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In public should be answer.

(Matt. v. 21, 22.)—Lange. reared not God. 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 applications." 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 friend-market in the conditions of widows was indeed desolate, helpless and friend-market in the conditions of widows. less. A widow, without influence and unable to bribe, had little to hope from a wicked judge." Avenbe—The original means "to vindicate one's right," "to do justice to," "to protect or defend one from another." They are it. justice to," "to protect or def from another."—Thayer's Lex.

4, 5. For a while-These verses show the abandoned character of the judge reshall not God—We are not to suppose that the character of God is at all repre-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. I. "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 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 Fa-ther in heaven, who loves to give for more than we are willing to receive,, give 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 more will God save his children from their adversaries, all enemies of the true church and of the soul-sin, "a choice," for so the word elec means. They are chosen according to God's eter-nal purpose in Christ, and according to his foreknowledge of their meeting the cosditions of election, namely, faith, re-pentance and perseverance.—Whedon. pentance and perseverance.—Whedon. Bear long with them—That is, though he bear long with their adversaries. "Although he defers long and greatly tries their pattence, yet he will avenge them." their patterne, yet he will avenge them."

Barnes. The translation given in the with his own people, and is never vexed

Revised Version may bear this same meaning, or may mean that God bears or impatient at their importunity.—Pe-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 york. Son of man cometh—Whedon hinks this entire parable has reference 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 Phari-

sees 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 contract treated them. ers, treated them with conctmpt 10. Two men-Both Jews. Two extreme

cases are here chosen—a rigid, exclusive, self-satisfied member of the religious so ciety of Israel; and a Jewish officer of the hated Roman Government. The place

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 said of the Pharisees that all their works they did to be seen of men.— Com. Com. I thank thee—His praying works they of the works the come of himself.—
Bengel. Extortioners—Selfish, greedy 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 12. I fast, etc.-The law re quired but one fast day in the year, the day of Atonement (Lev. xvi. 29); the biweekly fast of the Pharisees was a buren imposed by the oral law. Tithes— are all the British Jewish societies.

Sunday School.

18726RNATIONAL 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). I. Spake a parable—
"In response to a question of the Pharisees as to when the kingdom of God ahould 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? I. Not because of God's surwillingness to answer. 2. To cherish and cultiself-renversel. Y. 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 to fing 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 heathen, and dared not approach the holy place, but because he was a sinner, and shame and sorrow caused him to look down. It was usually the custom to pray with uplifetd hands, and with look turned toward heaven (I. Tim. 5i. 8; Psa. exxiii. 1, 2). Smote... breast—A token of angulsh and

christian life ceases and itually 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. man—He was unprincipled and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 and 18 and pleasing to God, for then he can enter the heart and make it new. Exalted 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 Pharisee was not conscious of any lack in his life and so not con-scious of any need from God. He "pray-ed 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." 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. mouth" (Job ix, 20). He said, "I am not teach by the parable is emphasized, 7. as one of those sinners "who trusted in themselves and despised others" (v 9).

ceeded the things which made him vile and miserable (Mark vii. 21). The pub-lican, like the prodigal, "came to him-self" (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 the control of the c for siners, give me a penitent heart, like David in the fifty-first Psalm—give temptation, bad men, bad principles, every embodiment of evil that wars against the kingdom of God and its did after he betrayed thee!" While he principles—including Satan, the prince of darkness, the persecuting rulers of this world, and all combinations of men in evi against the good."—Peloubet. His own elect—That is, they are 'chosen,"

a choice, for so the men in chosen,"

Then the gardener kneeling by the solution of me! Then the gardener kneeling by the solution of me! Then the gardener kneeling by the solution of me! Then the gardener kneeling by the solution of me! Then the gardener kneeling by the solution of the solution on me!" Then the gardener kneeling by his side said, "Behold the Lamb of God bearing the blame of your sins!" and

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 gross, a great peace came to his soul. God gave him penitence, then pardon and peace.

If It 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 eyen "My God" (Psa. xxxviii. 21; llx. I. 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 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, "The visual content of the color of the care proper lates the color of the caterpillars are blown to considerable distances by the slightest jarring of the tree and acroes with since of the caterpillar are brown they go into larval state, forming light graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four graysh cocoons of slik mixed with their own hair. This state lasts about four glight graysh cocoons of sl

fess 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 r, 25); for "he that covereth his sins shall not proseer; 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.

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 wey a prisoner can be justified, is to be found not guilty. If acquitted he is justified, not guilty. If acquitted he declared innocent and just.

FOR JEWISH TERRITORY.

International Council of Organization is

Meeting in London. London, Aug. 6.—The International Council of Jewish Territorial Organiza-Council of Jewish Territorial Organiza-tion is in session here under the presi-dency of Israel Zangwill. The pho-ceedings 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 JAPANES E ARMY.

WITH A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

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

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 follow-ed his insistence that Mrs. Wilson's guests preserve the peace. The door of Mrs. Wilson's flat and the condition of Mrs. Wilson's flat and the condition of the interior of the apartment confirm her assertion that dynamite was used.

New York, Aug. 6.—Annoyed by a Incidentally, the condition of Owens' arty given by Mrs. Mary Wilson in left hand is indicative of the use of dynamite. It is shattered so badly that mputation is necessary.

Mrs. Wilson told the police that she

was having a party in the apartment and Owens began to complain after mid-night 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-

Owens and Mrs. Wilson were both ren ned about the left hand and body.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY TROUBLE

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

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 Win-

Toronto Ont., special despatch says:
The five arbitrators chosen to decide a long standing dispute between the Toronto Street Railway Company and some

nipeg 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,

THE TUSSOCK MOTH.

A History of the Insect Pest by a Buffalo Naturalist.

In Thursday's Buffalo Commercial I say 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

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 mistory 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.

lection of the egg-masses is the only safe remedy.

The egg-masses are covered by a gelatinous cottling, 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 meain limbs and can be easily reached. Those that have been scraped off should be collected and burned. A satisfactory liquid for spraying is cree-sote oil, towhich turpentine is added to keep it liquid.

sote oil, towhich turpentine is added to keep
it liquid.

No explicit directions for apraying with
arsenical poisons are needed. It is essential that the caterpillars of the first gentraction ought to be destroyed, thereby killting 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.

So much 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 ject
from Kansaa. You can now see its de-

structive work down to the sheres of the Atlantic ocean. It belongs to the bupres-bidae, 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.

streets.

In order to prevent the spreading of this huddresidae the infected handsome small budpresidae the infected trees must be cut down, as we at present know of no remedy. Our park superintenknow of no remedy. Our park superintendent ought to attend to this by weeding our several leafless birch trees around the westerl; nar 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 men-bers 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, will resume explorations and if ther discoveries warrant it will endeavor to get some capitalists interested. The discovery is of the greatest importance

Market Reports The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The receipts of grain to-day were small, onsisting of 300 bushels of oats, which sold at 41 to 42c per bushel. supply, with sales of 25

fat \$8 to \$10 a ton for new, and at \$14 to \$16 for old. Straw is firmer at \$12 a ton for

	light quoted at \$10.85 to \$11, and	heavy at
	\$10.65 to \$10.75.	
1	Wheat, white, bush	\$ 0 00
	Do., red. bush 0 81	0 00
	Do., spring, bush 0 74	0 76
-	Do., goose, bush 0 73	0 74
1	Oats. bush 0 41	0 48
. 1	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
- 1	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	
	Hens, per lb 0 10	0 11
	Turkeys, per lb 0 14	0 16
	Potatoes, per bush 0 14	0 16
- 1	Beef, hindquarters 8 00	
	Do., forequarters 5 00	
	Do., choice, carcase 7 50	8 00
•	Do., medium, carcase 6 00	
	Mutton. per cwt 9 50	
	Veal, per cwt 8 50	
	Lamb, per cwt 12 00	13 00
•		10 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 prime quality sold for butchers' purpo 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 \$4.25; medium to good cattle at \$3.75 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

1,050 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4 per cwt.; best feeders, 900 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

\$5.00 to \$5.50 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 \$4.55 to \$4.50 per cwt.; bucks and \$5.50 to \$3.75; lambs at \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt., the bulk selling at

37.50 per cwt. Hogs—A slight delivery of 434 hogs sold at unuchanged 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. 75%c.

British Cattle Markets London.-Cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c

per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c to 16c per lb. Leading Wheat Markets.

78 74%

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during the month of July made a strikingly favorable comparison with strikingly lavorable comparison with the corresponding month in preceding years. Total commercial defaults were only 64 in number and \$295,621 in am-ount of defaulted indebtedness, against 103 last year for \$177,226, and 78 in 1904, ceen 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 cefaults were 46 in number and \$200,820 cerea. 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 lest year fail reported, against two last year for \$4,-

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 presubeing paid for hogs throughout the Province is in a measure due to the re ent 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 claimed that this decrease has neces itated a demand for meat, and particu larly pork, from other sources of supply while the Canadian product has a repu-tation 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

KAISER'S EXPENSEE 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 sunburne He will remain here for a couple of days Daughter of Western Farmer Meets & to witness the effect of the firing of heavy guns against two armorelad hulks. 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

No Music in Their Souls.

(Toronto Star.)

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. 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 BOW-MANVILLE, 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. Pot ter, the family physician; Alan M. Williams, who embalmed the body; Herbert hams, who embarmed the body; Herbert Power, who saw young Burk in the lake bathing; Riohard 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 Mr. H. F. Holland, Folice 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 BUF-FALO 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, hastendered his resignation as pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church of Buffalo. Dr. Ballard has had charge of the church-Dr. Ballard has had charge of the church for the past twenty years. He was grad-uated from Trinity Collego, D. Ling-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 uptil 1886 when he sawe to

he remained until 1886, when he came to Buffalo to take charge of St. John's Church, He has accomplished several im-

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 conders 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 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 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.

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 Satur-

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 discharge of a gun he was carrying on a load of hay. His death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Muggins-The doctor has advised Mrs. But what shall we say of the musical taste of people who would exterminate the most the only bird that can begin at high pand seale up to the end of the piano?

Mrs. Muggins—The doctor has a while.

Mrs. Buggins—The doctor has a while.