# Sunday School.

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V. JANUARY 29TH, 1905.**

Jesus and Nicodemus—John 3:1-15.

Introduction.—Jesus left Cana with his mother and his brethren and went down to Capernaum, about twenty miles to the northeast on the sea of Galilee, where he remained a few days (John ii., 1-12). From there he went to Jerusalem to attend the first Passover of his ministry (John ii., 13). At Jerusalem he asserted his authority by cleansing the temple of the traders (John ii., 14-22). The other evangelists are silent respecting any visit of Christ to the Passover from his twelfth year until his death, and it is St. John alone who mentions this earliest Passover and gives us any particulars. John the Baptist was baptizing at Aenon, near Salem, the exact locality of which is not known. This lesson is highly important from a doctrinal point of view, and should be very carefully studied.

Commentary.—I. Nicodemus comes to Christ (vs. 1, 2). 1. Of the Pharisees—A very strict and religious sect of the Jews. They were orthodox and believed in the immortality of the soul and a future state. They laid great stress upon their tradition, esteeming them as highly as they did the Scriptures. They expected the Messiah would be a temporal deliverer and king, and were generally looking for him. Nicodemus—A rich ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme council of the Jewish nation. All we know of him with certainty is recorded here and in John vii., 50, and xix., 39. 2. Came * * * by night—The act of cleansing the temple had brought Christ into prominence. The plain inference is, also, that he had performed miracles that are not mentioned by the Bible writers. He came privately, by night, "as an act of prudence and discretion." The interesting point is not why he came by night, but that he came at all. He had strength of character and was an unprejudiced, earnest seeker after light, and we have reason to believe that afterwards he became of disciple of Christ. Rabbi—This was showing great respect to one who had not been educated in the rabbinical schools. A teacher come from God—This was a complete endorsement of Jesus and his work, and now, having thus endorsed him, he was under greater obligations to accept the truths that Jesus was about to proclaim.

II. The new birth (vs. 3-6). 3. Jesus answered—Not to a spoken question, but to the deep unspoken question of his soul. Verily, verily—These words were used to express the truthfulness of what was about to be spoken and were considered of equal import with the solemn oath. I say unto thee—Jesus here entered into the very heart of gospel truth. He did not undertake to preach a pleasing sermon in order to make a new disciple of this "master in Israel," Jesus says 'be.' We must be before we searching talk, in which Nicodemus was made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. Except [illegible] the 'except' of Nicode[illegible] says 'be.' We must be b[illegible] do." Born again—"From abo[illegible] converted, regenerated. The one bo[illegible] again has a new life, with a new nature, new principles, new affections, new aims. It is the being made a new creature in Christ Jesus (Gal. vi., 15). "As the natural birth introduces us into natural life, so the spiritual birth introduces us into spiritual life, opens our spiritual senses, and prepares us to enjoy spiritual things." Cannot see—Enjoy, share in, enter (v. 5). Kingdom of God—The kingdom of grace here and of glory hereafter.

4. How. Born, etc.—To be born again was a familiar figure wtih the Jews, but Nicodemus evidently thought Christ's description of this being born again to be radical and absolute as to suggest and justify the query whether it did not include a re-birth of body.—Whedon. Wescott's exposition gives this another turn: "Man's character is the resultant of forces which have been acting upon him through life; how can all these be annulled and a fresh start made? As easy were it to imagine physical birth repeated." The question asked by Nicodemus expresses surprise and wonder and perhaps incredulity. 5. Of water and of the Spirit. We present three different views as to the meaning of the term 'water'; 1. "Water, washing and cleansing, are figurative expressions used in Scripture to denote a spiritual operation on man's heart." "It is not necessary that we should understand two different things, and this is probably only an elliptical form of speech for the Holy Spirit under the similitude of water.—Clarke. 2. A number of expositors think the water has reference to Christian baptism. 3. "The expression refers to John's baptism, which was unto repentence, and was alone known to Nicodemus. You must thoroughly repent and be "born from above."

6. Of the flesh is flesh—Like produces like with regard to both flesh and spirit. We are thoroughly fallen, and a clean thing cannot come from an unclean.

III. An illustration (vs. 7,8,9. 7. Marvel not—Do not wonder at this, there are many things you do not understand. Thou canst not even understand the blowing of the wind. Must be—This law is unchangeable. There is no other way of entering the kingdom of heaven.

8 Wind bloweth—This illustration was likely suggested by the sound of the night wind about the house. Jesus specifies three points in which the Holy Spirit's work in regeneration is like the wind: 1. Independence of movement, "where it listeth." 2. Distinctness of effect, "'thou hearest the sound." 3. Its surpassing our comprehension as to its origin and its destiny, thou "canst not tell." etc. A fourth analogy is certainly worthy of mention, though not in point with Nicodemus, namely, the varieties in the power, sometimes gentle as a zephyr, again raging as a tornado. —Hurlbut. In Hebrew the term for "wind" and "spirit" is the same. This would make the illustration all the more forcible. So is every one—The laws of the spiritual life are unknown. We can understand the new birth only as we receive it.

IV. Christ's words the foundation of Faith, (vs. 9-13.) 9. How, etc.—in verse 4 his question was really an objection, but now he is not unbelieving but bewildered. He could not apprehend spiritual truth. 10. Art thou the teacher (R. V.)—The question is a reproof. Have you studied the Scriptures so you are capable of teaching them without learning these all-important truths? 11. We—Edersheim thinks that in all probability St. John was present during this entire interview. Do know—He spoke with the greatest possible assurance. Not upon hearsay but from personal knowledge. Ye receive not our witness—They received his miracles as genuine, yet refused to accept the spiritual truths he taught. "Ye," is always plural and is spoken with reference to the class to which Nicodemus belongs. 12. How shall ye believe—If you do not believe the first principles—the beginnings of gospel truth—how shall ye believe if I continue the subject farther and tell you of the deeper things, the heavenly things such as, "my divinity (v. 13); the atonement (v. 14); salvation by faith (v. 15); the great love of God (v. 16)?" 13. And no man, etc.—There was a false notion among the Jews that Moses had ascended up to heaven to get the law. Jesus in effect says, No one, not even Moses, hath ascended up to heaven to search out heavenly things; but the Son of man has dwelt 'from all eternity in the bosom of the father," and has come direct from heaven. In heaven—He is omnipresent, filling heaven and earth with his presence, and even now is in heaven.

V. The way of Salvation (vs. 14, 15). 14. The serpent—Num. xxi. 4-9. "The history of the brazen serpent is a parable of the gospel." Son of man be lifted up—1. In his crucifixion. 2. In his exaltation. 3. In the publishing and preaching of his everlasting gospel.—Henry. 15. Whosoever, etc.—Gentiles as well as Jews. "Whosoever" is better for each one than though he were called by name, for the same name might belong to another. Those who accept Christ as their personal Savior will be saved from the effects of sin, which naturally end in the destruction of the soul, and will be given spiritual life here and in the world to come life everlasting. Eternal life — Eternal life is the life which nothing can destroy. It is more than endless existence. The wicked will exist forever. "Eternal life is fulness of life, joy, peace and love."

Teachings—We may have riches, honor and education, but if we are not born again we are not saved. We can hide behind a false profession, but when the testing time comes it will fail us. We may rest assured that the sayings of Christ are faithful sayings. We cannot comprehend spiritual things unless we have spiritual life. The sacrifice of Jesus was the only means by which the redemption of the world could be effected, but it is perfectly sufficient and we have no need to trust in any other.

## COME IN AS STUDENTS.

**Chinese Plan to Evade [illegible]e Poll Tax Worked in Vancou[illegible] B. C.**

V[illegible]ria, B. C., Jan. [illegible]—A clever an[illegible]cessful scheme to [illegible]de the pro[illegible] Chinese poll tax, [illegible] ap[illegible]ken all Chinese [illegible]ts [illegible]ince December [illegible] as [illegible] connection [illegible] Victoria Se[illegible] been to h[illegible]

[illegible]stance of [illegible] a $2.50 fee. [illegible]ne Chinese, not satisfied with saving $497.50 each, through finding the flaw in the Canadian law, sought through Messrs. Bodwell & Lawson, to evade the certificate fee as an illegal impost, and now immediate representation will be made to Ottawa in order that the machinery of Canadian protection against Oriental cheap labor may be repaired where shown defective during the coming session of the Federal Parliament.

## HUSBAND FLED, LEFT WIFE.

**One of Galt's Jail-Breakers Recaptured —Must Stand Trial.**

Galt, Ont., Jan. 16.—Richard Trevett and his young wife, who removed the bars in the police cells and escaped, while waiting trial on a charge of larceny, were tracked by Chief of Police Gorman, to a farmhouse near Freelton late last night. Trevett, learning of the approach of the officer, not even bidding the woman good-bye or giving her a chance to acompany him, escaped, and is still at large, hiding in the dense woods near the village.

Mrs. Trevett, when the couple were first brought before the magistrate, was offered her liberty, but she declared she would never desert her husband, and preferred the cells to freedom without him.

She is intelligent and prepossessing, and it did not appear that she shared in the guilt of her husband. Now, however, the unfortunate woman, by reason of wifely fidelity, will have to stand trial on the serious charge of jail-breaking, for which the law provides a penalty of 14 years' imprisonment.

## TRIED TO BLOW UP STATUE.

**Washington Residents Would Have Demolished Frederick the Great.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by one or more civilians to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, recently presented to the U. S. Government by the Emperor of Germany, and now standing in the war college grounds. A charge of explosives, with a lighted fuse, was attached to the fence surrounding the statue, and exploded, blowing a hole in the soft mud and shattering eighteen window panes in near by dwellings. The police believe the affair was either a hoax or a decidedly amateurish attempt to work up a sensation.

## DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

**Aged Resident of Hall's Harbor, N. S., Loses Way in Storm.**

Halifax, Jan. 16.—William Keddy, of Hall' Harbor, aged eighty, perished in last week's snow storm near Kinsport, He wandered from the road and died in a field. Captain William Ells noticed a hand sticking up through the snowbank near the roadside. He dug down through the snow and found the body of a man. The body had probably lain there for some days, for the hand and arm were badly pecked by ravens. An inquest was held by Dr. Webster, coroner of Kentville. The verdict was: "Death from exposure to cold."


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RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL AT ST. LOUIS.


# CHICAGO MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND INFANT CHILD,

## Fatally Wounds Another Child and Then Attempts to Take His Own Life.

## Strange Case Arising Out of the Relations of an Aged Millionaire and a Negress.

## Believed Now That Andrew H. Green Was Shot in Mistake by Insane Negro.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—With a pistol and razor John Miller, a cook, killed his wife and infant daughter Annie to-day, fatally wounded another daughter Martha, 2½ years old, and then, after shooting himself through the heart, cut his own throat. Jealousy is believed by the police to have been the cause of the tragedy. Miller is still alive.

The unconscious forms of the Miller family were found in their home by police, who had been summoned by neighbors. The bodies were hurried to the hospitals. Mrs. Miller died on the way. Her younger child was dead before removal by the police. The older child survived only a short time after arriving at the hospital. Miller will probably die.

In the hurry of getting the victims from the house, Police Sergeant Sauer slipped on the icy sidewalk and broke his left leg. He was taken to a hospital in the same ambulance that carried Miller.

### Millionaire and Negress.

New York, Jan. 16.—The final stage in the struggle for possession of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars between John R. Platt, an aged millionaire, and Hannah Elias, a negress, whom he charges wrongfully obtained the money from him was scheduled to begin [illegible] story of [illegible] attention [illegible]ntry when the secret of Platt's re[illegible] with the woman were revealed by the filing of his suit last summer, would be brought out.

Interest in the case was intensified from the first by the strange and tragic death of Andrew H. Green, one of the city's most prominent men, who was shot to death almost at the door of the Elias woman's home on Central Park west a few months before the Platt suit was filed. Green's murderer, a negro, who was captured and later sent to an insane asylum, said he had shot Mr. Green because he was jealous of the latter's attention to Mrs. Elias. With the filing of the Platt suit the contention of Mr. Green's friends that he was a victim of mistaken identity when the fatal attack was made, was practically proven. There was a remarkable similarity in personal appearance between Andrew H. Green and John R. Platt, and Mr. Platt himself has said that he believed the insane negro intended to kill him and mistook Mr. Green for him.

Mrs. Elias maintains that the vast sum named in Platt's suit was given to her voluntarily by Platt—that he literally threw money at her. She has told of one instance when, she says, after pressing her to take the large sum which she refused, he threw a great handful of banknotes on the floor, and she had a servant gather them up on a dust pan. On the other hand, Platt claims that the defendant resorted to every trick and device her ingenuity could command to extort money from him during the 20 years of their acquaintance.

[illegible] matter stood when [illegible] the [illegible] magistrate On[illegible] he failed utterly. Platt's attorneys said they looked for more success when the complainant goes on the stand at this trial. Mr. Platt is now 87 years old and very feeble. In the first trial his memory seemed almost entirely shattered, and when pressed by counsel for Mrs. Elias he could not maintain any statement he had made even but a few minutes before. He seemed completely bewildered. It was believed that the ordeal which will confront him when he goes on the stand in the present trial of the suit will be even more severe than that in the magistrate's court.

# A BRITISH TRAMP STEAMER

## Struck Fire Island Bar and is Stuck Hard and Fast.

New York, Jan. 16.—While feeling her way through the dense fog early to-day in an effort to reach this port, the sugar laden steamer Indus, from West Indian ports, struck Fire Island bar, and is now stuck hard and fast. Just how serious is her position has not been determined, although the Fire Island life savers reported after a visit to the stranded vessel that she was in no immediate danger. She was lying in an easy position and the sea was smooth. There was a dense fog hanging over the ocean, however, and the wind showed a tendency to increase in force. A strong wind and high sea would make the situation extremely serious, the life savers said.

The Indus has no passengers. She is a tramp steamer, owned by James Nourse, Limited, of London. On this trip she was bound from Havana for New York with a cargo of sugar.

A wrecking tug was started for the scene by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company immediately after the news of the Indus' predicament reached this city. She was expected to reach Fire Island about noon.

The Indus is a new vessel, having been built in Glasgow only a year ago. She is 350 feet in length, of 2,100 tons burden and carries a crew of 25 men. Her commander, Captain Kydd, was making his first trip of the Indus when she went aground.


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## BRITISH MUST RE-ARM.

**Defence of Afghanistan Must Also be Looked After.**

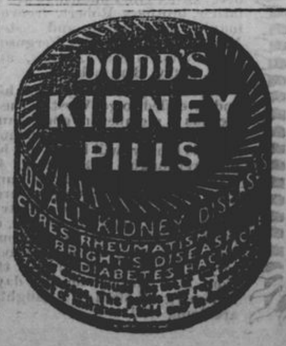
London, Jan. 16.—Premier Balfour, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Glasgow to-night, avoided the fiscal question, except to say that he had nothing to add to or retract from his Edinburgh speech. He hoped conferences with the colonies soon would be quite as essentially a working part of the empire as the House of Commons.

The two great problems with which the army had to deal, Mr. Balfour said, were the defence of Afghanistan and rearmament, which involved a cost as much as any continental nation was able to bear. When this was completed the British army would be in advance of that of any other nation.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said the fault with the empire was not that it was too small, but that it was too great and powerful and at the same time underdeveloped. One of the greatest problems before the country was that of development, and the country was only just beginning to realize the importance of further development of all countries under the British flag.

Mr. Balfour briefly alluded to the "Dogger Bank affair." He said Great Britain was leading in the movement looking to the world's peace. In the case of the Dogger Bank incident Great Britain had skirted the precipice of war, and a small want of tact would have been a discredit to civilization. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour urged that it was the duty of all Britons to build up the machinery by which a closer union with the colonies could be produced.

One is certain to regret throwing away an old pair of comfortable shoes.



# Market Reports —OF— The Week.

### Toronto Farmers' Market.

The Grain Market continues quiet, owing to bad state of country roads, and prices are firmer. Wheat is higher, with sales of 500 bushels of white and red at $1.05, and 200 bushels of goose at 89c. Barley unchanged, 300 bushels of malting selling at 49c. Oats are higher, with sales of 400 bushels at 37½ to 38c.

Hay remains quiet, with prices steady; 30 loads sold at $9 to $11 a ton for timothy, and at $7 to $8 for mixed. One load of straw sold at $10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firmer at $6.75 to $7.50, the latter for light.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, new, bushel | $ 1 05 | to | 0 00 |
| Do., red, bushel | 0 96 | to | 1 00 |
| Do., spring, bushel | 0 89 | to | 0 00 |
| Do., goose, bushel | 0 87½ | to | 0 89 |
| Oats, bushel | 0 37½ | to | 0 38 |
| Rye, bushel | 0 47 | to | 0 49 |
| Barley, bushel | 0 56½ | to | 0 00 |
| Buckwheat, bushel | 0 70 | to | 0 00 |
| Peas, bushel | 0 00 | to | 11 00 |
| Hay, timothy, per ton | 7 00 | to | 8 00 |
| Do., mixed, per ton | 10 00 | to | 0 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 6 25 | to | 7 00 |
| Seeds— | | | |
| Alsike, No. 1, bushel | 5 00 | to | 5 10 |
| Do., No. 2, bushel | 4 00 | to | 4 50 |
| Do., No. 3, bushel | 6 00 | to | 7 00 |
| Red clover | 1 00 | to | 1 50 |
| Timothy | 6 75 | to | 7 50 |
| Dressed hogs | 1 25 | to | 2 50 |
| Apples, per bbl. | 0 25 | to | 0 35 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 0 20 | to | 0 22 |
| Butter, dairy | 0 23 | to | 0 25 |
| Do., creamery | 0 10 | to | 0 12 |
| Chickens, spring | 0 11 | to | 0 15 |
| Ducks, per lb. | 0 15 | to | 0 16 |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 0 25 | to | 0 40 |
| Cabbage, per dozen | 0 80 | to | 1 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 0 75 | to | 1 00 |
| Cauliflower, per dozen | 1 00 | to | 1 25 |
| Onions, per bag | 0 30 | to | 0 40 |
| Celery, per dozen | 7 50 | to | 8 00 |
| Beef, hindquarters | 4 50 | to | 5 00 |
| Do., forequarters | 6 75 | to | 7 00 |
| Do., choice, carcase | 5 50 | to | 6 00 |
| Do., medium, carcase | 6 00 | to | 7 00 |
| Mutton, per cwt. | 7 00 | to | 9 00 |
| Veal, per cwt. | 8 00 | to | 9 00 |
| Lamb, per cwt. | | | |

### British Cattle Markets.

London, Jan. 16.—Live cattle are quoted at 11c to 12½ per lb.; refrigerator beef at 8⅞c to 9c per lb.; sheep at 12½c to 13½c per lb.

### Leading Wheat Markets.

| | May. | July. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 1.16¼ | 1.01½ |
| St. Louis | 1.15⅝ | 0.96⅝ |
| Toledo | 1.20½ | 1.02 |
| Detroit | 1.22½ | 1.02½ |
| Duluth | 1.17 | 1.15½ |
| Minneapolis | 1.17¾ | 1.15⅛ |

### Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market was 75 car loads, composed of 912 cattle, 1,300 hogs, 685 sheep and lambs and about 60 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was better than for several markets, several choice loads of butcher cattle being offered.

Trade in fat cattle, especially the better classes, was firm at about the same prices as last week.

Exporters—Exporters were few in number, compared with the number of cattle offered. Prices ranged from $4.25 to $5 per cwt., but there were few brought the latter price, the bulk selling at $4.40 to $4.75 per cwt. Export bulls sold all the way from $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers—Choice butchers' cattle sold at $4.20 to $4.30 per cwt.; loads of good at $3.80 to $4.10; medium at $3.40 to $3.60; and $3 to $3.25 for common; canners at $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.

Feeders—Feeders of choice quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at $3.60 to $3.75; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, at $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt.; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—About 25 milch cows and springers sold at $30 to $40 each.

Veal Calves—Deliveries were not heavy, and prices were firm at $5.50 to $5.50 for the bulk of offerings, with an odd calf selling at $6 per cwt. for choice quality.

Sheep and Lambs—The run of sheep and lambs was light. Sheep sold at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. for ewes; bucks, $3.25 to $3.75; lambs, $5.50 to $6.25 per cwt.

Hogs—Deliveries of hogs were not large. Prices advanced 10 per cent. Selects sold at $4.90 per cwt., and lights and fats at $4.65 per cwt. Mr. Harris bought all offered at prices quoted.

### Bradstreet's on Trade.

Advices to Bradstreet's from Montreal say: Wholesale trade here continues quiet, and many of the dealers are still busy stock-taking, and reports of the results still speak satisfactorily of the past year's business, although in many cases the volume of trade was not so large as that of a year ago. The retailers are well through with the rushing trade of the past few weeks. City collections have improved, no doubt as a result of the large cash trade done in connection with the holidays.

Toronto advices say: There is as yet little activity in the wholesale trade at this centre. The outlook for the coming season's trade, however, is of the brightest description. The country stores, however, in most lines are fairly well cleared of goods. Collections lately have been rather slower. An improvement is looked for in this respect during the coming week.

At Quebec little change is noticed in wholesale circles over that of the preceding week. Travellers are taking the road again, and business in general will soon assume normal conditions.

Winnipeg advices to Bradstreet's say: The retail holiday trade here this season has been of a volume unprecedented in this part of Canada, and similar reports come from near-by centres. Farther west the roads were not in very good shape, a circumstance which had a quieting effect upon the trade and upon the inflow of collections. In wholesale circles trade is still inclined to be dull.

At Victoria and Vancouver trade generally is quiet, although there has been some improvement in the demand for hardware. There is more activity, too, in the fishing industry. Great efforts are being made to end the trouble in the lumber trade. Other industries are fairly active, and collections are about as moderately slow as they were a week ago.

Bradstreet's advices from London say the volume of holiday trade there has been fairly heavy. There is now little doing in wholesale circles. Travellers will be starting out in a day or two, and there will be a steady increase in the volume of trade. Collections are fair.

Wholesale trade at Hamilton is quiet as is usual at this time of the year. The retailers have passed through a fairly good season, and the outlook for trade is bright. Wholesalers say the past year's business has been satisfactory.

Ottawa advices to Bradstreet's say the prospect for the trade of the coming season is good. The volume of holiday trade here was good.

### Wonders of Mining.

The deepest mining shaft has been sunk to a little more than a mile in Cape Colony and the deepest bore hole has reached aout the same depth in Silesia. It is said that there should be no insurmountable difficulties in carrying a shaft down twelve miles. An approximate estimate has shown that to reach a depth of two miles the cost would be $2,500,000. Ten years would be required and a rock temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit would be found: while to penetrate twelve miles would cost $25,000,000 and would take eighty-five years, the rock temperature expected being 272 degrees Fahrenheit.

## BROKE THOUGHTS TRAIN.

**Why Mrs. Goodfellow Could Not See Her Husband.**

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The inquest to determine whether or not Wallace Goodfellow received proper medical treatment was continued last night, and after the evidence of Mrs. Bertha Goodfellow, wife of the deceased, and Dr. Riordan had been heard, another adjournment till Monday night was made.

Mrs. Goodfellow recalled how her husband had gone to his mother's home, and how for a week before he died she was denied permission to see him. Her visits, it was claimed, intervened with the train of thought, because her actions were not in perfect harmony and peace. Once when Mrs. Goodfellow spoke about proper medical treatment for her husband, and a possible visit from Crown Attorney Curry, Mrs. Goodfellow, mother of deceased, it was asserted, remarked that she did not care for all the law and doctors going. Mrs. Goodfellow, the mother of Wallace, explained, when medicine was spoken about, that she was a Christian Scientist to the backbone and that she would be a sinner if she gave or took any.

Dr. Riordan, who was ordered not to call again after one or two visits, said the condition of the body at the post-mortem examination indicated that the man had died as a result of lack of proper nourishment and care. Dr. Riordan thought that had the proper medicine been given Goodfellow, to strengthen the action of his heart during his illness, he would in all probability have recovered. The exposure from getting up out of bed and going down stairs, and the exertion of putting on his clothes, as brought out in the evidence, lessened the chances of recovery.

Of the cases of typhoid fever, Dr. Riordan declared, about 93 per cent. recovered with proper medical treatment.

## NOTHING LIKE LEATHERS.

**Student Went Four Days Without Food in a Calorimeter.**

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 16.—In the interests of science, A. L. Leathers of Orrigton, Me., a student in the sophomore class at Wesleyan University, has been caged in the Atwater-Rosa calorimeter, for seven days. For four days of that time no food passed his lips, calorimeter, he was weak from his fast, three days was one quart of milk daily. Leathers passed his time reading and sleeping. When he came out of the caloimeter, he was weak from his fast, and also somewhat cramped, the inside o fthe box being so small that he could not stand erect, although he could sit in a chair or lie on a bed when he wished.

The experiment is one of a series being conducted by Profs. W. O. Atwater and F. G. Benedict, with a grant of $7,000 received from the Carnegie Institution, the object being to determine the amounts of oxygen used by the human body under different conditions of diet, work and rest.

## TOLD BY A FINGER PRINT.

**Impression Left by an Australian Burglar Convicted Him.**

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16.—The Sydney, New South Wales, courts have just demonstrated the importance of the finger-print system as a means of identifying a criminal. A young man charged with burglary has been found guilty in a case where the Crown relied solely upon the evidence of finger-prints. The burglar, in gaining entry to the building, broke the glass of a window and left the impression of his hand in the dust. This was photographed, and the exhibit was produced in court. The jury returned a verdict in a few minutes of guilty.

This was the first case of the kind in the commonwealth. But it [illegible] by another. The accused, who was charged with breaking and entering, left the impression of his hand on a newly-painted door. This was photographed, and found to correspond with an impress of the hand of the prisoner. In this case also a verdict of guilty was quickly reached.

Senior Sergeant Childs, the officer in charge of the finger-print department at Sydney, says he considers the system almost infallible. The cases were watched with the greatest interest by the police, jail and justice department officials.

## KEPT LEG, LOST LIFE.

**Brantford Man, Injured While Shooting, Refuses Amputation.**

Brantford, Jan. 16.—The death occurred at the hospital on Saturday of John Davis. The cause of death was lockjaw, caused by blood-poisoning as a result of an accident while shooting. Deceased, who was 34 years old, took a shotgun the day after Christmas and went to the country for a day's sport. He was carrying his gun over his shoulder when he lost his grip and it fell behind him. On striking the ground protested against amputation of the limb, with the result that blood poisoning set in and proved fatal.

the contents of both barrels were discharged, entering his right leg. He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## BARRACK ROOM BURNED.

**Northwest Mounted Police Lose a Building at Macleod.**

Macleod, Jan. 16.—A canteen and No. 2 barracks room of the Northwest Mounted Police here were burned this morning. No one was in the building at the time. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is thought, however, that the coal stove in the canteen started the fire, which was discovered shortly before 10 o'clock. Two hours later the building collapsed. No. 1 barrack room, t few feet distant, was saved with difficulty. Police and civilians, backed up by an unlimited supply of water, saved the threatened building. Many of the extinguishers refused to act, but the hand grenades gave good service.

## STOLEN JEWELS RECOVERED.

**Twenty-three Thousand Dollars' Worth Hidden in Glass Jar.**

New York, Jan. 16.—Buried in a glass on the north side of West 155th street, between 80th and Central avenues, private detectives have found more than $23,000 worth of jewellery, the property of Mrs. Ambrose Clark, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Potter, which had been stolen from Fernleigh, the Clark home at Coopertown, on July 7th last. Wm. Coleman, a noted thief, the major portion of whose sixty years have been spent in penal institutions, is under arrest, charged with the theft. He was noticed digging in the snow near where the jewels were found.


TORONTO