Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO III. JANUARY 21, 1906

The Boy Jesus—Luke 2: 40-52.

Commentary.—I. The growth and advancement of Jesus (vs. 40, 52). 40. The child grew—From this verse and verse 52 we learn that Jesus had a human body and soul. He was a genuine boy and grew like other boys, but he was sinless. Evil had no place in him. Waxed—An old English word for grew. Strong in spirit—"In spirit" is omitted in the Revised Version, but spiritual strength is meant. He became strong in mind and understanding. Filled with wisdom—He was eminent for wisdom even when a child. Grace of God—Grace commonly means favor. God was pleased with him and showed him favor and blesed him.

52. Increased in wisdom—This refers to his spiritual and intellectual development. Some one has said that "wisdom is knowledge made our own and properly applied." And stature—There could be no increase in the perfection of his divine nature, but this is spoken of his human nature. His body increased in stature and his soul developed in divine things. Favor with God—Though his entire being was in the favor of God, yet as that being increased in amount, the amount of favor increased proprotionately.—Whedon. And man—His character and life were beautiful and the better he became known the more he was admired and loved. The same is true of him to-day.

II. Jesus at the Passover (vs. 41, 42). 41. Went ....every year—The Passover was one of the three great Jewish feasts which all males over twelve years of age were required to attend. Only the sick, the aged, the blind, the deaf and the lunatic were permitted to remain at home. The attendance of women was not required, but had been recommended.

42 years old—"At the age of twelve a Jewish boy became 'a son of the law,' and came under the obligation of obeying all its precepts, including attendance at the Passover. It is probable that this was the first time that Jesus had been in Jerusalem at this feast."

III. Jesus lost and found (vs. 43-46). 43. Fulfilled the days—The Passover week (Exod. 12, 15). Tarried behind—Luke neither tells us that Jesus remained behind at Jerusalem unintentionally, nor that Joseph and Mary lost sight of him through want of necessary care. A circumstance must have been omitted, and we may safely suppose that Joseph and Mary joined their elder fellow-travellers in the persuasion that Jesus who knew of the time and place of departure was among the younger ones. The more Mary was accustomed to trust to his obedience and wisdom, the less necessary would it always be to watch him. An involuntary mistake, of whatever kind it might be, separated the child from the parents.

44. In the company—The people traveled in caravans. "Jesus evidently had been allowed a more than usual amount of liberty of action, as a child, by parents who had never known him to transgress their commandments, or be guilty of a sinful or foolish deed."—Hom. Com. 45. Found him not—They had probably left in the night to avoid the heat of the day, and in the confusion Jesus was lost.

46. After three days—An idiom for "on the third day"; one day for their departure, one for their return, and one for their search. They found him—Jerusalem was overcrowded with millions of people packed into a small area, and they had none of the means to which we would at once look for assistance in searching for a lost child in a great city. In the temple—Joseph and Mary evidently knew where they would be most likely to find him. Jesus was probably in one of the porches of the court of the women, where the schools of the rabbis were held. In the midst of the doctors—Teachers of the law, Jewish rabbis. "An instructive incident, as showing how early our Lord began to display the inquiring and critical spirit which afterwards bore such precious fruits of knowledge and wisdom."—Markby. Some of the greatest doctors of Jewish history lived about this time. Hearing ..... asking—But it is not said teaching or disputing. He sat not as a doctor, but as an inquirer among the doctors. The method of instruction among the Jewish doctors was very conversational and catechetical; teacher and pupil indulging in both interrogation and reply.—Whedon.

IV. Jesus astonishes his hearers (vs. 47-50).

47. Astonished—The Greek word is very forcible. "The import is that they were in a transport of astonishment, and struck with admiration." At his understanding—He brought with him a clear knowledge of God's word, in which, no doubt, he had been versed from earliest years.—Willcock. They never heard one so young, nor indeed their greatest doctors, talk sense at the rate he did. He gave them a taste of his divine wisdom and knowledge.—Henry. 48. Amazed—To see such honor given to their boy, and to see such boldness in holding a discussion with these learned men. Why, etc.—This was the mildest sort of a reproof, and probably given privately. Thy father—This form of speech was necessary, for how else could she speak? Sought thee sorrowing—The word here rendered sorrowing is expressive of great anguish. Their anguish may have been intensified because of a consciousness of a lack of care on their part.

49.—How is it that ye sought Me—This is no reproachful question. It is asked in all the simplicity and boldness of holy childhood.—Alford. He is apparently astonished that He should have been sought, or even thought of, anywhere else than in the only place which He felt to be properly His home.—Lange. Wist—Know, About My Father's business—See R. V. "'In My Father's house' unnecessarily narrows the fulness of the expression. Better; in the things to His honor and glory."—Schaff. These are the first recorded words of Jesus. They bear with them the stamp of authenticity in their perfect mixture of dignity and humility. 50. Understood not—They did not yet understand His mission. His first recorded utterance is too deep for them. Jesus was a mystery to His parents, and He has been a mystery to the world ever since. Christ can only be known as the Spirit reveals Him unto us. His simplest words and illustrations come to us freighted with a depth of meaning that the natural man cannot fathom.

V. Jesus subject to His parents (v. 51). 51. Went down with them—If His heart drew Him to the temple, (the voice of duty called Him back to Galilee; and, perfect, even in childhood, He yielded implicit obedience to this voice.—Lange. To Nazareth—Here He remained eighteen years longer. These were years of growth and preparation for His great life work. Was subject unto them—There is something wonderful beyond measure in the thought of Him unto whom all things are subject submitting to earthly parents. No such honor was ever done to angels as was done to Joseph and Mary.—Hom. Com. In her heart—Expecting that hereafter they would be explained to her and she would understand them fully.—Henry.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Jesus is not only our substitute, He is our example, (John xiii. 15.) "On the lonely road and in the crowded street; in the synagogue and in the market place; in the quiet home circle and at the sumptuous feast; sitting amid learned doctors; caressing little children, or sailing on the deep," everywhere we are safe to follow Him.

I. Jesus the spiritual child. "They found Him in the temple sitting in the midst of the teachers" (v. 46, R. V.). Even as a lad, Jesus loved His Father's house" (v. 49, R. V.) more than His own home; the worship of God more than the company of "kinsfolk and acquaintance" (v. 44); the instruction of Bible "teachers" more than the talk of the boys of His own age. He early learned to live in the spiritual rather than in the natural (1 Cor. xv. 44), and that "the minding of the Spirit is life and peace" (Rom. viii. 6, margin.

II. Jesus the studious child. "And all that heard Him were astonished at His understanding and His answers" (v. 47). Through the study of the holy word, Jesus came to the unmerstanding of His high and holy mission. No study is so important as the study of the Bible. It will make the young wise unto salvation and the old ready unto every good work. Memorize the lesson by learning two verses every day. Let the family do this and recite the lesson at the table or at prayers. Let the school do this and recite the lesson instead of reading it. Let the class do this and answer the questions from memory. Scripture study will yield a rich harvest for us as it did for Jesus. Many devout Christians the world over are keeping "the Morning Watch." They are "spending the first half-hour of every day alone with God in personal, devotional Bible study and prayer."

III. Jesus the suffering child. "They were amazed, and His mother said: Why hast Thou thus dealt with us?" (v. 48). The child Jesus was not wont to give His mother sorrow. The reproof is keener because He had not purposely caused her grief. Quietly, patiently, the lad bore the pain. Mrs. A. P. Strain says: "The power to endure is far more grand than the ability to perform, To bear God's will is more than to do His will." This is a lesson we all need to learn.

IV. Jesu the subjected child. 1. Humble. "He went down with them" (v. 51). "He humbled Himself" (Phil. ii. 8). He left the student's place for the carpenter's bench. He exchanged the classroom for the shop. He turned from the holy temple to the lowly home. He left the happy talk for the homely task. "He went down.....to Nazareth." In a despised city, unknown and unnamed until He hallowed it, Jesus spent His life (John i. 46). To identify Himself with the lowly, to prove that spiritual power is not the outgrowth of natural surroundings, and that no name of reproach might ever hurt us, He dwelt in Nazareth and was "called a Nazarene" (Matt. ii. 23). Humility stoops to serve (John xiii. 5); is unconscious of its own shining (Exod. xxxiv. 29); has no will of its own (I. Pea. v. 5; Heb. x. 7); is never vexed, nor sore, nor disappointed (Matt. xxvii. 12-14); never parades its own goodness (Psa. xxxiv. 2; Eph. iii. 8).

2. Obedient. "He went down with them" (v. 51). Jesus learned obedience by the things which he suffered (Heb. v. 8, 9). "I must," he had said; there seemed a compulsion upon him, but he put it away. God's time had not come. So a child though a son of God, acknowledging the divine ownership, must not neglect the humble relation. A daughter with a call to the foreign field may yield to her mother's wish to keep her at home while she beseeches God to send her in his own time and way with her mother's glad approval. It is a rare art to stand fast in meekness, yet stand fast in integrity; to stand fast in patient resignation toward man in nonessentials, yet hold a determined spirit toward God in essentials.

3. Submissive. "He was subject unto them" (v. 51). The life of Jesus and the word if God are a unit. The Book says: "Servants be subject to your masters" (I. Pet. ii. 18); "Children in subjection with all gravity" (I. Tim. iii. 4); "Wives be in subjection to your own husbands" (I. Pet. iii. 1); "Ye younger submit yourselves unto the elder" (I. Pet. v. 5); "All of you be subject one to another" (I. Pet. v. 5).

V. Jesus the superior child. 1. Beloved of God. "Jesus increased .... in favor with God" (v. 52). Then he was righteous (Psa. v. 12), free from guilt of sin, honest, just, upright, holy and pure. These bring favor with God. 2. Beloved by Men. "Jesus increased .. in favor with .. man" (v. 54). Then he was polite. He never ignored any common courtesy. He never refused a favor it was his to bestow. He never pouted when things went wrong. He was never rude, boisterous, jealous or suspicious. He was kind, affable, true, obliging, gracious. He condescended; he stooped; he loved. This brought favor with men.—A. C. M.

SMOKED BABY.

TWO MEN GARROTED IN PRISON FOR A HIDEOUS CRIME.

Havana, Jan. 8.—Domingo Bocourt, an old negro, and Victor Morlino, a mulatto, were garrotted at the prison here this morning. Both men were regarded as "witches" by their associates.

Their crime was the hideous murder of a white baby, whose body was found, smoked and salted, weeks after the crime.

The executions passed off promptly. There was no special incident, and no witnesses excepting those officially designated to be present. A dozen other men and women were imprisoned in connection with the crime.

QUIET TIME IN IRELAND.

No Electoral Excitement Over the Coming Elections.

Many Constituencies Without Any Opposition Candidates.

Two Reasons Given for Unwonted State of Affairs.

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 8.—"The only part of the kingdom where there is no electoral excitemnt, is Ireland. Hitherto the experience has been otherwise."

The foregoing was William O'Brien's comment yesterday on the strange situation presented in Ireland which has no precedent in the history of parliamentry elections. The campaign organization is still incomplete, but the number of boroughs in which candidates have no opposition is without parallel. It is believed that in the whole province of Munster, there will not be a single contest. Throughout the Nationalist districts the contests will be exceedingly few, the selection of candidates by the Nationalist convention being everywhere accepted.

This phenomena is variously accounted for by the Nationalists as exhibiting the unchallenged influence of the Irish League, and by the Unionists as proving that the Nationalists have the fullest confidence that the Irish party holds Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in its power. Whatever the cause it is certain that Ireland is extraordinarily placid for an election period both sides nav ing agreed to avoid contests between Nationalist candidates. Even in Ulster there is little excitement and the fight is less between the Nationalist faction than between the opposition sections of the Unionists.

WOULD NOT LISTEN.

DERBY AUDIENCE HOWLED DOWN HON. MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Lacking in Intelligence"—Speaker Raised Renewed Uproar by His Remark, and Was Obliged to Retire.

London, Jan. 8.—The political campaign is now warming up. Already several disorderly meetings have been reported and to-night, when Joseph Chamberlain attempted to address a mass meting at Derby in support of the Unionist candidates, he was howled down. Sir Henry Bellrose, a prominent citizen of Derby, appealed to the audience to give Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity to outline his views. Mr. Chamberlain, who was evidently enraged, again rose, and said he was mistaken in appealing to the intelligence of the people of Derby. This caused renewed uproar, and, though Mr. Chamberlain fought hard, he was unable to overcome the opposition, and his voice failing, he retired, amid continued uproar.

Mr. Pulford, the candidate, referred to the interruptors as cowards, and told them to go away and die of starvation in a ditch. Mr. Chamberlain would be Prime Minister of England before they were dead. He would be the member for Derby to support him. Mr. Chamberlain before the interruptors compelled him to stop presented the Colonies as the solution of the great problem of the unemployed. He declared that free trade had failed in spite of the general prosperity, one-third of the nation was underfed and on the verge of hunger. In the interests of the unemployed he advocated a colonial preference.

"How can you get more employment?" he asked. "You can only get it by increasing the trade of the colonies, and by treating friends and relations better than opponents. You ought to meet the offers made by your Colonial fellow-subjects given us. In the case of Canada, a preference of 33 1-2, what has been the result? Our opponents talk of the increased exports, but forget to tell you that part of the increase is dut to the colonial preference already given you. Trade with Canada was falling off, and we were doing less and less with the Mother Country when she gave us a preference. In a few years trade will be doubled. Part of the increase of the export trade is due to the fact that they are taking from us six millions more a year than before. If you scorn what they have done for you, you cannot complain if they look elsewhere for the sympathy which they do not find from their own people.

"There is more in this than careless people care to see. Some of those who are now making a noise in order that what I say will not reach your ears, perhaps will live to regret that they did not appreciate the opportunity which is given to them."

MAKES'EM SICK.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION DOWN ON CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 8.—An unprecedented stand in the matter of smoking has been taken by the local Cigarmakers' Union, who voted last night that any member of the organization found guily of smoking a cigarette should be fined $5 for each offence.

The new rule of the union was taken, it is said, to protect the sick benefit fund. An investigation by the Sick Committee showed that of the members who drew sick benefits, the cigarette smokers were in the majority, and it was also argued that more death claims were paid to the families of cigarette smokers than to the families of men who had not been addicted to the habit.

The members of the union are permitted to smoke pipes or cigars, the rule applying only to paper cigarettes.

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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All Druggists.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

BANNERMAN WILL STRENGTHEN IT —NO CONSCRIPTION.

Secretary of War Announces That He Has Been Given Free Hand and is Working on Scheme—Free Trade and Home Rule.

London, Jan. 8.—Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking at a free trade meeting in London to-night, said it was the intention of the Liberal Government to maintain an adequate army, but that it would be necessary before real reform commenced to clear away much of the trash and litter left by his predecessors. He paid a tribute to his immediate predecessor, H. O. Arnold-Forster, but said that the former Secretary had not been given a free hand by the Unionist Government.

Secretary Haldane said it was true that the standard of comparison of the military needs of Great Britain was to compare the German army, plus the German navy, with the British army, plus the British navy. It was the intention to bring the British army to an adequate position, and on this basis the artillery must be kept up to its present standard. The volunteers, he said, must be given every encouragement, but in every case needless expenditures must be avoided. He said that the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had given him entire freedom of action, and he was now working to evolve a practical scheme, which did not include conscription.

Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Sheffield, said that to attempt to utilize a majority obtained on the free trade issue to pass a Home Rule bill would be dishonest.

Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade in the Balfour Cabinet, addressing a meeting in the Jewish quarter of Leeds, which he represents in Parliament, faced a storm of opposition, and was roughly questioned regarding the Aliens Act. After two stormy hours a proposition to give him a vote of confidence was negatived by a large majority.

NO SUNDAY LAW.

WILL BE ASKED FOR BY LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

Decision Not to Appeal to the Legislature, But Will Wait for Action on Dominion Lines—Work for Improved Electric Railway Legislation.

A Torontodespatch; No action will be taken by the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance for further legislation from the Ontario Legislature at present. This was decided at a meeting of the Legislation Committe of the Alliance held yesterday afternoon at the office in the Confederation Life building. The meeting was called to consider what matters should be brought before the Legislature of the Province at the coming session. The reasons given for this decision were that there is now in force the ante-confederation Lord's Day act, passed in 1845, and which deals with the genral question of business and labor on the Lord's Day, as well as the shops regulation act, forbidding barbers and bakers from doing their ordinary work on Sundays, the game law, making every Sunday a closed day and forbidding all hunting on that day, and also because an effort is being made by the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada to obtain legislation covering the whole Dominion.

It was determined, however, to at once enter upon an aggressive campaign to secure the enactment at the coming session of improved electric railway legislation for this Province.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were moderate, and prices as a rule steady. Wheat unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels of fall at 76 to 78c, and 100 bushels of goose at 70c. Barley firm, 200 bushels selling at 51c. Oats firmer, with sales of 300 bushels at 37½ to 38c. Peas sold at 75c a bushel for 100 bushels.

Hay in fair receipt, with sales of 30 loads at $9 to $10.50 a ton for timothy, and at $6 to $8 for mixed. Straw is purely nominal.

Dressed hogs are hgher, with light quoted at $9, and heavy at $8.50.

Wheat, white, bushel	$ 0 76	$ 0 78
Do., red	0 76	0 78
Do., spring, bushel	0 76	0 00
Do., goose, bushel	0 70	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 37½	0 38
Barley, bushel	0 51	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 75	0 00
Rye, bushel	0 74	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	9 00	10 50
Do., mixed, ton	6 00	8 00
Straw, per ton	10 00	10 50
Seeds—		
Alsike, No. 1, bushel	5 75	6 25
Do., No. 2	4 75	5 00
Do., No. 3	4 00	4 50
Red, choice, No. 1, bushel	6 25	7 00
Timothy, bushel	1 50	2 00
Dressed hogs	8 50	9 00
Apples, per bbl.	1 75	3 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 25	0 40
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 27
Do., creamery	0 27	0 30
Chickens, per lb.	0 09	0 11
Fowl, per lb.	0 06	0 08
Turkeys, per lb.	0 14	0 15
Geese, per lb.	0 11	0 12
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Cauliflower, per dozen	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 75	0 90
Celery, per dozen	0 35	0 40
Onions, per bag	1 20	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	6 50	7 25
Do., forequarters	4 50	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	6 00	6 50
Do., medium, carcase	5 25	5 75
Mutton, per cwt.	7 50	8 50
Veal, per cwt.	8 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	9 00	10 00

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 to 11¼c per lb.; refrigerator, 7½ to 8c. Sheep, 10½ to 12c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.
New York	92⅝	89¼
Detroit	91⅝	86¼
Toledo	91⅝	86¼
St. Louis	87⅛	81⅞
Duluth	86½	87½
Minneapolis	86	87⅝

Toronto Live Stock.

The quality of fat cattle was fair.

Trade, owing to light supplies, was moderately good all round.

Exporters—Only a very few export cattle were on sale, and prices ranged from $4 to $4.80. Export bulls sold from $3.50 to $4.

Butchers—The best butcher sold from $4 to $4.25; fair to good, $3.75 to $4; medium, $3.50 to $3.75; common to good butcher cows, $2.60 to $3.70; canners, at $1.50 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—A limited number of feeders and stockers sold as follows: Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., were reported as selling from $3.60 to $3.80; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., $3.25 to $3.50; stockers ranged from $2.50 for common to $2.50 for good; shortkeep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., are worth $3.80 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—About 10 milch cows and springers sold from $34 to $53 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves are worth from $4 to $6.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were firm at $4 to $4.30 for export ewes; lambs at $5.50 to $6.10, and choice ewes and wethers are worth $6.25 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices were quoted by Mr. Harris as unchanged, at $6.10 for selects and $6.25 for lights and fats.

BRADSTREET'S ON TRADE.

Montreal: The retail trade both of city and country has been exceedingly heavy. The movement in no line of trade, however, will be heavy until well into the new year. The widespread activity in the holiday trade is bound to have a good effect upon collections, which are now in most cases, rather slow. There has been a good trade in country produce here and prices have held up fairly well.

Toronto: All lines of wholesale trade report a quieter tone to the movement of goods. The retail trade of the past season, however, has been the most active known here. Throughout all the Province reports are similar. Collections of the fourth of next month are expected to be good, although those from the Northwest are still slow. There is already something of a re-order trade in dry goods and hardware, but by far the most activity is in the way of preparations for future trade.

Quebec: City retailers report an extraordinary week. Favorable weather brought purchasers from the country and city, and holiday sales are expected to be above the average. The outlook is regarded encouraging, and already many wholesalers have orders on hand for spring shipment.

Winnipeg: The noliday trade here continued exceedingly active right up to the close. Regarding staple lines of hardware and dry goods trade has not been so active, largely owing to the mild weather. Wholesale trade is generally quiet, and dealers are stock taking. Spring orders have been light during the past week, retailers being too busy to pay much attention to anything but Christmas trade. Values are generally firm. Collections are still inclined to be slow.

Victoria and Vancouver: Trade conditions continue satisfactory in all lines. The movement of wholesale goods is seasonably quiet, but there has been a good retail trade throughout the Province and collections are generally fair to good.

Hamilton: After an exceedingly busy week in retail trade there is now something of a lull on. Wholesale trade is quiet, but local industries continue actively engaged, and prospects for the future are bright.

London: Wholesale activity is confined to a light re-order trade. Country produce is coming forward well, and prices are generally steady to firm.

Ottawa: The past season has been very satisfactory to all lines of trade. The holiday business was unusually large and preparations are now under way for a big spring trade.

ST. JOHN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

It Only Lasted a Day or Two, and the Men Lost.

St. John, N. B., report: The strike of printers on the Evening Times, declared in Monday, fizzled out to-night, and the men the employers want will return to work in the morning. The trouble arose over the management dismissing a man they did not need, but the foreman objected and wanted another man dismissed instead. The foreman and two others lose their jobs as a result, and the Times becomes practically an open shop.

FEEDING

The average horse, with the usual flow of saliva, eats one quart of oats in about fifteen minutes; with this flow partially stopped it takes thirty minutes.

This shows how important it is to have the proper quantity of saliva and digestive juices.

Clydesdale Stock Food

increases the saliva and digestive juices because the feed being made "tasty" it makes the animals "mouth water," the same as our own when we add butter or jam to our soda biscuit; it makes it more enjoyable to eat. The horse, therefore, eats its feed up clean.

The increased digestion and assimilation makes the blood circulate better, loosening the hide and making the coat glossy. Nothing injurious in it and can stop feeding it without harmful effects.

Our Heave Cure, Tar Foot Remedy, Colic Cure, Embrocation Liniment, Gall Cure, Balsam Pine Healing Oil, and Worm Powders are equally as good in their own way.

Money cheerfully refunded by the dealer if any Clydesdale Preparations do not give satisfaction.

Try Hercules Poultry Food.

Clydesdale Stock Food Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

WAS IMPLICATED IN WAR STORES SCANDAL.

He Was Quartermaster of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Was Found Dead in Pretoria.

Pretoria, Transvaal Colony, Jan. 8.—Captain J. Hopkins, quartermaster of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the war stores scandal, was found dead this morning under circumstances pointing to suicide.

Some time after the close of the South African war it was alleged that officers of the British army had worked in collusion with contractors so as to enable the latter to purchase superfluous stores at absurdly low prices and afterwards re-sell them to the military authorities at enormous profits, entailing a loss to the Government of very large sums of money. A royal commission was appointed to inquire into the charge and a War Office committee was appointed for the same purpose. A blue book containing the report of the War Office committee was issued last June.

The report censured a number of officers of the Army Service corps and pay department who were alleged to have acted in collusion with the contractors. The value of the stores involved in these transactions was stated in the report to be between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000. The War Office, it was announced Dec. 27 last, acting on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, headed by Justice Farwell, of the British High Court of Justice then sitting in South Africa, ordered the prosecution of the officers concerned in the war stores scandal.

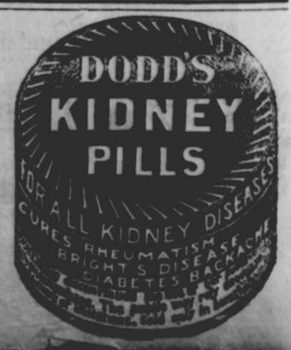
TRACING THE ROBBERS.

Large Quantity of Stolen Property Recovered in Toronto.

Toronto despatch: Goods to the value of about $1,500, part of the property stolen from the Dignum and Monypenny dry goods warehouse and from Lugsdin and Lugsdin, furriers, have been recovered by the detectives, who early yesterday morning arrested Chas. Goodman, the junk and coal dealer of Centre avenue, on a charge of receiving. Dignum & Monypenny's loss is over $2,000, the furriers about $1,800, and the police hope yet to recover a great deal more than they now have in their possession. They are searching for the looseskins taken from Lugsdin and Lugsdin.

Moses Schneiderman, the Queen street tailor, at whose place the goods and furs were found, is alleged to have paid in all $200 to Charles Goodman. The tailor has only been in the country a few months, and the police say neither he nor his son knew the goods were stolen.

Goodman appeared in the Police Court yesterday, and was arraigned on two charges of receiving stolen property, but was remanded till to-morrow. Bail was refused.



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