SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON V.—FEB. 2, 1908.

Jesus the Saviour of the World.—John 3: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. The new birth (vs. 1-8). In these verses Jesus clearly states the condition of entering the kingdom of God—the kingdom of grace here and of glory hereafter. It is by being "born again," "from above," converted, regenerated. Nicodemus could not understand this and asked how a man could be born when he was old. Jesus gave him to understand that it was not a natural but a spiritual birth to which he referred. The Savior then brought to Nicodemus an illustration about the wind. He need not think it strange that he could not understand the operation of the Spirit, for he could not even understand the blowing of the wind. The laws of the spiritual life are unknown. We can understand the new birth only as we receive it.

II. Jesus inspires faith (vs. 9-13) Nicodemus was still in the dark. He could not apprehend spiritual truth. Jesus expressed surprise that he a great Jewish teacher did not understand these all-important truths. Jesus spoke with positiveness and authority. He said, "We speak that which we know, and bear witness of that which we have seen" (v. 11, R. V.). Jesus spoke from personal knowledge not from hearsay, and yet Nisodemus and the class of people he represented failed to accept the testimony given.

III. God's great love for man (vs. 14-17).

14. the serpent—Study the story in Num. 21:4-9. "The history of the brazen serpent is a parable of the gospel." even so—"Christ here testifies of the prophetic and typical character of the Old Testament." must—This was God's plan to save men (Heb. 2:9, 10). Son of man—This is the title which Christ most frequently applied to himself, sometimes interchanging it with "the Son of God." He appropriated to himself the prophecy of Daniel (Matt. 26:63, 64; Dan. 7:13). It is applied to Christ more than eighty times in the New Testament. It implies, 1. His humiliation (Matt. 8:20), and that he, the Son of God, became a true man (Rom. 8:3). 2. That he was the one perfect man, sinless and complete in every human virtue. 3. That he was the representative man, elevated above individual, class and national prejudices. 4. That he was, officially, the representative of the human race in his life and death for 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. not perish—Omitted in R. C. 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 fullness of life, joy, peace and love." It is the life of God in the soul.

16. Luther called this verse "parva Biblia" (little Bible.) On his death-bed he said, "It is my favorite cordial." The verse is said to be "the best thing ever put in human speech." So loved—Such a love could not be described. Jesus did not attempt it. There is a depth of meaning in that little word "so" which the finite mind cannot fathom. The world—"A Methodist collier in Yorkshire opened his first sermon with this striking comment, 'When God loves, he loves a world; when God gives, he gives his Son.'"—Moulton. Only begotten Son—While God has many sons, made much through the regenerating power of the Spirit, he has only one "only begotten" Son—a Son of equal rank and dignity with himself. Believeth in him—To believe in (or "on") Christ is to accept him as our Saviour; to believe and obey his teachings. It implies a thorough repentance and a renouncing of the old life, as well as obedience and faith. Not perish—Not be banished from the presence of God. To perish does not mean total extinction of being. Everlasting life—"Eternal life."—R. V. The Greek is the same as in v. 15. Here is a double benefit offered: "1. Those who believe in Christ are exempted from eternal perdition. 2. They are brought to eternal glory."

17. The world—As in v. 16, the whole human race is meant, not merely the Gentiles. To condemn—Or to judge. The purpose of Christ's coming was not to judge and condemn men, but to save them. "This does not contradict John ix. 39. 'For judgment am I come into the world.' Compare Luke 9: 56. Since there are sinners in the world Christ's coming involves a separation of them from the good, a judgment, a sentence; but this is not the purpose of his coming—the purpose is salvation. Might be saved—The world can reject Christ if it chooses to do so; it is not compelled to be saved.

IV. Man's responsibility (vs. 18-21.) "Jesus here explains to Nicodemus how men are guilty for rejecting him." 18. That believeth—The one who trusts in Jesus Christ for salvation. Not condemned—Or "not judged." He is not condemned because he believes in Christ. Believeth not is condemned—Christ's coming was the act of God. It was an act of the most stupendous character. It obligates a man to God. If, however, man neglects, ignores and then denies it, he stands condemned. If God sent his Son into the world duly authenticated, man's duty is to respect and accept that coming—Whedon.

19.—This is the condemnation—Or. This is the reason why men are guilty and will be punished. Light—Light often denotes instruction, teaching, doctrine, as that by which we see the path of duty.—Barnes. The word in this connection is used with respect to Christ, who is the light of the world. It is also an emblem of holiness, happiness and heaven. Is come—God has sent the light to us, but the work of carrying the light to a lost and darkened world rests upon those who see the light. The heathen nations of the earth must be reached through the efforts of the Christian church. Men loved darkness—Love of evil prevents men from accepting the good; they prefer the dark—the evil—and hate the good. Men reject Christ and religion because they are evil, and they are evil because they reject Christ and religion. Irreligion and wickedness are one.—Whedon. Because, etc.—It is hard for men to humble themselves before God and confess and renounce their sins. 20. Hateth the light—Evil works are performed in the night, under cover of darkness. Wicked men are afraid of the light. Reproved—The gospel reproves and condemns the sinner. It makes sin appear odious.

21. Doeth truth—"A most expressive phrase. Right is truth, and wrong is falsehood. Infidels and sinners act a lie." To do the truth is to obey the truth. Cometh to the light—The good man prefers the light. He does nothing under cover. Jesus said, "In secret have I said nothing." The man who loves the light does not find it in harmony with his feelings to join himself in secret conclave, behind locks an bolts, with those who meet to learn passwords and grips in order to be able to carry on their deeds under cover. May be made manifest—He desires the most rigid and searching examination into his actions. He is right and he knows it, and he not only has nothing to fear by coming into the light, but he has much to gain. He courts the light. Wrought in God.—The desire of the good man is to magnify God not himself. This closes Christ's interview with Nicodemus.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

I. Nicodemus coming to Jesus. "The presence of Jesus in Jerusalem, and especially the excitement produced among the rulers of the Jews consequent upon the purging of the temple, together with his increasing fame as a teacher and worker of miracles, which had reached Jerusalem from the hill country where Jesus had been, led to this famous interview." Nicodemus was not ready to accept Jesus as the Messiah until he had seen and heard him. With the greatest solemnity Jesus turns abruptly from things temporal to things spiritual. His first sentence was too deep for the wise councillor. The great plan of salvation was disclosed to him. Nicodemus was ignorant of spiritual things. "How can these things be?" was the true index of his darkened mind. "It was not teaching he needed, but the ability to understand teaching; not more light, but sight."

II. The new birth. "Ye must be born again" (v. 7). There is no other way to be saved. Flesh cannot be justified (Rom. 3. 20). "By no process of evolution can the natural man develop into a spiritual man; by no process of degeneration can the spiritual man deteriorate into the natural man. They are from totally different stock." It is not enough to improve the old nature, but there must be a new foundation, a new life, a new creation, a birth "from above." Regeneration is the work of the Holy Spirit (Titus 3. 5.)

II. The brazen serpent. "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up" (v. 14; Luke 24, 7). 1. As the Israelites in the wilderness were bitten by the fiery serpents (Num. 21, 6), so the sinner is bitten by "that old serpent, called the devil" (Rev. 1 2, 9). 2. As every one bitten by the serpent must die, so death hath passed upon all men, for all have sinned (Rom. 5, 12). 3. As Moses lifted up the serpent by divine appointment (Num. 21, 8), so Christ was appointed by the Father to die for the world (I. John 4, 9). 4. As the serpent was lifted up visibly in the presence of the people (Num. 21, 8), so was Christ lifted up publicly before the whole nation at the Passover. 5. As the bitten Israelite must look to the serpent (Num. 21, 8), so we must believe on Christ, the crucified. 6. As "every one" that looked "lived" (Num. 21, 8), so "every one" that believeth on Christ hath everlasting life (John 6, 40).

IV. God's great love for the world. 1. The lover. "God so loved." Jesus did not die to appease the wrath of God. "God so loved us" that He sent His Son to die for us (I. John, 4, 11). Man sinned and sold himself to Satan. God must buy him back, for redemption is the way back to God. God paid Satan his price, the blood of His own Son.

2. The object of God's love. "The world." A sinful, rebellious, ungrateful world (Eph. 2, 1-6).

"God is love." Love is sacrifice. The death of Christ was the sacrifice of God. Redemption was love prompted, love conceived, love wrought."

3. The expression of His love. "He gave." Salvation is a gift. We cannot buy it, we cannot earn it, lest we "should boast" of it, instead of glorifying God. Yet some so long for it that they try to buy it. A wealthy Brahmin girl bathed in eight sacred rivers and visited fifty temples, and walked around a certain tree forty-two times every morning, making an offering to her god at every circuit. She fasted twenty-five days, taking nothing but a little milk, doing penance each day. Again she fasted forty days. She gave liberally. She built a temple to the gods, decorated the idols with her own jewels and fasted forty-five days more. For hours she would sit before the idols and say a hundred prayers over her beads. Daily she would light several hundred lamps before the shrines and sit and read the sacred books. But her longings were never satisfied, her heart always ached. One day she sent for a lady missionary to teach her another language in which to pray to the gods. She taught her in the gospel of Mark. The Hindu became interested. She accepted salvation as a gift. Christ satisfied her heart and gave her a peace she had never known. She lost all interest in her idols and came to loathe them. Her family became suspicious. The priests ordered her to fast and not to see the missionaries. The days were dark. At last she decided to leave her lovely home and much loved family, whom she could never see again, and espouse the cause of Christ. She left all her silks and jewels, and with only a cotton cloth garment crept one Christmas night to the mission door and threw herself into the lady's arms, exclaiming, "I am come!" A. C. M.

DEATH FROM HEAT WAVE.

Drought in Melbourne Leaves Disaster in Trail.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 27.— The heat wave that has been centreing over Victoria for same time past is ended, but it has left disastrous effects in its trail. Vast bush fires are raging in many parts, destroying hundreds of homesteads and threatening many townships. The sufferings of horses and cattle have been terrible and the settlers have lost heavily in live stock. More than 100 deaths from sunstroke have been reported and thousands of persons are seriously ill from the effect of the heat.

BANK RATE DOWN.

Financial Affairs Look Rosy—Lots of Gold in Sight.

London, Jan. 27.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was to-day reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. The reduction of the bank rate was a foregone conclusion, owing to the rapidly improving financial conditions prevailing everywhere, which caused the market for discount rates to fall to 3⅞ per cent. The return of cash from the country considerably swelled the reserve, which will be increased in the near future by the receipt of gold from Egypt and Australia, as well as bar gold en route to London. This will include five million dollars' worth of gold, which probably will be secured by the Bank of England on Monday.

Other influences tending towards the reduced bank rate are the improved conditions prevailing on the continent, forecasting early reductions in the bank rates of France and Germany, and the likelihood of a return of gold from America or the shipment of gold from America to the Argentine Republic, thus relieving the demand on London.

The announcement of the bank rate had a favorable effect on the London Stock Exchange, where the reduction of a half per cent only had been anticipated. Consols improved 5-16 to 84⅞. home rails and Kaffirs were marked higher, and Americans, which opened around parity, improved half to one point for active issues.

HAPPY CHILDREN

WITNESS NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK TRAGEDY.

Young Salesman Pumps Five Bullets Into His Brain While Little Tots, With Whom He Had Been Playing, Flee in Terror.

New York, Jan. 27.—Seated in the midst of a throng of children on the east drive of Central Park yesterday afternoon James Kinkelstein, a neatly clad young salesman of 232 East Tenth street, put five bullets in his brain and fell dead at the feet of a fainting nurse.

Policeman Steinert, who was near, learned from the maid and children who had witnessed the suicide that the young man had been strolling among them for an hour before he killed himself.

He left a little fair-haired girl he had been talking to and walked slowly to a bench. Sitting, he removed his hat and laid on the bench. Then he pulled on his gloves and buttoned them. His actions had begun to attract attention when he drew from his overcoat a revolver. He exploded five cartridges quickly, blowing a great wound into the side of his head before he tumbled from the bench.

Policeman Steinert and two mounted policemen were on the spot immediately. The suicide still clasped the revolver in his hands, and the ambulance surgeon who was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital said four bullets had been poured into the man's brain, and one of which would have caused instant death.

The dead man was identified from cards and letters found in his pockets. In a pocketbook there was $4.60.

Two letters found, one written in German and the other in English, did not throw any light on the suicide, the police say.

A DIGNIFIED SETTLEMENT.

British Press Praises Canada's Agreement With Japan.

London, Jan. 27.—The British press is not overlooking the Imperial aspect of the agreement arrived at by Canada and Japan, and expresses the greatest pleasure at the dignified and friendly settlement of the immigration question. The Morning Post points out that the conciliatory attitude of Japan was inspired largely by her friendship for Britain. The Daily Graphic observes that it would be impossible not to contrast this dignified termination with the humiliating spectacle presented by the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal.

The Times says the passage in which Mr. Lemieux turned to the broader aspect of the immigration question, touching on the British alliance with Japan, thus showing that he appreciated the solidarity of the British race in matters relating to the rest of the world, should awaken a responsive thrill throughout the empire. "The negotiations," it says, "were admittedly concerned with a question of the utmost delicacy and importance, but even this question sinks into insignificance comapred with the principle enumerated by Mr. Lemieux."

The Times adds that Canada is now a developed nation, and can talk to other nations of the world with an assured voice and almost on an equality with them. It is a cheering sign of her sense of dignity and reality that she should thus begin her career as a separate factor in the world by remembering that her strength and honor are bound up in the strength and honor of the moher country.

MURDERER TO DIE.

Negro Boy Convicted After a Quick Trial at Newark.

New York, Jan. 27.—George Wilson, the negro bellboy, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark yesterday. He had confessed that he killed Frederick R. Romer in the Park Hotel, Orange, on December 13 last. Judge Ten Eyck sentenced him to death in the electric chair in the week beginning March 2.

Wilson was placed on trial at 10 o'clock in the morning and it was 5.45 o'clock—fifteen minutes after the jury retired—when Albert Mink, the foreman, announced the finding. James I. Donaghy, captain of detectives in Philadelphia, identified a copy of the confession which he said Wilson made to him. The statement described Wilson's actions in the hotel on the night of the tragedy. It related how Romer heard the negro in his rooms and continued:

"He (Romer) got out of bed and says, "What are you doing here?" I says, 'I ain't doing anything much.' I says 'I am going out right away.' Then he went to the washstand and started to open it. I says, 'We won't have any trouble if you leave me go out.' So I starts to pull him away from the door. He had his back right up against the door when he reaches for the bureau drawer. I asked him if he was going to kill me. I says, 'Well, I don't want to die now and you don't want to die.' He says, 'Well, that's all right. I ain't going to let you out. I am going to kill you or you will kill me.'"

The statement then tells of Wilson striking Romer over the head with a furnace shaker and the struggle that followed. It also related how Wilson robbed Romer and escaped.

BRUTAL MURDER.

THROWN INTO STREET NUDE, HE APPEALS TO POLICE.

Tells a Plausible Story—Russian Authorities Ask His Extradition as a Cold-Blooded Assassin.

Milan, Jan. 27.— The Corriere della Sera has received the following telegram from Bucharest: About a month ago, in a small village of Upper Moldavia, a short distance from the Russian frontier, a young man, elegantly dressed, presented himself at the only tavern in the place. He carried in his hands a bundle, from the ends of which appeared the hilt and point of a sword.

The stranger, who spoke with a Russian accent and was very impatient, asked for a lodging for the night, and was conducted to a small room, which served as a dormitory. There he was left alone, and was soon sleeping tranquilly.

During the night, however, he was aroused by strange noises, and found himself surrounded by the family of the innkeeper, and some other arrivals, who had laid hold of his clothing and the bundle, which contained a valuable sword, many pieces of jewelry, a few diamonds, and some money. The stranger asked, but in vain, that at least his clothes should be left him. He was thrown out into the street with only his shirt on, and wandered about all the rest of the night, shivering with cold, until he reached the office of the commissary of police, where he related his adventure.

He stated that he was the son of Admiral Rataschievitch, commander of the imperial yacht, adding that he had fled from Russia, as he had been a participator in a political plot. Soon, however, the Russian authorities, asked the Roumanian Government for the extradition of the fugitive, who, they said, was guilty of a monstrous crime. Rataschievitch, it was alleged, had led a vicious and irregular life at Kishineff, where he was an officer of Cossacks. Impelled by the necessity of getting money somehow, he agreed with a friend of his, named Romanoff, to murder the latter father, who was a wealthy landed proprietor.

He repaired one night to the country house where the elder Romanoff lived, and was let in by the son, who hid him in an attic, awaiting a propitious moment for carrying out their design. After a week's waiting, some guests having been sent away from the house by a strategem, Rataschievitch armed himself with a hammer, and, assisted by his friend, cautiously entered the old man's bedroom and battered his head in. Having thus accomplished his crime and collected some valuables, Rataschievitch fled to Roumania, while the parricide, Romanoff, embarked for America.

Yesterday Rataschievitch, after having confessed his horrible crime to the Roumanian police commissary, tried to escape by jumping from a window on the first floor of the palace of justice. He was, however, soon recaptured and taken back to the prison.

KLONDIKE CASE.

Canadians to Get Over $500,000 From Eetroiters.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 27.—On a motion by A. R. Bartlett, Joseph Boyles, solicitor, Judge Riddell has decided that the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, in which Boyle holds a third interest, is entitled not only to the half million dollars verdict awarded at the Sandwich trial last fall, but also to interest on the amount for three years. No rate of interest has been decided on, but it probably will be at 5 or 6 per cent. The additional amount the Detroiters are requested to pay accordingly will be about $25,000. With the original verdict and the $58,000 since paid over in settlement of a new claim, this means they will have to hand over a total sum of $568,000.

PRIEST FIGHTS BURGLARS.

Surprises Band About to Rob Church and Assails Them.

Lisbon, Jan. 27.—A band of burglars has carried off a large quantity of valuables from the rich church of the Merces, after a desperate fight with a priest, whom they left unconscious behind them.

The burglars broke into the church, thinking it was empty, and were searching for the communion plate, when Father Gorgulbo, who had been in one of the confession boxes, surprised them.

He is a young and athletic priest, and declined to call for help, thinking himself capable of coping with the robbers.

He attacked them single-handed with an iron bar, and a desperate fight followed.

When he seemed to be getting the best of the fight Father Gorgulbo was prostrated by a terrible blow from behind with a heavy candlestick.

Leaving the priest for dead on the floor, the robbers proceeded to loot the church. They broke open the treasury and carried off a large sum in cash, as well as a quantity of plate and gold images, in which the church is rich.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were small owing to the snowstorm. About 100 bushels of barley sold at 80 to 82c per bushel.

Hay dull, one load selling at $18 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $7.50 to $8.75 for light, and at $7.25 for heavy.

Wheat, white, bush	$0 99	$1 00
Do., red, bush	0 99	1 00
Do., spring, bush	0 93	0 00
Do., goose, bush	0 91	0 92
Oats, bush	0 55	0 56
Barley, bush	0 80	0 82
Rye	0 84	0 00
Peas, bush	0 88	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	18 00	19 00
Do., clover, ton	16 00	0 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Seeds, Alsike, No. 1, bu.	8 25	8 50
Do., No. 2	7 75	8 00
Do., red clover	10 00	10 25
Dressed hogs	7 25	7 75
Eggs new laid doz.	0 30	0 35
Do., storage	0 24	0 28
Butter, dairy	0 26	0 30
Do., creamery	0 30	0 32
Geese, dressed, lb.	0 10	0 11
Chickens, per lb.	0 12	0 14
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	0 11	0 13
Turkeys, per lb.	0 16	0 18
Apples, per bbl.	1 75	3 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 85	0 95
Cabbage, doz.	0 40	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 00	1 15
Beef, hindquarters	8 50	10 00
Do., forequarters	5 50	6 50
Do., choice, carcase	8 00	8 50
Do., medium, carcase	6 25	7 00
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	9 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 00	11 50

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 39 carloads, composed of 1001 cattle, 825 hogs, 930 sheep and 76 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was much the same as has been coming for some time. A few lots of good and many more half finished.

Exporters—Export steers of good quality would be worth $5 and sometimes extra choice would bring a little more. Export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt. An odd extra well-finished bull brought $4.40 to $4.50.

Butchers—All classes were lower, not excepting the choice picked lots, which were quoted around $5 and a little over on Tuesday, but $4.90 was the highest price we heard of being paid for this class to-day, and only two cattle out of 1064 were reported as reaching that price, and one more was quoted at $4.80. Loads of good sold all the way from $4.15 to $4.40; medium, $3.60 to $3.90; common, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $2.75 to $3.75; canners, $1 to $1.75.

Feeders and stockers—A few light steers, 800 to 900 lbs each, were reported as being sold at prices ranging from $3.25 up to $3.75 per cwt.

Milkers and springers—Good to choice cows sold from $38 to $60; common to medium, $25 to $35 each.

Veal calves—Prices for veal calves of the best class ranged from $5 to $6.50 per cwt., with extra choice new milk-fed calves at $7 per cwt. Heavy and common calves, $3 to $4.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs sold at easier prices, from $5.75 to $6.25 for good to choice, and $4.50 to $5.50 for common thin lambs, of which far too many are being marketed and not enough of the better class. Sheep sold at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs—The run of hogs was not heavy, 829. Mr. Harris quoted selects to $5.50; lights and fats, $5.25; sows, $3 to $3.50; stags, $1 to $2 per cwt., and market weak.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKETS.

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

Wheat—Jan. $1.08⅝ bid, May $1.13⅝ bid.
Oats—Jan. 54c bid, May 58⅝ bid.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal General trade here continues to hold a steady tone. The wholesale and retail movement is still light, but travelers are beginning to forward good orders for winter starting lines. In some lines of goods these orders are not so large as is usual at this time of the year. So far the weather has been only fairly seasonable, and a week or two of decided cold would help things materially. Clothing manufacturers complain that they are receiving many cancellations on orders. The retail clothing trade is reported to be very quiet. On the contrary, wholesalers and manufacturers in neckwear, shirts and other lines of men's wear, state an excellent business is moving.

Toronto: In most branches of trade there has been some improvement during the past week. Travellers throughout the country are meeting with encouraging business for their spring lines. Sorting orders are as yet light. In staple lines, such as dress goods, linens, etc., there is an excellent trade, and values are generally firm. The season promises to see a big trade in ribbons and silks. Dry goods jobbers report that collections are generally good. Those from the West continue to show improvement.

Winnipeg: Travellers are beginning to send in substantial orders for sorting lines, and they also report an excellent volume of business for next spring. Wholesale and retail trade continues a little quiet. Country trade is good. The winter so far has been a good one, although in many districts the fall of snow has been light.

Vancouver and Victoria: General business here holds a good tone in all lines. The outlook for spring trade is bright. There has been little change in industrial conditions during the past week, but a general resumption of activity is looked for early in the spring. Collections are fair to good.

Quebec: Climatic conditions are generally favorable to trade. The latter is reported satisfactory during the past week, and good sleighing has caused a stir amongst country merchants, the movement of goods being general.

Hamilton: General business is moving satisfactorily, and travellers are sending in orders for a fair volume of goods. Collections are generally satisfactory. The improvement in the money market is helping the general movement.

London: There has been a rather better tone to trade during the past week. The wholesale and retail movement is improving and collections are also showing some signs of betterment.

Ottawa: There has been little change to trade here. The wholesale and retail movement is still inclined to be light, but the outlook favors a good business next spring. Collections are fair.

TICKLE GIRLS WITH LIVE MICE.

Yale Freshmen Stampede Glee Club Prom. Concert at Hyperion Theatre.

New Haven, Jan. 27.—The promenade girls got a scare last night when the freshmen let down four live white mice into the necks of their decollete gowns during the glee club's concert at the Hyperion Theatre.

The freshmen, who had been dripping confetti, had subsided for an instant when from a fishing pole a live mouse was swung into the pit. It landed on the neck of one of the girls. She shrieked while her escort and chaperon made frantic attempts to catch the mouse. In a moment three more mice followed the first, and the whole pit was in an uproar.

The fire marshal prohibited the usual paper streamers, so a shower of flowers was substituted. When the freshmen let down their banner bearing 1911 in blazing figures a thousand carnations, tulips and roses, which had been wrapped in its folds, showered upon the audience.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

SHOCKING CHARGE AGAINST HEADS OF GANG ON G. T. P.

Charles Paulon, a Swedish-American, Claims to Have Been Beaten and Driven Away Because He Resented Improper Proposals.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—Charles Paulon, a Swedish-American, is in the city with a woeful tale, which he has placed before a legal firm, who are dealing with it. Paulon came to Vermillion Bay last August, and took up station work in the construction department of the G. T. P. He alleges that immediately after he brought his wife and installed her in his cabin her life was made unbearable by improper proposals made by the walking boss and head of the station work gang.

Paulon resented the importunities of the men in regard to his wife, and in consequence received a terrible beating, as a result of which he had to go to the hospital. He is afraid to go back now, and both he and his wife are in Winnipeg. One of the men who assaulted him was fined $20 and costs.

About $400 is due to Paulon, which he cannot get until the contract is finished, and as he is afraid to go back he has laid his case before the legal firm mentioned, and is seeking to obtain redress.

Paulon and his wife are young, and the lady is said to be quite attractive.

TRAGEDY IN A STORE

WOMAN SHOT A MAN, THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Mary B. Clark Killed Frank Brady in Restaurant of New York Department Store, Then Shot Herself— Had Three Revolvers With Her.

New York, Jan. 27.—Several hundred persons, most of whom were women shoppers, witnessed a murder and suicide in the restaurant of a large Broadway department store to-day. Frank Brady, an advertising solicitor for a newspaper was shot five times and instantly killed by Mrs. Mary Roberts Clark, a manicurist, of 219 West 133rd street. The woman then shot herself and died in the hospital to which she was taken.

Mr. Brady was sitting at a table in the restaurant on the eighth floor of the department store, and the large room was crowded with shoppers and employees of the store, who had gone there for lunch, when the woman approached the table where Mr. Brady sat and fired five shots from a revolver into his neck, face and chest. Drawing another revolver from her muff, the woman quickly fired three shots into her own breast and fell backward on the floor. Her action was so sudden and unexpected that witnesses of the shooting sat transfixed until the last shot was fired. Brady was dead when they reached him, but the woman was still alive, and was hurried to a hospital, where she died within a short time.

Besides the two revolvers used in the shooting, a third revolver, fully loaded, was found concealed in Mrs. Clark's muff. The shooting was the culmination of a series of violent quarrels, and, according to the woman's intimates, in fulfillment of a threat to murder him in a public place "before the world" unless he renewed the attentions she claimed to have received when he was less prosperous and she in a position to befriend him.

GIRL BABIES DROWNED.

Rev. Mr. Hess Tells How Frequently He Found Bodies.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—"I never travelled a hundred miles in China without finding the body of a girl baby floating in the river, because her mother did not want her to pass through the same horrible experiences as she has had, or because her father and mother did not think her worth the rice she would eat.' Such was one of the statements made by Rev. Isaac Hess, of Lancaster, Pa., lately returned on furlough from Kwangsi province, South China, in his address yesterday afternoon at the Christian and Missionary Alliance convention in Zion Congregational Church. Mr. Hess told also of the cruelty he had seen practised on prisoners. A man is not executed for a crime until he confesses it, but in order to make him confess it the most excruciating tortures are inflicted, Mr. Hess himself seeing one man who had received a hundred strokes of a scourge with seven lashes each studded with bits of iron. Another man had a channel burned in his leg to the bone, others had their backs burned, and were compelled to walk on red-hot iron. "And did you confess to stealing?" one was asked. "Yes, but I didn't steal." The opportunities of the present day in China, the opening of the country to missions, and its rapid development, laid heavy responsibilities, said Mr. Hess, upon Christians to give the Chinese the Gospel.

LIKE CIVIL WAR.

Took 200 Constabulary in Roscommon to Arrest Twenty Men.

Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, Jan. 22.—A force of 200 constabulary visited the Ceevah District to-day and took into custody 20 men who are charged with unlawful assembly, and riot and with having interfered with the mails.

The landlords of the Keogh and Knox estates, in this district, have refused to sell lands to their tenants, and the latter consequently organized a "no rent" combination against the land-owners. The latter then sent out processes for rent to their tenants, and it was the mails bearing these documents that wert interfered with by the men gathered in to-day.

BRITAIN LEADS IN SHIPBUILDING.

BUILDS MORE THAN HALF MERCANTILE SHIPS OF THE WORLD.

Output Smaller This Year—Big Decline in German Shipbuilding—Britain Also Buys Abroad—Too Many Alien Seamen on British Vessels.

London, Jan. 27.—The statistics of the world's shipbuildings in 1907, just issued by Lloyd's Register, shows a total output of mercantile tonnage by the United Kingdom of 1,742,365, being a decrease of 220,200 tons as compared with 1906, which was the highest on record. The foreign output in 1907 increased by nearly 80,000 tons.

Great Britain, however, still builds more than one-half the mercantile shipping of the globe, which last year showed a net increase of 1,984,800 tons, as compared with an increase of 2,158,000 in 1906. The world's fleet of sailing ships was reduced during the year by 18,000 tons and the steam tonnage was increased by 2,164,000.

The United States built in 1907 475,000 tons, which was a slight increase.

Germany shows rather a serious decline. Last year she built 275,000 tons, as compared with 318,000 in 1906, while at the same time she purchased less from Great Britain.

Great Britain is still a large purchaser of vessels built abroad. Another matter of great discontent in this country is the large percentage of foreigners employed as seamen on the British mercantile marine, numbering 40,000, with an annual wage list of $10,000,000. While the question of the unemployed is pressing heavily ashore, this is considered unfortunate, and the British Naval League is taking active steps to agitate the utilization of the unemployed to take the place of aliens on the ships.

BOY KILLED.

HIS MOTHER THEN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Shock of the Horrible Death of Son Affected Woman's Mind—Struggle With Doctors.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.— Driven insane by the accidental death of her son, Mrs. James Henderson, of No. 1931 Harlan street, attempted suiside twice last night in the Woman's Hospital, and was only prevented from ending her life by the quick action of the doctors and nurses, who were forced to hold her down on a bed while she was put to sleep. Her 11-year-old son, Robert, was killed by a wagon late in the afternoon at Twenty-second and Oxford streets.

The boy was roller-skating and hitched onto a flour wagon driven by Isaiah Johnson, colored, of No. 1419 Chadwick street. Instead of hanging on behind, he caught hold of the side, near the front wheel. He was pulled along nicely until the wagon turned the corner of Twenty-second and Oxford streets. The wheels, in turning, swung in close to the body of the wagon, and the lad was caught between them and crushed. Three ribs were broken and his lungs were punctured in several places. After working on him for over an hour the doctors were forced to give up and the boy died.

Meanwhile his mother had been told that he was hurt and hurried to the hospital. Seeing her intensely nervous condition, the doctors did not break the news of the boy's death to her immediately, but attempted to lead up to it. Something in their manner, however, seemed to tell the frantic mother that they had the worst news for her, so she cried aloud, "He's dead!" and fell over on the floor.

She was up again in a minute and the doctors saw that the shock had affected her mind. Grabbing a hatpin from her had, she made a swift jab at her throat and succeeded in inflicting an ugly gash. The doctors seized and disarmed her, but she broke away, and picked up a bottle of bichloride of mercury that was standing with other bottles on a table and raised it to her lips.

Again the doctors fell upon her and knocked the bottle from her hand. Then she was seized and held down. She was sleeping peacefully at a late hour last night, but it is feared that when she awakes she will still be demented.

Johnson, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-third district police station. Those who witnessed the accident say he was in no way to blame.

FALSE MARKS ON FRUIT.

Large Stock of Old Apples on Hand to Dispose Of.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The fruit divison of the Department of Agriculture has issued instructions to the Dominion fruit inspectors to be on the lookout for false marks on repacked fruit packages. The order anticipates a conditions in trade brought about by the market situation. Last fall the apple market was high, and a good future was anticipated. As a consequence whole orchards were bought up, and the fruit, good, bad and indifferent, stored away for future marketing. There will be a great temptation to work this off to the best advantage, and the order has been issued to guard the public against being misled by false marks.

Dealers may sell whatever they have for sale, but misrepresentation of it to the public contravenes the act.

AUSTRALIA'S TARIFF.

An Average Duty on All Goods of 12½ Per Cent.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 27.—Mr. Best, Vice-President of the senate, in moving the second reading of the tariff bill, with which he agreed, stated that the average duty on all goods, excluding certain species of stimulants and narcotics, was 12½ per cent. compared with 14½ per cent. in Canada and 22 per cent. in the United States. The immense benefit conferred on British trade by the preference which was given on 55 per cent. of the imports from Great Britain could be estimated as an actual saving of £750,000.

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