A HOLIDAY TRIP.

John Murray of Brandon Visits His Old N. B. Home.

The West's Great Wheat Crop - Does No Think Much of the Doukhobers -Manitoba is Conservative.

The Sun's Pt. de Bute correspondent

John Murray of Brandon, Man., is on a holiday trip to his old home in New Brunswick, and is now visiting friends in Westmorland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Murray. Mr. Murray left Kingston, Kent Co., in the fall of going straight to Brandon, of which town he has been a resident ever

The firm of Dickinson & Murray is one of the oldest in the place, Mr. Dick-inson having put out his business card when Brandon was in its "swaddling clothes," a town of tents. Last year Mr. Dickinson retired from the business, and the name of the present firm is J. H. Murray & Co. This is Mr. Murray's first visit to his native province since he went west fourteen years ago. Mrs. Murray made her friends a short visit in 1891. Like most of those who country. He claims it is growing as fast as any one ought to expect. It is true some of the little towns of which great things were expected by their gromoters have not grown very fast, One reason of this is that railroads have opened new centres; but settlement is widening in all directions.

There are eight elevators in Brandon and one flouring mill. This mill rebeived an order from Austria for thirteen cars of flour a few days before Mr. Murray left home. One of these Murray is cashier, pays as much as \$75.000 for wheat in one year. Mr. Murray has paid out \$2,000 in one day farmers around Brandon for wheat delivered at this elevator. there are seven other elevators in the town, this will give some idea of the amount of money handled at certain seasons of the year. The wheat crop of this year promised well when Mr. Murray left home, and from reports received since, he has no doubt that the estimated crop of fifty millions will be within the mark. Farmers are glad of it. paying more attention to mixed farming than when the country was first settled, and wheat is not by any means now their only asset. Mr. Sifton's immigration policy is not hailed as a blessing by everybody in the west Three hundred of the Doukhobors spent most of the winter in Brandon, that the Brandonites had a good chance to "size them up," as they say in the west. They are a strong, well built people physically, and give evidence of being capable of doing a lot of hard Mrs. Murray says she was aspisted this year in her spring house-cleaning by some of the Doukhobor women, and found them most efficient nelp, quick to understand how the work was to be done and strong and will-

Mr. Murray says while the men have tain amount of respect and dentance is greatly in their favor In their general make up they seem very deficient in those qualities that are so desirable in the first settlers of a new country The Gailclans are even worse than the Doukhobors, and no more of either face are wanted in the west at present. The feeling there now is that the government is making a mistake in hiving them so completely This course will tend to keep them slans to the end of the chapter. se who remained in Brandon unti located refused to be taught English A number of the teachers then volun teered to take classes of them on certain days to teach them the language of the country they had adopted for their kome. After some deliberation the interpreter told those who were making arrangements to teach that they did not wish to learn the language, stating at the same time they had been coerced in Russia, and they did not wish to be coerced here. The onites are proving good settlers The Icelanders and crofters are also doing well, in fact are bidding fair to become first class settlers. The Indian wards are improving; some of them are becoming quite extensive wheat and stock raisers. An "Ingin" who sows 60 acres of wheat and does a good stroke in mixed farming would be claimed as a respectable farmer in most countries.

Mr. Murray is as good a tory as ever He says the sentiment of Manitoba is with Hugh John most decided, and the only hope the liberals can have of carrying the province is by boodling and by the introduction of the Ontario e. Brandon has furnished some of the officials for the Yukon, and Mr. Murray has no difficulty in believing that Sir Hibbert's charges were all

Mr. and Mrs. Murray left for thei western home on the 4th inst.

BLAIR OF BLAIRSTOWN.

The Remarkable Career of An Honest Man.

(Chicago Times-Journal.) (Chicago Times-Journal.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—John, I. Blair,
who last Tuesday celetrated his ninety-seventh birth anniversary, stands
remarkable among the creators of
great fortunes in his generation, and
to-pecially remarkable among the railroad princes of the United States.
He has wealth estimated at \$30,000,000,
\$40,000,000, or even \$60,000,000, and yet
it is his boast that he never went into any railroad scheme as a mere speculation, that he built every railroad
he undertask to build for cash, that he
never speculated in stocks, and that never speculated in stocks, and that he never sold a single share of the strck of a railroad he was building in

It may be or may not be true that his great longevity has been aided by the nature of his business methods. but certain it is that his rest was rever troubled by the uncertainties of trickery, and that his conscience is clear from the memories of wealth acquired by unything except the most solid of business methods. Keen and sharp and hard he may have been at times, but he can surely say that ev- new nerve tissues.

the country itself.

Mr. Blair—plain John I. he is called by the friends of many generations who live around him near his place at Blairstown, N. J.-is still a c ful, vigorous old man, capable of in-teresting himself in his business and of chatting in a friendly way with his neighbors. Sometimes the report goes out that his health is feeble, and times his mood is blue or grumpy

but those are the exceptions. It was on a farm on the Delaware river, near Belvidere, that Mr. Blair was born in 1802. His relatives and ancestors had been some of them large merchants in iron and some in the ministry or in educational work. But the boy began early to earn his own living. His first dollar came from muskrat skins he sold. At the age of 10 he became a clerk in the country store of a cousin. Before he was of age he had a money-making store of his own. In a few years he had acquired a great number of stores, in several of which his brothers were

partners. The transportation of his supplies frcm New York interested him in primitive railroading. In those days he knew Commodore Vanderbilt well, long before either had gained wealth He established the Belvidere bank, of which he has been an officer for alm seventy years. He made money out of heavy purchases of cotton. He in-terested himself in the iron works at Scranton, Pa., and that was the be-ginning of his wider enterprises.

From supplying iron to railroad builders, he came to build railroads himself. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system was his creation in great measure. The Chicago and Northwestern has much of its stock and bonds still owned by him. All through the west are the reads he built. His system was first to construct on cash payments only, then to lease the roads for 86 per cent. of their earnings, and then to sell them when he could get his price. The details of all his business are managed now by the New York house of Blair

& Co. Mr. Blair lives in a fine house, with every comfort, but he is as unprein old clothes and often appears shabby, but he likes the best of service and appreciates the good things of life. He has never attended a ball game or a horse race, and has only once been to the theatre, and he is

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Praise for the C. P. R. from the Canadian Press Association.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.-The following elegram, which was received by Mr. McNichol speaks for itself.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 21. To D. McNicoll, Asst. General, C. P. R.: One hundred members of the Canadian press association are 'deeply grateful to the Canadian Pacific Co, for the unremitting courtesy and hospitality which has made their trip across the continent the most interesting and pleasant of all their outings. Though conscious of the sterling work accomplished in the spanning of a continent ment, and in the opening up of a territory as vast as some empires, the actual view unfolded on the journey has impressed the excursionists more forcibly than words can represent. The development all along the route. in cities, as well as in agricultural and grazing sections, has been surprising and is most encouraging to lovers of solid progress and hopeful prosperity. The comfort with which the "rip from ocean to ocean is attended in the cars and in the C. P. R. hotels through a unexcelled anywhere triumph for Canadian skill and enterorise second only to the financial and engineering victories attained in the building of the greatest scenic and developing line in America. (Signed) W. S. Dingman, President Canadian Press Association.

A WEDDING AT ST. GEORGE.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Mascarene church, St. George, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, when Miss Lilla May, second daughter of Capt. S. W. Dick, was united in marriage to George James Harris of Springfield, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. C. Goucher of St. Stephen. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents, the bridal couple took the Shore line train for this ofty. On Wednesday morning they took the steamer Prince Rupert for Digby on a trio through Nova Scotia. Mr. Harris' intimate friend, Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of Youth's Companion, came on from Boston to be present at the ceremony and accompanied the wedding party as far as this city.

CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday, Sept. 3, the Bishop of Fredericton visited Campbellton. On Saturday he was at Dawsonville, and on Sunday morning he held a confirmation in the beautiful little church of St. Paul. Twelve were confirmedfour males and eight females. In the afternoon the rector, Rev. James Spencer, drove the bishop down to Campbellton, where a confirmation was held in the evening, when fourteen were confirmed-nine men and five wcmen.

GIROUARD HONORED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Major Gir-ouard, who wen fame in the Soudan, was tendered a public reception today and presented with an address of con-gratulation on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, to which he briefly requetted tonight by the local militia.

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS

MEN is not so much in the features as in s clear, healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Attorney General White Replies to the Evangelical Alliance.

The Correspondence in Full - The Reforme Baptist Alliance and Steamboat Excursions-Who Will Test the Validity of the Law?

The Evangelical Alliance met Labor Day morning in the Y. M. C. A. par-Rev. J. Read was in the chair lors. Those present were Revs. T. F. Fotheringham, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Gates, D. Long, J. Shenton, Dr. Pope, M. C. Higgins, R. W. Weddall, G. Steel, and Judge Forbes.

Ater devotional exercises, Rev. J. Shenton, corresponding secretary, read a communication from J. Scanlon, secretary of the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance, Ottawa, stating that a conven-tion was being arranged for Oct. 6th at Montreal by the above body and esking that the Evangelical Alliance appoint a delegate. It was decided to ave the matter in the hands of the corresponding secretary, with a view to his securing someone to attend who ould be at the Christian Endeavor convention, which is to be held, at Montreal at the same date.

The secretary read a communication from Hon. Attorney General White with reference to the Sunday labor act and its enforcement. The letter which drew forth the reply, and the reply itself, are as follows:

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 26, 1899.

Hon. and Dear Sir-I have been directed by the executive committee of the St. John branch of the Evangelical Alliance to request you to favor us with an answer to the following questions in re of the Sabbath law you were good enough to prepare and which was adopted by the house at its last session:

1. Is a railway company or steamboat copporation acting within its rights when it runs an excursion on the Sabbath day, and for which it collects fares, even when it carries excursionists to a religious service?

2. Is it not an infraction of the law for any one or more persons to engage a train or steamer for the purpose of attending any service not originated by themselves, or under their own control?

3. Is it not the intention of the law that when excursions are run in the interests of any religious body they should be run under the auspices of the body in whose interests they are being run, and under its control?

4. Is the sale of ticketa entrance fees to grounds, or places where services are held, selling provisions, or transacting any secular business in connection therewith, an infraction of the law?

I think you will remember the exception in favor of a religious gathering was inserted to meet the views of the French members, and had reference to such excursions as the pligrimages to St. Ann's and such places asour Roman Catholic fellow citizens occasionally attend.

To us it seems absurd in the extreme to ST. JOHN, N. B., July 26, 1899.

sionally attend.

To us it seems absurd in the extreme to run an excursion to Gagetown to hear a sermon from the chaplain of the Yacht club and to claim to do it under the sanction of law. In reference to the enforcements of the law here in the city, I may say for a couple of Sabbaths things were pretty quiet, but that has not been continued, and it has been untimated that the police authorities have itimated that the police authorities have een given to understand it would not be ispleasing to "the powers that be" not to

displeasing to "the powers that be" not to push matters.

We think the officers of the law are the proper persons to see to the enforcement of the law, and private citizens who are taxed for their support should not be compelled to initiate proceedings.

As the alliance will probably meet en Monday, the 7th August, we would regard it as a favor if you would send a rejly to the above in time for the meeting.

With kindly recollections of the gentlemanly manner in which you have not to wishes in the past,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT WILSON. Chairman of Committee.

SUSSEX, Aug. 5, 1889 SUSSEX, Aug. 5, 1889.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D., St. John, N. B.:

Reverend and Dear Sir—I have the honor
to acknowledge the receit of your favor of
the 26th ult. containing several inquiries in
reference to the act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day. Your letter came
while I was from home, but you will receive
this in time for the proposed meeting of the
Evangelical Alliance on the 7th, the date you
named.

this in time for the proposed meeting of the Evangelical Alliance on the 7th, the date you named.

In reply to your first question, "Le a railway company or steamboat corporation acting within its rights when it runs an excursion on the Sabbath day and for which it collects fares, even when it carries oxcursionists to religious services?" If you examine section 5 of the act you will see that no boat or train can run, having as its principal object the carriage of Sunday passengers for amisement or pleasure only. In the sentence "having for their only and principal object," I am satisfied that the and should read or. It is evidently a misprint and would be so construed by the courts even if in the original bill on file, which is the real law, it should happen to be "and" instead of "or," as in the printed copy. My attention was only drawn to this matter when I examined the printed act on receipt of your letter. When first in Fredericton I will examine the original engrossed bill, which, as I said, is the law, all else being merely copies of it.

The question must always be one of fact, for the decision of the court in each case, whether the principal object of the railway or steamboat company was the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only. If the undertaking to carry passengers to religious services was in the opinion of the court a mere subterfuge, and if the court found that the principal object of the excursion was the carrying of passengers for pleasure or amusement only, the company would come within the act and be subject to conviction. So long as railways and steamboats are allowed to convey tray-ellers it is exceedingly difficult to prevent persons travelling for pleasure only. The company cannot, in most cases, know or be supposed to know the purpose with which case, the court is forced to the conclusion that the principal object of the trip was the carriage of passengers for amusement or pleasure only that a conviction can be secured. The fact that the company gavertised an excurs mboat runs on Sunday,

If a steamboat runs on Sunday, having bona fide for its principal object the carrying of passengers to attend a religious service it would not come within the act, as its principal object would not in that ruse, be for the carriage of passengers traveling for pleasure or amusement only. I do not think it would make any difference whether the running of a steamboat was under the sanction of the people who held the religious services.

clokets for entrance to grounds or places there service was held, the selling of proisions or transacting any secular business or connection therewith are infractions of the law;" if by sale of tickets you mean to tickets entitling the holder to entrance the religious services I think it would and very much in the position of the orhary church collection. In both cases the syment of the money is voluntary, and in the cases it would, no doubt, be claimed, thy enough, that the object was to about an infraction of the law. As to selling provisions and transacting any secular business in connection therewith, that again would stand very much in the position of the furnishing of meals by a hotel. It could be justified as a work of necessity.

You say you think I will remember the exception in favor of religious gatherings was inserted to further the views of the Prench members. I recollect that it was claimed by one of the French members that

Children Cry for CASTORIA

When you say, "it seems absurd in the extreme to run an excursion to Gagetown to hear a sermon from the cheplain of the Yacht club and to claim to do it under sanction of law." I quite agree with you that it would require, in my judgment, pretty strong evidence to show that this was not peally what it would seem to be at first sight—an excursion within the meaning of the not—taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration.

act-taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration.

As you are aware, from conversations which I had with yourself ard the Rev. Mr. Gordon prior to the passage of the act, I fully anticipated dimeulties of the nature which have arisen and must arise in attempting to enforce it. I have been stopping at Evandale for two Sundays recently and one of them visited the camp receing at Beulah. The Victoria brought a load of passengers there on that day, and on the following Sunday went to Gagetown on the occasion to which you allude. I was not at Gagetown, but I made inquiries as to the character and behavior of the excursionists, as I take it they ought to be called, and the conduct of the excursion. From what I saw at Beulah camp and from what I learned of what happened on the following Sunday I am well satisfied that the Sunday law has accomplished one good result. The managers of the boat have evidently exerted themselves to preserve the utmost order, and must have refused to carry passengers who threatened to be disorderly or drunken. There was no evidence, as far as I could learn, of any drunkenness or drinking of opirituous liquor in connection with the excursion on either of these two Sundays.

I note what you say in reference to the enforcement of the law in the city. There

learn, or any drunkenness or drinking of spiriturous liquor in connection with the excursion on either of these two Sundays.

I note what you say in reference to the enforcement of the law in the city. There is, as I stated to you, a question as to the power of the local legislature to pass section one of the act. I pointed this out to you before framing the measure, but as the dorainion legislature refused to pass a law designed to meet the evil, as they would undoubtedly be able to do, I chought we had better enact the measure which we have passed and let the court settle the question of jurisdiction. The police force have, I understand, made complaints for violation of section one of the act, and I was informed by the surveyor general that it was proposed to try out the validity of the act by an appeal in one or two of these cases. If the appeal is bona fide, pressed without any unnecessary delay, it would not, I think, be well to attempt to obtain convictions and imprisonment of the offenders under section one, as the result might be that the act would be held uitra vires, in which case actions, for false imprisonment could be brought in each case where the person convicted had been arrested, and an action for damages where his goods had been seized.

You say you think the officers of the law are the proper persons to see the law is enforced and private persons who are taxed for their support should not be compelled to initiate proceedings. That is quite true with reference to most laws, and I think would apply to this particular act if there were no question as to the validity of the act. While that juestion remains open, the most the police force or the 'vice authorities car be expected to do, it seems to me, is to take such steps as will ensure a decision of the question as speedily as possible, as to the jurisdiction of the legislature to pass the law.

law.

Same time ago I received a communication from Judge Forbes in reference to the Sunday law, and hoped ere this to have been able to meet him and discuss the whole question. I am not sure whether or not he is a member of the alliance, or rather, of the committee, but if he is not a member it would be well, I think, for you to consult with him as to what steps it would be best to take to insure the determination as to the question of intra or ultra vires as

to take to insure the determination as to the question of intra or ultra vires as speedily as possible.

If the combination which has, I understand, heen formed among the cigar dealers for the purpose of fighting the tet do not bona fille and with reasonable expedition carry up an appeal to test its validity, it might then be best to go on obtaining convictions; letting then stand without attempting to enforce them until a large number of fines had been imposed; then a case could be taken up on appeal by the alliance, or in some other way, and if the act was sustained the convictions could be enforced. In this were done, or if the cigar men were given to understand, as they have, I believe, been given to understand, that this would be done, they would have as much interest in having the question of the validity of the act determined speedily as could those in act determined speedily favor of the act.

I have the honor to be. Yours faithfully, A. S. WHITE

Per I. M. The alliance decided to draw up a letter to the attorney general stating that in the opinion of the alliance the test of the validity of the law does not rest with the alliance, but rather with those who object to its enforcement, and also that the alliance considers that its validity should be test-

On motion of Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, a committee was appointed to draw up a respectful memorial to the

Reformed Baptist Alliance asking that they disavow connection with Sabbath excursions run to their Beulah Camp grounds. Rev. D. Long was appointed to the observance committee in

place of Rev. J. A. Gordon. Rev. Dr. Gates introduced Mr. David, a Persian gentleman, who spoke briefly on the condition of the Nestorians and of their relation to the Greek church.

Rev. Dr. Pope, Rev. T. F. Fother-ingham and Rev. M. C. Higgins were appointed a committee to procure papers for the alliance meetings during the fall and winter months.

The secretary was appointed to express regret at the departure of Rev. J. A. Gordon. Accordingly, Rev. Geo. Steel will represent the alliance at the far well meeting to Dr. Gordon on Tuesday evening in Main street church,

TOILET USES OF ALCOHOL.

Here is a list of the toilet uses of alcohol, which should prove useful to readers. Every well-fitted-up toilet table nowadays has its pretty glass bottles of this invigorating liquid, pure or diluted, as preferred, says an authority on such things.

For an oily skin there is nothing better than to bathe it at night with alcohol, and when dry to dust lightly with shavining magnesia. This came treatment is excellent for blind boils or blackheads.

Always diluted one-half is a most refreshing wash for the scalp that is inclined to itch, because of heat, nervousness or dandruff.

Rubbing the neck and lungs with alcohol the the morning's cold plunge is the best possible proventive of cold, and is a far etter treatment after a cold has been actived than the usual poulties and bunding of the throat.

For 'ender feet that are inclined to resent a pressure of new shoes, an alcohol rub cor twice a day after a cold water bath infallible.

infallible. Weak lungs are benefited by an alcohol Weak lungs are benefited by an alcohol massage every morning of from three to five minutes, to be given by auother person it possible. On the other hand, where it is merely desired to expand the chest and develop the bust, the alcohol rub may be given by the individual herself. The use of alcohol on the neck and chest also tends to whiten the skin and remove any impurities in the way of roughness or pimples. If the skin on the chest is oily, dust it over with powdered magnesia after letting the alcohol dry.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—Probably 50 persons were injured in a rear end collision on the B. & O. R. R. tonight at Concellsville station. The presence of mind of Enginner John Haggerty saved the lives of many

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON XII.—September 17.

GOLDEN TEXT. Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.— Zech. 4: 8.

THE SECTION factures all the prophecies of Zechariah which refer to the building of the temple (chaps. 1-8).

PIVACE IN THE HISTORY. The historical circumstances in which

Zechariah prophesied are found in Ezra, chaps. 5 and 6.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Zechariah began to prophesy November, B. C. 520, between the second and third prophecies of Haggai. The prophecy of the lesson was spoken on the morning of the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month, therefore some time in March, 519, five months after the people began anew their work on the temple. Place.-Jerusalem.

Prophets.—Zechariah and Haggai (or Haggi). Rulers.-Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia; Zerubbabel, governor of Judea. POWER THROUGH THE SPIRIT. Zechariah 4: 1-14. Read the chapter.

Compare Ezra 6: 14-22. Commit verses 8-10. 1. And the angel that talked with Of New Brunswick and Maine Bapme came again, and waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep 2. And said unto me, What sees thou? And I said, I have (a) looked. with (b) a bowl upon the top of it, and (b) his seven lamps thereon, (c) and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which

are upon the top thereof. 3. And two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof. 4. So I answered and spake to the angel that talked with me saying, What

are these, my lord? Then the angel that talked with me answered and said unto me, Knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my lord. 6. Then he answered and spake unto

me, saying, This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. 7. Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain: and he shall bring forth the

headstone thereof with (d) shoutings, erying, Grace, grace unto it. 8. Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,
9. The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house; his hands shall also finish it; and thou shall know that the Lord of Hosts hath sen

me unto you. 10. For who hath despised the day of small things?-for they shall rejoice, and shall see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel (e) with those seven; they are the eyes of the Lord, which run to and fro through the whole

11. Then answered I and said unto him, What are these two olive trees upon the right side of the candlestick and upon the left side thereof? said unto him, What be these two olive branches, which (g) through the two golden (h) pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves?

13. And he answered me and said, Knowest thou not what these be? And said, No, my lord. 14. Then said he, These are the two (i) anointed ones, that stand by the

Lord of the whole earth. REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 2. (a) Seen. (b) Its. (c) There are seven pipes to each of the.

Ver. 7. (d) With shoutings of Grace, Ver. 10. (e) Even these seven, which are the eyes of the Lord; they run. Ver. 12. (f) The second time.

Are beside. (h) Spouts that. Ver. 14. (i) Sons of oil. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

A. A candlestick-A lamp stand like the seven-branched one for the tabernacle (Ex. 25: 31). Seven pipes-To convey the oil from the bowl to the seven lanmos.

3. Olive trees-From whose fruit the oil for the lamps was made. The golden candelabrum represented the people of God, one people in many forms, and inspired with the same life and Spirit. Their object was to give light to the world. But they must receive this

light from God. 6. Not by might, nor by power-Not wealth or numbers or armies: not by the power of Darius. But by My Spirit-Who gives life, who inspires devotion and patriotism, who governs the nations, who is the source of wisdom and power. The Spirit was represented by the two olive trees, perpetually drawing inexhaustible supplies from the earth for the golden candlestick. The two branches of v. 12 represented the leaders, Zerubbabel the governor and Joshua the high priest,

through whom God would work. 7. A great mountain—Representing the greatness of the work to be done and the greatness of the opposition to be overcome. Headstone—The crowning beauty that completed the work. The work should succeed. Crying, Grace-Shouting, How beautiful, how sed! or praying for God's grace and

favor to rest upon the temple.

10. See the plummet—The sign of one who laid out the work and guided it aright. Those seven-The seven spirits of God, who knew all things and directed all, afar off as well as near.
"God with him" meant success against all obstacles.

an obstacles.

14. Anointed ones Persons set apart for a work. Either Zerubbabel the governor and Joshua the high priest (Hag. 1: 1), or the two prophets, Haggai and Zechariah, or unknown agencies ap-

GUIDING QUESTIONS. (For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work

SUPPRISE SOAP

Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

ST. CHOIX SOAP M'F'G. CO., St. Stephen, M.B. ************************ II. The Golden Candlestick (vs. 1-3, 11, 12). Describe the golden candlestick

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from Ex. 25: 31-37. Name the different parts of this object lesson. III. The Interpretation (vs. 4-10, 13, 14).-What was represented by the candlestick? By the light? By the oil? By the olive trees? By the branches? By the mountain? By the day of small things?

REV. SIMPSON.

tist Notoriety.

He or His Bouble Arrested at Tonca, for the Murder of a New Hampshire Sheriff.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 6.-A telegram was received at the office of Sheriff Hayes today from J. L. Calvert, secretary of the Bar Association at Guthrie, Okla., stating that a men had been arrested at Tonca who answered perfectly the description of J. A. Simpson, alias Julius McArthur, wanted here for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Chas. H. Smith of Barrington, at Stratford

Sheriff Hayes is out of town today, but it is thought that when he returns steps will be taken to have the man brought here at once.

Simpson was formerly a Baptist min ster in New Brunswick and Maine, and is the man regarding whom the Boston police sent out circulars last month.

FALLING 3.000 FEET.

Some Wonderful Escapes from Immin-

(London News.) There used to be a story in Hawaii

bout a native who always took his morning dip off a point of cliff 120 feet above the surf. Naturally enough this yarn met with little belief, but, conidering the distance a man can fall and yet live, the Hawaii native's performance is perhaps not so wonderful as it sounds.

Only the other day one read of Mile. Morel, who, with her mother, fell the Alps near Zermatt a distance of over 1,200 feet. The first 30 feet of this was perpendicular, and the rest down a tremendously steep slope. Yet, though the mother was killed, the younger woman escaped with mere

F. S. Sutherland, late of the United States navy, has turned Steeple Jack, and has had in this exciting profession many wonderful escapes. While in Chicago in 1898 he climbed the water-works tower, 240 feet high. When near the top a stone gave way, and he made sheer plunge of 175 feet. He struck the telegraph wires 40 feet above the street, and landed in 6 inches of slush in the roadway. Hundreds of people saw Sutherland falling, and stood spellbound with horror, A fearful death seemed inevitabe-nay, it was generally believed that he was dead ong before he reached the telegraph wires. Doctors and ambulances sent for in the hope that a spark of life might remain; but when the doctors examined Sutherland they declared, nuch to the onlookers' surprise, that there was little the matter with him! After seven days in hospital he was up

and about again! Mr. Whymper's fall when climbing alone on the Matterhorn the year before his successful ascent is well known. He bounded from rock to rock down the bottom of an almost perpendicular gully for over 300 feet. His head was badly cut, but the only lasting evil effect was the impairing of his

memory. A few years ago a father attempted to kill his children by throwing them off the Suspension bridge at Clifton, and of these, a girl about eleven years of age, survived that terrible plunge. below in safety, after an attempt at suicide by jumping from the same parapet. But this happened in the days of the crinoline, and it was the balloon-like expanse saved her.

Most marvellous of all is the account of Charles Woolcot's terrific able from a height of no less than 3,000 feet. It was in Venezuela, and he was making a parachute ascent. The parachute refused to open until within a hundred or two hundred feet of the ground. Then it spread out suddenly

and split. The unfortunate man cru ankles and both knees, broke his right thigh and hip, dislocated his spinal column, and suffered other injuries. Yet after a year in hospital he, too, recovered sufficiently to write an account of what was probably the most fearful accident mortal man ever survived.

Prior to his departure for his home in Boston, yesterday morning, the served E. C. Law (who has been instructing the band during his vacation here with his father, John Law) with an address and a present of a Subject:—Power Through the Spirit of pair of costly gold sleeve buttons.

God. Mr. Law is a member of the "Dandy I. Zeohariah, and His Visions.-Who Fifth" regimental band of Massachuwas Zechariah? What was his work? setts, and has played cornet solo with By what kird of "isions? Read the the 62nd band on several occasions first six chapters and note the different object lessons and their teachings. day morning.