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Sunday School.

LESSON XII.—MARCH 20, 1910.

A Paralytic Forgiven and Healed—Matt. 9: 1-13.

Commentary. —I. The paralytic relieved vs. 1-8). 1. And he entered into a ship—This verse properly belongs with the account of the healing of the demoniacs of Gadara. Jesus returned across the Sea of Galilee, as he had gone over the night before when he had stilled teh tempest. His own city—Capernaum, which was now His home. 2. And, behold—The incident now considered occurred several weeks before this, and previous to the Sermon on the Mount. Brought to Him—Probably to His Home. The circumstances are more fully related in Mark and Luke. Jesus was speaking to a crowd of people who had gathered to Him. There were Pharisees and doctors of the law present from Galilee and Judea as far as Jerusalem. The audience thronged the house to that extent that those who were bringing the men to Jesus could not enter. They therefore ascended the outside stairway to the flat roof, and taking up the tiling, let the sick man down through the opening into the presence of Jesus. Their earnestness did not admit of their giving up easily. They overcame all obstacles and brought the palsied man to Jesus. "There was co-operation in this work. One could not have done it; it needed four. In the union of hearts and hands there is strength. United they had no difficulty."—Hom. Com. Sick of the palsy—Palsy, a contraction of the word paralysis, is a disease that deprives the part affected of sensation, or the power of motion, or both. This patient was utterly helpless. The disease is considered incurable. "Palsy is a type of sin. Sin in the soul takes all the forms which paralysis does in the body. 1. It takes away the sense of feeling. 2. It weakens the will so that, when men would do good, evil is present with them. They put off duty; they know, but will not come to a decision. 3. It produces a fixed condition of evil, with intense suffering." Lying on a bed—Because he was unable to help himself. The bed was probably a mat and the sick man was carried upon it by his friends. Seeing their faith—That is, the faith of the sick man and of his friends who brought him. It was manifestly with the rich man's own consent, and no doubt at his own instance, that he was brought. They all, it would appear, had faith in Christ as the great power of God. —Morison. They had heard of Jesus. "And the power of the Lord was present to heal them" (Luke 5. 17). They not only believed the reports, but they believed that Jesus would heal in this case. They acted faith. Son—A term expressive of sympathy and endearment. Be of good cheer—Jesus saw that a word of encouragement was necessary. Although His case was a desperate one, both physically and spiritually, relief was at hand. Thy sins are forgiven (R. V.—It was the forgiveness of sin that was more urgent than the healing of the body. The repentance and faith, had surely been met by the afflicted man.

3. Scribes—They had charge of the books of the law, and were the teachers and leaders of the nation. They had been listening to the discourse of Jesus. Said within themselves—Mark says they reasoned in their hearts. This man blasphemeth—The charge was made, because Jesus had spoken forgiveness to the palsied man. The scribes declared that Jesus, in forgiving sins, had assumed a prerogative belonging to God alone, and that he was a blasphemer in thus professing to be divine. It is true that God alone can forgive sins, and Jesus in doing this openly declared his divinity. 4. Knowing their thoughts—The knowledge was supernatural, and was itself as great a testimony of his divine power as was the healing which followed.—Abbott. Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts—They were unjustly accusing him. They would not recognize him as divine. Their thoughts were evil because they were evil, yet Jesus speaks to them in gentleness. 5. Whether is easier—Both are equally easy to that power which is unlimited. A universe can be as easily produced by a single act of the divine will, as the smallest part of matter.—Clarke. 6. But that ye may know—He would give them positive proof that he had authority to say, "Thy sins be forgiven thee," by performing a miracle before their very eyes. Saith to the sick—Jesus spoke twice to the paralytic; the first time there came peace to his soul; the second, physical soundness. Arise—The man who was let down through the roof, a helpless invalid, was commanded to arise, takes his sleeping mat and go home. 7. Arose, and departed—The test was successfully applied. The intervening moment must have been one of suspense to all save to the Healer and the healed; the one serene in the consciousness of power, the other strong in faith.

II. Matthew called (v. 9.) 9. Passed forth from thence—Jesus went from his home, where he had forgiven and healed the paralytic, to the seaside. Matthew—Mark and Luke call him Levi. He may have had two names, or it is possible that Jesus changed the name after his conversion, from Levi to Matthew. He was the son of Alphaeus (Mark 2: 14.) Sitting at the receipt of custom—Matthew was a publican, or tax-gatherer. The publicans were particularly odious to the Jews for two reasons: 1. They were representatives of a Gentile nation to whom the Jews were subject, and it was humiliating indeed to be paying taxes to that government. 2. The publicans, as a class, were greedy and extortionate. It was their policy to exact all they were able from the Jews. It is quite possible that Matthew was a better man than most of his fellow-publicans. Saith unto him, Follow me—No doubt Matthew had heard about Jesus before this time, for the great Teacher had labored for months in that region, and John the Baptist had exerted a wide influence in declaring the Messiah to come. Arose and followed him—There seemed to have been no delay. His mind was quickly settled as to the course he would pursue. Luke says, "He left all." He left a business about which there was much suspiscion, he left wicked, degrading associations, he left sinful practices and an unholy life, that he might follow Jesus. The exchange was infinitely to his advantage, even if he went forth to follow one who has no "where to lay his head." He followed him to love, to holiness, to service, and to eternal reward. It was infinitely better to be an apostle of Jesus, than to heap up millions at the receipt of customs.

II. Christ's Mission to Sinners (vs. 10-13).

10. It came to pass—This was several weeks after Matthew's choice to become a follower of Jesus. Jesus sat at meat—Reclined at the table after the manner of the time. In the house—It was the house of Matthew, or Levi (Luke 5, 27). Publicans and sinners—As the publicans were disreputable and despised, so the sinners in connection with whom they are named, must have been low and degraded. "The Pharisees were quite as great sinners, but in another way."—Peloubet. Sat down with him—Matthew called to this feast not only his old associates, the publicans, but many whom he would gladly bring under the reforming power of our Lord's discourse.—Whedon.

11. The Pharisees—They were the most strict of the Jewish sects in the outward observance of the law, yet frequently lacking in morality. Said unto His disciples—They were, perhaps, not bold enough to criticise Jesus directly, but found fault with Him to His disciples. Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners—The Pharisees considered it eminently improper for them to eat with such degraded persons as were the table companions of Jesus at this time. They thought if Jesus was a great teacher He should have different associates. The Pharisees were only spectators at this feast. 12. Whole need not a physician, but they that are sick—The scribes and Pharisees believed themselves to be righteous, while the publicans and sinners, outcasts, acknowledged their sinfulness. "It is certain that those who fear God should not associate, through choice, with the workers of iniquity, and should only be found with them when business requires it, or when there is a prospect of doing good to their souls."—Clarke.

13. Go ye and learn—To the Scriptures. I desire mercy (R. V.)—We are to extend mercy and helpfulness to others, and not to depend upon our sacrifices, or outward religious observances simply. not... the righteous—They who trust in their own righteousness feel no need of divine help, hence there is no hope of benefiting them. But sinners—Those who feel and acknowledge their sins. To repentance—None are ready to repent until they realize the exceeding sinfulness of sin and are desirous of turning away from it.

Questions—From what place did Jesus arrive by boat? Why had the throng of people gathered? Who was brought to Jesus? Describe what followed. What complaint did the scribes make? How is it shown in this lesson that Jesus is divine? How did the cure of the palsied man affect the people? Describe the call of Matthew. How much did it mean for Matthew to follow Jesus? Who were present at the feast at Matthew's house? Why did Jesus meet with publicans and sinners? Who were the Pharisees?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The helpless man. "Sick of the palsy" (v. 2). A paralyzed man who could not move hand nor foot. He was "without strength" (Rom. 5: 6) His body could not obey his will; his lips could not utter his prayer. No physician could heal him.

The helpers. "They brought to him" (v. 2). W. J. Cook, the evangelist, tells how in Staffordshire, England, a miner, badly wounded, was perfectly helpless and given up by physicians. In pity for him his comrades put him tenderly on a piece of canvas, brought him to the place of prayer, and laid him down on the platform. After the meeting Mr. Cook said: "I cannot do you any good, but the Lord can. Can you trust him?" He repeated scripture to him, and the wounded man believed. He "rose up," rolled up his canvas and carried it out under his arm. On Saturday his doctors had said there was no hope. On Wednesday he was back in the mine working.

The hinderers. "Scribes" (v. 3). They came as critics and spies. No work of God escapes opposition. The greater the work, the more manifest the opposition. Satan delights to use "scribes and Pharisees" to hinder God's work. They "began to reason." Reason is contrary to faith. They saw blasphemy when they ought to have seen divinity.

The healer. 1. His penetration. He saw the man's sins (v. 5). He saw the scribes' hearts (v. 3). "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good" (Prov. 15: 3). "For he eyes of the Lord run to and from throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him" (2 Chron. 16: 9). "For the ways of man are before the eyes of the Lord, and he pondereth all his doings" (Prov. 5: 21). "Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight; but all things are naked and open unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do" (Heb. 4: 13). "Oh, man, God sees you," was a little girl's sorrowful rebuke to an angry gentleman. 2. His pardon. "Thy sins be forgiven thee" (v. 2). Apparently sin had caused the palsied man's sickness. His comrades thought he only wanted healing; Jesus saw a penitent longing for pardon. So he, by his own authority, spoke first the word that revived his dead soul and then the word that restored his almost dead body. We cannot expect God to heal the body while there are sin stains on the soul. "Who forgiveth .... who healeth" (Psa. 103: 3), is God's order. 3. His power. "The Son of Man hath power.... Arise, take up thy bed" (v. 6). C. H. Spurgeon writes: "One of the Lord's choice titles is 'The Lord hath healed thee' (Exod. 15: 26). On this account the psalmist cried, 'O, Lord, heal me; for my bones are vexed' (Psa. 6: 2). For this also the saints praise the Lord, saying, 'Who healeth all thy diseases' (Psa. 103:3). He who made man can heal man."

The healed. The man had: 1. A new life. "He arose" (v. 7). God gives life. The proof of it is our obedience to his word. 2. A new work. "He departed" (v. 7). After we are fully saved we can never do the same old church work again. Fairs and festivals have lost their attraction. We are "workers together" with God for the salvation of men (2 Cor. 6: 1). 3. A new way. He did not go back the same way he came. The wise men who came to Jesus departed "another way" (Matt. 2: 12). We never go from Jesus as we came to him. After the new birth is the new walk. This new walk proceeds from the renewed desires and ambitions of the heart, and not from a set of rules adopted to govern the conduct It is apparent to all who come into contact with the person thus renewed.

A. C. M.

FOR FAMILY USE

An Ideal Remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Weak Chest.

After having made a special study of the treatment of the throat and lungs for twenty years, Prof. D. Jackson states that in his opinion no preparation for general family use is so efficient, so healing, so certain to cure as Catarrhozone.

As his reasons for making this claim for Catarrhozone, Dr. Jackson says:

Catarrhozone is free from opium.

"The patient can breathe its rich, balsamic fumes direct to the diseased spot.

"It is a remedy that treats and cures causes—prevents disease spreading.

"Reaches the innermost recesses of the throat, nose, bronchial tubes and lungs.

"Alleviates chest soreness.

"Stops coughing instantly.

"Prevents bronchial irritations.

"Relieves clogged nostrils.

"Cures sniffles and nasal catarrh.

"Prevents La Grippe.

"Has proven itself a cure for weak lungs, loss of voice, speakers' sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, coughs, colds, and winter ills."

Catarrhozone is unquestionably the world's greatest breathable cold, cough and catarrh medicine, and being free from all drowsy drugs, entirely safe for children and old folks; it makes an ideal family remedy. Recommended by the medical profession, and sold by all reliable dealers. Beware of imitations, get "Catarrhozone" only; large size lasts two months, and is guaranteed, price $1; smaller size 25c and 50c. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

MEN WHO USE ZAM-BUK.

HOW IT SAVES THEM MONEY

Look at the financial side of Zam-Buk's use. A cut sustained in the workshop, a sore which is unattended, results say in festering or blood-poisoning. You have to lay off for a day or two. What does that mean when pay day comes round? Zam-Buk insures you against that loss! A little Zam-Buk applied to such an injury at the time, or as soon afterwards as possible, prevents all danger of blood-poisoning, takes out the smarting and starts up healing.

HEADS OF FAMILIES know how costly doctoring is. Be wise and act on the preventive line. A box of Zam-Buk in the home is so all-round useful. The baby's rashes, the older children's cuts and bruises, the inevitable burn, cut, or scald—for all these, as well as for more serious ailments, such as piles, ulcers, eczema, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk is without a rival.

DANGERS OF SHAVING.—You get a cut at the barber's shop. A little Zam-Buk smeared on the wound prevents all danger. If any ailment has been contracted, Zam-Buk cures. Mr. George Hobden, 105 Manitoba Street, St. Thomas, Ontario, says: "I contracted barber's rash, and the whole of my left cheek broke out in one mass of red, watery pimples and sores. These spread to the other parts of my face, until face and neck were covered with running sores. How far the disease would have spread had it not been for Zam-Buk, I don't know. I applied this balm, and in short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

THE SPORTSMAN knows that Zam-Buk is used by all the "cracks," because it is the best liniment and embrocation. Men like Longboat, Sherring of Hamilton, Kelly of the Toronto Ball Team, all the famous lacrosse teams and ball teams use Zam-Buk in this connection.

All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. You are warned against harmful imitations.

AN AVALANCHE.

The Remarkable Escape of a Locomotive Crew.

Vancouver, B. C., March 14.—A descending avalanche engulfed a locomotive and brought an engine crew close to death at Field yesterday. The slide originated on an ice feld in the mountain gully south of the railway, apparently receiving its first impetus in a precipitous drop of several hundred feet from a remote place on the summit. It swept straight down the gully until deflected by a bend into a diagonal course across the mountain slope, crossing the railway track near the western extremity of the yard, three-quarters of a mile from the station.

The switch engine was enveloped in a cloud. When the slide passed, the front part of the machine was protruding from the dyke-shaped embankment of snow fifty feet high, extending across the railway to a considerable distance on both sides.

The men in the cab, Engineer McCrae and Fireman William Landerman, both escaped. Foreman Mainprize found liberty by crawling through the cab window and climbing on the dome.

The engine tender, on which Switchman D. K. Patterson stood, was engulfed in the enormous bank of tightly compressed snow. Mainpize remembered where Patterson had stood. A rescue party was quickly formed, and rescued him after an hour's toil. He was unconscious when found, one leg was broken, and he was bleeding from the mouth and nose.

MAIL BAG ROBBED.

Eighteen Thousand Dollars in Cheques and Drafts Stolen.

Windsor despatch: A daring mail robbery in which nearly every bank in Windsor is involved has just been made public.

The robbery occurred on the evening of February 8, when cheques and drafts to the amount of about $18,000 were stolen from the mail bag when in transit between Windsor and Toronto.

The robbery has been kept quiet, but has leaked out as a result of the visit to Windsor of C. Fisher, assistant post office inspector, for London district, who has just completed his investigation at this end of the mystery.

The efforts of inspectors and detectives will now be concentrated in and around the Toronto office. On the evening of the robbery all the banks in Windsor sent out cheques and drafts to the Toronto banks. The Dominion Bank alone posted letters containing paper for over $16,000.

It is believed by the post office officials that the object of the thief was to secure currency, as none of the missing drafts, etc., have turned up. Careful watch is being exercised throughout the country.

CURE MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE

WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR ONE FAMILY.

Cured Chas. Bell of Rheumatism and His Wife of Inflammation of the Kidneys—Mrs. Bell's Statement.

North Range, Digby Co., N. S. March 14.—(Special).— That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike is shown in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bell of this place. A short time ago Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Bell of Rheumatism from which he had suffered for ten years. This led Mrs. Bell to try them for Inflammation of the Kidneys and she makes the following statement:

"I was troubled with Inflammation of the Kidneys for twenty-four years. Some few years ago I got worse and was laid up for a long time. When I was able to be up again the doctor told me I must on no account do any work. I suffered from Dropsy and my feet would swell so I could not wear my shoes.

"My husband benefited so much from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial, and though I have taken only three boxes I am well and can wear my shoes and do nearly all my own housework. I cannot say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make weak Kidneys strong and sick Kidneys well.

CLEAN MILK.

London Offers Prizes For Best and Cleanest Dairies.

Toronto, Ont., despatch: Acting for the Hon. Adam Beck, the Board of Health of the City of London has offered two cash prizes of $100 each in connection with that city's milk supply. The first of these prizes divided into sums of $40, $30, $20 and $10, will go to the dairies which have the highest sanitary conditions, and the second $100, divided in the same way, goes to the cleanest and best equipped milk delivery wagon. It is understood that Mr. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, has a similar scheme under contemplation for that city.

WILL BE EXILED.

Russian Woman Revolutionist Convicted.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, who was being tried on the charge of criminal activity in the revolutionary organization, was acquitted here to-day. Madame Breshkovskaya, who was being tried at the same time, was convicted, and sentenced to be exiled.

The announcement by the court occasioned no unusual scene. Madame Breshkovskaya received her sentence unmoved. Madame Breshkovakaya's sentence provides a perpetual exile, but this is considered a victory for her lawyers, who had scarcely hoped that their client would escape hard labor, as she is still within the age limit when she might receive such additional punishment.

REALTY ACT.

Bill Introduced to Cheapen and Simplify Matters.

Toronto despatch: An act which will be of great interest to the legal profession and at the same time have an importance more than ordinary to the layman is about to be introduced in the Legislature by Hon. J. J. Foy. It is entitled the Devolution and Distribution of Property Act, and although couched in strict legal phraseology, has a very succent meaning. The act proposes to deal with realty on the same basis as personal property, and to frame the act the Statute Revision Commission has had to search all the English laws on the subject, some of them dating back to the time of Charles II. The present Ontario law dates back to 1886, and was introduced by Sir Oliver Mowat, and two new English acts gave the cue to the new act in this Province. At present personal property may be divided among the next of kin by an administrator, but when realty is involved administration action must be taken in the courts, an expensive and slow procedure. Mr. Foy's measure will place these on the same footing, and effect a great saving both of time and money to legatees of realty.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of cattle was unchanged from what it has been for the past two weeks, a few finished lots, with a large number of half finished common rouga lots.

Exporters—We did not hear of any cattle being offered or sold for export purposes on this market, but 5 car loads of the best cattle picked from amongst the best loads of butchers sold here on Tuesday and Wednesday, were sent up to the Union Market on Wednesday, when the exporters were selling at high figures. Bulls of export weights sold at $4.75 to $5.25 per cwt.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 230 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Company at the following quotations: Steers and heifers, $4.90 to $5.75; cows, $3.50 to $5; bulls, $3 to $5.25. There were a few sales of prime picked lots quoted at $5.90 to $6, but as will be seen by sales given below, they were few in number, not more than a dozen out of 1200 cattle on sale.

Stockers and Feeders—Harry Murby reports little being done in stockers and feeders. Mr. Murby bought 70 mixed feeders, stockers and butchers, 700 to 900 lbs., at $3.60 to $4.90 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—There was a good supply of milkers and springers. There was a moderate demand, but prices were reported to be about $5 to $8 per head lower than a week ago. Prices ranged from $35 to $60 each.

Veal Calves—The supply of veal calves was not large and prices were firm at $3 ot $8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the two days were about 300, which sold at higher quotations. Sheep, ewes sold at $5 to $5.50, and a few selects at $6; rams and culls, $ 4to $5 per cwt.; lambs, $7.50 to $8.25 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts from all sources for the two days were reported by the railways to be 3909. Prices have been advanced steadily all week, closing firm at $9.50 for selects, fed and watered, at the market, and $8.25, f.o.b. cars at country points.

FARMERS MARKET.

Offerings of grain to-day were small, consisting of 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 45c, and of a load of barley at 60c.

Hay is unchanged, with sales of 15 loads at $18 to $21 a ton for timothy, and at $9 to $12 for mixed and clover. Straw is quoted at $15 a ton for bundled.

Dressed hogs are very firm, with quotations ruling at $12.40 to $12.75.

Wheat, white, new	$ 1 10	$ 0 00
Do., red, new	1 10	0 00
Do., goose	1 05	0 00
Oats, bush	0 44	0 45
Peas, bush	0 82	0 85
Barley, bush	0 60	0 61
Rye, bush	0 68	0 70
Hay, timothy ,ton	18 00	21 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Dressed hogs	12 40	12 75
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Do., inferior	0 22	0 22
Eggs, dozen	0 30	0 35
Chickens, lb	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb	0 19	0 22
Fowl, lb	0 13	0 15
Apples, bbl	2 00	3 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 55	0 60
Onions, bag	1 00	1 15
Celery, per dozen	0 30	0 40
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 85
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 50	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 50
Do., medium, carcase	7 00	8 00
Mutton per cwt	9 00	11 00
Veal, prime, per cwt	10 00	11 50
Yearling lamb, lb	0 14	0 16

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $5.20 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.80 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.90 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—March $1.04 1-2, May $1.03-7-8, July $1.07 1-8.

Oats—May, 36c, July 37c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American) higher, at 13 1-4c to 14 1-2c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firmer, at 10 3-4c to 11-1-4c per pound.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar, raw, steady, Muscavado, 3.86c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.36c; molasses, 3.-61c; refined, steady.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.—Hog prices reached a new high record on the local markets to-day, and as high as $10.25 was obtained in some cases, while the general sales were made at $10.10 per 100 pounds live weight. At the C. P. R. East-end market where the offerings amounted to 532 hogs, the entire lot was sold up to $10.10, while the West-end market dealers refused any price towards the close less than $10.25. Receipts at the Montreal stock yards West-end market were 375 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs, and 475 calves. Choice steers brought $6 to $6.15; fair to good, $5 to $5.50; fair, $4.50 to $5.25. Hogs, $10.10 to $10.25; sows, $9.10 to $9.25. Sheep were steady at $4.75, while lambs were a little firmer at $7. Receipts at the C. P. R. East-end market were 500 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 532 hogs, and 725 calves. Cattle, choice steers, sold for $6 ta $6.25, and fair at $4.25; cows, $3.50 to $4.75, and bulls at $4.75 to $5. Sheep brought $4.50, and lambs $7. Calves, $7 to $12. Higs were higher at $10.10, and sows, $9.10. Calves sold at from $3 to $5.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—A large number of buyers attended the opening of the second series of wool auction sales here to-day. There was a spirited demand for the 10,866 bales offered, and prices generally were higher. Merinos advanced 5 per cent., and fine cross-breds ranged unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. Coarse grades were 5 per cent. lower. Americans bought fine cross-breds. A good assortment of Punta Arenas sold well. The sales were as follows: New South Wales, 600 bales; scoured, 1s 4d to 1s 6 1-2d; greasy, 10d to 1s 3 1-2d. Queensland, 200 bales; greasy, 9d to 1s 1 1-2d. Victoria, 300 bales; scoured, 1s to 1s 2 1-2d; greasy 6d to 1s 1-2d. West Australia, 700 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s 1-2d. New Zealand, 5,700 bales; scoured, 1s 3 1-2d; greasy, 5 1-2d to 1s 3d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; greasy, 6d to 10d; Punta Arenas, 3,200 bales; greasy, 8 1-2d to 1s 2d.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade there continues very satisfactory in tone. The movement in spring dry goods has set in well for so early in the year, and large shipments of goods are being made to all parts of the country. The millinery openings have been productive of a good business, and indications are that the volume of trade in this connection will be large. Retail trade in winter lines has been quiet. Textile values hold firm.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say that beyond the fact that spring trade is opening out nicely in all directions, there has been little change in the business situation there during the past week. The weather has been rather against the movement of winter lines, but it is understood that shelves have been pretty well cleared out, and the amount of goods carried over will be unusually light. The stores are now busy displaying spring lines, and they are being met with a brisk demand. The removal of the surtax on German goods is causing some unsettlement in the lines affected.

Winnipeg reports say the tone of all lines of trade there continues exceedingly good.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say the volume of business has shown considerable increase during the past week, and prospects are said to be excellent in all lines of trade.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's are much about the same as the preceding week, and in some quarters business is reported quiet, which is usual during the Lenten season.

Hamilton reports say all lines of spring trade are opening up well, and prospects favor a large business in the next few weeks. Retailers have pretty well cleared up winter lines, and their purchases of spring goods have been heavy. Factories are busy and orders are everywhere reported good. Receipts of produce are fairly large, and prices hold steady to firm. Collections are generally satisfactory.

London reports says there is already some movement at retail in spring lines, and the outlook for general business is considered bright. Local factories are busy, and there is a good demand for labor.

Ottawa reports say general business there has a fairly active tone, and indications point to a large turn-over of goods during the coming season.

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THE LORDS.

Lord Rosebery's Plan For Their Reformation.

London, March 14.—When Lord Rosebery on Monday launches his plan for the reformation of the House of Lords, he will present a set of three resolutions, embodying in general terms the course which the peers propose to follow in modernizing themselves. As Lord Rosebery has been in consultation with a majority of the members of the upper House, there is litle question that the resolution present the general views of the Lords on the subject of reorganization.

The first resolution will affirm the necessity for a strong and efficient second chamber for the well-being of the State. The second will set forth that such a chamber will be the best obtainable by the reform and reconstitution of the House of Lords. The third will declare that a necessary preliminary to such a reform and constitution is the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage in itself should no longer afford the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.