cool in a refrigerator.

Hermann, 50, suspected something more than politeness in the glances his given in his presence between his pretty young wife and his handsome, slick-haired assistant, and carefully planned his revenge.

He installed a huge refrigerator in his butcher shop, and then announced he was going to town to buy oxen. Returning unexpectedly in the middle of the night, he saw lights and heard voices.

Always the gentleman, Hermann knocked at the front door, in order in case there was anything wrong. To give the male voice time to get to the refrigerator—the only safe hiding place in the shop-house.

The wife answered the knock after an interval. Hermann kissed her affectionately. After he had locked the door of the refrigerator casually they retired. Hermann first hiding the key.

Next morning Hermann opened the ice box. The sleek assistant tottered out, stiff with cold.

He kept on walking, but stopped at a lawyer's office to enter suit for damages against Hermann.

She—'Girls are rather scarce around here.' He—'So are their clothes.'

According to an Adamite, the gardener's face betrays his occupation. But his nose needn't be bulbous.

Menus for a Week

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Roast Stuffed Veal	Sliced Veal with Gravy	Ham Baked in Milk	Mashed Potatoes	Mock Terrapin	Baked Beans	Steamed Brown Bread
Franconia Potatoes	Spanish Potatoes	Baked Sweet Potatoes	Cup Cakes	Mashed Potatoes	Steamed Brown Bread	Steamed Brown Bread
Hot Rolls	Tomato and Cucumber Salad	Sliced Peaches	Cup Cakes	Hot Rolls	Steamed Brown Bread	Steamed Brown Bread
Raspberries with Cream	Cherry Pie	Cup Cakes	Cup Cakes	Head Lettuce Salad	Steamed Brown Bread	Steamed Brown Bread
Rich Cookies	Cherry Pie	Cup Cakes	Cup Cakes	Chiffonade Dressing	Steamed Brown Bread	Steamed Brown Bread

From Late Stalks of Rhubarb

The juice drained from the fruit for the salad should be saved to form the basis of the ice for Friday's dinner.

In the spring one welcomes the refreshing qualities of rhubarb; then, when the plant is no longer a novelty, the housekeeper forgets it. Even in the summer, when one often wishes something with a sweet-sour tang, rhubarb remains neglected in the garden. Perhaps it is because it is such an accommodating plant, maintaining its stalks in an available condition many months of the year, that the public is not so appreciative as it might be of this herb's addition to the menu well on almost into autumn.



A SMARTLY SIMPLE FROCK. This chic little frock is suitable for play or school-time and will be found quite simple for the home modiste to fashion. Contrasting material may be used for the wide facing on the skirt, the front plait, belt, and bands on the long or short raglan sleeves. No. 1630 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 3/4 yards 34-inch plain material, and 3/4 yard contrasting; 3/4 yard less for short sleeves. Price 20 cents the pattern.

The designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book are advance styles for the home dressmaker, and the woman or girl who desires to wear garments dependable for taste, simplicity and economy will find her desires fulfilled in our patterns. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

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Workers Never Socialists

Without satire or sarcasm, it may be said that the socialist believes that the work of the world is conducted on talk. He has the idea that if he only talks enough the work will somehow get itself done. If it can be done by the loathed capitalist, with the assistance of labor, which has nothing to lose but its chains, and the produce thereof with the capital can be confiscated, the problem is solved. Capitalist might uneasy if a real worker developed bolshevik tendencies, but fortunately there is small danger of anything like that occurring. The unrest in our factories never comes from the good and trusted workmen who can be depended upon to pull his full share of the load without being watched. It is always the poor worker, the one so constantly out of a job that he becomes the transient worker, who attends every meeting of the union and serves upon all the "peaceful picketing" committees.

Corn Recipes

Corn On the Cob
Before corn is boiled on the cob it must be carefully husked and the silk removed. Then it should be placed in a stew pan which contains enough cold water to completely cover the ears. Salt is needed in the proportion of one level tablespoon for a dozen ears, and a rounded tablespoonful of sugar for the same amount of corn brings out the flavor. The dish requires a tight cover and the flame over which it is placed must be moderate. Ten to 20 minutes of cooking are necessary. When removed from the water it should be folded in a napkin and placed on a platter.

Corn Soup
Grate the corn from 4 large ears and stew it for 10 minutes in a little salted water. Have one pint of hot milk (not boiling). Drain the corn and put it in the milk, adding a large lump of butter, some minced parsley and such other seasoning as is liked. Serve immediately with stuffed olives.

Corn Oysters
Grate 6 large ears of corn. Beat separately the yolks and whites of 2 eggs and add them to the corn pulp, together with 2 tablespoonsful of minced parsley, salt to taste, 1/2 teaspoonful of baking powder, and about 2 rounded tablespoonsful of flour. Beat this mixture well and fry it by spoonfuls, using whatever fat is desired. Serve with chili sauce.

Louisiana Corn
Wash 4 sweet potatoes and boil them in salted water. Grate the corn from 4 large ears and cut very fine 2 sweet peppers (1 red and 1 green). Mix together the corn and the peppers and add minced parsley and salt. Place the combination in a well-buttered aluminum pudding pan and dot generously with butter. Remove the skins from the sweet potatoes and cut them lengthwise in slices about 1/2 of an inch thick, covering the corn with them. Sprinkle brown sugar all over the potatoes and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes.

Corn Pie
Line the sides of a pudding pan with rich biscuit dough, having the bottom of the pan well-buttered. Grate corn from 4 ears; mix it with minced parsley and salt to taste, and a little milk. Sprinkle with flour. Place the preparation in a pan, dot it with butter, and cut over the top 2 or 3 hard-boiled eggs. Cover with crust and bake till the crust is done.

Corn Salad
Select young tender corn and cut it finely from the ears. Use an equal quantity of minced celery. Saute with French dressing and place on ice. Serve with a bed of sliced lettuce and garnish with strips of pimento.

Bolshevism in the Schools

Melbourne Australasia—If an adult of his own free will espouses Bolshevism and preaches blasphemy he is making a mistake; but to condemn innocent children to an education in communism, in blatant irreligion, and in infidelity to their country is a crime. This is the task which is undertaken in "socialist Sunday schools" in England, and even in Australian cities. Children incapable of choosing for themselves between religion and irreligion are required to repeat a blasphemous parody of the Christian catechism, and foul parodies of beautiful hymns, and anti-patriotic songs are taught to them. They are robbed of religion and patriotism before they are able to discern their beauty and utility, and are forced by a tyranny as fierce as any the become followers of a perverted political creed.

Italy and Geneva

Rome Tribune.—The developments at Geneva are a colossal and disgusting exhibition of hypocrisy and insincerity. The United States and Great Britain are merely attempting to conceal behind their proposals and counter-proposals their inexorable imperialistic appetites. Only the deformed mentality of a democratic pacifism could have conceived so ethically and politically disgusting a sight as that of three nations without naval offensives or conditions from other States to fear sitting round a table to achieve a limitation in armaments coldly calculated down to the smallest gun and the strength of opposing forces, with the intention of stabilizing these on the basis of British supremacy. Never was war thinking so cold and mathematical and so lacking in passion and faith. . . . It is enough to say, with Fosted sincerity, that all this is, to healthy and sincere political ethics, revolting.

"Drunk in Charge of a Car"
La Canada (Lib.)—It is no light matter to send a man to prison, especially when—as generally—the guilty man has nothing against him. But it must be understood once for all that a man cannot drive a car when he has been imbibing spirituous liquors. The danger is too great for everybody concerned, and accidents attributable to this cause too frequent for a show of mercy to be tolerated.

Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world is advancing. Advance with it.—Joseph Mazzini.

There is no need for a general alarm when flaming youth becomes fired with enthusiasm.

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.

No Wonder They Call Jeff the "One Quart Kid" in Pittsburg

When Britain, a few years banished from India the "castles," an unusually cruel practice had long been in vogue was put to rest. "Suttee" was practiced where prominent man died, and by the death his numerous widows were sacrificed their lives in his funeral pyre or live a life of shame and grace, treated like outcasts ever. The ritual was a torturous one. The pyre had been erected and the body of the man placed upon it. Wives would march about it, but each time they passed the man's body. Finally they would be helped upon the pyre, where they would lie dead. Assistants at the ceremony would then pass ropes over the bodies, fasten them securely. Then the pyre would be kindled and soon after the pyre would be reduced to stone. It commemorates the burning of 42 wives at the funeral pyre of Grand Rajah Balai Shark in 1667.

Honduras Port Await Development

With the Construction Canal or the Establishment of Intercoastic Rail Traffic, Trade, It Would Increase.

Tequesiguita, Honduras—the only Honduran port on the Pacific coast, and which being brought 12 days by New York with the material. Honduran canal scholar town situated on "Tigre" (base of a conical mountain) tea height of about 1,500 feet. Immediate vicinity are the "Managua," "Explosion" (late Grande). All of which the Bay of Fonseca, and what to the northeast of the land called "Farralones." The island called "Zacapa" is separated from the main yellow country, across which construction of a railway would offer no difficulty to modern. The track could be laid over land to its western side, which is deep water, and where large can approach, the shore and closely than they can do at. It might even be possible to landing stage for the direct of freight from the United States.

Picturesque Bay of Fonseca. This route would run straight Puerto Cortes to the water's protected harbor at "Zacapa" where the principal port would be the existing town of Amagu continue to serve as the main business center, retaining real joint connecting connection. The Bay of Fonseca, situated, is exceedingly picturesque. Steamship travelers who arrive on a five day, can enjoy one of the most beautiful scenes in the world. There is usually a breeze from the land from the sea, which is at night. From November 1st, inclusive, there are eight hurricanes to blow 60 or more of that of the other States, with Europe and the States, is obliged to travel down on the Atlantic side to Panama. It crosses the Isthmus and northward by the Pacific to be delivered at its respective ports. The sea owners will for the western ports of America, which, although to return northward, still reverse the isthmus at one or other. In the event of a change, the route by the sea is by far the superior.

Intercoastic Possibilities. It is believed that the Intercoastic Railroad, the cheapest and most expeditious of carrying traffic between the oceans, especially as regards States traffic, and as a deep alternative to the costly, either their auxiliary or competition, passenger and cargo boats change their loads at Puerto Cortes and at once return to their sailing. The fruit company serving bananas to the United States might return loaded with fruit from the Intercoastic Railroad. This in a few hours could carry a fleet of light sailing boats, act as distributors to the American ports, and in all probability extend their radius of down to South America.

Not Putting Out Enough. "They're raising Cain with the leppers in my town." "Putting out so much had there?" "No—not putting out enough."

Britain Banished Barbarians

When Britain, a few years banished from India the "castles," an unusually cruel practice had long been in vogue was put to rest. "Suttee" was practiced where prominent man died, and by the death his numerous widows were sacrificed their lives in his funeral pyre or live a life of shame and grace, treated like outcasts ever. The ritual was a torturous one. The pyre had been erected and the body of the man placed upon it. Wives would march about it, but each time they passed the man's body. Finally they would be helped upon the pyre, where they would lie dead. Assistants at the ceremony would then pass ropes over the bodies, fasten them securely. Then the pyre would be kindled and soon after the pyre would be reduced to stone. It commemorates the burning of 42 wives at the funeral pyre of Grand Rajah Balai Shark in 1667.