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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOV. 22, 1905.

GRAND TRUNK AND INTERCOLONIAL.

The Montreal Transcript defends the Intercolonial against the charge that it is detaining Grand Trunk freight cars. Going further, the Transcript charges that the Grand Trunk in 1904 misused 350 Intercolonial cars, by loading them on the Grand Trunk lines with freight for other Grand Trunk points. For this improper use it is claimed that the Intercolonial did not receive one dollar of revenue, except the per diem charges. It is further charged that on the seventh day of this month the Grand Trunk had 496 Intercolonial cars on their line, while there were only 336 Grand Trunk cars on the Intercolonial. The point seems to be that the people of Canada are supplying the Grand Trunk with some 250 cars, which the last mentioned road uses as its own. At \$800 each, the cost of these cars to the country is \$200,000. Immense sums of money are voted on capital account every year by parliament for additional rolling stock. It has been a continual surprise that so many cars should always be required besides those needed to make good the wear and tear. The explanation is partly found in the statement of the Transcript that the taxpayers of Canada have been equipping the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk company has a beautiful way of working the Intercolonial. The company got from Mr. Blair an arrangement for the joint use of the Grand Trunk line into Montreal. Canada pays the company \$140,000 a year, and a share of the maintenance expenses, though the company would make large gains out of the traffic arrangement if there were no rental. As a part of the arrangement there is rental for the Victoria bridge, which the government of Canada thereafter assisted the company to rebuild. Mr. Blair thought that he had a good traffic arrangement, and counted on the assurance that the company would insure in spite of the magistrate's order the Intercolonial a large quantity of through export business. Later he learned that the company had no such intention, but proposed to go on shipping everything by way of Portland. Mr. Blair used strong language in the railway committee of the commons in describing the conduct of the Grand Trunk company. But Mr. Blair's colleagues were even then placing the country still farther at the mercy of the Grand Trunk by making the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

Mr. Emmerson is learning what Mr. Blair knew before he gave up office. The Transcript is a strong supporter of the minister of railways, but it admits that the company is still getting the best of it in dealings with the government road. One of the problems before Mr. Emmerson in his work of Intercolonial reform is to stop this leak.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

In committing Fred Northrup for trial on the charge of causing the death of Charles O'Regan, Police Magistrate Ritchie made a vigorous deliverance, which we publish elsewhere. A large part of this address refers to certain observations of the Sun, to the effect that the decision of one county court judge and the opinion of another had left the law affecting these boxing exhibitions or prize-fights in a rather confused condition. This journal had pointed out that the chief of police recently caused the arrest of a principal in an affair which the officers then

believed to be a prize fight. Judge Carleton on hearing the case decided that the man had not been engaged in a prize fight, and he was discharged. Subsequently the chief of police saw other men engaged in what he describes as a milder form of the same exercise which the judge of the county court had declared to be no offense. The affair was therefore allowed to proceed. It terminated fatally and the parties were arrested. The chief is reproved by another judge and by the magistrate because he allowed the bout to take place, and the press is reproached by the latter authority for stating that a confusion exists as to the law of the case.

The magistrate may know, or think that he knows, exactly what is included in the term "prize fight," but if his opinion differs from that of another judge, and one sitting in a higher court than his, it is open to others to have some doubt on the point. The Sun was of the opinion at the time, and holds the same view now, that Judge Carleton was mistaken, or as Judge Forbes is reported to have said, he was "Wrong, wrong, wrong." But the judgment is there, and it was the last word spoken judicially on the question when the article was written to which the Magistrate takes exception. Nor does the opinion now expressed by the Magistrate, impressive and weighty as that statement may be, set the decision aside. It will be well when the existing confusion has been cleared up, but it is not easy to see that the Magistrate's utterances go very far to settle the matter.

One would like to construe the language of Police Magistrate Ritchie in the manner most favorable to the dignity of the court, and therefore it would, perhaps, be unprofitable to speculate too much on the meaning of such words as these:

"Here is the police court, where questions of that kind are decided. The government appoints the police magistrate, and I appoint my clerk, Mr. Henderson, a barrister of some standing. If we are unable to perform our duties and come here from day to day in a fit condition to do so, would you not think that it would occur to those writers in the papers that this court having jurisdiction to try prize fighting cases, that we might be supposed to know what a prize fight is, and we are not qualified for the position, or our conduct or habits render ourselves unfit or incapable, then it would seem to be in order for the attorney general, as first court officer, to refer to the recorder, the city's legal adviser, and suggest a more room for some more capable."

Unless it has been suggested—and we do not think it has—that Judge Ritchie and Mr. Henderson are unable to perform their duties, or that either of them comes into court from day to day in a condition unfit to do business, or that they are rendered incapable by their conduct or habits, the suggestions contained in some of the words quoted may refer to some other judge or some officer concerned in these prize fighting matters. They seem to require an explanatory note.

At least it is clear that the magistrate ensures the chief of police for stopping the fight. It is not the officer's business according to the magistrate, to settle what the law is. It is his business to make arrests. He will, but it is not his business to arrest a man who does a thing which they have done nothing wrong. The officers do not determine what the law is, but when that is declared, they are supposed to recognize the fact. An officer who people indiscreetly do a thing which the policeman believes to be an offense against the law. If the judge should dismiss the case because no offense is proved, the officer might afterwards properly arrest another person charged with the like offense. That is a palpable truism. But if the case was dismissed because the act shown to be a violation of law, was declared to be no offense, the officer, if he had normal intelligence, would certainly not be expected to go on arresting other persons for the very same act. This was the position of the law, and the position of the chief of police.

We are no less anxious than the police magistrate or Judge Forbes that these exhibitions should be stopped. This unhappy tragedy will do some good if it accomplishes so much. It should at least lead to some other authoritative statement of the law and some clearing up of doubts which linger in the minds of the magistrate's order for their banishment. But as the Sun has sometimes had occasion to criticize the police force and its chief it has not been disposed to hear them accused of the failure to perform their duty in this matter without rendering them the justice of explaining their position. Though the greatly respected police magistrate may not commend our statement of the position, the statement still appears to us to be absolutely reasonable. This is said without reference to the conduct of any parties now before the courts. It is not understood that a criminal charge has been made against the officers of the peace.

THE KING OF NORWAY.

Once more Norway has a king of her own. Prince Charles or Karl, of Denmark, becomes King of Norway under another name, thus uniting the royal families of Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Greece, and Norway in close relationship. King Hakon, it is that to his title, is the second son of Crown Prince Christian, who is the eldest child of King Christian of Denmark. He is both the nephew and the son-in-law of our King Edward, as Queen Alexandra is his father's sister, and he himself married his cousin, the Princess Maud. Another sister of his father married the late Emperor of Germany. Another sister of his father married the late Tsar of Russia. Forty-two years ago his father's brother, then

named William, and aged eighteen, was elected King of Greece, and took the name of George. A sister of the new king of Norway is married to the third son of King Oscar of Sweden. King Carl is thirty-three years old and his wife thirty-six.

Evidently the members of the Danish royal house are much sought after by nations which need kings, and by prospective kings who need good wives. King Christian of Denmark was not himself born to the throne. He was the fourth son of a head of a very little German duchy. He was thirty-four years old and most of his children were born before he had the slightest dream of becoming a sovereign. An accident called him to succession, just as other unexpected incidents brought crowns to his son and grandson.

If this royal couple display the genius for reigning that belongs to their families, they will satisfy the people of Norway. They are described as a hearty and genial pair, whose marriage was a genuine success, and whose domestic life is generally happy. There is already a crown prince two years old. Elected by popular ballot, and by the unanimous vote of parliament, the young king is expected to carry his career under fair auspices. The strain in the relations of Norway and Sweden has relaxed, and it Oscar has a feeling of resentment it will not be toward his brother king.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Nothing but good can come of the conference and discussions now taking place in regard to the course of study pursued by the seven thousand pupils in the St. John schools. No subject of public consideration can be more important than this, and there are signs of deepening concern among the people, especially among the business men.

No one has the right to say that the problem of arranging curricula for the schools of a city like ours is an easy one. The circumstances and conditions of the pupils are infinitely varied. A small minority of the children complete the high school course. Half close their school life at grade seven, which they are supposed to finish at about twelve years of age. Account books must be taken of this fact. These lower grades must not be regarded as wholly preparatory to higher classes. Out of one hundred pupils who enter the St. John schools only fifteen reach the high school. In fairness the eighty-five should receive more consideration than the fifteen in the arrangements of the course of study, though the course should be such as will encourage the largest possible number to continue in the schools. Of the fifteen who enter the high school but five remain to graduate. Therefore it ought to be recognized that these, like those below them, are finishing years for many pupils. The general principle to be observed is that while the studies should be progressive they should also have a certain completeness for those who cannot go farther. For example a child should not be asked to begin in the last months of his school life a study in which he can make no headway, when the time might with greater advantage be given to the prosecution of work in which he can work to more purpose.

Our own lay opinion, expressed with deference, is that there are altogether too few elective or optional studies. An increase in the choice of subjects taken, including manual training and other disputed courses, would give greater opportunity for all without imposing too much work on any. For example, it would give those St. John high school pupils who desired it, an elective manual course, without extra years of attendance, and without much addition to the cost of maintenance. The plan is worked out in Halifax, simply by dropping Latin, Greek, Geometry and Algebra, and substituting other subjects, which carry the remaining work of the regular courses, make up the list. The following subjects constitute the course:

First Year—Literature; Composition, with special reference to spelling and punctuation; French; History and Geography; Botany and Physics; Drawing; Bookkeeping; Arithmetic; Stenography; Penmanship; Stenography.

Second Year—Composition; Penmanship; French; Commercial; History and Geography; Chemistry; Drawing and Bookkeeping; Arithmetic, Academic completed; Stenography; Typewriting.

Third Year—English; French; Commercial correspondence; Science; Materials of Commerce; Bookkeeping; Stenography; 100 words a minute; Typewriting; Commercial Law; Civics; Economics.

It is claimed for this course that it is not calculated to turn out mere machines in the shape of bookkeepers and typewriters, but gives a good proportion of science, and culture studies. There is room for doubt whether stenography ought to be included in a public school course, but that is a matter of opinion. What may be said is that this course of study gives a fair high school training, while providing special instruction suitable for a large proportion of city students, and that the instruction except that in the mechanical arts can be given by the regular teachers. Most of the subjects mentioned are now taught in St. John public schools, but in commercial classes they are taught much further, as the student would be relieved of work that is now compulsory. For example, the graduate of the commercial department of the high school would have practical use of the French language for business purposes.

The above is for illustration. We should think that options could be arranged giving a stronger scientific or literature course than is now afforded, and that in all these arrangements there should be some adjustments to the needs of the student who must leave school in the first or second high school year, or even before he has reached the high school. It would seem also that concessions might be made to

the child who is weak in some directions, but capable of doing good work in other departments, and generally that the regulation course of study should be rather a general guide and standard than a rigid, uncompromising, and exclusive regimen.

CANADIAN NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 18.—It is feared that the James Macdonald mentioned in a dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., as having been lost from the fishing schooner Stranger during a heavy gale on Friday, is the same who was killed at Montague, and son of Norman Macdonald. A letter received from him in the summer stated that he intended to ship on board the schooner Stranger. No word of the affair has yet been received by his relatives at Montague, but definite information has been wired for.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 18.—Sir Charles Ledyard Tupper, with Miss Tupper, will leave Winnipeg on Monday for Vancouver to be present at the marriage of Sir Hilbert Tupper's daughter on Dec. 4th. Sir Charles and Lady Tupper will remain in British Columbia for the winter.

MONTRÉAL, Nov. 18.—Alphonse Normandin is under arrest, charged with attempting to murder Hermidas Leduc, a butcher. The two men had a quarrel over a dispute. Last evening Normandin went to Leduc's shop. The latter was behind the counter and he was surprised to see Normandin draw a revolver. The next moment a shot was fired at him. No damage was done except to the wall, and Leduc fled again, and then ran out of the shop, pursued by his intended victim. He was caught and fired another shot at close range. This time the bullet grazed Leduc's right hip, but did not hurt him very much.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association last night it was decided to hold a dinner at the Halifax Hotel on the evening of Nov. 21st.

The death occurred here rather suddenly last night of A. W. Brockley, who at one time carried on a piano and organ business here. He was 69 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

BELLEVEILLE, Ont., Nov. 18.—Two men were killed this morning in an accident between two yard engines here. They were standing on the pilot car of the engine shunting on a side track when another engine obscured by steam crashed into it. The dead men were: David Wrennick, 20 years, single, William Dick, married, 34 years, single, and three children.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 18.—Miss Emma Matthews, of 491 Cannon street, this city, claims that she is the grand-daughter of Lady Maria Fitzherbert, the daughter of George IV, and heiress to a fortune of \$125,000,000, which awaits that descendant. She has communicated with lawyers in London, instructing them to push her claim.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 18.—Mr. Jordan, leader of the opposition, paid an informal visit to the Conservative Club last night. He did not speak in credit to the constituency. He also paid a high tribute to E. D. Smith. He expressed satisfaction at the Conservative Club and the good work it had done.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 20.—At 10:45 a.m. Saturday afternoon, the residence of Charles Mullin was totally destroyed by fire. The surrounding buildings were saved. The contents of the building were stored 70 barrels of potatoes and 340 barrels of turpentine, all of which were lost. Mr. Mullin estimates his loss at \$2,500, with no insurance. The cause of the fire was caught from a spark from the chimney.

The death occurred at Maugeville on Sunday night of Thomas Bailey, a generally respected resident of that town. Deceased, who was in his 73rd year, died from pneumonia. He was never married, and lived with his sister, Miss Bailey, by whom he is survived. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made at Maugeville.

The death occurred at Keswick Ridge of Mary, the beloved wife of Wm. Griffiths, after a lingering illness of consumption, aged 45 years. Besides a sorrowing husband and two daughters she leaves a mother, Mrs. Gilmore, and four brothers.

Don't waste your time in longing For bright, impossible things; Don't sit supinely yearning; Don't be the witness of angel wings; Don't be forever pining. Because you are not a star, And you are not a sun, and you are not a moon, By shining just where you are, —Eva W. Malone.

MARRIAGES.

TOMPKINS-HARTLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, B. A., S. W. A. Tompkins of Carleton Place, U. S. A., to Elizabeth Bell Hartley of East Florenceville, N. B.

DEATHS.

ADDISON.—On the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, John Wilson Addison.

AMPELLE.—At Eastport, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, David Campbell, aged 70 years and 2 months, formerly of St. John, N. B.

McDONALD.—In this city, on Nov. 19, Mrs. Marion, daughter of Edward J. and Margaret McDonald, aged six years and five months.

SNODGRASS.—At Young's Cove, N. B., on Nov. 15th, 1905, John Snodgrass, in the 74th year of his age, leaving three sons and three daughters.

NILES.—In this city, Nov. 17, Harris Niles, aged 30 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Douglas avenue, Tuesday, at 2.30. Service at 2.10.

DeLONG.—In this city, on Nov. 19th, Lena E., widow of the late Harry DeLong of St. Martins, in her thirty-eight year, leaving two daughters and one son, mourners, their sad loss. (Connecticut papers please copy).

BAPTIST DISTRICT MEETING ENDED

Constitution Was Adopted and Committees Chosen

Finance Report Received—Churches of the District Arranged in Circuits.

HAVELOCK, Nov. 17.—The second session of the Baptist district meeting was called to order at 9.45 a. m., Dr. Gates in the chair. Rev. E. J. Grant gave an account of the work done by the 9th district meeting. A recommendation from the 8th district in re-arrangement of parishes was read and passed over to the committee whose duty it should be to attend to such matters. The following committee was appointed to attend to this work: C. W. Weyman, Rev. G. Howard, Rev. D. Long, Thomas Perry and W. Fowler.

The chairman read the constitution, and on motion of Rev. D. Long it was accepted and a committee appointed to make such by-laws as may seem necessary for the working of the district meeting, same committee to report at this session, Revs. D. Hutchinson, A. J. Prosser, Mr. S. H. Flewelling.

It was resolved to appoint a committee to proportionate the amounts expected from each church for denominational work as outlined in the report of the finance committee. It was decided to have this work as a committee of the whole.

MORNING SESSION.

Report of finance committee was presented by Dr. Gates and after some discussion adopted. The report suggested the adoption of the convention plan of collecting for mission work. The ten districts will be asked to contribute \$5,000 as follows: No. 1, \$150; No. 2, \$500; No. 3, \$700; No. 4, \$500; No. 5, \$800; No. 6, \$1,000; No. 7, \$500; No. 8, \$1,200; No. 9, \$300. The division of the money suggested is: Home missions, 38 per cent; foreign missions, 25 per cent; Acadia University, 20 per cent; ministerial education, 2 per cent; relief and aid and annuity funds, 8 per cent; Northwest missions, 8 per cent; Grand Ligue, 4 per cent.

The third session was opened at 2.30. The meeting adopted the following as constitution of sixth district meeting: Article 1.—Each district meeting shall be composed of all ordained ministers within the district who are desirous of laboring with any of the churches. The representatives of the churches composing the district shall be the following proportion: Two delegates for each of the two hundred resident church members or under, and one additional delegate for every additional two hundred or fraction of two hundred church members.

Article 2.—The officers of each district meeting shall be: chairman, clerk, assistant clerk, treasurer, and secretary. The officers and additional members of the district shall be elected annually. The executive shall consist of the chairman, clerk, treasurer and four additional members, who shall be elected annually.

Article 3.—The officers and additional members of the district shall be elected in such way as the district meeting when constituted shall determine. Article 4.—Twelve delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may adjourn.

Article 5.—Any properly organized church on application may be received into fellowship with a district meeting by a two-thirds vote. Article 6.—The clerk of each district meeting shall furnish the secretary of the association statistical report of the churches and of the business done and of the state of religion in the churches connected with the district as early as the last of June in each year.

Article 7.—The duties and powers of each district meeting shall be: (a) to appoint its own officers; (b) to exercise superintendence and care over all churches in its jurisdiction; (c) to receive and act upon all communications, requests or appeals from its churches; (d) to refer any matter of importance to the advisory committee for counsel or help; (e) to make such by-laws as shall be in harmony with the constitution and by-laws of the association and to promote the general interests of all our denominational enterprises.

Article 8.—The constitution may be altered or amended at any annual session by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of intended alteration or amendment has been given at a previous session or through the denominational papers with three months previous notice. The meeting next listened to a sermon by Rev. F. J. Stackhouse of the Tabernacle, St. John's. His text was Coloss. 1:18 and the subject The Uniqueness of Christ.

After the sermon Rev. D. Long, as secretary, reported for the committee on rearrangement of parishes. It was recommended that the churches be grouped as follows:

- 1. Cornhill, Graves Settlement and the two churches of Petticoat.
- 2. North River, Kinnear Settlement, Wheaton Settlement, Steeves Settlement and Lewis Mountain.
- 3. Havelock and Lower Ridge.
- 4. New Canaan, Salem Forks, Harwood.
- 5. Apohaqui, Erb Settlement, Lower

MEN STRIKE FOR FOUR MEALS A DAY.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 18.—A well known lumberman returned last evening from the lumber woods at the headwaters of the St. John river. He says that there was 14 inches of snow in the woods, and that no matter how much soft weather there had been since, it was impossible for there to be less than 10 inches of snow at the least now.

Conditions for lumbering on the upper St. John have been excellent this fall and good progress is reported from all the camps. There is but little information to hand as to how much the total cut on the St. John will amount to, but it has been placed at close to 100,000,000 feet. Figuring at the rate of 40 men to each million, which is put down as a conservative estimate, this means that an army totalling in strength to 4,000 men are engaged in taking out this lumber.

Wages as a rule are very good. They are much better than last year. Good men, for what are known as the "long routes," have been secured for \$28 and \$38 per month, while in some cases they have been paid as high as \$40 and \$42. Cooks are drawing from \$20 to \$40 per month. Men have not been procurable of late unless from \$18 to \$20 per month is paid.

Word comes from up river that the men are getting what might be called somewhat "bumptious." They want four meals per day in some of the camps which have always had the repute of feeding well, and in some cases refuse to continue work unless they get the four meals as per request. Eleven men left one camp one day recently because they could not get the four meals per day. Some camps on the Miramichi are supposed to be giving four meals per day to their men.

Concerning the operations which have been looked after for so long by the late William H. Murray, it is generally understood that the executors will continue the operations precisely as he had them mapped out.

It was resolved to appoint a committee to proportionate the amounts expected from each church for denominational work as outlined in the report of the finance committee. It was decided to have this work as a committee of the whole.

Millstream, Upper Millstream, Keirstead Mountain, Snyder Mountain, Colina. 6. Norton Station, Midland, Keirsteadville, Long Point, Belleisle Station.

Penobscus, Portage, South Branch, Newtown, Dutch Valley, 8. Belleisle Point, Kars (Bethel and Beulah), Tennant's Cove, White's Corner, Cromwell's Hill.

9. Hammondville, Hillsdale, Titusville, South Branch, 10. Grand Falls, 11. First St. Martins and Second St. Martins.

It was resolved that this district meeting have had under consideration the situation of the churches in St. John (South), Hampton, Sussex and Petticoat. We therefore trust that the efforts of these churches for closer church work will be conducted in the spirit of union which is so manifest in our United Baptist denomination. It was moved by Rev. D. Hutchinson, seconded by Rev. D. Long, that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the people of Havelock for having opened their homes for our comfort and entertainment.

The fourth session opened at 7 p. m. with short devotional addresses. The preacher of the evening was Rev. D. Hutchinson of Main street, United Baptist church. He took as his text a verse in Isaiah, 60th chapter: "Arise, shine, for the light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen on thee."

Mr. Hutchinson claimed that the world was everything to the church of Christ. The world, educationally, morally and socially, is better than it has ever been. He raised the question, Is the Christian church the great moral redeeming force in the world that God intended her to be? He said that the command therefore comes, "Arise, shine." What does that call include? It means, in the first place, an uncompromising loyalty to the Gospel that makes the world better by using it.

It is the power of God intended that an emanation from the Father and Son. The fathers thought of Him as the "Vicar of Christ," and they thought correctly. If the churches of this district are to be the power God intended them to be, there must be more than a theoretical belief in the personality of the Holy Ghost.

To arise and shine means there must be an intensified spiritual life on the part of the church membership. Jesus came that we might have life and that we might have it more abundantly. It is the abundant life that is important. The church will never arise and shine until it recognizes the N. T. doctrine of Christian stewardship. It touches the pew as well as the pulpit. To arise and shine there must be on the part of the church an ever-increasing purpose to carry out the commission of our Lord. To carry the Gospel in regions beyond is the one thing for which the church exists.

The sermon was practical and helpful, delivered with great earnestness, and was received with great favor by the meeting. A committee, consisting of Rev. D. Hutchinson, James Patterson and Rev. D. Long, were appointed to prepare a programme for the next session of the district meeting.

Rev. E. J. Stackhouse was appointed assistant secretary. The district meeting accepted the invitation of the church at Lower Millstream, extended by C. W. Weyman, to meet with them the second Thursday of March, 1906.

Rev. D. Long and Rev. A. J. Prosser next addressed the meeting on the outlook of the future. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet with Lower Millstream on the second Thursday of March, 1906.

The utmost harmony prevailed during the entire meeting. The delegates departed on Saturday morning and were loud in their praises of the gracious hospitality they had received from the people of Havelock. Rev. George Howard, the pastor of the church, is about finishing the second year of his ministry with them. He is doing very excellent work and occupies a very warm place in the affections of the people among whom he labors.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powders, 10 cents.

MONTREAL ALDERMAN

Praises Per-na as a Household Remedy



Alderman S. A. Lapointe, it is now, and has been for several years past, a member of Montreal's City Council, also a leading member of the Finance Department, besides being secretary of the Licensed Victuallers Association. He writes as follows: "I have pleasure in recommending Per-na for severe colds, and as an excellent tonic generally. It is a medicine that should be in every household."

The similarity of climate between Canada and the United States makes them practically one from a climatic standpoint. The rigors of winter, alternating with the heat of summer, produces a variation of temperature which makes certain an ever-present affliction. This is why Per-na is so popular throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.

Per-na has become recognized as a standard remedy for ailments in Montreal and Quebec the same as in New York and San Francisco.

STRANGE FUNERAL IN PHILADELPHIA

Huge Mass of Steel With Bodies of Workmen Buried Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A funeral without a parallel in this city took place today at the Midvale Steel Works, where a forty ton ingot of steel permeated with the flesh, blood and bones of two workmen was buried with the solemn rites of the Roman Catholic church. The workmen who were so strangely laid away were John Forkin and Joseph Gaska, two laborers who met a horrible death a week ago. They were in a pit near a cupola containing many tons of molten steel. A plug gave way and 80,000 pounds of the fiery liquid poured from the cupola and overhwhelmed them. They were completely incinerated and not a trace of themselves or their clothing was left.

The Midvale Steel Company was averse to sealing the steel by using it for the purpose it was intended, and it was decided to bury it with the rites of the church to which the unfortunate men belonged. Accordingly the forty ton ingot, oval in shape, 28 feet long, six feet wide and four feet thick, was moved last week by a travelling crane to the rear of the machine shop, where a grave ten feet deep had been made. The great mass of metal was laid in the hole and a platform built over it so that the burial services would be better performed. In the centre of the platform was an opening six feet in diameter. A great crowd of men gathered about the platform, but only the two sisters of Gaska, who depended upon him for support, and about 100 workmen who were on Sunday duty were permitted to attend the funeral. Forkin had the initials of the company. Forkin had no relatives in this country. The grave of the men will be appropriately marked by the company.

SITUATIONS VACANT—Female.

WANTED—A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 6, Parishes of Hampton and Upham, County of Kings, to begin the first of January, 1906. Apply, stating salary, to H. A. SMITH, Titusville, Kings Co. 1253

WANTED—Ladies to do plain sewing at home, whole or spare time. \$4 to \$12 per week. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. 1253

WANTED

"If you want work, or if you desire to increase your income during spare time, write us now, and we will give you profitable work in your vicinity. We pay well for services rendered. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto. Ont."

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-boards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter. Salary \$800 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$8 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN.

H. H. PICKETT, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Canada Life Building.

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Recent

Rev. M. cupied the Methodist being the vicar of reference. Methodists being the vicar of reference. Methodists being the vicar of reference.

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