

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV. JULY 22, 1906.

Jesus Teaching How to Pray.—Luke 11: 1-13.

Commentary.—1. Christ teaching His Disciples to pray (vs. 1-4). 1. Was praying. It was the habit of Christ to pray. Many instances are referred to in the gospels besides the general statement in Heb. v. 7. If Christ needed to pray, how much more do we. When He ceased—perhaps He was praying such a powerful prayer as to arouse the feeling that they knew not how to pray, and needed to be taught.—Whedon. Teach us to pray.—They knew that prayer was important, and they had a desire for inability to pray aught. "We must learn" to do even the best things if we would do them in the best way." As John also taught—Each new dispensation may not only have its new unfolding of truths, but its new revelations may open new modes of access, and new topics of prayer and modes of worship. A different prayer was offered in the Mosaic ritual from the patriarchal form. John opened up a new scope of prayer; and this new dispensation required of Jesus to set the range of prayer in accordance with this new range of truth, and the prayer position of man with God.—Whedon.

2. Say.—The beauty and value of the lessons in the Lord's prayer arise from 1. The one of holy confidence—it teaches us to approach God as our Father (Rom. viii. 15), in love as well as holy fear. 2. Its absolute selfishness—it is offered for all the brotherhood of man. 3. Its entire spirituality—of its seven petitions, one only is for a earthly boon, and that only for the simplest. 4. Its brevity and absence of all vain repetitions (Ecc. v. 2). 5. Its simplicity, which requires not learning, but only holiness and sincerity for its universal comprehension. Here are two grand ideas: 1. That tender and respectful love, which we should feel for their fathers. 2. That strong confidence in God's love to us, such as fathers have for their children. This relation dictates to us reverence for his person, zeal for his honor, obedience to his will, submission to his discipline, and chastity of heart, and resemblance to his character.—Clarke. Which art in heaven—in the former clause we express his nearness to us, in this his distance from us. In this we contrast him with the fathers we have here below, and so raise our souls to that "heaven," where he dwells, and that majesty and glory which are there, as in their proper home.—J. F. & B. This phrase in the Scriptures seems used to express, 1. His omnipresence (I Kings vi. 27). 2. His majesty and dominion (II Chron. xx. 6). 3. His power and might (Psa. cxxxiii. 13-15). 4. His infinite purity and holiness (Isa. lvii. 15).—Clarke. Hallowed be thy name.—The "name" stands for the man himself—his character, his life, his possessions, all he has and is; so the name of God stands for all God is, his high honor and veneration and under his name sacred; to set him highest in our thoughts; to love and trust in his name; to give him honor and praise in all that we do for him.—Watson. Thy kingdom come.—"The Kingdom of God is within you," his grace and his glory. The Kingdom here intended is the dominion of his grace—that provision of his infinite fullness into which he is to subdue our sinfulness into himself, obedience and service.—Williams. Thy will be done.—The will of God is infinitely good, angel and holy. As in heaven—By the angels and all the hosts of heaven. So in earth.—By mortals.

3. Give us.—The good things of this life are the gifts of God. This teaches us our dependence upon him, and is a lesson of contentment, fragility and patience, labor, moderation, benevolence and faith.—Norton. Day by day.—In the order in which our needs are felt. Our daily bread.—Life's most common necessity. Strength to gain it, skill to earn it, power to eat it, from God to earn. From him the soil, the seed, the sun, the harvest. "This includes a prayer for the instruction of God's word, which is often compared to food (Job xxiii. 12; I Tim. iv. 6), and for the assistance and support of his grace, for strength to do his will, for the blessing of his merciful and everlasting life"—Hall.

4. Forgive us.—Every one that asketh receiveth" (v. 10). God's promises show that difficulties are meant to increase faith, not to discourage us. God always with us, never without him. "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him" (v. 13). The Holy Spirit was "the promise" of the Father (Luke xxiv. 49). The Holy Spirit intercedes for us on earth (Rom. viii. 26, 27). Christ intercedes for us in heaven (Heb. vii. 25). And whatsoever we ask we receive. A. C. M.

equal to "I will not." His importunity—Literally, his shamelessness, that is, his unblinking persistence.—Farrar. His perseverance in asking and stating his own inability to supply a friend:—Many—His reluctance once overcome, all the claims of friendship and necessity are felt to the full.—J. F. and B.

III. The disciples urged to persistency in prayer (vs. 9-13). 9. I say unto you.—We have it from Christ's own mouth, who knows his Father's mind, and in whom all promises are yea and amen. Ask...seek...knock.—This verse contains very important directions. In every thing by prayer and supplication, we are to make our requests known unto God; then we are to "seek"—continue to ask and knock at the door of his mercy. Our approaches to God should be with earnestness and in sincerity. "These three words include the ideas of want and loss. We are destitute of all spiritual good, and have lost God, and are in danger of losing eternal life; he is earnest; be importunate; ask with confidence and humility; seek with care and application; knock loudly and long."

10. Everyone.—requesteth, etc. Christ promises to hear and answer. No soul can pray in vain that prays as God has directed. But our asking must be in harmony with God's will, and in faith. (James iv. 2, 3). 11, 12. If a son shall ask, etc.—From that which the friend will do, the discourse of the Savior rises even to that which one could expect of a "father"; and from that which an imperfect earthly father does even to that which the perfect Father in heaven bestows.—Lange.

13. Being evil.—Sinful people are ready and anxious to give good gifts to their children. From natural affection they are ready to provide everything necessary to their support and comfort. How much more—How much more will one whose nature is love and who is infinitely holy and good give good things to those that ask him. The world often gives stones, for bread, serpents for fish and scorpions for eggs, but God never does. Holy Spirit.—The essence of all good gifts which the Father in heaven can bestow on his praying child.—Lange. The Holy Spirit is a divine Person, and truly God. He intercedes for believers. He guides, hears, speaks, and shows things to come. To them that ask—The asking must be hearty, sincere, earnest, fervent and in faith.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The prayer of our lesson, though given before the cross, and before the descent of the Spirit, contains many helpful hints to us of his heart-city continually is, "Lord, teach us to pray" (v. 1). I. As subjects.—"Our Father which art in heaven...thy kingdom come" (v. 2). This is also a missionary prayer; 1. That Christ may reign in each individual heart in patience and power, in grace and glory (John xviii. 36; Rev. i. 9). 2. That all Bible prophecies and types may be fulfilled (Luke xxii. 30; Dan. iv. 35; vi. 26). 3. That the gospel may be carried to heathen lands. 4. That the kingdom of Satan may be destroyed and Jesus soon come.

II. As sinners.—"Forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us" (v. 4). In sinning, man dishonors God, injures his neighbor and endangers his soul. Sins are debts, (Matt. vi. 12). Man has nothing to pay. His sins he not forgiven they must stand forever against him. An unforbearing spirit who ever found hinders God's work in the heart. We cannot have faith in God unless we have forgiveness for men (Mark xi. 22-26). Love proves faith. He who is harsh and severe toward others shows that he does not believe in God. He cannot while he holds a resentful spirit. When we take our place in the heavens (Eph. i. 3; ii. 6) we can forgive—even as God hath forgiven us (Eph. iv. 32). We forgive because "we have been forgiven" (Eph. i. 7).

III. As supplicants.—"Ask...seek...knock" (v. 9). "By prayer and supplication with thanksgiving," requests are to be made known (Phil. iv. 6, 7). Men ask for gifts, men "seek him" (Psa. xxiv. 8; xxvii. 5; lxxiii. 1; Heb. xi. 6); men knock when they feel themselves shut out (John x. 9). We are to, 1. Ask in prayer, believing (Matt. xxi. 22). 2. Ask in faith, nothing wavering (James i. 6). 3. Ask according to his will (I John v. 14, 15). 4. Ask abiding in him (John xv. 7). 5. Ask in obedience to his word (I John iii. 22). 6. Ask not that you may consume it upon your pleasures (James iv. 3, R. V.). 7. Ask that God may be glorified (I Cor. x. 31; John xii. 28). For such asking there is no denial. IV. As receivers.—"Every one that asketh receiveth" (v. 10). God's promises show that difficulties are meant to increase faith, not to discourage us. God always with us, never without him. "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him" (v. 13). The Holy Spirit was "the promise" of the Father (Luke xxiv. 49). The Holy Spirit intercedes for us on earth (Rom. viii. 26, 27). Christ intercedes for us in heaven (Heb. vii. 25). And whatsoever we ask we receive. A. C. M.

BAD FOR VETERINARIANES. Increase in Motor Vehicles Has Ruined the Profession.

London, July 9.—The increase in motor omnibuses and automobiles generally in London has resulted in a striking increase in the number of accidents and deaths. Four years ago there were 6,000 of them, while now there are only 800. It is predicted that three years hence more than 300 will be able to find employment. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is making a special study of the influence of mechanical traction on the veterinary profession.

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RUSS PARLIAMENT AROUSES TOLSTOI.

Politics are Red With Strife and Blood—Back to the Land the Solution.

Yasnaya, Poliana, July 9.—Count Leo Tolstoy, in the course of an interview yesterday, said the Russian Parliament interested him little. When he took up a paper he said he usually skipped the reports of parliamentary proceedings, but when he did glance at them they inspired him with the triple sensation of humor, irritation and disgust. "It seems to me," Count Tolstoy said, "as if a child were playing as grown-ups. The proceedings show nothing new, nothing original, nothing interesting. Everything has been said hundreds of times before. An English friend of mine wrote to me that he had expected parliament to blaze new roads, but that it was only slavishly imitating the west. What he says is true. The speeches are like phonograph reproductions of those in foreign parliaments." Count Tolstoy continued, "Our parliament reminds me of fashions in the provinces. Hats and gowns out of date in the cities are sent to the interior, where they are eagerly worn, under the impression that they are the latest styles. It irritates me to see so-called representatives of the people, who are really below the level of the classes which they are supposed to represent, assume the task of solving problems which will decide the fate of 140,000,000 human beings. The irrelevancy of the arguments of the members and their blind self-assurance and intolerance disgusts."

THERE ARE NO TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

John Bull is So Stupid That He Won't Have Any Trusts.

New York, July 9.—Lord Northcliffe, better known as Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the publisher, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to visit the 60,000 acres of forest land in Newfoundland, which the Harmsworth corporation has secured for the manufacture of paper pulp for its publications. Lord Northcliffe goes to Newport on Saturday, and thence to Newfoundland, and from there to be the guest of Lord Strathcona at Tobique River, where is the finest salmon fishing in the world. He will return to England in two months. He had not heard of the railroad accident at Salisbury in which 23 persons had lost their lives until informed by a reporter who met him on the ship. "I was staggered by the news," said he. Later in the day he said: "We have very few accidents in England. That people there are at fault will be punished, and the inquiry will be very, very thorough."

SON SHOTS AND BEATS HIS FATHER.

Quarrelled Over Money Matters and the Old Man May Die as Result.

New York, July 9.—The World says: In a dispute over money matters in the doorway of the apartment house which he owns in Winchester avenue, Richard Hoddington, aged 55 years, a wealthy real estate owner of the Bronx, last night was shot and beaten by his son Frederick. The son, who is 25 years old, turned on his father and, after he had shot him in the head, beat him furiously with the butt end of the revolver. When two policemen arrived young Hoddington turned the weapon on them and fired four shots. His aim was poor, and after a short struggle he was subdued. At the Lebanon Hospital, where Mr. Hoddington was taken, it was said his skull was fractured and he could not live. Several months ago the father started the younger man in business as a produce dealer, but he failed. Since that time he had been continually begging his father for more money to resume business. The quarrel last night was over business matters. When the father again refused to advance money Frederick produced a large revolver and pointed it at his father, standing three feet away. He fired, and the bullet pierced Hoddington's brain. As he felt the son, apparently in a frenzy, jumped upon him and began raining blows upon his head with the butt end of the revolver.

KIDNAPPED AND MURDERED.

Mrs. Evans' Story That Her Husband Was Drowned in Fraser River.

Vancouver, July 9.—That she and her husband were kidnapped, taken out of the Fraser River in a boat, beaten with a cat-o-nine-tails and then that her husband was deliberately held under water till he drowned is the weird story told by Marie Evans. She says the kidnapers were other here called Spaniards; she could not tell which. She and her husband lived in New Westminster, where these events occurred, according to her story, which she wrote to the newspapers, saying she was afraid to come in to the police and explain in person because the men would kill her. They only let her go after beating her on condition that she went across the line at once. The woman adds that the kidnapers are a body of men who call themselves "protectors of lawfully married men," and she thinks she was mistaken for another woman who used to be her husband's paramour, but had left him. The police say they don't know Mrs. Evans, but her letter shows she is well acquainted with New Westminster, especially with its questionable places.

Pure Foods Versus Impure.

The crusade against adulterated foods is commendable and should be supported by all right thinking people, especially when it is considered that in the majority of cases the adulterated product is foisted upon the community at the price of the pure article. It is refreshing to know that in the people are protected by demanding the well-known and reputable brand, "Salada" Ceylon Tea, which is sold in sealed packets only, each bearing the name, which is the public safeguard against substitutes.

WIDOW GETS IT ALL.

Estate of Late John Morrison, the Montreal Miner. Montreal, July 9.—Old John Morrison, who, through miserly habits, managed during a long lifetime to amass a considerable fortune, probably one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and who was run over and killed by a street car a few days ago, died without a will. Under the contract which was made when he married his first wife some years ago, the old man left the widow all he had. At the time of the marriage Morrison made over half of all he possessed to the girl, who was young enough to have been his granddaughter, and the marriage contract gives her the balance.

ABOUT APPENDICITIS.

NEW PARASITE THEORY ADVANCED BY FRENCH SURGEONS.

Use of Knife Denounced—Operation is Necessary Only When Disease is Caused by Cherry Stone, Which is Very Rarely.

Paris, July 9.—The charge of too great eagerness to operate for appendicitis, which was recently made before the Academy of Medicine by Prof. Dieulafoy, continues to stir French physicians, and has resulted in much discussion of the disease itself. Dr. Blanchard, a prominent physician, has propounded a new theory of the cause, which, he says, Dr. Metchnikoff also favors. It is that appendicitis is caused by three kinds of intestinal worms, of which the dreaded trypanosome is the most dangerous. It is this creature that causes the severe pain accompanying appendicitis. The microscope has shown its presence in every case observed by Drs. Blanchard and Metchnikoff. They attribute its presence to the use of vegetables grown in ground fertilized by deodorized and chemically treated products of sewers in large cities, in which the eggs of the trypanosome and other parasites are numerously found. Dr. Blanchard declares that the use of sewage, however skillfully treated, ought to be made illegal. Apart from parasites, the only cause of appendicitis is the rare occurrence of a cherrystone or something of that kind lodging in the vermiform appendix, and this is the only cause in which an operation is necessary or excusable. Thymol should be used to combat the disease when, as is most often the case, it is caused by worms.

MRS. HOLMAN TALKS.

DID NOT INTRODUCE HER DAUGHTER TO STANFORD WHITE. Pittsburg, July 9.—Mrs. Charles J. Holman, mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, broke silence to-day for the first time since the killing of White, and in a short statement issued to the press made denial of many stories printed in Pittsburg and New York papers. "In the statement Mrs. Holman says: 'I never introduced my daughter to Stanford White. I never took her to theatre managers. I accompanied her as I would not permit her going alone. I have been maliciously misrepresented. My story will be told at the proper time and I am not in strict seclusion.'"

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IT'S BROODING INSANITY NOW.

THAW'S SEARCH IN VAIN—WHITE'S GOOD CONDUCT.

Detectives Employed by Murderer Report That Victim Has Been Maligned—Another Motive for the Crime.

New York, July 9.—If Stanford White had committed any grave impropriety within the last year and a half of his life, or if he could have been induced to make any serious error, there were almost always detectives at his heels anxious to find an opportunity to denounce him. All the reports that the men watching him made indicate that his conduct was singularly good and that his memory has been maligned for the purpose of helping the man who killed him. Harry K. Thaw's lawyers and friends now admit that he had no immediate motive for the killing, and that there has but little basis for the stories in circulation. Furthermore, it is believed that Thaw's watch on White began after Thaw's wife, then Miss Nesbit, had made certain charges against Thaw and put these charges in the form of an affidavit as the basis of a suit. This threatened suit is said to have been compromised, and Thaw subsequently married Miss Nesbit. But Thaw always believed that White had instigated the whole matter, and there is evidence to show that his attempt to get evidence against White followed soon after the time Thaw is said to have settled the suit. Counsel for Harry Kendall Thaw, after going over all the evidence in their possession, yesterday decided on a new and definite plan of defence—that of brooding insanity—and mapped out the line of action that will be followed at his trial for the murder of Stanford White.

THREE FACTS

For Sick Women To Consider.

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness. Second.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can. For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life. Third.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.—Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Market Reports

—OF— The Week.

Table with columns for various market reports including Manitoba Wheat, Toronto Farmers' Market, and various agricultural products like Oats, Peas, Beans, etc.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Table showing wheat market prices for New York, Detroit, Toledo, Duluth, etc.

Toronto Fruit Market.

Receipts of small fruits were small to-day, with prices generally firmer. Strawberries sold at 9 to 10c per box. Raspberries, 15 to 16c per quart. Cherries, 7c to 8c for large, and 4c to 5c for small baskets. Gooseberries, 6c to 8c per basket. New potatoes, \$3.50 to \$6.75 per bbl. Tomatoes, 4c to 5c. Watermelons, 35 to 40c; cantaloupes, Egyptian, sack, 32c.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city cattle market were large, 107 carloads, composed of 1,440 cattle, 1,317 hogs, 1,602 sheep and lambs, and 300 calves, as reported by the railways. Trade was much the same as on Tuesday, and prices fully as good, when quality is considered. The prospects are for a further decline in export cattle unless foreign markets should improve. Exporters.—Shipping cattle sold at \$4.70 to \$5 per cwt., one load bringing \$5.05 per cwt. Bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. There was a light supply of export cattle, and it was well that it was so, as few were wanted. Butcher's prime butchers' cattle were scarce, and picked lots sold at about \$4.80; in fact, one load brought that price. Loads of good butchers' sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60; medium at \$4.35 to \$4.45; common mixed loads at \$4 to \$4.25. Cull-cows, finished on grass, sold at \$2.75 to \$4; canners and grass cows, at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers.—Mr. Murby bought 250 this week, as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at \$3.80 to \$4; steers, 800 to 900, at \$3.70 to \$3.90; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.60; common stockers, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Milch Cows.—Between 40 and 50 cows were offered on Wednesday and Thursday, and as a few cows were wanted by a Montreal dealer, trade was a little more active, but prices did not advance very much. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$48 each for the bulk. Veal Calves.—About 300 veal calves were on sale. Prices, as usual, were good, considering the quality of the bulk. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.25; bucks at \$3.50; shearing lambs or light butchers' sheep at \$5 per cwt.; lambs sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50; the bulk sold about \$7 per cwt. Hogs.—There was a fair delivery, and prices were quoted 10 per cent. higher. Mr. Harris quoted selects at \$7.60 and lights and fats at \$7.35 per cwt. Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal: The actual movement of wholesale trade here continues a little quiet in most lines, although the warm weather has given a much better tone to the movement of retail trade throughout the country. Light dry goods are moving well and there is a good business in all departments of the fall trade. In this connection the outlook is very hopeful, and the excellent conditions of the crops throughout all parts of Canada are encouraging merchants to prepare for a good business. While it is true that the goods of last winter and the spring were slow in moving owing to the unseasonable weather, results have not been very disastrous, except in the cases of a comparatively few small businesses and general conditions throughout the country look so prosperous that expectations favor great activity in all lines for the balance of the year. Toronto: Wholesale trade here is showing a good movement for this time of the year. Summer dry goods lines are moving better, and the fall trade promises to be one of the heaviest in years. There is an exceedingly heavy demand being shown for light dress suitings. Cottons, linens and woollens hold very firm with stocks in some lines light. Groceries are fairly active. Sugars are firm in tone, as also canned goods. Stocks of peas, corn and tomatoes are light. Salmon is firm and growing scarce. The demand for building materials and general hardware is as active as ever. Country trade is showing a fairly good tone. Winnipeg: There is a good tone to trade in all departments. Weather conditions during the past week have greatly favored the growing crops, and the wheat harvest still promises to be a record. Summer dry goods are active and there has been a big increase in fall orders. Groceries are moving well and general hardware is meeting with a big movement. Country trade at all points the coast continues active.