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 ALFRED MARKHAM,  
 Manager.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

**THE EXHIBITION RETURNS.**

The St. John exhibition of this year cost \$23,100 and brought in \$15,000. This leaves \$8,000 to be provided in other ways. When we include the \$5,000 of provincial grant and \$1,500 of city guarantee in the receipts, the deficiency is reduced to \$1,500.

As \$4,335 was expended on the grounds, furniture and fittings largely in the way of permanent improvements, it can hardly be said that there is a deficit over the public grants. The value of the property is probably greater by at least \$1,000 than it was this time last year.

In considering the future of the exhibition, it seems safe to assume that if the grants are continued, the exhibition will be otherwise self-sustaining. The provincial grant of \$5,000 is supposed to be made mainly in the interest of the farmers of the province. Practically the whole amount of this year's grant went to the farmers in prizes. The total sum paid in prize money was \$5,005, of which nearly all was carried off by exhibitors of farm stock and produce. It is true that a share of this was paid to exhibitors from other provinces, but this courtesy is returned to exhibitors from New Brunswick who send exhibits to Halifax and elsewhere. The prize list of this year is \$800 larger than last year, and \$1,400 in excess of 1896. But the farmers' share has increased more than the total. The remainder of the prize list has been largely sacrificed to the agricultural and fishing interests.

It will hardly be disputed that the city as a whole, set good value for its \$1,500. The benefit to the town from the annual rush of people who live here from one to three days, the most frugal spending, a considerable sum of money, is certainly far greater than the cost. Last year \$3,000 was raised in subscriptions, in addition to nearly half as much paid on stock account. This personal and voluntary contribution was a strong testimony from the most public spirited citizens to the value of the exhibition to the town. But it is not fair to ask a few individuals to continue bearing this burden for the benefit of the whole community.

The receipts of this year are not the largest in the record, but they come very close to high water mark. The expenditure is nearly the same as in 1895, and larger than in other years. But the amount expended in improving the grounds and buildings is more than double the outlay of last year, or the year before. On the special attractions, \$1,000 more was expended than in other years. The increased price lists have already been mentioned. If we take out these three expenditures, the balance of the outlay is about stationary. As this year's exhibition was more comprehensive than that of last year, and as the business done was larger, it is fair to conclude that the prudence which characterized the management in other years still prevails. A comparison made elsewhere with the Halifax statement leads to the same conclusion.

**IMPERIAL UNITED STATES.**

The ideal which Professor Charles E. Norton presents to the people of the United States has a charm in it, but it lacks in power. The Harvard teacher thinks that the nation has a great career, as a peace loving and peace making state, leading in the arts and sciences, and presenting to the world a picture of freedom, contentment, prosperity and enlightenment. He would have the country give up the islands that are now within reach, abstain from foreign entanglement, eschew military ambition, and live a quiet, orderly domestic life on the ancestral acres.

This doctrine may commend itself to men of contemplation, but it will not be accepted by men of action, and these rule the land. The statement that Providence placed the people of the United States where they are to work out social problems on American soil is vague teaching. Those who proclaim the doctrine usually assume that Providence gave the whole continent to the control of the United States, whereas Providence did nothing of the kind and shows no disposition to do so. The designs of Providence can only be explained by Providence. What we know is that a number of Englishmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards and others settled on the Atlantic coast many years ago, and

that people of many races have flocked thither since, not with any conscious mission in the way of working out a rational destiny, but mainly with the view of bettering their personal condition. The nation has annexed territory west and south, and has apparently reached the limit of aggrandisement on this continent. The question is whether the annexation shall continue.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are there ready for the taking. Never was a nation offered a colonial empire at so low an original price. To take it is a step partly in the dark. It means that the United States enters the arena as one of the great powers of the world, to be consulted hereafter in the partition of continents and the division of old empires. It signifies that the United States will be part of the eastern question. It demands the acquisition of the diplomatic manner, and the adoption of a settled policy in foreign affairs. It calls for a considerable standing army, and a navy second to only one in the world. Finally the imperial system requires the training of a new school of statesmen as distinguished from politicians.

If all this involves a great sacrifice of convenience, some alarm to the timid, and a certain disarrangement of the existing condition, there is in it also great promise of reward. It could not be expected that the United States could govern a new colony of rude people as well as a nation which had served a long apprenticeship at the business, but there is no reason why the wide should not be learned by a people who have learned other things so well. When the imperial career has been fairly entered it must necessarily give the nation a wider outlook, and effect to some extent that narrow and provincial spirit which comes of self-confidence with isolation. A larger conception of national duty, greater international tolerance, a disposition to give as well as take, a more mature and consequently a more modest and more just view of the place of the United States in the family of nations would result from the closer initiation of the republic into international society.

And why may not the United States as well as Great Britain have a duty to perform toward those people who are not capable of self-government, and towards those lands whose native wealth lies undeveloped? That question is presented directly and at once in the case of the Philippines, where the United States must bring order and peace, or else take the responsibility of having encouraged anarchy, confusion and bloodshed. As has happened many times in Great Britain, the United States has taken a step which involves the necessity of going forward. The republic is in Cuba, as England is in Egypt, and there is no way out in the one case more than in the other.

A British subject may perhaps be pardoned a slight feeling of jealousy at the sight of a new colonial power coming forward to claim a share of the east. Yet Great Britain from a purely selfish view may welcome the fact that a nation which has been a close and often a threatening neighbor in the west. If the two nations share the responsibilities of empire together, the newer one, which has sometimes claimed that Canada is a hostage for England's good behavior, will have offered to the older a hostage in exchange. In the east and in Cuba, the United States acquire assailable positions. But Great Britain has never abandoned positions because they were assailable.

The Harvard Mourners only echo the complaint which England has heard from the Manchester schools. John Morley and Professor Norton, the Little Englander, and the advocate of a Little United States, are of the same order. Right or wrong, the people of Great Britain and their relatives on this side of the ocean will not hear them.

**THE PLEBISCITE.**

The result of the plebiscite vote as announced five weeks after polling, is probably correct. In the whole it agrees fairly well with the statement made in our columns the morning after the polling. The Quebec anti-prohibition majority is a little larger than the 75,000 given by the Sun at the time, though this paper was accused of hostility to prohibition because it made the Quebec majority so large. The Ontario prohibition majority is larger than was at first supposed.

It is pointed out that a small percentage of the electors voted for prohibition. But a still smaller percentage voted the other way. For that matter, if we are to speak of percentages, it could be shown that not more than 32 per cent of the votes on the electoral list in 1896 were cast for the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Yet that party claims a mandate to govern this country.

**TWO OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEETS.**

Great Britain has now in the Mediterranean alone a fleet which might not be afraid to meet the whole navy

of any other nation. It includes seven battle ships of the same class, 14,170 tons, with 12 to 18 inch compound armor, and equipped with guns from 13.5 inches down to quick firing 4 pounders and Maxims. There are two battleships of 14,900 tons each, having a somewhat lighter armor and armament, but greater speed. Two smaller battleships and eleven cruisers, of which, however, only two are of the first class, and a torpedo flotilla, comprising about a dozen craft, complete this fleet.

The Channel fleet is also immediately available for European war and includes at this moment eight battleships and five cruisers. This squadron is described by the London Telegraph "as the most modern, powerful and homogeneous fleet of warships afloat."

The Woodstock Press strongly advocates the organization of a forwarding company to collect goods in Carleton county for the English market. "Beyond a doubt," says the Press, "St. John has become the great winter port for transatlantic freight, not only from western Canada, but also from parts of the Western States. If products similar to ours can be brought thousands of miles by rail, the most expensive way of freightage, before they reach our province, the possibilities of profit are in our favor by the amount of extra freight that has thus to be paid. And there are but few, if any, of the products of which our farmers raise a surplus that can be raised any cheaper in the west than they can be raised here."

A paragraph goes the rounds that General Gascoigne has been sent to the China station to enjoy promotion and an income of two to three thousand pounds a year. The army list does not indicate that any such pay is given to the officers in these districts. The appointment may in the present aspect of events be regarded as an expression of confidence in the soldierly qualities of General Gascoigne. He proved himself to be a good fighting man before he came to Canada. In this country he had no fighting to do or he might have made a good record, but his career as an administrator in the Dominion would not entitle him to wear a medal.

Since the Rev. B. Fay Mills, well known in Canada and the United States as an evangelist, has become a Unitarian, he continues to hold special evangelistic services about the country. He is just now in Boston, where last Sunday Dr. Primm, a leading congregational clergyman, spoke on "Ingravel and Mills—two Prophets of Evil."

The Fashoda incident is said to be closed. One might judge from the sound of his preparations that the door is still slightly ajar, if it were not known that the North China episode is not ended. Ships are leaving Beikwan with sealed orders. Look out for them next in the neighborhood of Port Arthur.

The valued Telegraph in an article headed "Tory Guerilla Warfare" condemns the attacks on Mr. Sifton. Further enquiry may lead the Telegraph to understand that Mr. Richardson, M. P., and the Windsor Tribune, Mr. Oliver, M. P., and the Edmonton Bulletin, Attorney General Martin, M. P., and his brother in Windsor are not Tories. Perhaps they are not even guerillas.

**SUNBURY CO.**

**SHEPHERD, Sunbury Co. Nov. 3.**—The home of the Rev. Mr. Austin, Congregational clergyman, is made happy by the advent of a young heir.

The Methodist church congregation of Lakeville Corner held a successful and basket social in the Temperance hall last evening.

The Rev. O. P. Brown of Maugerville and Sheffield circuit, is holding nightly meetings with good success in the Baptist church, Lakeville Corner.

Thomas Bridges of Tilley's Landing by accident knocked a small piece of flesh off his thumb, and but little attention was paid to it. In a short time, however, it became so very painful that he could neither eat nor sleep, and at times affected his mind. He was taken to Fredericton with a view of putting him under medical treatment in Victoria hospital. Fears were entertained that blood poison might set in, but after examination by Dr. Atherton, he returned this week to his home, where he is a great sufferer, cared for by the treatment of Dr. Atherton and a professional nurse.

**TO BE AMBASSADORS.**

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that official negotiations are about to be opened between the United States and Turkey to raise their ministers to the rank of ambassadors.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

**THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.**

**LESSON VII.—November 13**

**GOLDEN TEXT.**  
 God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Psalm 46: 1.

**THE SECTION.**  
 Includes the rest of Hezekiah's reign (2 Kings 18: 13 to 20: 21).  
 Parallel—2 Chron. 32: 1-33; Isa. chaps. 36 to 38.

**PLACE IN THE HISTORY.**  
 The last half of Hezekiah's reign, 20-25 years after the beginning of the kingdom, and 110-130 before the exile—a period of reformation.

**HISTORICAL SETTING.**  
 Time.—Probably about B. C. 701.  
 Place.—In and around Jerusalem, the capital of Judah.

**THE ASSYRIAN INVASION.**—2 Kings 18: 20-22, 23-37.  
 Read the chapter and Psalms 46 and 48.

20. Then Isaiah the son of Amos sent to Hezekiah, saying, Thus saith the Lord (a) the God of Israel, which thou hast prayed to me against Sennacherib king of Assyria: I have heard.

21. This is the word that the Lord hath spoken concerning him: The virgin the daughter of Zion, hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn; the daughter of Jerusalem hath shaken her head at thee.

22. Whom hast thou reproached and blasphemed? and against whom hast thou exalted thy voice, and lifted up thine eyes on high? even against the Holy One of Israel.

23. Because (b) thy rage against me, and thy tumult is come into mine ears, therefore I will put my hook in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips, and I will turn thee back by the way by which thou comest.

24. And this shall be a sign unto thee, Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves, and in the second year that which springeth of the same; and in the third year sow ye, and reap, and plant vineyards, and eat the fruits thereof.

25. And the remnant that is escaped of the house of Judah, shall yet again take root downward, and bear fruit upward.

26. For out of Jerusalem shall go forth a remnant, and they that escape out of Mount Zion: the zeal of the Lord of hosts shall do this.

27. Therefore, thus saith the Lord concerning the king of Assyria, He shall not come into this city, nor shall he shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a (d) bank against it.

28. By the way that he came, by the same shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith the Lord.

29. For I will defend this city to give it for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake.

30. And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the Lord went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians, he buried the four corners, and five thousand men lay dead.

31. And it came to pass as they arose early in the morning, they were all dead corpses.

32. So Sennacherib king of Assyria departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh.

33. And it came to pass as he worshipped in the house of Nisroch, his sons smote him with the sword; and they escaped into the land of Armenia. And Esarhadon his son reigned in his stead.

**REVISION CHANGES.**  
 Ver. 20. (a) The God of Israel; whereas.  
 Ver. 23. (b) Of thy raging; (c) For that thine arrogance.  
 Ver. 32. (d) Mount.  
 Ver. 35. (e) When men arose.  
 Ver. 37. (f) Aram.

**LIGHT ON THE TEXT.**

Assyria at this time was at the height of its arrogant power. It was a nation of warriors, Sennacherib, their king, about B. C. 701, marched from Nineveh with an immense army like the Huns and Saracens of later history. Their march was almost a triumphal procession for them; but desolation and death for the conquered. They invaded Judah, and approached Jerusalem. Hezekiah tried to buy off the invaders by the payment of the former tribute, and other large and costly gifts, to obtain which he stripped the gold plating from the temple doors, and despoiled his palace. But Sennacherib was on his way to Egypt, and was not willing to leave a fortress like Jerusalem in his rear. He invested Jerusalem closely. The story here is very dramatic. Hezekiah rent his clothes and prayed for relief.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

**The Axe at Bay Verte.**

To the Editor of The Sun:  
 Sir—Mr. McAlpine, Investigator Postmaster Wells last March and found him guilty of having asked the Hon. D. C. Fraser a question at a public meeting in 1896. The sentence has just been put into execution, and Albert A. Copp, merchant, takes the post office into his care. The change is very distasteful to the business community, who are about to enter a protest. Mr. Copp's brother is high way commissioner under the local administration; and he also succeeded Charles E. Monroe and Robert Goodwin as fishery inspector and fishery overseer. Another brother sought to deprive Postmaster Allison of St. John's office, but the public who appreciate Mr. Allison, rebelled. Great is the name of Copp. Bay Verte has long wanted a parish court commissioner, but no good grit is deemed qualified, therefore the community must do without till such time as a good grit is available. Such is grim. It is understood that at the present time there are sixteen grits left in this parish, and nine local government supporters.

**CHURCH HISTORY.**

To the Editor of The Sun:  
 Sir—At the recent Anglican church congress at Bradford there was a warning given by the Rev. Canon of Canada whose wish (father to the thought) was that the English people should state their opinion as to all the world, the old Church of England was not as Freeman said it was, the daughter of the Church of Rome. But it is time for us here to shift our anti-Roman ground; the quick transformations of the modern Church of England, that little spot of a theory seems already passing away.

**DEATH OF A NEW BRUNSWICKER.**

(Daily Columbian, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 22.)  
 The death of J. N. Draper, a well known and generally esteemed pioneer resident of this city, occurred about one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Though Mr. Draper had been suffering for years from asthma, his health of late had, if anything, shown improvement, but two days before his death he was unable, from unusual illness, to come down town to his office, and succumbed to an attack of heart failure, yesterday afternoon.

The late J. N. Draper was born in Woodstock, N. B., in 1834. He was educated at Woodstock grammar school and at King's college, Fredericton, N. B. He came to British Columbia as early as 1858, and to New Westminster in 1859. After remaining here a short time, he went to Prince Rupert, and engaged in the sawmill business, returning to this city in 1877, and has been with Messrs. Ewen & Co. ever since. He also held the position of harbor master of this port for the last twenty years or more.

Mr. Draper was married at Victoria in March, 1859, to Katharine Victoria, daughter of J. B. W. Draper, two daughters and one son, all residents of this city, are left to mourn his loss.

**HARVEST FESTIVAL AT MAC'S BAY.**

MAC'S BAY, Oct. 31.—The harvest festival, The Song of the Fields, was successfully given here on Saturday evening, Oct. 29th, by the scholars of Trinity church Sunday school, under the management of their superintendent, Mrs. Robt. Mawhinney. The audience was attentive and expressed delight with the presentation of the play. The most attractive part of the programme was a beautiful solo by Mr. James Kiscaden, and a three part recitation by Mrs. Emma Gilles. No choir was engaged, but instead the chorus, singing was rendered by Mrs. Misses Blanche and Miss Mawhinney, Miss Lillian McGowan and Miss Lilla Thorpe, their sweet young voices blending most beautifully. The sum of \$7.50 was realized towards the needs of the school. The following is the programme: Opening chorus; Scripture-reading; sacred songs; recitation, Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney; recitation, three Little Birds, Miss Ethel Mawhinney; solo, Bring Hither the Blossoms, Master David Mawhinney; recitation, The Mission of a Rose, Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney; chorus; recitation, In Blossom Time, Miss Lilla Thorpe; solo, Wealth of the Field, Mrs. Mawhinney; recitation, The Song of the Grain, Miss Emma Gilles; recitation, Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney; closing chorus.

**DEATH OF MRS. OWEN-JONES.**

Word reached this city Thursday of the sudden death in London, England, of Mrs. Owen-Jones, sister of Lady Tilley, and J. D. Chipman of St. Stephen. The death was a very sudden one, as but a week ago Mr. Chipman and Lady Tilley received a communication from the deceased to the effect that she and her husband had engaged passage for a visit to this city. On Wednesday Mr. Chipman received a telegram saying that Mrs. Owen-Jones was seriously ill, and yesterday Lady Tilley was greatly surprised to receive a despatch from Mr. Chipman, saying he was in receipt of a cable announcing Mrs. Owen-Jones' death. The deceased, who was about forty-eight or forty-nine years of age, was the second daughter of Z. Chipman, and was married about 25 years ago. Mrs. Owen-Jones was at one time a resident of St. Andrews, where his father resided, but with his wife lived for a number of years in New Zealand, where he was superintendent of the New Zealand docks. About three years ago he moved to London. This summer Mr. Jones and wife made a visit to New Zealand, and had only been home about three weeks when Mrs. Jones was taken ill.

The deceased leaves no family. There is a possibility that her remains will be brought here for burial. Thursday afternoon Lady Tilley left for St. Stephen.

**Children Cry for CASTORIA.**

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 Castoria is a safe and reliable medicine for children. It is a cathartic, a laxative, and a purgative. It is a safe and reliable medicine for children. It is a cathartic, a laxative, and a purgative. It is a safe and reliable medicine for children. It is a cathartic, a laxative, and a purgative.

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