

# Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V.  
JANUARY 20TH 1906.

**Jesus and Nicodemus—John 3:1-45.**

**Introduction.**—Jesus left Cana with his mother and his brethren and went down to Capernaum, about twenty miles to the northwest on the sea of Galilee, where he remained a few days (John 11, 1-12). From there he went to Jerusalem to attend the first Passover of his ministry (John 11, 13). At Jerusalem he asserted his authority by cleansing the temple of the traders (John 11, 14-22). The other evangelists are silent respecting any visit of Christ to the Passover from his twelfth year until his death, and it is St. John alone who mentions this earliest Passover, and gives us many particulars. John the Baptist was baptizing at Aenon, near Salem, the exact locality of which is not known. This lesson is highly important from a doctrinal point of view, and should be very carefully studied.

**Commentary.**—I. Nicodemus comes to Christ (vs. 1, 2). 1. Of the Pharisees—A very strict and religious sect of the Jews. They were orthodox and believed in the immortality of the soul and a future state. They laid great stress upon their tradition, esteeming them as highly as they did the Scriptures. They despised the Essenes, who were general deliverers and kings, and were generally looking for him, Nicodemus—A rich ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme council of the Jewish nation. All we know of him with certainty is recorded here and in John vii, 50, and xix, 39. 2. **Came**—\* \* \* by night—The act of cleansing the temple had brought Christ into prominence. The plain inference is, also, that he had performed miracles that are not mentioned by the Bible writers. He came privately, by night, "as an act of prudence and discretion." The interesting point is not why he came by night, but that he came at all. He had strength of character and was an unprejudiced, earnest seeker after light, and we have reason to believe that afterwards he became a disciple of Christ. Rabbinical schools, a teacher came from God—This was a complete endorsement of Jesus and his work, and now, having been endorsed by the ruler of the Jews, he was about to accept the truths that Jesus was about to proclaim.

II. The new birth (vs. 3-6). 3. Jesus answered—Not to a spoken question, but to the deep unspoken question of his soul. Verily, verily—These words were used to express the truthfulness of what was about to be spoken and were considered of equal import with the solemn oath. I say unto thee—Jesus here entered into the very heart of gospel truth. He did not perform miracles as a pleasing sermon in order to make a new disciple of this "master in Israel." Jesus says "be." We must be before we are made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. Except—Jesus meets the "except" of Nicodemus with another "except." Nicodemus says "do"; Jesus says "be." We must be before we are made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. Except—Jesus meets the "except" of Nicodemus with another "except." Nicodemus says "do"; Jesus says "be." We must be before we are made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew.

4. How, born, etc.—To be born again was a familiar figure with the Jews, but Nicodemus evidently thought Christ's description of this being born again to be radical and absolute as to suggest and justify the query whether it did not include a re-birth of body.—Whence, Wesley's exposition gives us this another turn: "Man's character is the resultant of forces which have been acting upon him through life; how can all these be annulled and a fresh start made? As easy were it to imagine physical birth repeated." The question asked by Nicodemus was, "How can we be renewed and wonder perhaps incredulity." Of water and of the Spirit. We present three different views as to the meaning of the term "water"; 1. "Water, washing and cleansing, are figurative expressions used in Scripture to denote a spiritual operation on man's heart." "It is not necessary that we should understand two different things, and this is probably only an elliptical form of speech for the Holy Spirit under the similitude of water." 2. A number of expositors think the water has reference to Christian baptism. 3. "The expression refers to John's baptism, which was unto repentance, and was not known to Nicodemus. You must thoroughly repent and be 'born from above.'"

6. Of the flesh is flesh—Like produce like with regard to both flesh and spirit. We are thoroughly fallen, and a clean thing cannot come from an unclean.

III. An illustration (vs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

IV. Christ's words the foundation of Faith, (vs. 9-13). 9. How, etc.—in verse 4 his question was really an objection, but now he is not unbelieving but bewildered. He could not apprehend spirit-

ual truth. 10. Art thou the teacher (R. V.).—The question is a reproach. Have you studied the Scriptures as you are capable of teaching them without learning them all-important truths? 11. We understand that thou art a rabbi, etc.—Berkheim thinks that in all probability St. John was present during this entire interview. Do know—He speaks with the greatest possible assurance. Not upon hearsay but from personal knowledge. Ye receive not our witness—They received his miracles as genuine, yet refused to accept the spiritual truths he taught. "Ye," is always plural and is spoken with reference to the class to which Nicodemus belongs. 12. How shall ye believe—If you do not believe the first principles—the beginnings of gospel truth—how shall ye believe if I continue the subject farther and tell you of the deeper things, the heavenly things such as, "my divinity (v. 13); the atonement (v. 14); Election by faith (v. 15); the great love of God (v. 16); "no man, etc.—There was a false notion among the Jews that Moses had ascended up to heaven to get the law. Jesus in effect says, No one, not even Moses, hath ascended up to heaven to search out heavenly things; but the Son of man dwelt from all eternity in the bosom of the father, and has come direct from heaven. In heaven—He is omnipresent, filling heaven and earth with his presence, and even now is in heaven. V. The way of Salvation (vs. 14, 15). 14. The serpent—Num. xxi. 4-9. "The history of the brazen serpent is a parable for each one that though he were lifted up—1. In his crucifixion. 2. In his exaltation. 3. In the blessing 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. 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 fulness of life, joy, peace and love."

Teachings—We may have riches, honor and education, but if we are not born again we are not saved. We can hide behind a false profession, but when the testing time comes it will fail us. We may rest assured that the sayings of Christ are faithful sayings. We cannot comprehend spiritual things unless we have spiritual life. The teaching of Jesus was the only means by which the redemption of the world could be effected, but it is perfectly sufficient and we have no need to trust in any other.

**COME IN AS STUDENTS.**

**Chinese Plan to Evade the Poll Tax Worked in Vancouver, B. C.**

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 16.—A clever and successful scheme to evade the prohibitive Chinese poll tax, which has apparently kept all Chinese immigrants out of Canada since December, 1903, has been exposed in connection with the working of the Victoria School Board. The practice followed by the students' arrival take advantage of the new exemption clauses, and attend the city public schools for one year, receiving thereupon a certificate under the hand of City Superintendent Eaton, who, at the instance of the Trustee Board, imposed a \$2.50 fee.

The Chinese, not satisfied with saving \$497.50 each, through finding the flaw in the Canadian law, sought through Messrs. Bowler & Lawson, to evade the certificate fee on an illegal import, and now immediate representation is being made to Ottawa in order that the machinery of Canadian protection against Oriental cheap labor may be repaired here shown defective during the coming session of the Federal Parliament.

**HUSBAND FLED, LEFT WIFE.**

**One of Galt's Jail-Breakers Recaptured—Must Stand Trial.**

Galt, Ont., Jan. 16.—Richard Trevett and his young wife, who removed the bars in the police cells and escaped, while waiting trial on a charge of larceny, were tracked by Chief of Police Gorman, to a farmhouse near Frezleton late last night. Trevett, learning of the approach of the officer, not even bidding the woman good-bye or giving her a chance to accompany him, escaped, and is still at large, hiding in the dense woods near the village.

Mrs. Trevett, when the couple were first brought before the magistrate, was offered her liberty, but she declared she would never desert her husband, and preferred the cells to freedom without him.

She is intelligent and prepossessing, and it did not appear that she shared in the guilt of her husband. Now, however, the unfortunate woman, by reason of wifely fidelity, will have to stand trial on the serious charge of jail-breaking, for which the law provides a penalty of 14 years imprisonment.

**TRIED TO BLOW UP STATUE.**

**Washington Residents Would Have Demolished Frederick the Great.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by one or more civilians to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, recently presented to the U. S. government by the Emperor of Germany, and now standing in the war college grounds. A charge of explosives, with a lighted fuse, was attached to the fence surrounding the statue, and exploded, blowing a hole in the soft mud and shattering eighteen window panes near by dwellings. The police believe the affair was either a hoax or a decidedly amateurish attempt to work up a sensation.

**DIED FROM EXPOSURE.**

**Aged Resident of Hall's Harbor, N. S., Loses Way in Storm.**

Halifax, Jan. 16.—William Keddy, of Hall's Harbor, aged eighty, perished in last week's snow storm near Kinsport. He wandered from the road and died in a field. Captain William Ellis noticed a hand sticking up through the snowbank near the roadside. He dug down through the snow and found the body of a man. The body had probably lain there for some days, for the hand and arm were badly peaked by ravens. An inquest was held by Dr. Webster, coroner of Kentville. The verdict was: "Death from exposure to cold."

# True Economy

Is the kind you don't afterwards regret.

# "GALATIA"

Ceylon tea means this on a teapot test. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers.

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL AT ST. LOUIS.

# CHICAGO MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND INFANT CHILD,

### Fatally Wounds Another Child and Then Attempts to Take His Own Life.

### Strange Case Arising Out of the Relations of an Aged Millionaire and a Negress.

### Believed Now That Andrew H. Green Was Shot in Mistake by Insane Negro.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—With a pistol and razor John Miller, a cook, killed his wife and infant daughter Annie to-day, fatally wounded another daughter Martha, 2 1/2 years old, and then, after shooting himself through the heart, cut his own throat. Jealousy is believed by the police to have been the cause of the tragedy. Miller is still alive.

The unconscious forms of the Miller family were found in their home by neighbors, who had been summoned by police. The bodies were hurried to the hospital. Mrs. Miller died on the way. Her younger child was dead before removal by the police. The older child survived only a short time after arriving at the hospital. Miller will probably die.

In the hurry of getting the victims from the house, Police Sergeant Bauer slipped on the icy sidewalk and broke his left leg. He was taken to a hospital in the same ambulance that carried Miller.

**Millionaire and Negress.**

New York, Jan. 16.—The final stage in the struggle for possession of nearly three quarters of a million dollars, between John R. Platt, an aged millionaire, and Hannah Elias, a negress, whom he charges wrongfully obtained the money from him, was scheduled to begin before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court to-day. In this suit it was expected that the whole amazing story of the affair, which attracted the attention of the entire country when the secret of Platt's relation with the woman were revealed by the filing of his suit last summer, would be brought out.

Interest in the case was intensified from the first by the strange and tragic death of Andrew H. Green, one of the city's most prominent men, who was shot to death almost at the door of the Elias woman's home on Central Park west a few months before the Platt suit was filed. Green's murderer, a negro, who was captured and later sent to an insane asylum, said he had shot Mr. Green because he was jealous of the

# Market Reports

### The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were fair, and prices ruled firm. Wheat in firm, with sales of 300 bushels of white and red winter at 81.65, and 200 bushels of white at 80 to 81c. Rye is unchanged, 100 bushels selling at 70c. Buckwheat, eastern, 80 bushels selling at 55c. Barley sold at 48c. Corn, white, 1,300 bushels at 27 1/2 to 28c.

Dairy produce in fair offer, with butter (New York) daily selling at 22 to 23c. Cream, 100 lbs. at 22c. Eggs, fresh, 100 lbs. at 25 to 26c. Poultry firm, with chickens and turkeys at 10 to 11c per lb. retail.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 1,000 tons for timothy, and at 47 to 48c. Mixed hay, at 30 to 31c. Clover hay, at 37 to 38c. The latter for light.

Wheat, new, bushel . . . 81.65 to 82.00  
Do, spring, bushel . . . 82.00 to 83.00  
Do, mixed, bushel . . . 81.00 to 82.00  
Rye, bushel . . . 70 to 71  
Buckwheat, bushel . . . 55 to 56  
Feas, bushel . . . 48 to 49  
Corn, white, 1,000 bushels . . . 27 1/2 to 28  
Do, mixed, per ton . . . 2.90 to 3.00  
Sorghum, per ton . . . 1.00 to 1.10  
Stocks.

Alaska, No. 1, bushel . . . 65 to 70  
Do, No. 2, bushel . . . 60 to 65  
Do, No. 3, bushel . . . 55 to 60  
Rod sliver . . . 4.00 to 4.50  
Timothy, per ton . . . 47 to 48  
Dressed hogs . . . 67 to 70  
Apples, per bbl. . . 1.25 to 1.50  
Butter, per cwt. . . 22 to 23  
Butter, dairy . . . 21 to 22  
Cheese, per cwt. . . 12 to 15  
Ducks, per lb. . . 11 to 12  
Cabbage, per dozen . . . 40 to 50  
Cauliflower, per bag . . . 8 to 10  
Onions, per bag . . . 1.00 to 1.20  
Beet, hampshire . . . 7.50 to 8.50  
Do, forequarters . . . 5.00 to 5.50  
Do, hindquarters . . . 4.50 to 5.00  
Do, medium, carcass . . . 6.00 to 6.50  
Hides, per cwt. . . 5 to 6  
Veal, per cwt. . . 6.00 to 7.00  
Lamb, per cwt. . . 8.00 to 9.00

**British Cattle Markets.**

London, Jan. 17.—Live cattle are quoted at 15 1/2 to 16c per lb.; refrigerator beef at 14c to 15c per lb.; sheep at 12 1/2 to 13c per lb.

**Toronto Live Stock.**

Receipts of live stock at the City Cattle Market were 200 head, composed of 100 head of calves, 100 sheep and lambs, and a few choice lots of butchers' found a ready market.

The market was dull and grassy for the lower grades.

Exporters.—Only a few shipping cattle were offered. Prices ranged all the way from 44 to 47 1/2 per cwt. for steers weighing from 200 lbs. each. Bulls, 32 1/2 to 42 1/2 per cwt.

Butchers.—Choice picked lots sold at 34 to 36c per lb. for export, that brought a little more money; fair to good at 27 to 29c per lb. for medium, 24 to 27c per lb. for 12 to 14c; canners at 14 to 18c per lb. A few choice lots of butchers' found a ready market.

Feeder.—There were several demand for feeders of good quality, several eastern Ontario farmers being on the market to purchase. Feeder, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. sold at 25 to 30c per lb.; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, sold at 23 to 24c per lb.; stockers, 500 lbs. and over, sold at 18 to 20c per lb. to good quality.

Cows.—About 20 milch cows and springers, principally of medium to medium quality, sold from 30 to 45c each, but better quality cows would bring more money.

Veal Calves.—Good to choice quality veal calves, 100 lbs. and over, sold at 25 to 30c per lb. Common calves sold at 22 to 24c per lb. White veal to choice veal sold from 24 to 28c per lb.

Pigs and Lambs.—The demand for sheep and lambs continues to be good, all offerings being readily bought at firm quotations. Export veal sold at 44 to 47 1/2; bucks at 32 to 35; 25 to 30c per lb. for medium.

Hogs.—Deliveries of hogs were large, 2,500 head, of which were 500 by Mr. Harris at 24c for select and 23c for light grades.

**Bradstreet's on Trade.**

Montreal advices to Bradstreet's say: Trade conditions here continue some what quiet, although there are some signs of increasing activity in wholesale circles. Travelers are now fairly out upon the road and orders are beginning to arrive in better volume. There is a better demand for sorting lines from the country. Drygoods men are doing a fair business. Trade in groceries is quiet. Sugars are advancing. Stocks of wools are light and the markets firm. The market for leather is also very firm. Dairy products show an advancing tendency under a good demand.

Reports to Bradstreet's from Toronto say: There is now a fair wholesale business doing here in most lines. Good roads have aided in the movement of country stocks. Retailers have been clearing out lines which were left over from last year and as these are now fairly well out of the market there is a better prospect for wholesale trade. Values of commodities are generally steady to firm, and there is little feature to the situation of the markets. Hardware continues to move well, and dry goods and groceries are meeting with a fair trade. The outlook is promising for greater activity in the near future. Collections are fair.

At Quebec no immediate improvement is noticed in trade circles. Business in some quarters is quiet. Those who have completed stock-taking appear satisfied with general results. Country collections are still slow. City trade is quiet, which is usual after the holiday rush.

Bradstreet's advices say: Generally speaking, trade at Winnipeg is still a little quiet after the holiday season, but there are signs of revival and improvement is expected to make itself felt very shortly. Money is still tight and collections slow. It is estimated about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat remain in the farmers' hands to be marketed, and with the price ranging about \$1.04, the holders are in a fortunate position. Collections are expected to improve as more wheat is marketed.

Victoria and Vancouver reports say: Trade here for the past week has been quiet, and the outlook is not of the brightest on account of the depression in the lumber and the salmon-packing industries. There is, however, a fair wholesale trade doing and dealers generally are not pessimistic. Money is slow in coming forward and collections are not satisfactory.

Hanilton reports say: Wholesale trade here is beginning to show more activity, although orders for goods are not yet heavy. The outlook for the coming season's business is bright. Manufacturers are busy and dealers well maintained. Reports to Bradstreet's from London say: Business generally is fairly active here, although the quiet season usual at the opening of the year, has not yet worn itself out. The retailers have had a good season and good roads are helping a fairly good movement of country stocks. Collections are fair.

# WROKE THOUGHT'S TRAIN.

### Why Mrs. Goodfellow Could Not See Her Husband.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The inquest to determine whether or not Wallace Goodfellow received proper medical treatment was continued last night, and after the evidence of Mrs. Bertha Goodfellow, wife of the deceased, and Dr. Elford, and been heard, another juror went till Monday night was made.

Mrs. Goodfellow recalled how her husband had gone to his mother's home, and how for a week before he died she was denied permission to see him. Her visit, it was claimed, interrupted with the train of thought, because her actions were not in perfect harmony and peace. When Mrs. Goodfellow spoke about proper medical treatment for her husband, and a possible visit from Crown Attorney Curry, Mrs. Goodfellow, mother of deceased, at her assertion, remarked that she did not care for all the law and doctors going.

Mrs. Goodfellow, the mother of Wallace, explained, when medicine was spoken about, that she was a Christian Scientist and that she would be a sister if she gave or took any.

Dr. Elford, who was ordered not to call again after one day, testified that the condition of the body at the post-mortem examination indicated that the deceased died as a result of lack of proper nourishment and care. Dr. Elford thought that had the proper medicine been given, Goodfellow, to strengthen the action of his heart during his illness, he would be all right. The coroner, however, has expressed from getting up out of bed and going down stairs, and the question of putting on his clothes at brought out in the evidence, lessened the chances of recovery.

Of the evidence of Dr. Elford, who declared, about 93 per cent. recovered with proper medical treatment.

### NOTHING LIKE LEATHERS.

### Student Went Four Days Without Food—Was in a Calorimeter.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 16.—In the interests of science, A. L. Leathers of Orrington, Me., a student in the sophomore class at Wesleyan University, has been caged in the Atwater-Rosa calorimeter, for seven days. For four days of that time no food passed his lips, calorimeter, he was weak from his fast, three days was one quart of milk daily. Leathers passed his time reading and sleeping. When he came out of the calorimeter he was weaker from his fast, and also somewhat cramped, the inside of the box being so small that he could not stand erect, although he could sit in a chair or lie on a bed when he wished.

The experiment is one of a series being conducted by Prof. W. O. Atwater and F. G. Benedict, with a grant of \$7,000 received from the Carnegie institution, the object being to determine the amounts of oxygen used by the human body under different conditions of diet, work and rest.

### TOLD BY A FINGER PRINT.

### Impression Left by an Australian Burglar Convicted Him.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16.—The Sydney, New South Wales, courts have just demonstrated the importance of the fingerprint system by convicting a criminal. A young man charged with burglary has been found guilty in a case where the Crown relied solely upon the evidence of fingerprints. The burglar, in gaining entry to the building, broke the glass of a window and left the impression of his hand in the cast. This was photographed, and the exhibit was produced in court. The jury returned a verdict in a few minutes of guilty.

This was the first case of the kind in the Commonwealth. But it was quickly followed by another. The accused, who was charged with breaking and entering, left the impression of his hand on a newly-painted door. This was photographed, and found to correspond with an impression of the hand of the prisoner. In this case also a verdict of guilty was quickly reached.

A Senior Sergeant Childs, the officer in charge of the finger-print department at Sydney, says he considers the system almost infallible. The cases were what was the greatest interest by the police, jail and justice department officials.

### KEPT LEG, LOST LIFE.

### Brantford Man, Injured While Shooting, Refuses Amputation.

Brantford, Jan. 16.—The death occurred at the hospital on Saturday of John Davis. The cause of death was lockjaw, caused by blood-poisoning as a result of an accident while shooting. Deceased, who was 34 years old, took a shotgun the day after Christmas and went to the country for a day's sport. He was carrying his gun over his shoulder when he lost his grip and it fell behind him. On striking the ground protruding against amputation of the limb, with the result that blood poisoning set in and proved fatal. The contents of both barrels were discharged, entering his right leg. He

### ITCHING PILES.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravated or too long standing, for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 2 to 6 nights. 25 cents.

### BARRACK ROOM BURNED.

### Northwest Mounted Police Lose a Building at Macleod.

Macleod, Jan. 16.—A canteen and No. 2 barracks room of the Northwest Mounted Police here were burned this morning. No one was in the building at the time. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is thought, however, that the coal stove in the canteen started the fire, which was discovered shortly before 10 o'clock. Two hours later the building collapsed. No. 1 barracks room, a few feet distant, was saved with difficulty. Police and civilians, backed up by an unlimited supply of water, saved the threatened building. Many of the extinguishers refused to act, but the hand grenades gave good service.

### STOLEN JEWELS RECOVERED.

### Twenty-three Thousand Dollars' Worth Hidden in Glass Jar.

New York, Jan. 16.—Buried in a glass jar on the north side of West 155th street, between 80th and Central avenues, private detectives have found more than \$23,000 worth of jewellery, the property of Mrs. Ambrose Clark, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Potter, which had been stolen from Fernleigh, the Clark home at Cooperstown, on July 7th last. Wm. Coleman, a noted thief, the major portion of whose sixty years have been spent in penal institutions, is under arrest, charged with the theft. He was noticed digging in the snow near where the jewels were found.

# A BRITISH TRAMP STEAMER

### Struck Fire Island Bar and is Stuck Hard and Fast.

New York, Jan. 16.—While feeling her way through the dense fog early to-day in an effort to reach this port, the sugar laden steamer Indus, from West Indian ports, struck Fire Island bar, and is now stuck hard and fast. Just how serious her position has been is not yet determined, although the Fire Island life savers resorted after a visit to the stranded vessel that she was in no immediate danger. She was lying in an easy position and the sea was smooth. There was a dense fog hanging over the ocean, however, and the wind showed a tendency to increase in force. A strong wind and high sea would make the situation extremely serious, the life savers said.

The Indus has no passengers. She is a tramp steamer, owned by James Nourse, Limited, of London. On last trip she was bound from Havana for New York with a cargo of sugar.

A wrecking tug was started for the scene by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company immediately after the news of the Indus' predicament reached this city. She was expected to reach Fire Island about noon.

The Indus is a new vessel, having been built in Glasgow only a year ago. She is 350 feet in length, of 2,100 tons burden and carries a crew of 25 men. Her commander, Captain Kydd, was making his first trip of the Indus when she went aground.

Just beginning to realize the importance of further development of all countries under the British flag.

Mr. Balfour briefly alluded to the "Dogger Bank affair." He said Great Britain was leading in the movement looking to the world's peace. In the case of the Dogger Bank incident Great Britain had skirted the precipice of war, and a small want of tact would have been a discredit to civilization. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour urged that it was the duty of all Britons to build up the machinery by which a closer union with the colonies could be produced.

One is certain to regret throwing away an old pair of comfortable shoes.

**BRITISH MUST REARM.**

Defence of Afghanistan Must Also be Looked After.

London, Jan. 16.—Premier Balfour, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Glasgow to-night, avoided the fiscal question, except to say that he had nothing to add to or retract from his Edinburgh speech. He hoped conferences with the colonies soon would be quite as essentially a working part of the empire as the House of Commons.

The two great problems with which the army had to deal, Mr. Balfour said, were the defence of Afghanistan and rearmament, which involved a cost as much as any continental nation was able to bear. When this was completed the British army would be in advance of that of any other nation.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said the fault with the empire was not that it was too small, but that it was too great and powerful and at the same time unorganized. One of the greatest problems before the country was that of development, and the country was only

