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Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 29, '1898 THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Making all proper allowances for exaggeration the reports of the state are changed after the contract is of the grain crop in Manitoba and the Northwest is a matter of grave concern. Probably nine out of ten per-

sons in the east supposed that the splendid harvest of western Canada was long since secure from further danger by reason of bad weather. But the very abundance of the crop has been one source of trouble. The farmer of Manitoba is still mainly a grower of grain, and this crop he pro duces on so large a scale that the work of harvesting is long and laborieus. Probably a considerable portion of the wheat grown in the west would if cut in dry weather be ready for the thresher at the time of harvesting. Some of the more prosperous and progressive farmers carry on reaping and threshing together, but the greater number find it all that they can do to cut the grain as fast as its condition and the state of the weather per mits. When the wheat is once soaked through in the stook the farmer is helploss. He can only wait for good weather and hope that it may come before the wheat has sprouted. Those who have the grain stacked in good condition are safer, but it appears that the stacked wheat oats and barley are bally damaged. The Manitoka husbandmen may in time take such precautions for the protection of their erop in the stack or stock as is don in older farming countries, and espe cially in England. But as yet they have been accustomed to take risks. and the dry olimate of the west has been in their favor. The partial destruction of this year's crop, and the lowering of the quality of a great part of the Manitoba product, may to western Canada in Great Britain, at a time when successive profitable have made a great advertise ment for the country. It ought to be made clear that the disaster of this

in land than he is in labor and equip ment. In an ordinary harvest season the work might have been overtaken, but when the time for effective work is cut down so fine as it was this year he is not equal to the demand. Even in England, where labor is cheap, and where farming is intensive, the wheat is often spoiled by bad harvest weather. Manitoba, however, does not expect English weather. It appears that the Mennonites, who for the most part live in communities, and do not farm as much land in proportion to their numbers as the other settlers have their wheat harvested in good shape. They are a conservative people, and probably adopt the European method of protecting their harvested grain while in the field. The extent of the loss to the Manitoba farmers by the bad weather since

climate. It is in

the harvest cannot be accurately stated at this time, although the agen-cies which collect information are able to furnish a fair estimate. Onethird of the wheat crop appears to be safely deposited in the elevators and graneries. No doubt a considerable part of the stacked wheat will come out all right. We may at least hope that the estimate is too gloomy which makes out that one-third of the wheat crop, or 9,000,000 bushels, will not be fit for the mill, and that another third will be reduced in grade The Winnipeg Free Press was of the opinion that on Thursday last 18,-900,000 bushels of wheat and nearly all the barley and oats remained unthreshed in the field. Of this about 11.000.000 bushels would be in the stack and 7,000,000 bushels in the stock. If we suppose that this quantity be depreciated to the extent of a third of its value, the loss would be about \$4,000.000. Add to this the depreciation on barley and oats, the loss to the 25 .-600 farmers of Manitoba will be heavy. But the wheat crop is so large that a less of one-third of the value of twothirds of the crop, coming after the fine return from last year's operations, will not be a discouragement The experience of this year may be one more inducement for the adoption of mixed farming and stock keep-

THE TWO PRICE SYSTEM EX-TENDED.

So far as the Sun has been able to

ment of New Brunsick during the last two years at less ame work by other provinces or by compared by their length or their eight we get the same result. In dditton have the statement of the Dominion Bridge Company that its rice in all the tenders put in for wenty or thirty structures is below hree cents per pound, whereas Mr.

oundations of these bridges also cost an excessive price. Sometimes there no competition. Sometimes tenders called on specifications which made. But apparently in most cases there is a favored contractor, who gets more than a fair competitive rrice.

An illustration was given the other day, in the case of the sub-structure of the Lefebvre bridge. Tenders were asked and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. His offer was so low that his competitors did not e how the work could be done at the

The explanation came later. work was not done at the price. The specifications called for concrete foundations carried down to bed rock, requiring the use of calssons and expensive machinery. It is now stated that dations are not concrete but wood. and instead of resting on hed rock are built on the gravel. This is a prodigeous cheapening of the structure and every dollar that the cost is reduced is a present to the contractor by the people of the province. The people said for concrete on the rock, and got wood on the river bed.

Not long ago the Sun had a similar statement respecting a bridge in Northumberland. Here the specifications called for a certain height of piers, and in the work as finished an entirely different and lower pier is provided.

Further inquiry discloses the fact that this treatment of contracts is the rule rather than the exception. For stance, the attention of the Sun has been called to a comparatively small contract for a wooden bridge in Queens county. In this case the rather sharp descent, the foot of which is the low bank of the river. The other bank is higher, so that on the low side the bridge has a considerable elevation. Between this end of the bridge and the hill, a distance of several rods, there would naturally be a concation required that the roadway should be carried to the hill level with the top of the bridge. This filling, least due to the fact that which was to be faced with stone, was regarded by contractors who cendered as an expensive part of the job, representing one-third or more of the cost. The contract went to a favorite firm at a price which the other tenderers thought to be quite low. Now that the work is done it is perceived that the road is lower than the price. The embankment which was so elaborately specified, and was marked with stakes on the ground, is not there. The traveller crosses the bridge from the high bank, then descend with sharp pitch to the level of the low bank, crosses the hollow and climbs the abrupt elevation that the contractor was paid to obliterate. The men who figured on the job made their calculations on another work altogether than the one which has been performed. The people pay for an arth and stone elevated roadway.

they do not get it. Such is the operation of the price system on wooden bridges.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The desire of France to obtain accer to the Nile is natural enough. France already commands the upper waters of the Niger, and has access to the Congo. Her territory fronts for a ong distance on the Mediterra and she has a long Atlantic coast line Practically the whole northwest of Africa, from a little north of the Gulf of Guinea to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic ocean to the disputed Nile valley, is under French control. A large part of this domain, including the desert of Sahara, is worse than useless since it obstructs travel and breaks the continuity of territory. An outlet on the Nile would be convenient for trade, and the region in dispute is rich enough in itself to te worth a small quarrel.

There is no doubt that the whole Nile valley, including the disputed province, belonged to Egypt. The claim was not shadowy, but real. The ecupation was actual, for many posts were established and considerable revanues were collected. Egyptian occupation was suspended by the revolt of the Arabs. They drove the Egyptians not only out of these provinces, but also out of the lower Soudan. Egypt never abandoned the country, but has resisted the Mahdists learn no steel bridge has been built and reconquered the country. That is

not appear that the French have any more right to claim Fashods ivate parties. Whether the bridges or the Bahr-el-Ghazel province virtue of Marchand's visit than they would have to claim the region about Khartoum if Marchand had been able to get that far before Kitchener arrived.

Even if the territory were neutral the more visit of Marchand would hardly make a title, seeing that he son has been paying over six had not force sufficient even to pretend to effective occupation. It is pretty well agreed that if Kitchener had not appeared the occupation would have been as brief in time as it was limited in area. Whatever claim France may have based on the expedition would have amounted to nothing if the explorer had been destroved, as he would have been had rot Kitchener saved him. Something more than the expedition of an exploring party is required to establish nossession of territory, even in the middle of Africa.

The leaders of both parties in Great Britain have declared that the Nile valley goes with Egypt, and is there fore under British protection. The British army and navy are behind this declaration. The subject is no regarded as even open for discussion. Lord Rosebery was premier when Great Britain declared that French occupation of the Nile valley would be regarded as an unfriendly act, which is the diplomatic way of saying that in the bridge as constructed the foun- it would be an occasion for war. Lord Salisbury takes the same position. The effect of these statements is that if the French government should de clare that the Marchand expedition is an authorized occupation on behalf of the French republic it would become necessary for France to support the claim by force.

> There is nothing in the declaration of the French ministers to support the belief that France will go so far. The ministers have only held office four months, and are now only waiting for a new ministry to be formed before they cettre. The cabinet question non of most importance at Paris is not the valley of the Nile but the prisoner at Devil's Island. Since June when the government was formed. three or four ministers of war have tried to deal with this matter. Only last week one resigned, and a successor had not been found when all his The times are not favorable for coo diplomatic discussion, but neither do they appear to be favorable for war,

The explorer Landor, who recently went to Thibet in search of adventure and of material for letters to the Lonwith an awful story of barbarities inflicted upon him. While telling of his cwn narrow escapes and the perils endured in penetrating this forbidden country almost to the home of Grand Lama himself, Mr. Landor has described the fate of others who loss their lives and only reached the outskirts of Thibet. But here we have in this town a little Prince Edward Island preacher who has passed through the country even to its most sacred spots and returns without a scratch and motive

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE'S CHARGE Much concern was felt as to the ex act purport of the recent charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury. As an imperfect idea of these important de liverances was given by the despatches, the full text of those portions of the charge which deal with the Holy Eucharist, objects of worship and prayer for the dead is given in the Sun today. Archbishop Temple is a writer of singular lucidity, and does not obscure his meaning behind vague words. The subject of the communication is of great importance to the Anglican body, and of deep inter-est to people of all faiths.

Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture peaking of the injury to the Manitoba wheat crop, says "the unfortu son to the western farmer o the foolishness of centring all attention on a single line of crop instead of following the advice which the government of Ottawa has been advocating for years, of mixed farming."

Down to Tuesday evening the court f Ontario had unseated four provid embers elected last March. Tw are liberals and two conservatives.

WEDDED AT CAMPBELLTON.

e of J. E. Miller, Can on, his daughter Evelyn was united marriage to D. R. McRae, boot as Emma Cool attended the bride Alica Miler, brother of the pported the groom. The bride the resident of many handsome and costly presents, including a property

ems to me that I reput the picture is so

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LE-SON VI - November 6

GOLDEN TEXT. Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and enter into His sanctuary.-2 Chron.

THE SECTION cludes chaps. 29-31, together with the Parallels-2 Kings 18: 1-16; and Isa.

THE PLACE IN THE HISTORY the revival and restoration under Hezekiah and Isaiah, stemming the tide of irreligion that had grown to a great flood under Ahaz.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—The earlier part of Hezekiah's reign, which extended from 728-

697, or. according to Kent, 715-686. There are some difficulties in Place-Judah and Jerukalem, with

xcursions into the northern kingdom Israel at the time of this legend was under King Hosea, and it was just efore the final invasion by Assyria which in three years ended in the de-(See Lesson XII., Third Quarter.) ful kingdom of the world, under Shal

Prophets.—Isaiah, 760 to 697; Nahur 720-698; Micah, 750-710; Hosea in Israel HEZEKIAH'S GREAT PASSOVER. -2 Chronicles 30: 1-13.

Commit verses 10-18. 1. And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephriam and Manasseth, that they should come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalen, to keep the passover unto the Lard God of Israel For the king had taken counci and his princes, and all the congre-

gation in Jerusalem, to keep the pass over in the second month. 3. For they could not keep it at that time, because the priests had not sanctified themselves sufficiently, neither had the people gathered them-

4. And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation. proclamation throughout all from Beersheba even to Dan. that they should come to keep the passover unto the Lord (a) God of srael at Jerusalem; for they had not (b) done it of a long time in such sort

as it was written. So the posts went with the leters from the king and his princes hout all Israel and Judah, and cording to the commandment of the king saying, Ye children of Israel, turn again unto the LORD God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel, and (c) He will return to the remnant of you, that are escaped out of the hand of the kings of Assyria.

And be ye not like your fathers and like your [brethren, which trespassed against the Lord God of their

8. Now be ye not stiffnecked, as fathers were, but yield your unto the LORD, and enter to His sanctuary, which He sanctified forever: and serve the LORD your God, that the fierceness of His wrath may turn away from you. ye turn again unto the 9. For if ye turn again unto the Lord, your brethren and your chil-dren shall find compassion before brethren and your chilthem that lead them captive, so that they shall come again into this land: for the Lord your God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn His face from you, if ye return unto Him.

So the posts passed from city to city, through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh, even unto Zebulun; but they laughed them to scorn and mocked them.

Nevertheless, divers of Asher Manasseh and of Zebulun humled themselves, and came to Jerusa

Also in Judah the hand of Goo 12. was/to give them one heart to do the commandment of the king and of the princes, by the word of the LORD.

13. And there assembled at Jerusalem much people to keep the feast of unleavened bread in the second month, a very great congregation,

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 5. (a) The God. (b) Kept it in

Ber. 6. (c) That He may

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Isaiah was prophet during the whole of Hezekiah's reign, and his influence

was felt all the time. Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, reign sixteen years. He had the repu in of being one of the worst of the

He began early in his relgi to make reforms. (1) He re cleansed the temple. (2) He held great meeting in which the people rewed their covenant with God. (3) He reorganized the temple worship (4) He invited Israel to join with his in a great passover festival, as in to-day's lesson. Letters also to Ephratm, etc.—This was just before the end of the kingdom of Israel. It was one ore effort to save them from ruin. 2. The passover.—The great Jewist festival, which had been neglected.

3. At that time.—Immediately.
5. The posts.—The postmen, the couriers. Assyria.—Whose soldiers had overrun Israel several times, and was row preparing for the final overthrow.

8. Stiffnecked.—Like over who will

11. Nevertheless, divers (various persons) . . . humbled themselves, and It was humiliating to leave heir own country, to find righters and safety in another. Toubtless had to suffer indignities orn from their neighbors.

GUIDING QUESTIONS bject: A Great Revival of Religion

I. The Previous Condition - Wh

2-4.) In what state had Ahaz left the kingdom to his son? (vs. 6-9; 2 Kings 16: 3, 8, 17; 2 Chron. 28: 4-6, 12-25.) What picture in Lesson V. did he rulfil? (Tesa. 6: 9-12.)

II. Cleansing the Temple. — What can you tell about Hezekiah? When and how long did he reign? What was one of the first cits of his reign? (2 Chron. 29: 3-9, 17.) Compare with Christ's cleansing the temple. (Matt. 21: 12.) How does this apply to God's spiritual temple and to the state of hings among us?

TII. The Covenant Renewed (29: 10) What was Hazekiah's next move What is the advantage of publicly conecrating ourselves to God? Should we renew our covenant with God? (Rom. 12: 1, 2; 2 Cor. 6: 17, 18; Luke

IV. Reorganizing the Temple Services (29: 11-36). Name the various things done to promote true religious worship. Is a true revival of religion accompanied by a revival of church

going, of worship, of singing?
V. A. Great Religious Convention
(vs. 1-13).—What festival did Hezekiah propose to keep? Why? How widely did they send their invitations? langer was threatening the northern dingdom? (2 Kings 17: 1-6.) How did they press the invitation? Meaning of "posts" in vs. 6, 10? In what two ways was the invitation treated? scribe this great meeting. (vs. 13-27.) How do such meetings promote the religious life of a people?

VI. Religious Instruction.—By what

method was the religious feeling made permanent? (30: 22.) Give light from thers? (2 Chron. 34: 30, 31; Neh. 8: 1-12.1

VII. Results -- What was one of the first results? (2 Chron. 31: 1, 2; 2 Kings 18: 4.) Another result? (2 31: 3-6.) Another? (2 Chron. 31: 20, 21.) Another? (2 Kings 18

THE STORM GENERAL

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The smart southeast storm which began in New England this morning and continued all day, had not fairly blown itself out by midnight, and nearly every point along the shore from Nantucke to Eastport reported a stiff gale, while all over the section, especially in this city, the rainfall will be very heavy. Up to 8 o'clock tonight nearly an inch and a half of rain had fallen in Boston, the heaviest in New England, although Portland reported 1.34 inches; Eastport, 1.12, and Nantucket .44 of an

The winds, except at exposed points. was not especially severe, except in Vermont, which was near the storm centre, and as most of the shipping had received sufficient warning there were very few coasters caught of shore, and up to midnight no wrecks had been reported. The storm, the centre of which at 8 o'clock was over Lake Champlain, seems destined to move down the St. Lawrence tomorrow morning, dragging after it high westerly and northwesterly winds with clearing weather tomorrow and a drop of twenty-five or thirty degrees in temperature tomorrow

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 26 today, reaching a velocity of fifty miles an hour at dark. The ste City of Everett, towing two barges will meet the full force of the storm in Massachusetts Bay tonight and will have a struggle to reach port. A fishing vessel, caught in the bay this afternoon, lost sails, and at dark was

driven seaward by the gale.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, Oct. 26—A strong southwest gale, accompanied by heavy rain, has prevailed since noon today. Race Point life saving station reports an unknown fishing schooner six miles northwest of that station, at 4 p. m., with salls blown away and drifting rapidly seaward, with distress signals flying. At 7.30 p. m. the gale and storm are increasing, driving a number of sailing craft for a harbor.

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 26.—There was a snow storm throughout the state today, in some places as much as six inches falling. A blizzard is accompanying the snow in most places, and considerable damage has been done to

A PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

Attorney General White is Strongly in Favor of One This Fall.

He Thinks He Can Carry Kings-Tweedie's Seat is of an Uncertain Quantity.

Writing to the Sun from Fredericon, a correspondent of the Sun says While members of the governmen eny that the question of an election this fall is to be considered, there is no doubt every member of the gov-ernment is debating the question with ernment is debating the question with close friends. Attorney General White is one of these. He expressed himself on Tuesday as strongly in favor of a general election this fall. When questioned as to his reason, he explained that he was satisfied that he could carry his county, and while not say-ing so, intimated he did not know how it might be next spring.

In regard to other counties Mr.

White did not appear to have much information; in fact, he appeared to

talk in rather an indifferent way as to the fate of other members. In Northumberland he thought things were a little mixed and looked upon Tweedie's election as some what the veteran political fighter, will be provincial secretary. John Mor and arrayed against Tweedle, and

he is quite a power.

From information I can get Mr.

White will be overruled, and there
will be no dissolution decided on at will be no dissolution decided or

Read the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS HALIFAX

Declared to be in a State of Siege Yesterday.

A Heavy Gale and Rain Interfered With the Military and Naval Operations.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Oct. 24.-The well known sportsman, Daniel Munroe of Wolfyille, has been inusually sucessful this season, bagging over 75 ducks, 25 of which were pagged in one

A cargo of 8,000 bushels of corn for Calhoun's mill was recently discharg. ed from the schooner Durant in a dam. N. Beatty of Wolfville, formerly of

Five Islands, intends building a wharf at the port of Wolfville for the across the bay. E. Archibald of Yarmouth has arrived with his family and will occupy his new residence at Earnscliffe Gardens. Miss Archibald was presented

with a handsome secretary by the Presbyterian church at Yarmouth in recognition of her services. G. A. Cogswell of Belcher street, re-cently received an honorary scholarship from Cornell University The new dyke at Grand Pre is

nearing completion. About 100 men and teams have been employed thereon for some weeks. Large shipments of apples have been made for England by Chase & Co. Last week over twelve cars were

caded from Grand Pre and a proportionally large number from all the D. A. R. stations along the line. On Friday evening the College Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. gave their annual reception in College Hall.

It was quite a brilliant affair. Dr. Trotter, who occupied the Bap-tist pulpit in Digby on Sunday last, succeeded in securing pledges there to the amount of \$500 for the forward

Charles Norward, who a year ago went to Alaska as a member of the Mounted Police, has returned to his

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.-The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, met in annual session tonight. Grand Scribe Sanders' report shows he order now numbers 12,653, a loss of 76 during the past three months. Rev. H. D. DeBlois of Annapolis, grand worthy patriarch, was in the chair. Regarding the plebiscite he said: Prohe answer has be en given, not indeed by as large a majority as its friends and anticipated, nor as they had a good right to expect, vet with a majortty of sufficient strength to show sarnest and that no party can afford to ignore so large a vote. But we nust be up and doing and quite ourelves like men-workmen ne to be ashamed. So strong is the hquor interest, socially, politically and financially, that I am fully persuaded in my own mind that no go tory law; therefore it must be our part to show whichever party is in power hat we are going to vote for it, and that with God's blessing upon our endeavors, we intend to have it, by earnest and determined effort combined with heartfelt prayer secure for it

HALIFAX, Oct. 26 .- T. C. Allen, the well known stationer, died this mornoorn in Ireland, and has been in busi-less in Hadiax twenty-three-years. PICTOU, Oct. 26.—Pictou lost one

of her most popular young ladies to-day, when John Campbell McMillan of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Anna Mc-Donald, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. D. McDonald, were united in marriage. The ceremony was perform he ceremony modes mother, in the ome of the bride's mother, in the presence of the immediate relatives, by Rev. Geo. S. Carson of Knox church, where Miss McDonald has for five years been organist, and Rev. P. M. McDonald of Wolfville, brother of the bride. The bride was dressed in grey traveiling costume and enered the room on the arm of her broher, E. M. McDonald, M. P. P. After uncheon the happy couple left amid many friends for their home in Seat-tle, going via Montreal and Winnipeg. The tokens of esteem received by the bride were many and costly, among them being a silver service from the ongregation of Knox church, and beckally bound editions of hymnals used in the Presbyterian church and in the Y. M. C. A., where also the

bride acted as organist.

HAIJIFAX, Oct. 27.—A heavy gale npanied by rain, interfered with nilitary and naval operations to-The call to arms was sounded at eight o'clock this morning, and the miliary and militia forces paraded on the common and marched in battalion order to the cene of operations. The warships eft port at an early hour, cleared for laid mines at the entrance of the har-bor. The field brigade, consisted of the Royal Canadian regulars, field arlery, three militia regi moe and bearer corps, several com-anies of the Royal Engineers and 1st egiment Canadian Artillery. Lord ef of the symour, commander-in-chief of the cross of British North America, with aff, came from Ottawa to witness

At noon a terrific gale sprang up from the southeast and swept the coast, causing the vessels to put to sea for safety. Two of the transports tugs, with troops for the forts, were obliged to return to port.

Two torpedo boats attempted to enter the harbor, but were repulsed by the guns from the forts. A part landed at a point near Herring Cove,

led at a point near Herring Cove, but after a spirited engagement were driven back with great loss, battle ship Readwn did not take in the mobilization owing to they The The

upon the hour fix had ince the rain the sign displaye Fort ment 1 ing in While was ent fell ove him, bu from ex The peranic it was ernmen W. T tive to Miss rick's c under been in Le requand die A dramathe ship Ica

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Ells, a employ known perform ley. Torganis church Christi choir joined