Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VIII AUGUST 19, 1906.

The Judge, the Pharisee and the Publican. Luke xviii. 1-14.

Commentary.—I. The Judge and the widow (vs. 1-8). 1. Spake a parable — "In response to a question of the Pharisees as to when the kingdom of God should come. Jesus gave them warnings and instruction as to the coming, and especially as to the need of being always prepared (xvii. 20-37), and naturally turns to the subject of prayer as a means of preparation." Men ought—Note the force of the word "ought" — it is their "duty" to do this. Always to pray—That is, we should always maintain a spirit of prayed. The habit of prayer in private in the family and in public should be cultivated. Not to faint—Not to grow weary and discouraged because of the delay of the answer. "Why must prayer be importunate? 1. Not because of God's unwillingness to answer. 2. To cherish and cultivate our faith. 3. To intensify our desire to receive. Prayer that is not persevering indicates a lack of faith and obedience and fitness to receive. It is a sad thing when prayer grows silent on the lips and faint in the heart, for without it the Christian life ceases and the man is spiritually dead."

2. A judge—According to Deut. xvi. 18, Israel must have in all the gates of the city judges, who were under obligation to administer justice, without respect of persons. See Exod. xxiii. 6-9; Lev. xix. 15. In the days of our Lord also, such municipal tribunals existed (Matt. v. 21, 22.)—Lange. Feared not God, nor man—He was unprincipled and cared for no one but himself. "The judges in the East are generally irresponsible and corrupt. They take bribes from either or both parties, from their decisions there is in most cases no appeal, and the proceedings in execution of their decrees are summary."—Abbott. 3. A widow—"The conditions of widows was indeed desolate, helpless and friendless. A widow, without influence and unable to bribe, had little to hope from a wicked judge." Avenge—The original means "to vindicate one's right," "to do justice to," "to protect or defend one from another."—Thayer's Lex.

4, 5. For a while—These verses show the abandoned character of the judge referred to. As long as he was not specially annoyed by her he paid no attention to her request. 6. The Lord—That is, Jesus. In verses 6-8 an application is made, and the truth Jesus desired to teach by the parable is emphasized. 7. Shall not God—We are not to suppose that the character of God is at all represented by this judge. The great truth which our Saviour designed to teach is that "men ought always to pray, and not to faint."—Barnes. The application of the parable may be made by contest. 1. "God is not, compared to the unjust judge, but contrasted with him. If a hard-hearted, wicked judge, who cared for neither God nor man, but only for himself and his own interests, would yet grant justice on account of the perseverance of the widow, how infinitely more readily will the good God, our Father in heaven, who loves to give for more than we are willing to receive., give us the help we need against our adversaries. 2. And if the unjust judge does this for a poor widow, in whom he has no interest, how much more will our Father grant the prayers of his own children, even his select ones, whom he has chosen. 3. And if the unjust judge will do it for the sake of deliverance from some vexation in common life, how much more will God save his children from their adversaries, all enemies of the true church and of the soul—sin, temptation, bad men, bad principles, every embodiment of evil that wars against the kingdom of God and its principles—including Satan, the prince of darkness, the persecuting rulers of this world, and all combinations of men in evl against the good."—Peloubet. His own elect—That is, they are "chosen," "a choice," for so the word elee means. They are chosen according to God's eternal purpose in Christ, and according to his foreknowledge of their meeting the cosditions of election, namely, faith, repentance and perseveranve.—Whedon. Bear long with them—That is, though he bear long with their adversaries. "Although he defers long and greatly tries their patience, yet he will avenge them."—Barnes. The translation given in the Revised Version may bear this same meaning, or may mean that God bears with his own people, and is never vexed or impatient at their importunity.—Peloubet.

8. Speedily—Suddenly, unexpectedly. He will not delay a moment longer than is necessary and when he comes to deliver his people he will make speedy work. Son of man cometh—Whedon thinks this entire parable has reference to the second coming of Christ.

II. The prahisee's prayer (vs. 9-12). 9. Trusted in themselves—Jesus now proceeds to show another reason why many prayers are not answered. The Pharisees did not trust to God, or the Messiah, for righteousness, but in their own works. They vainly supposed they had themselves complied with the demands of the law of God.—Barnes. Despised others—Disdained, made nothing of others, treated them with conetmpt.

10. Two men—Both Jews. Two extreme cases are here chosen—a rigid, exclusive, self-satisfied member of the religious society of Israel; and a Jewish officer of the hated Roman Government. The place of prayer in the temple was probably the court of the women, where also were the chests for depositing the alms of the faithful.—Whedon.

11. Pharisees stood—The Jews were accustomed to stand praying.—Lightfoot. The Pharisee went to the temple to pray, because it was a public place, and therefore he would have many eyes on him to applaud his devotion. Christ said of the Pharisees that all their works they did to be seen of men.—Com. Com. I thank thee—His praying is a thanking, his thanking is a boasting, not of God but alone of himself.—Bengel. Extortioners—Selfish, greedy men who take away the goods of others by force and violence. Unjust—Those who are unfair and dishonest in their dealings. 12. I fast, etc.—The law required but one fast day in the year, the day of Atonement (Lev. xvi. 29); the bi-weekly fast of the Pharisees was a burden imposed by the oral law. Tithes—A tenth. Of all that I possess—Rather of all that I acquire. See Revised Version. "He was clothed with phylacteries and fringes, not humility." He felt no need of confessing sins.

III. The publican's prayer (vs. 13, 14). 13. Publican—One employed as collector of the Roman revenue. It was the basest of all livelihoods. They overcharged whenever they had an opportunity (Luke iii. 13). They brought false charges of smuggling in hopes of extorting hush-money (Luke xix. 8). They detained and opened letters on mere suspicion. All this was enough to bring the class into ill favor everywhere. The employment brought out all the besetting vices of the Jewish character. Standing afar off—Not because he was a heathen, and dared not approach the holy place, but because he was a true penitent, and felt himself unworthy to appear before God.—Clarke. Not lift up—Utterly sad and heart-broken, the publican neither recounts nor thinks of any good in his life. He felt that he was a sinner, and shame and sorrow caused him to look down. It was usually the custom to pray with uplifted hands, and with look turned toward heaven (I. Tim. ii. 8; Psa. cxxiii. 1, 2). Smote...breast—A token of anguish and self-reproach. I am a sinner and cannot be saved but in thy way. He threw himself wholly upon God's mercy and love.

14. Justified—His sins were blotted out, and he was accepted. That exalteth himself—Boasts of his own goodness, is proud or ambitious, or looks in disgust upon another, whom he considers beneath his notice. Abased—Shall be brought to shame; shall see how God hates his self-righteousness. Instead of receiving the approval of God he will find he is rejected, because he trusted in himself. Pride and ambition are disgraceful, and must be punished. That humbleth himself—By confessing his sin and unworthiness, and pleading for mercy from God. Self-denial and humility are pleasing to God, for then he can enter the heart and make it new. Exalted—Lifted up from the depths of sin and made an heir of God. From sorrow he is admitted into the realm of praise.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

1. This poor publican was conscious of need. The Pharisee was not conscious of any lack in his life and so not conscious of any need from God. He "prayed thus with himself" (v. 11). He saw himself as a respected citizen; religious, honest, pure, amstemious and generous. God saw him as one "destitute of heart," as one of those sinners "who trusted in themselves and despised others" (v 9). His prayer was in the sight of God as the odious, offensive "smoke" from a wet "fire that burneth all the day" (Isa.lxv. 5). He was "condemned out of his own mouth" (Job ix. 20). He said, "I am not as other men" (v. 11). His prayer proved he was like "most men" (Prov. xx. 6). He went away unjustified, "not washed" from his "filthiness," because pure in his "own eyes."

II. The publican was convicted of sin. "The publican ..... smote upon his breast" (v. 13). He felt in his inmost being thhat his heart was deceitful (Jer. xvii. 9;; that out from his heart proceeded the things which made him vile and miserable (Mark vii. 21). The publican, like the prodigal, "came to himself" (Luke xv. 17). He saw himself as God saw him. A man must realize that he is a sinner before he is ready to accept a Saviour. If you have not a conviction of sin ask for it. A little boy nine years old did wrong. He knew he had disobeyed God, but he did not feel sorry for it. Thinking about it one day out under a tree, he knelt down on the ground and cried to God earnestly in a loud voice and was overheard by the gardener. This was his prayer: "O God, who died on the cross and rose again for siners, give me a penitent heart, like David in the fifty-first Psalm—give me a heart-broken heart—give me a heart that will weep bitterly as Peter did after he betrayed thee!" While he was in prayer God answered, and suddenly he fell on his face on the grass, crying with sobs and tears, "O, what a sinner I am! Lord Jesus, have mercy on me!" Then the gardener kneeling by his side said, "Behold the Lamb of God bearing the blame of your sins!" and while the boy thought of Jesus on the cross, a great peace came to his soul. God gave him penitence, then pardon and peace.

III. The publican prayed correctly. "God be merciful to me a sinner" (v. 13). These seven words are a model prayer for the sinner: "God," He could not say "Our Father" (Matt. vi. 3), nor even "My God" (Psa. xxxviii. 21; lix. 1. The sinner has no sense of divine possession; no consciousness of sonship (Psa. li. 1; x. 14). "Be merciful." "Be propitiated" (R. V., margin). His only proper plea, "Be merciful," is found elsewhere but once in the New Testament, and there it is "make reconciliation" (Heb. ii. 17), the word from which mercy is derived.

IV. The publician confessing sin. "The sinner" (R.V.). The Pharisee came telling God how good he was, the publican could not find words in which to confess how bad he was. If we sin let us not blame others, like Adam and Eve, (Gen. iii. 12, 13); nor pretend it is a service to God, like Saul (I Sam. xv. 13-15, 22); nor cover it like Gehazi (2 Kings v. 25); for "he that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but who so confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy" (Prov. xxviii. 13); but let us confess our sins to God and man and not rest until we know we are forgiven.

V. The publican comforted. "This man went....justified" (v. 14). Not only pardoned, but acquitted, looked upon as never guilty. Justification is a "setting right." To justify is "to make or declare right." In court the only way a prisoner can be justified, is to be found not guilty. If acquitted he is justified, declared innocent and just.

FOR JEWISH TERRITORY.

International Council of Organization is Meeting in London.

London, Aug. 6.—The International Council of Jewish Territorial Organization is in session here under the presidency of Israel Zangwill. The phoceedings are private, but the main subject for discussion is the general proposition to establish a exclusively Jewish territory. Germany, France, Russia, Switzerland, the United States, and Belgium are all represented, as are all the British Jewish societies.

GENERAL OKU, WHO HAS BEEN MADE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

WITH A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

Plumber Annoyed at Festivities in Flat Below His, Breaks Up Affair With Nitroglycerine

New York, Aug. 6.—Annoyed by a party given by Mrs. Mary Wilson in the flat beneath him which disturbed his sleep, Thomas Owens, a plumber, living at 379 Wyeth avenue, Williamsburg, broke up the social gathering with a stick of dynamite at 2 o'clock this morning.

Owens also blew himself into the Eastern District Hospital, where a fellow patient is his unpopular neighbor, Mrs. Wilson.

Owens insists that his wounds were not caused by an explosion of dynamite, but by a general shooting that followed his insistence that Mrs. Wilson's guests preserve the peace. The door of Mrs. Wilson's flat and the condition of the interior of the apartment confirm her assertion that dynamite was used.

Incidentally, the condition of Owens' left hand is indicative of the use of dynamite. It is shattered so badly that amputation is necessary.

Mrs. Wilson told the police that she was having a party in the apartment and Owens began to complain after midnight that he could not sleep on account of the noise of the merrymakers. Finally, she says, he rang the bell, and when she appeared he threatened to blow her and her guests up with a stick of dynamite.

She grappled with him, but in the struggle he managed to throw the dynamite against the door. It was capped with a fuse, for an explosion followed that almost wrecked the apartment-house.

Owens and Mrs. Wilson were both rendered unconscious. He sustained an injury to his left hand, and she was badly burned about the left hand and body.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Arbitration Decided in Favor of the Company and Against the Employees.

Toronto Ont., special despatch says: The five arbitrators chosen to decide a long standing dispute between the Toronto Street Railway Company and some of its men gave judgment this morning, upholding the company in the main and offering certain suggestions. The trouble between the company and its employees arose over the action of the company in employing men alleged to have taken the part of strike breakers in Winnipeg in that city. These men returned to Toronto from Winnipeg and were employed here. Local men complained and there were threats of a strike. The differences were submitted to arbitration, and in the judgment handed out to-day the company's contention that it has a right to engage and discharge men in its own discretion, was upheld and in making the dismissals the company acted in good faith, it is found.

It is suggested, however, that all the men dismissed should be reinstated.

THE TUSSOCK MOTH.

A History of the Insect Pest by a Buffalo Naturalist.

In Thursday's Buffalo Commercial I saw a communication headed, "Save the trees," closing with the appeal to give some information and advice applicable to the situation. In doing so, I wish to give the history of the tussock moth first.

The tussock moth is an insect of North America, not imported from Europe, like the gipsy moth. The only locality in the United States not infested by it is California. The caterpillar attacks shade, fruit and ornamental trees. This insect passes the winter in the egg-state, that is laid by the wingless female moth in the month of August, in a white mass attached to the outside of the cocoon. On account of their color they can be easily seen, and remain so until spring. The caterpillars, minute creatures, emerge from the egg-masses in June. They cast or shed their skin three times, showing in their development different markings each time.

The young caterpillars feed on the under side of the leaf, and thereby produce a skeletonized appearance, but finally devour all parts of the leaves. The young caterpillars drop down, suspended by silken threads by the slightest jarring of the tree and are blown to considerable distances by the wind. They are great travellers, crawling down the trunk of the tree and across wide spaces to ascend another tree. When full grown they go into larval state, forming light greyish cocoons of silk mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four weeks. As the hair of this caterpillar are barbed, their contact with the human skin produces quite an irritation.

These cocoons are mostly on the trunks and larger branches, but also between the leaves.

The very active male has wings and the female only rudiments of wings, so that they are prevented from flying.

The female almost immediately begins to lay the egg-masses and in each cluster can be found from 200 to 300 eggs. Then the mission of the female is ended, she shrivels and dies. Shortly afterwards the young caterpillars emerge and begin their destructive work. This is their life and history and to counteract the work of any insect is a hard problem. So far the destruction of the larva in their present stage is the best by killing a female now. But when they have passed the present stage the collection of the egg-masses is the only safe remedy.

The egg-masses are covered by a gelatinous coating that protects them effectively from spraying, which is only of telling effect on the young caterpillars. The collection and destruction of the egg must be thorough to bring practical results.

The great majority of the hibernating egg-masses are deposited low down on the trunk of the tree or upon the mesin limbs and can be easily reached. These that have been scraped off should be collected and burned.

A satisfactory liquid for spraying is creosote oil, towhich turpentine is added to keep it liquid.

No expleit directions for spraying with arsenical poisons are needed. It is essential that the caterpillars of the first generation ought to be destroyed, thereby killing the second and more destructive brood.

We owe a great deal to our school children, who under guidance of a few teachers have acomplished much, and they could do more, by also attending to residence streets like Deleware avenue and others.

So much about the tussock moth. Now a few words about the destruction of our beautiful birch trees that at one time adorned our gardens and lawns, which is done by the small agrilus anxius. I received my first specimen in the year 1881 from Kansas. You can now see its destructive work down to the shores of the Atlantic ocean. It belongs to the buprestidae, is not over a half-inch in length and of a dark bronze color. Those that interest themselves about this insect can see its work on the lawn between those two fine residence homes of Charles D. Marshall and the children of our well-remembered Gerhard Lang, corner of Main and Tupper streets.

In order to prevent the spreading of this handsome small budpresidae the infected trees must be cut down, as we at present know of no remedy. Our park superintendent ought to attend to this by weeding out several leafless birch trees around the westerly part of the meadow, thereby saving a few of the nearby trees.—O. R.

WIND LIFTED CHURCH.

BATTLEFORD CYCLONE CARRIED EDIFICE EIGHT FEET.

Lightning Struck a House Filled With People, But No One Was Injured—Windstorm Did No Injury to the Crops.

North Battleford, Aug. 6.—An unusually severe electrical storm swept over here last evening and did considerable damage to buildings in the town, but fortunately the crops are believed to have escaped material injury, as the hail was small and not very heavy. The wind, however, blew with cyclonic fury, and the Baptist church, a building 20x37, was lifted from the foundation and carried a distance of eight feet, being badly wrecked.

The cottage of J. Gregory, Dominion land agent, was struck by lightning and the interior greatly damaged. The members of the family were all inside at the time, and, with the exception of Mrs. Gregory, who suffered a slight shock, all escaped.

A little baby was sleeping directly under where the bolt struck, but, although covered with plaster and debris, it was not injured. Two shacks were also overturned, but fortunately they were unoccupied.

COAL AT BATTLEFORD?

Unknown Prospector Says He Has Found Big Vein.

Battleford, Aug. 6.—Coal has been discovered within a few miles of this town between the Saskatchewan and Battleford Rivers. The coal is of good quality, and the finder, who is an old prospector, claims that there is lots of it.

At present he will not divulge the whereabouts of the mine and he himself prefers to remain incognito, but he will resume explorations and if his further discoveries warrant it will endeavor to get some capitalists interested. The discovery is of the greatest importance to Battleford.

Market Reports —OF— The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small, consisting of 200 bushels of oats, which sold at 41 to 42c per bushel.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 25 loads at $8 to $10 a ton for new, and at $14 to $16 for old. Straw is firmer at $12 a ton for one load.

Dressed hogs are scarce and firm, with light quoted at $10.85 to $11, and heavy at $10.65 to $10.75.

Wheat, white, bush.	$ 0 81	$ 0 00
Do., red, bush.	0 81	0 00
Do., spring, bush.	0 74	0 76
Do., goose, bush.	0 73	0 74
Oats, bush.	0 41	0 42
Barley, bush.	0 48	0 50
Peas, bush.	0 72	0 00
Rye, bush.	0 65	0 00
Hay, new, per ton	8 00	10 00
Do., old per ton	14 00	16 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	12 00
Dressed hogs	10 65	11 00
Eggs, dozen	0 22	0 24
Butter, dairy	0 18	0 23
Do., creamery	0 22	0 25
Chickens, alive, per lb.	0 12	0 13
Hens, per lb.	0 10	0 11
Turkeys, per lb.	0 14	0 16
Potatoes, per bush.	0 14	0 16
Beef, hindquarters	8 00	9 50
Do., forequarters	5 00	6 50
Do., choice, carcase	7 50	8 00
Do., medium, carcase	6 00	6 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 50	10 00
Veal, per cwt.	8 50	10 00
Lamb, per cwt.	12 00	13 00

Junction Live Stock.

Exporters—There are some few lots of heavy butchers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, that were bought for export purposes at $4.40 to $4.65 per cwt. The highest price quoted for exporters was $4.70, which was obtained for a small lot sold by Maybee, Wilson & Hall. Export bulls sold at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers—The best lots of butchers' cattle of prime quality sold for butchers' purposes did not realize more than $4.30 to $4.40; loads of good sold at $4.15 to $4.25; medium to good cattle at $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; common mixed lots at $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $2.50 to $3.25.

Feeders and Stockers—Best feeders, 900 to 1,050 lbs., $3.80 to $4 per cwt.; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., $3.60 to $3.85; best feeders, 600 to 800 lbs., $3.25 to $3.60; common stockers, $2.25 to $2.75.

Milch Cows—Only a limited number were offered, about 15, which sold all the way from $30 to $60 each.

Veal Calves—About 150 veal calves sold at $3.50 to $6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling at $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade in sheep and lambs was brisk at slightly lower prices for lambs; export ewes sold at $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.; bucks and sheep at $3.50 to $3.75; lambs at $7 to $7.75 per cwt., the bulk selling at $7.50 per cwt.

Hogs—A slight delivery of 434 hogs sold at unchanged quotations, $7.90 for selects and $7.65 for lights and fats.

Manitoba Wheat.

At Winnipeg option market to-day the following were the closing wheat quotations: July 79c bid, Aug. 78c bid, Oct. 75¼c.

British Cattle Markets

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c to 15c per lb.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	Sept.	Dec.
New York	80⅝	83⅝	85⅝
Minneapolis	75⅝	74⅞	79⅝
Duluth	74⅝	75⅝	79½
Detroit	75¼	77½	
Toledo	75¼	78	81¼
St. Louis	71	74⅝	78¼

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the month of July made a strikingly favorable comparison with the corresponding month in preceding years. Total commercial defaults were only 64 in number and $295,621 in amount of defaulted indebtedness, against 103 last year for $477,226, and 78 in 1904, when liabilities were $1,040,640. Seventeen manufacturing failures for $69,703, compared with 24 last year, when the amount involved was $290,829, and 25 failures in 1904 for $647,864. Trading defaults were 46 in number and $225,918 in amount, against 77 last year for $482,192 and two years ago there were 52 failures for $391,376. There was one other commercial failure but no liabilities reported, against two last year for $4,365.

HIGH PRICES FOR HOGS.

Revelations in the United States Partly Responsible.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Authorities at the Ontario Agricultural Department expressed the opinion yesterday that the unprecedentedly high prices at present being paid for hogs throughout the Province is in a measure due to the recent packing-house exposures in the United States. They point out that the decrease in canned goods exports of the United States so far this year has been about $344,000, and of this amount the decrease in June alone was $336,000. It is claimed that this decrease has necessitated a demand for meat, and particularly pork, from other sources of supply, while the Canadian product has a reputation for cleanliness and freedom from revolting manufacturing conditions. Exporters, it is also said, are now trying to hold the market, and consequently are willing to pay large prices to obtain hogs.

KAISER'S EXPENSVE TRIIP.

Paid $4,250 a Day, or $119,000 in All, for Steamer.

Swinemuende, Aug. 6.—Emperor William returned here yesterday from his four weeks' cruise in northern waters on board the steamer Hamburg.

His Majesty is very much sunburned. He will remain here for a couple of days to witness the effect of the firing of heavy guns against two armorclad hulks.

The active battle fleet is now composed of 16 first-class vessels. They are now engaged in target practice in these waters, but the results attained are carefully guarded.

The steamer Hamburg, for which Emperor William pays $4,250 a day, will wait for a few days at Kiel subject to His Majesty's use during the naval manoeuvres.

No Music in Their Souls.

(Toronto Star.)

But what shall we say of the musical taste of people who would exterminate the mosquito, the only bird that can begin at high G and scale up to the end of the piano?

LITHOGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

Six Thousand New York Employees Go Out.

New York, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that 6,000 employees of lithographers in this city are placed out of employment to-day through the strike ordered last night of the Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada.

The striking organization is composed of printers, transferers and provers, without whom none of the shops can be operated.

Throughout the United States and Canada like conditions prevail, and it is estimated that thirty thousand employees of lithographic shops will be out of work or on strike.

The men demand a forty-eight hour instead of the present fifty-three hour week.

NO FOUL PLAY.

DEATH OF GEORGE BURK, OF BOWMANVILLE, ACCIDENTAL.

Coroner at Request of Boy's Father Holds an Inquest, But No Further Facts Are Brought Out—Jury Returns Verdict.

Bowmanville, Aug. 6.—The adjourned inquest on the death of George Burk, found dead on the beach west of Port Bowmanville on Sunday night, was held to-night. The evidence of Mr. Erastus J. Burk, father of the young man; Dr. Potter, the family physician; Alan M. Williams, who embalmed the body; Herbert Power, who saw young Burk in the lake bathing; Richard Ford, who formerly worked for the Burks, and Fred. Curtis, the three last-named having been in bathing on the beach on Sunday morning, but not at the same time as young Burk, was taken.

Mr. H. F. Holland, Police Magistrate of Cobourg, and acting County Crown Attorney, watched the case for the Crown. After taking the evidence Dr. A. S. Tilley, the Coroner, addressed the jury, which later brought in the following verdict: "We find that George Albert Burk came to his death by drowning, with no evidence whatever produced to show any foul play."

PASTOR RESIGNS.

FOR TWENTY YEARS IN A BUFFALO CHURCH.

Former Pastor of Churches in St. Thomas and London—Accomplished Removal of $56,000 Debt.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—Rev. George G. Ballard, formerly a Canadian minister, has tendered his resignation as pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church of Buffalo. Dr. Ballard has had charge of the church for the past twenty years. He was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin forty years ago and went to Canada in 1878. He was then appointed rector of Trinity Church at St. Thomas, Ont., and remained there seven years.

He next went to London, Ont., where he remained until 1886, when he came to Buffalo to take charge of St. John's Church. He has accomplished several important matters since he came to Buffalo, including the removal of a debt of $56,000 from his church. His resignation became effective to-day.

CENSUS ANNOYS WINNIPEG.

Assessment Commissioner Declares Enumeration Was a Farce.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Assessment Commissioner Harris to-day vigorously assailed the estimate of Winnipeg's population given in the first bulletin issued from Ottawa yesterday, which fixes the population at 90,216. Mr. Harris considers the work as done was a farce, and declares that the population is nearer 115,000, and certainly not less than 110,000.

Mr. Harris points out that the census was taken at the worst time of the year, when hundreds of people are away at summer resorts and their houses are actually closed up, so that it is impossible for enumerators to cover the work efficiently.

SLIGHT KAISER'S PRESENTS.

Berlin Newspapers Hope No More Will Be Sent to United States.

London, Aug. 6.—A despatch to the Standard from Berlin says the newspapers there complain that Emperor William's presents to America are slighted. His portrait which he gave to the Brooklyn Institute of Art is hung in a dark corridor, and the valuable works of German art which he gave to Harvard University are lying in a dusty shed and are not exhibited. The newspapers express the hope that the Emperor will send no more presents to America.

CHILD DRANK GASOLINE.

Daughter of Western Farmer Meets a Terrible Death.

Kutawa, Sask., Aug. 6.—A little daughter of Mr. Pretty, a farmer living eighteen miles west of this place, poisoned herself by drinking gasoline on Saturday last.

A young Englishman named Quick, fifteen miles west of Kutawa, also met death on Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun he was carrying on a load of hay. His death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Muggins—The doctor has advised Mrs Bjonees to take things easy for a while.

Mrs. Buggins—I wondered why he had discharged her servants and was doing he own work.

SAVED BY CHILDREN.

PARRY SOUND CHILDREN MADE A PLUCKY RESCUE.

When Boat Was Upset Girl of Seven Years Swam to Shore for Help, While Brother Dived for Others Who Were Drowning.

A Parry Sound despatch: This morning a party of seven, including a child of three years of age, left Isle Mowat in a sailboat for the Carding shore to pick berries. About half a mile from the shore a squall of wind caught the sails and in a moment the boat was bottom up. Ara Willis, a girl of seven years, started to swim to the shore for assistance, but was clutched by a lady who was struggling in the water and was almost pulled under, but with great presence of mind she struck the lady in the face and was able to release herself, calling back to the party that she was safe and would get assistance.

In the meantime Frank Mosley, of Parry Sound, and Mr. Robert Adamson, of Toronto, sailed out from the island to the assistance of the people in the water. Ted Willis, a young boy of the party, dived down and brought up Mrs. A. A. Clark, Mrs. Ed. Taylor and Ethel Taylor, of Parry Sound, and managed to place them in safety on the bottom of the upturned boat, which was rapidly drifting with the wind and waves. Mosley, Adamson and a Mr. Secord, who swam out to the boat, took charge of the baby and some of the others, and Ted Willis pushed others ashore in safety, showing great pluck and presence of mind. After a struggle, all were safely landed.

In the afternoon, the campers on Mowat Island organized a meeting, and speeches were made praising Ara and Ted Willis for their presence of mind and courage, and a nice sum of money was divided between the two children as a token of appreciation of unusual pluck. The Willis children, whose mother is the matron of the Mowat Island pleasure resort, are excellent swimmers, and to their courage, skill and presence of mind the party doubtless owe their escape from death.

SHOWN AS "GORILLA GIRL."

Daughter of Exhibitor Made to Act Like a Wild Person.

Hagerstown, Ind., Aug. 6.—Congressman Watson and friends were at the Hagerstown fair and in one of the side shows they found what was represented to be a Filipino girl chained to a post and half clothed in skins. The "barker" announced that she was a "gorilla girl" and very dangerous.

Her keeper would throw scraps of meat to her, which she would catch with great dexterity and devour ravenously, tearing the tendons with her teeth and eating with horrible noises. Congressman Watson become interested. He gazed in compassion on the girl, and expressed the belief that here was work for a society for prevention of cruelty to children. The girl crouched in a corner, with her massed hair about her face and gave no heed to any one, nor could she be made to show that she understood a word addressed to her.

When any one reached a hand to her she viciously grabbed at it. The congressman reached out his hand, which the girl made an effort to grasp, but she was more successful when his friend attempted the same experiment, clutching it with great force. She threatened to scratch and bite, but as he offered no resistance the girl immediately stopped her attack.

The congressman asked for an explanation, and the keeper, after the most outlandish stories, finally acknowledged the girl was his own daughter. Watson saw the prosecuting attorney, who will stop the unnatural exhibition.

SEIZED MAD DOG BY TAIL.

Woman Rescues Her Babes From Attack by Savage Beast.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 6.—A mad dog running down crowded Main street and snapping at people right and left caused a big panic here.

In less than three minutes the entire street for four blocks was deserted, people running into shops and up stairways.

Five persons are known to have been bitten and more than a dozen people attacked, three of whom managed to knock the dog down with clubs they had picked up near a building being erected.

The dog started at Rose and Main street, where he snapped at a boy named Webster. Running down the street, he attacked a woman and then jumped into a baby carriage in which there were two babies. The woman got the dog by the tail and pulled him out before he had bitten either of the children.

Others were attacked and bitten before police officers arrived and killed the dog.

A. B. Campbell and S. W. Robinson, who were bitten, went to Ann Arbor to-night, where they will take treatment. The carkass of the dog was taken along. Officers have been unable to locate the owner of the dog.

REDUCED FARES.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD DECLARES A DROP IN PRICES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6. — Important changes in passenger rates were announced yesterday by Fourth Vice-President John B. Thayer, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, following a meeting of the board of directors of that corporation. The company has decided to reduce the maximum one-way fares from 3 1-2 and 3 cents to 2 1-2 cents a mile, effective probably Nov. 1. The company will also, on Sept. 1, place on sale one thousand mile tickets, valid only on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, at the flat price of $20. These mileage tickets will be transferable.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO