SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JAN. 19, 1908.
Jesus and His First Disciples.—John 1: 35—51.

Commentary.—1. John directs two disciples to Jesus (vs. 35-39). 35. the next day—There were three days of testimony of John the Baptist to Jesus: 1. To the deputation from the Sanhedrin (vs. 19-28). 2. Publicly, to the people (vs. 29-34). 3. Privately, to two disciples (vs. 35-37). John stood—"Was standing."—R. V. two of his disciples—Andrew (v. 40) and John, the author of this book, who modestly avoids using his own name. The great ambition of John the Baptist was to induce men to become followers of Jesus.

36. and looking—The Baptist fixed his eyes upon Jesus, singling him out and regarding him with special attention. behold the Lamb of God—The R. V. puts a comma after behold; an interjection, not a verb. "All the lambs hitherto offered had been furnished by men; this one was provided by God, as the only sufficient sacrifice for the sin of the world."—Clarke. His words would be to them equivalent to a command to follow him.—Scott. How faithful John was in his office as forerunner! He did not think of his own honor or popularity, but conscious that he must decrease, he is anxious to have his followers become true disciples of Christ. "He did not reckon that he had lost those who went over from him to Christ." "The Lamb is, 1. God's gift. 2. A promised gift (Isa. 53: 6, 7). 3. Spotless and holy (Heb. 9: 14). 4. For sacrifice. 5. To take away the sin of the world. 6. Of God's own providing. 7. Worthy of all acceptation." 37. they followed Jesus—The first beginning of the Christian church.—Plummer. They understood John's meaning and immediately did as they were directed. It would be well if all would immediately follow Christ. We should follow him as our Redeemer, Pattern, Guide and Shepherd. They may not have intended to leave John's leadership permanently.

38. Jesus turned—He was ready to give them a hearty welcome. what seek ye—What is your desire or request? Jesus knew they were seeking him, for he knows all hearts, but he desired some expression from them. rabbi—A Jewish title of honor for learning, meaning "teacher," "master." Thus they at once recognized his superiority and their ignorance. where dwellest thou—"Where art thou staying?" He had no permanent place of abode in this locality. "In asking this question they intimate a desire to be better acquainted with him. Where is the inn where you abide? We desire to receive instruction from you."

39. come and see—A kind invitation to them to go with him to his place of abode. "If those who know not the salvation of God would come at the command of Christ, they would soon see that with him is the fountain of life, and in his light they would see light." the tenth hour—St. John was so impressed with his first interview with Jesus that he remembered the hour. This may have been either 10 a. m., according to the Roman reckoning, or 4 p. m., according to the Jewish reckoning. In either case Andrew and John spent the remainder of the day with Jesus and then hastened to find their brothers and bring them to Christ. Edersheim thinks these events took place on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

II. Several other disciples called (vs. 40.46.)

40. Which heard John—This was John the Baptist (vs. 35, 36). Andrew — A name of Greek origin, signifying "man." He belonged to Bethsaida (v. 44), and was a disciple of John the Baptist. He resided afterward at Capernaum (Mark 1. 29.) Simon Peter's brother—Referring to Andrew in this way shows that when this gospel was written Peter's name was more widely known than Andrew's. The other disciple who heard the Baptist speak was John, the writer of this account, who modestly omits his own name. 41. He findeth first (R. V.)—It is supposed that at the same time Andrew went to find his brother Simon, John also went and found his brother James and brought him to Christ; but Andrew found his brother first. This was a true missionary spirit. God's salvation is so good that those who experience His love are always anxious to bring others into the same holy relation. Found the Messias—He speaks exultingly. Aroused by John's faithful testimony concerning the coming Messiah they were ready to receive Him when they saw a few true marks of His Messiahship. Being interpreted — Messias is the Greek form of the Hebrew word Messiah, and Christ is its Greek interpretation. The word means the anointed one.

42. Brought Him—Andrew thrice brings to Jesus: 1. Simon, 2. the lad with the loaves (chap. 6. 8. 9). 3. Certain Greeks (John 12. 20-22). In these three incidents John gives the key to his character.—Cam. Bib. About all we know of Andrew is what is said of Him in connection with his bringing someone to Jesus. Beheld Him—Jesus at once knew Simon better than Simon knew himself. Cephas. Stone—Petros, or Peter, has the same meaning in Greek that Cephas has in Syriac. The name was given him to describe his character, which was stiff, hardy and resolute. "The new name, referring to character, is a promise that fitfulness shall be changed to steadfastness. Referring to office, that he shall be a foundation-stone in the new building of the church."—McLaren. 43. The day following—This, according to Farrar, was the fourth day after his return from the wilderness. Jesus started on His return to Galilee, and "on the journey fell in with another young fisherman, Philip of Bethsaida." 44. Bethsaida— "The house of nets," so called because inhabited by fishermen. There were two places by this name.

45. Nathaniel—"Gift of God;" elsewhere called Bartholomew. He lived at Cana in Galilee, where our Lord performed his first miracle. of whom Moses.... and the prophets did write—See Gen. 3:15; 22:18; Deut. 18:18; Isa. 4:2; 7:14; Jer. 23:5; Ezek. 34:23; Dan. 9:24; Micah 5:2; Zech. 6:12; Mal. 3:1. the son of Joseph—Philip said this; the statement shows the common opinion about Jesus. 46. good....out of Nazareth—"The question sprang from mere dread of mistake in a matter so vital." He knew that Bethlehem (Micah 5:2) and not Nazareth was to be the birthplace of the Messiah. "It has usually been considered that his answer was proverbial; but it may merely have implied, 'Nazareth, that obscure and ill-reputed town in its little, untrodden valley—can anything good come from thence?'"—Farrar. Nathanael's objections arose from ignorance. come and see—The same reply given by Jesus (v. 39). Philip could not solve the difficulty, but he could show Nathanael how to get rid of it.

III. The interview between Jesus and Nathanael (vs. 47-51). 47. no guile—The expression implies a true heart, a really converted man, a genuine son of Abraham by faith, as well as a son according to the flesh.—Ryle. 48. under the fig tree—The Jewish writers often speak of the shade of the fig tree as the place of meditation and prayer. Probably it was in some such spot, secluded from the human eye of Jesus, that Nathanael won his title of Israelite, by prevailing prayer with God.—Whedon. 49. thou art, etc.—These words are the outburst of a heart convinced at once that Jesus was the Messiah. We can hardly suppose than Nathanael clearly understood the nature of Christ's kingdom at this time, but that he saw that Jesus was the Christ we cannot doubt.

50. greater things—Thou shalt see far greater proofs of my divinity and Messiahship. 51. verily, verily—The double "verily," used twenty-five times in this gospel and nowhere else, introduces truths of great importance. heaven open, etc.—The ladder which Jacob saw (Gen. 28:12) was a symbol of the intercourse which would be opened between heaven and earth in the new dispensation. Son of man—This expression is used about eighty times in the gospels by Christ of himself as Messiah.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. The disciples follow Jesus. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus" (v. 37.) They left the human teacher for the divine. This brought great "joy" to John the Baptist (John ii. 25-30.) This should be the end of all preaching and teaching, not to win men to us, but to win them to Christ. The disciples did not quickly learn the lesson John the Baptist taught them that day, for long afterward John the evangelist said to Jesus, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followed not us; and we forbade him, because he followeth not us. But Jesus said, Forbid him not, for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me" (Mark 9; 38,39.) Never entertain a thought that if people do not do as you do they are not right. Never worry them, nor reject them, because they do not keep step with you or look at doctrine from your standpoint. Point them to the Lamb of God as did John the Baptist, and know the joy of winning them to Jesus.

II. The disciples called. "Jesus .... saith unto them, Come and see" (vs. 38, 39.) "Follow me" (v. 43.) This was the first call of Jesus' first six disciples. A second call of the first four is given (Matt. 4; 18, 19; Mark 1; 16-20.) A third call is described (Luke 5; 1-11.) And after the cross, Christ said again to Peter, "Follow me" (John 21; 19.) The disciples were called, 1. To the Saviour. "Follow me" (v. 43.) Christ's disciples are called unto him. (Matt. 10; 1.) They are ordained "that they should be with him" (Mark 3; 14.) The call is intensely personal. 2. To service. "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men" (Matt. 4; 19.) 3. To sacrifice. "Whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple .. whosoever .... forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple" (Luke 14; 27-33.) Our Lord utterly forgot himself, and from the beginning to the end of his ministry poured out his life. The sick, the sinful, the sorrowful thronged him, and virtue went out from him to heal, to save and to comfort. We cannot do anything to save the world other than as he wrought. The giving of life saves life. The pouring out of love upon the sick, the sinful, the sorrowful, the perpetuation of the sacrifice of Christ on earth, this is the life that pleases God and saves men.

III. The disciples finding others. "Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." "He first findeth his own brother" (vs. 40, 41). Andrew found Peter, John found James, Philip found Nathaniel (v. 45). A disciple is always a soul-winner. Soul-saving is the great work of heaven. God the Father made the greatest sacrifice that even He could make. Jesus endured, toiled, suffered and died. He sent the Holy Spirit. He is exalted to the right hand in the place of intercession. Angels do and endure all God's commands in behalf of the heirs of salvation. If we were to devote all our heart, soul, life and means to the work we could not equal the example set before us, nor discharge a tithe of the infinite debt we owe to our Redeemer. Have you thought you were a disciple? Ask yourself: 1. Is it the chief desire of my life to glorify God in the salvation of souls? 2. How many souls has God used me to save? 3. Do I pray in the closet, the family and the church for souls? 4. Are my efforts and prayers at present going out for any particular soul who is ready to perish?

IV. The disciples' reward. The words that John the Baptist spoke that day to John the Evangelist (v. 36), were echoed and re-echoed long years after the Baptist was carried to his grave. Twenty-five times in the Book of Revelation does John speak of "the Lamb." Think of the joy of pointing a John to Jesus. Think of the fellowship in the New Jerusalem when they sit down to talk of God's wonderful dealings with them, and John tells his old teacher of the blessed delights he found in the service begun that day when he left the man he loved to become the beloved disciple of the Christ. The words that Andrew spoke to Peter of "the Messias" (v. 41) were the foundation of Peter's Pentecostal sermon, when three thousand were saved (Acts 2. 41). Think of the joy of bringing a Peter to Jesus, and through him of reaching thousands.

V. Thoughts. Great results are sometimes brought about by small beginnings. "A few ordinary Galileans, the grain of mustard seed, a little rill, the little stone Daniel saw, the minute particle of leaven, a private conversation—what were these in the great mass of seething evil, in a world where wealth, rank, power, armies, literature, the sinful hearts of men, were all arrayed on the other side! But God Himself was behind them." Consider the different ways by which these men came to Christ, and the gradual process by which they were led into full discipleship. Learn also that the gospel is extended throughout the world through the personal influence of one person over another. Let us study the essential points in soul-winning, and be effective workers for the Master. Honest doubts are always easily settled by a personal contact with the Saviour. No life is at any time hidden from that all-seeing eye which pierces to the depths of every soul. Jesus said to Philip: "Thou shalt see greater things than these"—saving souls is a greater work than working miracles. The events of Easter morning and of Pentecost were among the "greater things." The great revivals and missionary movements are the "greater things" which we behold.

A. C. M.

LANSING PEOPLE STRICKEN WITH STRANGE MALADY.

Whole Families Affected---The City Water May be Cause of the Sickness.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 13.—A special to the Free Press from Lansing, Mich., says: Whether from the flight of bacilla over the city, from deleterious matter in the city water, or from some other unknown cause, Lansing was seized by a strange malady some time during Tuesday, thousands being suddenly stricken with extreme nausea, accompanied by acute intestinal troubles. From midnight until morning and all during the forenoon calls for physicians were incessant. Whole families were stricken. Two boys were found lying in the street, too ill to make further progress.

The disease, which most physicians attribute to atmospherical conditions, yielded readily to treatment. Fifteen city teachers and hundreds of pupils were absent from school. All the stores were short of help. Secretary Schumway, of the State Board of Health, suspecting that something was wrong with the city water supply, took steps to have an analysis made, but it was not completed to-day. It was learned later that outside of the waterworks zone the disease was quite as prevalent.

Among several old and feeble or very young persons serious conditions have developed, but no fatalities have so far resulted in consequence of the strange epidemic.

CRIMINALS OF ITALY.

NEW YORK EXPERT BLAMES IMMIGRATION FOR BLACK HAND.

America, Dumping Ground—No Central Organization, But Crimes Are the Work of Small Bands at Odds With Each Other.

New York.—Lieut. Petrosino, the Italian specialist of the Detective Bureau, upon whose squad is placed the onus of ferreting out crimes among the Italian population, said yesterday that the so-called "Black Hand" outrages in the city would never be stamped out until some restrictions are made in the admission of Italian immigrants to this country.

"The United States has become the dumping ground for all the criminals and banditti of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria," said Lieut. Petrosino. "A little over a year ago the Government officials of Tunis decided to clean out the Italian quarter of that city on account of the great number of crimes that were being committed there. A rigid investigation was conducted by the French Government, and as a result, over 10,000 men were deported. Where did they go to? Uncle Sam received them with open arms. Nearly every one of them came to this country and are now thriving on the spoils of their blackmailing and other conspiracies.

No Central Organization.

"First, it must be understood," continued the Italian sleuth, "that there is no big central organization of criminals called the 'Black Hand.' What we call the 'Black Hand' is simply an organization of ignorant and unscrupulous immigrants, who have put themselves under the leadership of a man who is a little more intelligent than they are and was probably a bandit or criminal in Italy of Sicily. There may be five and there may be a dozen in the band, and there may be a dozen different bands working in the city at the same time. They have no connection with each other, and are in all probability bitter enemies and warring against each other. The idea that there is a big criminal club in this city called the 'Black Hand' is all a myth. It has grown out of the custom of the newspapers of calling every crime committed by an Italian a 'Black Hand' outrage.

"The system under which these gangs work is peculiar. They select some Italian who has come to this country and become prosperous, but he is almost always some one against whom they have a grudge for something that happened in Italy. Then many of the crimes are committed against former members of the gang who have fallen out with their partners for some reason or other. Many of the crimes have been explained in this way.

Take, for instance, the famous 'shotgun murders' of a year or so ago. One night Guiseppe Guilliano, a saloon-keeper, was going to bed at his home at 16 First street when he was killed by a heavy load of buckshot which was fired through the window of his bedroom, and had evidently been aimed at his shadow on the drawn curtain. His brother, Pietro, who lived in the same house, while being questioned by my detectives, made the most solemn oaths to avenge his brother's death. A little later it was learned that he and his dead brother were at the time conducting a blackmailing scheme against an Italian merchant in Frankfort, N. Y., and Pietro was convicted and sent to State's prison for seven years.

"A little later Salvatore Sferlozza was shot in the same way in his saloon at 204 Forsythe street. The crime was, after several months, finally traced to Giovanni and Guiseppe Pelletieri, but it was absolutely impossible to fix it on them definitely enough for a conviction. Their records were sent for from the little town in Sicily, from which they had come, and their deportation resulted.

"Vincenzzo Cantone came to this city about a year ago and established himself as a butcher at 117 Elizabeth street. My detectives learned that he was at the head of a gang of blackmailers, and just as we had the evidence warranting an arrest, he was shot and killed by one of the gang. Later we learned that he was one of the men deported from Tunis, and that he had been suspected there of nearly twenty murders.

Bar Criminal Immigrants.

"One of the plans which I advocate to abolish these crimes is the establishment of a special bureau of inspectors by the Government for the examination of all Italian immigrants. It would be an easy thing to obtain from the Italian Government a description and record of all criminals who are suspected of having left for America, and with the aid of this the inspectors could prevent a great many of these men from ever entering the country.

"Then that part of the Italian population that is law-abiding and honest could do a great deal of good if it wanted to. It is not that the law-abiding Italians are afraid, but there is no concerted action. They could give the police much information if they wished which would aid them greatly in running down the criminals. The trouble is that every one is waiting for every one else to act first. If they would only form some organization in the nature of a secret service they could do much good in stamping out Italian crime. One of the chief obstacles that I and my men run up against is the difficulty of getting an Italian to testify against another. In many instances where a man has been blackmailed and we have almost run down the criminal, we are held up at the last minute by his disinclination to assist us.

"Another thing that should be done is to create a law forbidding more than one family to live in the same apartment. This would split up these gangs in a way. Then the pushcarts should be done away with. They are conducted by the lowest class of Italians, who are for the most part only confederates and informers for the gangs. Also the sale of explosives by Italians should be restricted, and licenses issued only to persons who can establish their integrity and honesty.

Immigrants Abuse Freedom.

"Our Penal Code should also be made stronger. The trouble with the immigrants that come over here from Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria is that they don't know what to do with the freedom that is given them. In the country from which they came the Penal Code was designed particularly to deal with their ignorance and hot-headedness. There they continually felt the heavy hand of the law on their shoulder. When they reached America they found these restrictions gone and they let their freedom get away with them."

The record of Petrosino's department in the last year was 1,000 arrests and 550 convictions, including one execution, one life sentence and many long terms of imprisonment. Petrosino has only twenty-three men, eight in Harlem and fifteen at headquarters, to contend with an Italian population in the city of nearly 500,000.

300 TERRIFIED IN SUBWAY.

Electrician's Error Fatal to Himself and Alarming to Others.

New York, Jan. 13.—A hsort circuit of an electric current of 11,000 volts, and a fire so terrifying in its effects as to cause three hundred motormen and trainmen to desert a train of eight cars in a panic, under the middle of the East River and to flee through pitch darkness to the stations on either side of the river, occurred in the Battery last night.

The accident cost one life. George Keyburn, an electrician, manipulating the system of the switchboard at the Brooklyn end of the tunnel, in a moment of carelessness, grasped an exposed wire near a lever and was electrocuted.

This human connection worked as the agency of the short circuit and caused the accident to the eight car train that was being run back and forth through the tunnel as a school for the trainmen.

YOUNG MAN SHOT HIMSELF.

Elwood Morphy, of Windsor, Not Expected to Recover.

Windsor despatch: Elwood Morphy, the nineteen-year-old son of William Morphy, residing on Aylmer avenue, was found unconscious in a pool of blood in his bedroom late this afternoon. A revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found beside him and a bullet hole in his right temple. The young man was alone in the house when the affair occurred, and it is not certain whether it was accidental or with intent. He was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where at a late hour to-night he is still unconscious and no hopes are held out for his recovery.

MARKET REPORTS

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock since Tuesday were large, 105 carloads, composed of 1414 cattle, 1442 hogs, 1571 sheep, 73 calves. Trade for choice quality stuff, in all lines, was brisk, with prices firmer, but the great trouble was that there were few lots of prime quality in any of the different classes.

Exporters—There were none quoted as such being sold, but we would say that choice well-finished exporters would be worth $5 per cwt., but export bulls are in demand at $5.40 to $4.40 per cwt.

Butchers—Prices ruled as follows: Good butchers, $4.40 to $4.80; medium, $4 to $4.25; good cows and light butchers, $3.50 to $3.85; fair quality cows, $3.12½ to $3.40; common cows, $2.25 to $2.70; canners, $1; butchers and export bulls, $3.50 to $4; bologna bulls, $2 to $2.25. These prices were given by Geo. Rowntree, who bought 370 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Company.

Feeders and Stockers—Messrs. H. & W. Murby report no feeders and no stockers being offered; the butcher trade being active has caused a scarcity of good feeders. The Messrs. Murby are open to buy some good quality feeders, having many orders to fill. Drovers having feders to dispose of would do well to correspond with Harry Murby at the Western Cattle Market, Toronto.

Milkers and Springers—Few good quality cows were on sale and prices were quoted accordingly, ranging all the way from $20 to $54 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves of good quality are scarce and in demand, with prices firmer at $3.50 to $6.50 per cwt., with an odd choice new milk-fed calf of extra quality at $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Good quality lambs and sheep are scarce and wanted. Export ewes, $4 per cwt.; culls and rams, $3 to $3.50; yearling ewes, for butcher purposes, $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.; lambs firm at $5 to $6 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices unchanged at $5.90 for selects, $5.65 for lights, but Mr. Harris stated that prospects were looking like easier quotations.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day:

Wheat—Jan. $1.09 bid, May $1.16 1-2 bid.

Oats—Jan. 49 3-4c bid, May 55 3-4c bid.

British Cattle Markets.

London—London cables are firmer, at 10 1-2c to 13c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1-2c per pound.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were a little larger. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels of fall at $1 to $1.01. Barley firm, 300 bushels selling at 77c per bushel. Oats firm, 300 bushels selling at 53c.

Hay in fair supply, with prices unchanged; 35 loads sold at $18 to $21 a ton for timothy, and at $16 for mixed. Straw easier, two loads selling at $15 a ton, and a load of loose at $10.

Dressed hogs continue firm at $8.25 to $8.50 for light, and at $8 for heavy.

Wheat, white, bush	$1 00	$1 01
Do., red, bush	1 00	1 01
Do., spring, bush	0 90	0 95
Do., goose, bush	0 87	0 00
Oats, bush	0 53	0 54
Barley, bush	0 77	0 00
Rye, bush	0 84	0 00
Peas, bush	0 88	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	19 00	21 00
Do., clover, ton	16 00	0 00
Straw, per ton	16 00	0 00
Seeds, Alsike, No. 1, bush	7 50	8 00
Do., No. 2	6 75	7 25
Do., red clover	9 25	9 50
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 50
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 40	0 45
Do., storage	0 26	0 30
Butter, dairy	0 26	0 30
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Geese, dressed, lb	0 11	0 13
Chickens, per lb	0 11	0 12
Ducks, dressed, lb	0 11	0 13
Turkeys, per lb	0 16	0 18
Apples, per bbl	2 00	3 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 85	0 95
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 25
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 00
Do., forequarters	4 50	5 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcase	5 50	6 50
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	9 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	7 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt	8 50	10 00

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal.—Nine carloads of live stock of all kinds were brought to the East End Abattoir since yesterday at 6 p. m. Several other carloads, which should have been here were delayed by the snowstorm. The butchers were present in large numbers, but were disappointed at the small supplies and the inferior quality of the cattle offered, there being no moderately good ones in sight while some of them were only fit for canning purposes. Prices ranged at from 2c to 3½c per lb. There were about 30 milch cows and springers on the market, but the buyers were slow in coming out and no sales were made up to near noon. Mr. Joseph Richard paid $8 for a good calf, and $62 for ten good lambs. Sheep sold at about 4c per lb.; good lots of fat hogs sold at $6.50 to $6.60 per 100 lbs.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal.—There has been little change in trade conditions during the past week It now seems pretty well established that the Christmas trade was satisfactory in all regards. In some lines of business the volume of trade was the largest in years, while in others some falling off was reported. There is very little movement in wholesale trade. Values are generally steady. Travellers will begin their trips next week, and a fortnight should see business again well under way. The first weeks of trade are looked forward to with considerable interest, if not with some anxiety. It is felt in some quarters that trade will be quiet until well into the spring, although there are those who expect a revival of activity much earlier.

Toronto.—Wholesale and retail trade is quiet at the moment, but with a continuance of cold weather a good sorting trade in winter lines is expected to spring up early in the new year. Reports regarding the holiday trade are cheerful in most lines of business, and it is likely this fact will considerably help future business. Collections are generally good, and January paper is expected to be well taken up. The dry goods movement is light. More cold weather is needed to help retailers. Values hold firm. Wholesalers here sty a review of the year will show the greatest turnover of dry goods in the history of the country.

Winnipeg.—Retailers here report the holiday trade has been the heaviest ever known. Wholesale trade has been quiet and will continue so until about the second week of January. Mild weather has acted against the movement of heavy dry goods, but the railroads have had an excellent opportunity to move grain, and they are making the most of it.

Vancouver and Victoria.—General trade all along the coast holds a healthy tone, although things have been somewhat quiet since the holidays. The volume of Christmas trade was heavier than ever before. Collections have improved and are now good.

Hamilton.—There is a good tone to trade here, although the volume of business is not large. A good sorting trade is looked for early in the month. Collections are generally good.

London.—While the usual holiday quietness has been in effect during the past week, there is still a fair amount of business moving and the outlook favors an early resumption of activity. Local manufacturers are well supplied with orders. Colder weather has much helped the movement of winter goods.

Ottawa.—Winter goods are now moving well, although there is the usual holiday lull in retail trade. Collections are fair to good. It is reported the holiday trade compared fairly well with that of last year.

BACK TO WORK.

Actress Out $15 by Reason of Legacy Left Her.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Times to-day says: Carlotta Russell, one of the heirs under the will of Johanna Hitchcock, which was offered for probate before Surrogate Millard in Yonkers yesterday, was informed recently by her mother, Mrs. Abraham Norton, of Flushing, that she had come into a handsome legacy.

Miss Russell was then playing in a Buffalo vaudeville theatre. She started for Yonkers, and learned that as the widow of the late Ambrose Brown, she was one of the heirs-at-law of Miss Hitchcock.

Miss Russell enquired of Arthur Rowlan, the attorney in the case, how much her share would be, and he told her about $24.96, less the legal fees, which would reduce it to about $20. Miss Russell started for Toronto to rejoin her company, being out about $15.

VESSEL'S HAPPY OMEN.

Child Born on the Mount Royal on Christmas Eve.

London, Jan. 13.—The report that the Lake Manitoba is to take the Mount Royal's passengers to Canada proves to be incorrect. The question is yet undecided, but more beds are being shipped to the Mount Royal for the comfort of the passengers. It transpires that on Christmas eve, after five days below, a male child was born to Josefa Mulezyaski. Both mother and child did well, and there were great rejoicings on board, though a hurricane was raging. The emigrants regarded the event as a happy omen, and had the child christened "Joset Royal."

Strangely enough, their trust in the omen seemed justified, for the same evening Seaman Stewart was washed overboard from the bridge deck, and swept back to the main deck by the next sea, while on Christmas morning the machinery was repaired. The captain and crew, and especially the engineering staff, bear traces of an exceptionally trying time.

A Queenstown despatch says the steamship Montrose, of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic service, will take on board the passengers of her sister ship, Mount Royal, which put back to this port after being disabled at sea while on her way to St. John, N. B.

The steamer Manitoba will tow the Mount Royal to Liverpool.

BLAME CREW AND DESPATCHER.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Fatal Wreck at Tillsonburg.

St. Thomas, Ont., despatch: The jury brought in the verdict below at the Coroner's inquest at Tillsonburg last night into the G. T. R. and Wabash accident on the west switch, Tillsonburg, which resulted in the death of Engineer John Walker and J. H. McCray, of Windsor.

After being out for over three hours discussing the evidence, the jury returned with the following verdict:

"That the cause of said collision was negligence on the part of the Wabash crew in not properly protecting the rear end of their train; that the despatcher might have prevented the collision if he had given holding orders on No. 93 at Tillsonburg so that the order board could have been displayed against the said No. 93."

TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

Fund Has Been Raised by Syrians for Defence.

Fredericton, Jan. 13.—The jury which will try Thomas David, a Syrian, charged with shooting his wife at McAdam Station last July, was chosen this morning.

The defence in the case is to be that David was temporarily insane when he did the shooting and his insanity was partially caused by the immoral life that his wife had been living.

Syrians all over the United States, who, with David, are natives of Eythyfoler, in Syria, have raised a fund of several thousand dollars to carry on his defence, and upwards of 20 witnesses from all parts of the United States, as far west as Michigan, will give evidence for the defence. The parents of the woman killed by David and their children are here from Lowell, Mass., to aid in the defence. Solicitor-General Jones is handling the case for the Crown, while J. Douglas Hazen, K. C., M. P. P., is appearing for the defence.

CHINA TO FACE JAPAN.

REV. DR. MACKAY'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE ORIENT.

Unrest Everywhere in Asia—Japanese Treatment of Coreans Disgraceful—Serious Unrest Everywhere.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Rev. Dr. MacKay, secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society, has returned from a tour of the Orient, extending over 18 months. Asked yesterday for his general impressions as to conditions in the East, he said:

"The most distinctly felt impression is that the East is throbbing with new life. The East and the West have met at a hundred points and they are absorbing all we have to give. That is especially true in China, and, as usual, the pendulum swings too far. What we call democracy they are apt to interpret as anarchy. There are many thousands of young men in China who are in a dangerous, as well as interesting, condition.

"It is not possible to predict, but it would be a much more marvelous thing to see a peaceful revolution in China, than it was in Japan. The problem is vastly greater. Of course, the hope is, and the earnest effort of such leaders as Zuan Shi Kai is that reforms may be introduced gradually and that bloodshed may be avoided.

"The Japanese have a great influence in all the East. Even in India the influence of Japan is a mighty factor, but Japan cannot control China. The Chinese hate the Japanese, and the fact that they do not resist Japanese aggressiveness more vigorously is due to the fact that they are afraid. They are not ready to stand up for their rights. But when the day comes there will be but a struggle, unless Japan modifies her policy.

"Japan has her spies everywhere, is fortifying herself, especially in Manchuria, but further south as well, and is apparently putting herself in a position that will enable her when the proper time comes to take advantage of whatever opportunity may offer.

"In Corea the Japanese have had a splendid opportunity. The Coreans received them with open arms, and had they been at all generous in their treatment they might have secured themselves in the affections of the people. Instead of that they regarded Corea as a country to be exploited in the interests of Japanese. They have no hesitation in saying that the Coreans, like the Indians of North America, would pass away before civilization. Almost without the pretence of justice the Coreans are being ruthlessly robbed of rights and possessions.

"The unrest in India is talked about everywhere, and is the cause of much anxiety, however much Britishers may whistle to keep up courage. It is another phase of the new life that is stirring in all the East. 'India for the Indians,' 'China for the Chinese,' and 'Japan for the Japanese.' No people of three hundred millions wants foreign domination. Great Britain is educating India away from the colonial up to the independent state, and it ought to be said that Britain is doing it magnanimously and honorably. No other nation has such a colonial record as that of Britain in India, and if it should mean by only an independent India, educated to self-government, so much the better for the world, and so much more honor to the nation that has brought it to pass.

"The world's best interests would be served to-day by a vigorous Christian propaganda in the East. Without it what may happen in a few years if material developments go on at this pace? In the interests of the West, as well as the East, to-day, if ever, missions should be pushed. Probably a dozen years now may mean more than a hundred later."

DAVID ON TRIAL.

He is Charged With Wife-Murder at Fredericton.

Fredericton, Jan. 13.—The David trial for wife murder was continued this morning. Mr. Hazen's address to the jury, in introducing the prisoner's defence, showed that manslaughter and insanity at the time the deed was committed will form the ground of the evidence for the accused.

Mr. Aboud told of his attempt to reconcile the Davids, and of the way Mrs. David lived at Woodstock.

The witness said that on his return to Woodstock after being out west he found Mrs. David and a man named Nicholas living in the same house along with others.

Mr. Hazen claimed that the defence would show under the criminal code that the offence charged could not be more than manslaughter. He told in detail of the relation of the Davids, and how on several occasions David had forgiven his wife and taken her back after she had left him.

DAMAGE SUIT DISMISSED.

Senator Legris Cannot Hold College Responsible for Son's Injuries.

Ottawa despatch: The suit of Senator Legris, of Montreal, against the Ottawa College for damages of $15,000 for injuries received by his son, through being punished at the college last May by Father Dube, resulting in permanent and serious damage to the boy's eyesight, was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Riddell in the Assize Court here to-night. The argument of the defence was sustained, that the priest was not enforcing the discipline of the college at the time the boy was struck, and that the quarrel was a personal one.

TERRORISTS ARRESTED.

Eleven of the Russian Kind Taken Into Custody at Lausanne.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 13.—Eleven alleged Russian terrorists, including a young woman, were taken into custody here to-day after an encounter with the police, in which they put up a desperate resistance. They are charged with threatening to assassinate a wealthy local Russia unless he contributed $1,000 to the revolutionary cause.

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