

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII
FEBRUARY 12TH, 1905.

The Second Miracle in Cana—John 4:43-54.

Introduction.—In this lesson we have the closing event of the first year of Christ's public ministry. After remaining two days at Sychar of Samaria teaching the people and making many disciples, Jesus continued his journey northward, as he planned when he left Judea, and came to Cana of Galilee, where ten months or so before he had wrought a miracle at a wedding, and where was the home of Nathanael. While here he healed the son of a nobleman. The next three months gave us no record of Jesus. According to Andrews, the disciples departed to their homes in Galilee, and Jesus lived in retirement until March, when he attends the Passover. Then began his second year.

Commentary.—Cana received as a prophet (vs. 43-45). 43. After two days—The two days mentioned in verse 40. Galilee—The centre of life and activity in Palestine at that time. It contained three millions of people. There was a large foreign population, and the Jews were more ready to receive the Gospel than in the south. 4. His own country—It would seem that at this time Jesus regarded Jerusalem and Judea in a very important way. "His country?"—The Jews simply His birthplace, but the place of His Father's house and kingdom, it being the metropolis of the Jews. They had already manifested hostile feelings toward Him, and therefore He named His footsteps northward (John iii. 25). This proverb which Jesus has uttered He repeated at Nazareth early in His second year, April, A. D. 28, just after the Passover, when He visited Nazareth and was there rejected by His own kinsmen. His "own country" then meant Nazareth, where He had grown up. Read Luke iv. 24; Mark vi. 2; Matt. xiii. 57. 45. Into Galilee—The country of Galilee. He had accomplished His journey from Judea. His stop in Samaria was a two days only. Received Him—This does not mean that none rejected Him, but where He went He was welcomed. His first miracle there, nearly a year before, was still in their memory, and it was only a few weeks ago that when these same countrymen met Him at the Passover, and there witnessed other miracles and a display of His authority in cleansing the temple.

II. The nobleman's request (vs. 46, 47). 46. Again into Cana—Where His disciples witnessed the first display of His power, and where their faith in Him as the Messiah was confirmed. Very likely he was again entertained in the home of Nathanael. A certain nobleman—Literally, "belonging to the king." Herod Antipas was king at this time, and this man was probably some high officer of Herod's court. Some think he was Chuza, Herod's steward or chamberlain, whose wife, Joanna, ministered to Jesus (Luke viii. 3). The miraculous healing of the nobleman's son resembles the healing of the centurion's servant (Matt. viii. 5 and Luke vii. 1), but must not be confused with it. Son was sick—Very sick with a fever (v. 52). Disease and death came alike to high and low. There is misery in palaces as well as in hovels. Capernaum—A city on the northwest coast of the Sea of Galilee. Soon after this Jesus made Capernaum His home.

47. When he heard—Probably through the reports of those who had been at the Passover, if he had not himself witnessed the miracles there. Capernaum was not more than twenty miles from Cana, and the news would quickly spread that Jesus was again coming to Galilee. Went unto—Because—Here we see his tender affection for his son; he spared no pains to get help for him. We also see his great respect for our Lord; he came himself, when he might have sent a servant; and he brought him, when he might have ordered his attendance. The greatest men, when they come to God, must become beggars. Point of death—"Times of sorrow and deepest need lead us to Christ. When no earthly power can aid us, we turn to the One who has all power and love. Many a one has gone to Christ from a sense of want and conscious helplessness. It would seem that a certain shock is needed to bring us in contact with poverty. We are not aware of the possession of a heart till some disease, some sudden joy or sorrow, rouses it into extraordinary action. And we are not conscious of our need of God till some chain yawns which must be filled."

III. Jesus demands faith (vs. 48-50). 48. Except ye see—Not only did they demand miracles, but miracles performed in a striking manner—Bil. Mus. How totally unlike the miracles of the past, when our Lord had so lately come, who embraced the divinity of his teachings without demanding wonders. This nobleman came purely absorbed in his dying son, and anxious for the bodily miracle, but thoughtless of the spiritual. It is this selfishness of spirit that Jesus now rebukes. The words of this verse are, as it were, an ejaculation, a thinking aloud of Jesus. He sees that to awaken this man he must more than heal his son; he must do that sign and an additional wonder. He must so heal him as to arouse the man to reflection, and then may come a true faith.—Whedon. 49. Come down, etc.—This discussion of faith was as long of time to him. He cannot stop to answer the rebuke, to argue the case or to defend his character. It is his son alone that fills his thoughts. But his earnestness shows a belief in Christ's power, which will soon cause him to acknowledge his child's "Saviour as divine, 50. Go thy way—This would be a great test to the man's faith, but he was ready for it. Thy son liveth—The healing is granted, but without Jesus leaving Cana. Until the father had believed on the testimony of others. Now his faith is to rest on a better support—on the personal contact which he has just had with the Lord himself.—Godet. The man believed—This is an instance of the power of Jesus to convince the mind; to settle doubts; to confirm faith, and to meet our desires.—Parnes. Had our God gone with him as he wished, his unbelief could not have been fully removed. God always bestows his gifts in that way in which his glory is best promoted and our eternal interest secured.—Clarke. The Lord believed in Christ's power to heal, now he believes in his word and acts accordingly.

IV. Faith rewarded (vs. 51-54), going down—From Cana to Capernaum. For him—"While the father was descending the hillside with trust and peace, they were ascending them with glad news." The son liveth—Meaning the same that Jesus meant when he used the same words—that he would recover from this sickness, with the prospect of lengthened life. 52. Then enquired he—His faith was rewarded. He had believed the word and received its fulfillment. It was his delight to consider the works of God, and to note the beauty and harmony between his word and his work. At the seventh hour—Definite time, definite work. "This was either one o'clock p. m., according to the Jewish reckoning, or seven o'clock p. m., according to one Roman reckoning. The latter explains best why the nobleman did not go home the same night. But it is quite possible that he went as far towards home as he could possible that night and was completing the journey early the next day.

53. The father knew—Everything was clear to his understanding. It was while he was beseeching the Saviour that his prayer was answered, though at the time he knew it not. Mortals can tell more of what they have experienced than they can claim by faith. The diligent comparing of the works of Christ with His words will be of great use to confirm our faith. As the word of God, well studied, will help us to understand His providences, so the providences of God, well-observed, will help us to understand His word.—Com. Com. Himself. Whole house—Believe in the divine claims of Jesus. This is the earliest mention of "household faith." The mother, the sisters, brothers, servants—the entire family—had shared in the anxiety, and now accepted the claims of the Messiah. Faith is graciously contagious. —Eul. Com. "The miracle preserved the blossom and hopes of the family; this affected them all, and endeared Christ to them. This was a nobleman and probably he had a great household; but when he comes into his school, he brings them all with him. What a blessed chance was there. In this house, occasioned by the sickness of the child. This should reconcile us to afflictions, we know not what good may follow from them." 54. Now the father had faith in Jesus as a worker of miracles. (2) He had faith to seek Jesus for relief for his son. (3) After seeing Jesus he had faith in His word. (4) He had faith in Jesus as the Messiah. (5) Strong as to openly confess him. 2. Note the quality of his faith: (1) It was faith overcoming many obstacles. (2) It was a faith exercised for others. (3) It was a reasonable faith, based on facts. (4) It was a faith that led to an avowed discipleship. 54. Second miracle—The second miracle Jesus had wrought (chaps. iii. 2; v. 45), but the second in Galilee.

CZAR KEEPS COOL.

Whistled a Lively Air Before Signing a Ukase.

London, Jan. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that if the czar has changed his residence several times of late, he acted solely out of consideration for others, and not from a sense of personal security. It is only fair to him to say that he is as abnormally calm and unmoved as the intelligence arrived that 22,000 men had been killed or wounded on the Sba River. Nothing disconcerts His Majesty. A person who has spoken to him several times during the eventful days of the present week, assured the correspondent that His Majesty was less concerned and less preoccupied Sunday and Monday than was Gen. Von Moltke before a critical engagement.

Just before signing to-day's ukase abolishing the civil powers of the Administration and appointing General Treppoff Governor-General, His Majesty was whistling a lively air in his apartments in the palace while writing remarks on the loyal addresses, which continue to come slowly in. The reigning Emperor is, according to the correspondent, equally brave and supremely indifferent to all interests, being wrapped up in the imperial baby, whom both his parents positively adore.

The Dowager Empress, on the contrary, deeply appreciates the difficulties of the situation, and is terribly distressed in consequence.

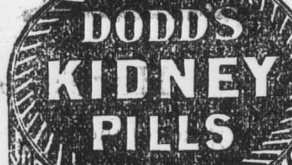
HOW CAME THEY TO DIE?

Ten Steerage Passengers Died on the Vaderland.

New York, Jan. 30.—Ten steerage passengers died at sea on the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, which arrived here Jan. 29. The cause of death was given as congestion of the lungs and pneumonia, and the vessel was passed at quarantine. To-day seven hundred steerage passengers were not permitted to land when the steamer came up to her dock, and by order of the health officer the Vaderland was sent back to quarantine.

Among the questions which will come before the investigating board are: "Were the passengers on the Vaderland properly cared for? Did the employees of the steamship company sell the steerage passengers food, knowing that the passengers could not eat the steerage rations?" "Did the steerage passengers receive proper medical attention?" Of the ten steerage passengers who died eight were buried at sea. Autopsies were performed on the other two bodies, and Dr. Doty has ordered complete bacteriological examinations to be made in each case.

The Vaderland sailed from Antwerp on Jan. 14. The first death occurred two days later, three died on the 20th, three on the 22nd, one on the 23rd and two on the 24th. The ship's surgeon came up to her dock, and in the first cabin gave it as his opinion that death primarily was due to exhaustion, exposure and poor nutrition.



DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS
FOR KIDNEY DISEASE
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM
Solely for medicinal purposes, sold only in bottles.

ARRESTS BY WHOLESALE.

Some Five Thousand Russians Put in Jail.

Many Sent Off to Siberia Without Trial.

Grand Duke Vladimir Blamed for the Trouble.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—While outwardly the capital is resuming its normal appearance, the shops reopening, the newspapers reappearing, and the troops partly vanishing from the streets, there is quietly going on a stern repression of the revolution by wholesale arrests. General Treppoff's agents, working at night, raid the homes of those whose names are marked down in the Governor-General's bureau, and seize the occupants even from their beds. It is believed that some five thousand persons have been thus transferred to prison, a large number being of the professional class. More than 150 of them are women, many of them ladies of refinement and education, who were surprised in their beds. They were compelled to dress forthwith and accompany the officers, a hundred of the prisoners are lawyers, who were instantly started for Siberia without the pretense of a trial. It may be assumed that these wholesale seizures are not only for the object of intimidating the people, but also, if necessary, to furnish the Government with hostages in future contingencies.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has promised a delegation of editors who called upon him that he will investigate the arrest of several prominent writers who are now confined in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress and secure their release as soon as possible.

In the meanwhile the strike is spreading to other industrial centres. At Libau, a town and seaport of Russia on the Baltic Sea, with a population of about 30,000, the workmen were compelled to leave the factories and mills by the more militant faction of the strikers. The telegraph lines were damaged.

A strike has also begun at the wire works. Men singing songs and blowing trumpets, went from factory to factory, calling out the workers. Some of the strikers were shot to-day while in the act of wresting a flag from a striker.

At Saratoff all the printers have struck. The employees of the Riazan-Railroad have had in mind to do the same. There has been no rioting thus far.

CAR IS A TOOL.

Keep Emperor at His Post Almost by Force.

London, Jan. 30.—News from all parts of Russia indicate a universal revival of revolt, but still the nearly everywhere is learning the terrible lesson of the impotence of bare fists against guns and sabres, and that revolution in the form of street demonstrations against the military has failed, as it must. This is no guarantee for the security of the present despotism. On the contrary, all possessing real knowledge of the situation take a gloomy view of the outlook.

It is generally conceded that there soon will be a brief period of apparent calm. Then will come the real struggle. It will be the struggle of despotism, and there will be no compunction in the selection of means to the end in view. Plots take time for preparation and execution. There are millions of conspirators in Russia at the present moment, and hundreds of plots are already hatching. The St. Petersburg editors told Prince Mirsky the truth yesterday, when they declared that the time was at hand when the Government no longer would be able to rely on the troops. Thousands of propagandists are now sapping the allegiance of the military.

European students of the situation are devoting their attention to the discovery of the real object of the Grand Ducal coterie in creating Sunday's crisis. It is the general belief that Grand Duke Vladimir and his associates deliberately sought a collision with the people instead of seeking to avoid it. Few credit the monstrous stupidity of the assumption that any group of men would seek to terrorize 150,000 others by the shooting of a few thousand in the belief that the remainder would then become loyal subjects. "So we have to trace elaborate stories ascribing to Grand Duke Vladimir the ambition to usurp the throne."

Vladimir Not Ambitious. These reports may be rejected without hesitation. Vladimir's life, if he succeeded in seizing the Crown, would not be worth six weeks' purchase, and he knows it. He is not a clever man, but he is too clever to resort to such a form of suicide. He could have reached the throne by other means before the present crisis had such been his ambition. It is a matter of almost common knowledge that the czar, more than once, was desirous of abdicating before the present crisis and before the birth of an heir. It is well known also that his younger brother did not desire to succeed him, and the unpopular Vladimir comes next. The truth is that Grand Duke Vladimir, Grand Duke Sergei and other members of the Imperial family have kept Nicholas at his post almost by force. If current report in St. Petersburg may be believed they are doing so to-day. Vladimir's appetites are sensual, and it is his amusement to be the power behind the throne. He has no desire to curb his debaucheries by the restrictions of imperial prominence.

He is contented to remain a robber of the public funds, and to indulge his passions with the proceeds.

Grand Duke Sergei is less brutal, but he is likewise a thief, and lover of tyrannical power. These men and their associates are contented with the situation so long as they are able to control the sovereign. Danger of loss of this control would drive them to any crime, however atrocious. His danger actually arose a month ago when the czar decided to grant the essential features of the Zemstvo demands. The decree was even in print when Sergei arrived from Moscow, and in association with Vladimir and other of the family interfered. The situation was the same as when Alexander decided to give a constitution to the people. Alexander refused to yield to his associates, and they killed him. Nicholas, who is weakly, gave way, tried to compromise, and became so erratic that his mentors apparently determined to commit him irrevocably to a policy of repression. They perhaps believe now that he is a scapegoat if the situation becomes desperate, and probably continue to control the empire through a regency. They would be able also to use the situation as a pretext for stopping the war. Whatever may be the real object of their policy they believe that it can be turned to their advantage to prolong their influence as the power behind the Russian throne. It is a policy of desperate adventure, but they are desperate men, and are utterly lacking in ordinary human compunctions.

TREPOFF OPTIMISTIC.

Confident That Crisis is Over and Proclamation Will Have Effect.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Governor-General Treppoff, in an interview this afternoon says:

"As you see the city is perfectly tranquil. There has been no disorders since Sunday, and there will be none, in spite of the exaggerated alarmist reports with which foreign countries have been flooded. I am in a position to guarantee the safety of the city. The workmen have already begun to return to work, but it is hardly possible for a general resumption of work to occur before Monday. You have read my proclamation. The vast majority of the workmen were deceived in assuming that they were to have a political movement. The Government intends to do everything possible under the law to see that they receive justice."

"What of the future? People talk of a revolution or an era of bomb-throwing."

"I am an optimist, I have no fear of a revolution. As for bomb-throwers, they are few in numbers. They may attempt something, but nothing will be accomplished in that fashion."

"There are stories of wholesale arrests?"

"There have been no arrests since I assumed the Governor-Generalship yesterday. The Government cannot permit conspirators against it to plot and agitate as they please."

"Is Maxim Gorky under arrest?"

"He is not in St. Petersburg, which is the extent of my jurisdiction."

"Where is Father Gapon?"

"I cannot tell you."

Inconsistently the Governor-General Treppoff said the Government had nothing to conceal. He was ready at all times to answer proper questions.

Kovno is calm. Some of the factories were reopened this morning, but they were closed the day after.

Thousands of persons gathered at the railway station to-day at Helsinki, Finland, to welcome the czar, who returned from banishment under the decree permitting exiles to re-enter Finland. Two others, the Counts Creutz, father and son, did not arrive, having been arrested on the way.

RIOT AT RIGA.

Strikers Attempted to Enter Town—Many Shot Down.

Riga, Russia, Jan. 30.—The strikers on the suburban factories here to-day attempted to enter the town, but were opposed by troops, who fired, killing or wounding many persons. The strikers were dispersed.

The encounter occurred near the Tukums railroad station. The strikers attacked the troops and attempted to disarm them when the order was given to fire. Thirty workmen were killed or wounded, and a sub-chief of police and two soldiers were mortally wounded.

All the workshops and factories are closed. The strikers paraded the streets and forced all workmen to join in the procession.

Riga is a seaport town of Russia, situated on the Gulf of Riga, 300 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. In population it is the fifth city in the empire, having about 200,000 inhabitants. One-half the population is German, the remainder being Russians and Letts in equal parts, with nearly 5,000 foreigners and 2,000 Estonians. Riga is a great market for the export of timber and flax as well as for all sorts of cereals, especially oats, and is the capital of the Government of Livonia and the seat of the Governor-General.

Swinburne's Warning to Czar.

London, Jan. 23.—The following poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne, entitled "Czar: Louis XVI! Absit Omen!" appeared to-day in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Peace on his lying lips, and on his hands
Crown'd, smil'd and cowed the tyrant, see—
His bondslaves perish and acclaim their
Czar.

Now sheltered scarce by Murder's loyal
hands
Clothed on with slaughter, naked else he
stands—
He flies and stands. Not now the blood
is
before the present crisis and he has
reached the throne by other means before the present crisis had such been his ambition. It is a matter of almost common knowledge that the czar, more than once, was desirous of abdicating before the present crisis and before the birth of an heir. It is well known also that his younger brother did not desire to succeed him, and the unpopular Vladimir comes next. The truth is that Grand Duke Vladimir, Grand Duke Sergei and other members of the Imperial family have kept Nicholas at his post almost by force. If current report in St. Petersburg may be believed they are doing so to-day. Vladimir's appetites are sensual, and it is his amusement to be the power behind the throne. He has no desire to curb his debaucheries by the restrictions of imperial prominence.

That marks the face of midnight. As a
scar
Tyranny trembles on the brow it brands,
And shudders toward the pit where
deaths deal death.

Leaves no life more for liars and slayers
to live.
Fly, coward, and cover, while there is
time to fly.

Cherish, awhile thy terror-shortened
breath,
Not as thy grandsire did, if justice
give
Judgment, but slain by judgment thou
shalt die.

Market Reports The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Jan. 30.—The offerings of grain on the street to-day were larger than usual, with prices firm. Wheat is unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels of white and 200 bushels of red winter at 1.05 to 1.06, and 300 bushels of oats at 50 to 52c. Barley, easier, there being sales of 300 bushels at 50 to 52c for milling. Oats, raised firm, 200 bushels selling at 42 to 43c. Buckwheat, easier, 100 bushels selling at 54c a bushel.

Dairy produce was in limited supply, and prices firm. The best dairy butter sold at 22 to 23c per lb; fresh eggs at 25 to 26c, and new laid at 26 to 27c. Poultry limited supply, with prices firm. Hay in moderate supply, with prices firm; timothy sold at \$7 to \$7.50 a ton for timothy, and at \$6 to \$6.50 for mixed. Straw is quoted at \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$7 to \$7.50, the latter for light. Wheat, new, bushel ... \$1.05 to \$1.06. Do, red, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, white, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, sprig, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, goose, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, duck, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, chicken, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, turkey, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, pig, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, lamb, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, mutton, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, beef, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, veal, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, pork, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, bacon, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, ham, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, sausage, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, butter, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, cheese, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, milk, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, cream, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, eggs, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, poultry, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, game, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. Do, fish, bushel ... 1.05 to 1.06. 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