

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III.
JANUARY 21, 1906

The Boy Jesus—Luke 2: 40-52.

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

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

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

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

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

44. In the company—"The people traveled in caravans. 'Jesus evidently had been allowed a more than usual amount of liberty of action, as a child, by parents who had never known him to transgress their commandments, or to pull away from their side.' (Whedon). Markly. Some of the most beautiful of the doctors—Teachers of the law, Jewish rabbis. "An instructive incident, as showing how early our Lord began to display the inquiring and critical spirit which afterwards bore such precious fruits of knowledge and wisdom." Markly. Some of the most beautiful of the Jewish history lived about his time. Hearing—asking—But it is not said teaching or disputing. He sat not as a doctor, but as an inquirer among the doctors. The method of instruction among the Jewish doctors was very conversational and catechetical; teacher and pupil indulging in both interrogation and reply—Whedon.

IV. Jesus astonishes his hearers (vs. 47-50). 47. Astonished—"The Greek word is very forcible. 'The rabbis in that time were in a transport of astonishment, and struck with admiration.' At his understanding—He brought with him a clear knowledge of God's word, in which, no doubt, he had been versed from earliest years—Willcock. They never heard one so young, nor indeed their greatest doctors, talk sense at the rate he did. He gave them a taste of his divine wisdom and knowledge—Henry. 48. Amazed—"To see such honor given to their boy, and to see such boldness in holding a discussion with the younger men. Why etc.—This was the mildest sort of a reproach, and probably given privately. This father—This form of speech was necessary, for how else could she speak? Sought these sorrowing—The word here rendered sorrowing is expressive of great anguish. Their anguish may have been intensified because of a consciousness of a lack of care on their part. 49.—How is it that ye sought Me—This is no reproachful question. It is asked in all the simplicity of boldness of holy childhood—Alford. He is apparently astonished that He should have been sought, or even thought of, anywhere else than in the only place which He felt to be properly His home—Lange. Wise—Know, About My Father's business—See R. V. "In My Father's house" unnecessarily narrows the fulness of the expression. Better, in the things of His honor and glory.—Schaff. These are the first recorded words of Jesus. They bear with them the stamp of authenticity in their perfect mixture of dignity and humility. 50. Understood not—They did not yet understand His mission. His first recorded utterance is too deep for them. Jesus was a mystery to His parents, and He has been a mystery to the world ever since. Christ can only be known as the Spirit reveals Him unto us. His simplest words and illustrations

MEANING THAT THE NATURAL MAN CANNOT FATHOM.

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

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

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

I. Jesus the spiritual child. "They found Him in the temple sitting in the midst of the teachers" (v. 40, R. V.). Even as a lad, Jesus loved His Father's house" (v. 49, R. V.) more than His own home, the worship of God more than the company of "kinsfolk and acquaintance" (v. 44); the instruction of Bible teachers more than the talk of the boys of His own age. He early learned to live in the spiritual rather than in the natural (1 Cor. xv. 44), and that "the mind of the Spirit is life and peace" (Rom. vii. 6, margin).

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

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

IV. Jesus the subject child. I. Humility. "He went down with them" (v. 51). "He humbled Himself" (Phil. ii. 8). He left the student's place for the carpenter's bench. He exchanged the classroom for the shop. He turned from the holy temple to the lowly home. He left his happy talk for the homely task. "He went down.... to Nazareth." In a despised city, unknown and unnamed until allowed it, Jesus spent His life (John i. 46). To identify Himself with the lowly, to prove that spiritual power is not the outgrowth of natural surroundings, and that no name of reproach might ever hurt us. He dwelt in Nazareth and was called a Nazarene (Matt. ii. 23). Humility stoops to serve (John xiii. 5); is unconscious of its own shining (Exod. xxiv. 29); has no will of its own (1 Pet. v. 5; Heb. x. 7); is never vainglorious, never disappointed (Matt. xxvii. 12-14); never parades its own goodness (Psa. xxxiv. 2; Eph. iii. 1).

2. Obedient. "He went down with them" (v. 51). Jesus learned obedience by the things which He suffered (Heb. 5, 8). "I must," He had said; the seemed a compulsion upon him, but He put it away. God's time had not come. So a child though a son of God, acknowledging the divine ownership, must not yield to a call to the foreign field may yield to her mother's wish to keep her at home while she beseeches God to send her in his own time and way with His mother's glad approval. It is a rare art to stand fast in meekness yet stand fast in integrity; to stand fast in non-essentials, yet hold a determined spirit toward God in essentials.

3. Submissive. "He was subject unto them" (v. 51). The life of Jesus and the word if God are a unit. The Book says: "Servants be subject to your masters" (I. Pet. ii. 18); "Children in subjection with all gravity" (Eph. iii. 4); "Wives be in subjection to your own husbands" (I. Pet. iii. 1); "Ye younger submit yourselves unto the elder" (I. Pet. v. 5); "All of you be subject one to another" (I. Pet. v. 5). V. Jesus the superior child. 1. Beloved of God. "Jesus increased.... in favor with God" (v. 52). Then he was righteous (Psa. v. 12), free from guilt of sin, honest, just, upright, holy and pure. These bring favor with God. 2. Beloved by Men. "Jesus increased.... in favor with men" (v. 54). Then he was kind, affable, true, obliging, gracious. He condescended; he stooped; he loved. This brought favor with men.—A. C. M.

3. SMOKED BABY. TWO MEN GARROTTED IN PRISON FOR A HIDEOUS CRIME. Havana, Jan. 8.—Domingo Bocourt, an old negro, and Victor Morino, a mulatto, were garrotted at the prison here this morning. Both men were regarded as "witches" by their associates. Their crime was the hideous murder of a white baby, whose body was found, smoked and salted, weeks after the crime. The executions passed off promptly. There was no special incident, and no witnesses excepting those officially designated to be present. A dozen other men and women were imprisoned in connection with the crime.

QUIET TIME IN IRELAND.

No Electoral Excitement Over the Coming Elections.

Many Constituencies Without Any Opposition Candidates.

Two Reasons Given for Unwonted State of Affairs.

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 8.—"The only part of the kingdom where there is no electoral excitement, is Ireland. Hitherto the experience has been otherwise." The foregoing was William O'Brien's comment yesterday on the strange situation presented in Ireland which has no precedent in the history of parliamentary elections. The campaign organization is still incomplete, but the number of boroughs in which candidates have no opposition is without parallel. It is believed that in the whole province of Munster, there will not be a single contest. Throughout the Nationalist districts the contests will be exceedingly few, the selection of candidates by the Nationalist convention being everywhere accepted.

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

WOULD NOT LISTEN.

DERRY AUDIENCE HOWLED DOWN HON. MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

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

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

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

"How can you get more employment?" he asked. "You can only get it by increasing the trade of the colonies, and by treating friends and relations with all gravity." He said that the free trade had failed in spite of the general prosperity, one-third of the nation was underfed and on the verge of hunger. In the interests of the unemployed he advocated a colonial preference. "How can you get more employment?" he asked. "You can only get it by increasing the trade of the colonies, and by treating friends and relations with all gravity." He said that the free trade had failed in spite of the general prosperity, one-third of the nation was underfed and on the verge of hunger. In the interests of the unemployed he advocated a colonial preference.

NO SUNDAY LAW.

WILL BE ASKED FOR BY LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

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

A Toronto despatch; No action will be taken by the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance for further legislation from the Ontario Legislature at present. This was decided at a meeting of the Legislation Committee of the Alliance held yesterday afternoon at the office in the Confederation Life building. The meeting was called to consider what matters should be brought before the Legislature of the Province at the coming session. The reasons given for this decision were that there is now in force the anti-confederation Lord's Day act, passed in 1905, and which deals with the general question of business and labor on the Lord's Day, as well as the shops regulation act, forbidding barbers and takers from doing their ordinary work on Sundays, the game law, making every Sunday a closed day and forbidding all hunting on that day, and also because an effort is being made by the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada to obtain legislation covering the whole Dominion.

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



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THE BRITISH ARMY.

BANNERMAN WILL STRENGTHEN IT—NO CONSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Sheffield, said that to attempt to utilize a majority obtained on the free trade issue to pass a Home Rule bill would be dishonest. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade in the Balfour Cabinet, addressing a meeting in the Jewish quarter of London to-night, said that in Parliament, faced a storm of opposition, and was roughly questioned regarding the Aliens Act. After two stormy hours a proposition to give him a vote of confidence was negated by a large majority.

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Market Reports

—OF—
The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were fair, and prices were steady, with oats higher. About 400 bushels of the latter sold at 38 to 39c. Wheat is unchanged, 200 bushels of fall selling at 76 to 78c; and 200 bushels of good at 76c. Barley unchanged, 200 bushels selling at 51c a bushel.

Butter in fair supply, and prices steady for choice qualities at 24 to 26c per lb. New laid eggs, 40 to 45c per dozen. Hay is unchanged, with sales of 30 loads at \$5 to \$10.50 a ton for timothy, and at \$2 to \$3 for mixed. Straw is easier, one load selling at \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at 9c, and heavy at 8.50c. Wheat, white, bushel, \$0.75; 0.78. Do., spring, bushel, 0.75; 0.80. Do., goose, bushel, 0.70; 0.80. Oats, bushel, 0.28; 0.29. Barley, bushel, 0.51; 0.60. Peas, bushel, 0.74; 0.80. Hay, timothy, ton, 9.00; 10.50. Do., mixed, ton, 8.00; 10.50. Straw, per ton, 10.00; 10.50.

Seeds—Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel, 5.75; 6.25. Do., No. 2, bushel, 4.75; 5.00. Do., No. 3, bushel, 4.00; 4.50. Timothy, bushel, 1.50; 2.00. Dressed hogs, 8.50; 9.00. Eggs, per dozen, 0.25; 0.30. Butter, dairy, 0.25; 0.30. Cattle, per lb., 0.10; 0.12. Chickens, per lb., 0.10; 0.12. Fowl, per lb., 0.10; 0.12. Turkeys, per lb., 0.10; 0.12. Geese, per lb., 0.10; 0.12. Cabbage, per dozen, 0.75; 0.80. Cauliflower, per dozen, 0.75; 0.80. Potatoes, per bag, 1.20; 1.25. Beef, hindquarters, 6.00; 7.25. Beef, forequarters, 5.00; 6.00. Do., choice, carcass, 6.00; 6.75. Do., medium, carcass, 5.25; 6.50. Mutton, per cwt., 8.00; 9.00. Veal, per cwt., 8.00; 9.00. Lamb, per cwt., 9.00; 10.00.

Leading Wheat Markets. Woodall & Co. cable Elen James: 15,000 barrels selling; market very active. Green-lane, 21c 6d to 22c 6d; Baldwin, 21c 10d to 22c 6d; Spies, 20c 6d to 22c 6d; Russels, 21c 6d to 22c 6d; Ben Davis, 18c to 19c; seconds, 18c less.

British Cattle Markets. London—Cattle are quoted at 10 to 11 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator, 8 1/2c.

Winnipeg Options. The following were the closing quotations yesterday at this market: Jan. 75c; May 75c; July, 80c.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Montreal—Wholesale trade in all lines continues more or less quiet and there is, too, a quiet tone to the movement in retail lines. Collections are fair and showing some improvement over those of a week ago. A feature has been the continued activity in the hardware trade which has been heavier than usual throughout all the holiday season. There has been a particularly heavy demand for metals and lead and copper is advancing. Mild weather has affected trade in winter drygoods in many localities.

Toronto—Wholesale trade continues quiet in all lines. There has been a light demand for winter drygoods in retailers' hands and it has had its effect upon all lines of trade. There is already a fair re-order business springing up in grocers and the fact that the New Year found retailers with light stocks on hand favors some good buying. The hardware trade continues more or less active. Open weather has been a factor in this connection. Quebec—Little improvement is noticed in wholesale circles. Retail trade is quiet, which is usual after the holidays. With reasonable weather prospects are generally favorable.

Winnipeg—It is now seen that the holiday trade in retail lines was exceedingly heavy and in most lines of goods retailers find themselves with light stocks of hand. Wholesale trade has not yet opened up, but a good re-order trade is expected very soon and preparations for a big business in spring lines goes on apace. Collections are, here and there, showing some improvement. Victoria and Vancouver—Wholesale trade is quiet, but holiday trade has been heavy and wholesale houses are now holding very light stocks. Money is plentiful and business conditions generally are in a very healthy state. The lumber mills have orders to capacity and prices are firm. While the past year has been an exceedingly good one for the mining industry.

Hamilton—Trade here is quiet in all lines following a very heavy holiday season. The outlook continues to favor the early opening of a big spring trade. London—Trade here and in the surrounding country suffers from the unseasonable weather. Collections are inclined to be slow but next week respect is improved in this respect. Deliveries of country produce are light.

Ottawa—After a very satisfactory holiday season wholesale and retail trade is quiet. Mild weather interferes with the demand for winter drygoods. Collections are quiet.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1905 were 1,347 in number, with assets of \$6,822,005, and liabilities of \$9,854,659. This is a slight increase in number as compared with the 1,248 in 1904, but the amount involved was much larger in the previous year, assets aggregating \$8,555,875 and liabilities \$11,394,117. Manufacturing returns show a striking improvement, 289 failures for \$3,129,362 comparing with 307 defaults and \$4,136,008 liabilities in 1904. The increase in number occurred in the trading class, where 1,033 suspensions compared with 914 in the previous year, but liabilities were almost identical, \$6,522,221 against \$6,577,788. Other commercial defaults, not properly included in the two principal divisions, were 19 in number and \$172,576 in amount, against 25 failures for \$379,421 in 1904. The only notable increase in liabilities occurred in the banking division, where five banks suspended owing \$799,268, against only two in the preceding year with liabilities of \$30,749. The difference was provided by two heavy failures in Ontario and Nova Scotia. The most striking change in commercial failures appeared in the Province of Ontario, where total liabilities of \$2,417,549 fell far below the \$3,830,695 in 1904. Canadian losses in 1905 were smaller than in any year for over a decade, with the exception of 1903 and 1908.

Impoverished Soil

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

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

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SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

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

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

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

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

TRACING THE ROBBERS.

Large Quantity of Stolen Property Recovered in Toronto.

Toronto despatch: Goods to the value of about \$1500, part of the property stolen from the Dignum and Monypenny dry goods warehouse and from Lugadina and Lugadina, furriers, have been recovered by the detectives, who early yesterday morning arrested Chas. Goodman, the junk and coal dealer of Centre avenue, on a charge of receiving. Dignum & Monypenny's loss is over \$2000, the furriers about \$1800, and the police hope yet to recover a great deal more than they now have in their possession. They are searching for the loose skins taken from Lugadina and Lugadina.

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

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



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BRUISED KIDNEYS
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
GRAVEL
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM