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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM,

Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 28, 1899.

THE MEANING OF IT. (Daily Sun; October 25.)

The Canadian corps which will as nemble at Quebes within the next forty-eight hours, to sail thence to the scene of war in South Africa, is taking part in the most significant imperial demonstration that the world has ever seen. The old despot at Pretoria, with his Boer comrades in the republics and colonies of Africa, has dreamed of a Dutch South Africa. His dream will not be realized, but a more splendid vision than ever came to the slow mind of Kruger or the ambitious soul of Schreiner is already fulfilled in this war. Before Canada was stirred to action the colonies of Australia and New Zealand had sent forward their troops, as a token of their readiness to share in the support of the Empire Men from India are already facing the enemy on the Natal frontier.

Britain has had many wars. She has perhaps met and destroyed many stronger combinations than those which she must, face before this trouble is over. But it can be said that neither the British Empire, not any other nation since the world was made, has gathered her forces from countries so many and so far apart as she is doing now. England alone has assembled larger armies than that which shall spend Christmas in South Africa, the first midsummer Christmas which many of the soldiers will have seen. She has raised and used great armies for im-perial purposes. But never before has le employed a force as imperial in its character as it is in its purposes From the four quarters of the earth the army is gathered, and though but few are sent from distant climes, it is made known to all whom it concerns that this is but the advance guard of such a force as may at any time henceforth be needed to defend the weakest and remotest portion of her majesty's dominions. The standing army of Great Britain is not large In truth yesterday was an imperial as standing armies go in Europe, but her moving army must always comday, and so it, and those immediately mand the respect of any power. And before and after it, shall be written this is the more true, inasmuch as the down in the annals of the British nasoldiers who march under other European flags are soldiers because the tion for all time to come. We have law compels it, while every British and not given to the empire a great army, colonial soldier is one by his own but we have given all that was re-Three weeks ago the premier of Canada declared that it was not lawful for the government to employ a Canadian force for any other purpose than the defence of Canada. Two weeks ago a minister of the crown was asking what Canada had to do with South Africa. Even yet a high au-thority in the cabinet announces that in despatching a corps to Africa Canada is not making engagements for the future. It has been officially an-ncunced that the order-in-council under which the expedition proceeds distinctly states that this contribution to the imperial service must not be regarded as a precedent. It is stated that such terms have been dictated to Mr. Chamberlain from Ottawa. The chief organ of ministerial opinion in Montreal suggests that the loval departure is made under strong pressure, and the organ in Quebec goes farther, saying that if the premier had refused to respond to Mr. Chammuch as any country can do for any berlain's demands the Governor General might have been instructed to other. dismiss him and call on Sir Charles Tupper to form a government. It may be as Le Soliel says, that the premier and Mr. Tarte yielded because they were afraid of losing office, but if so, the object of this fear was not Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Minto. The im-perial movement has been controlled and carried forward, not by the im-perial government, certainly not by the government of Canada, but by the Canadian people. They have not stopped to make conditions with the home government. They have not taken care to insist that the step establishes no precedent. On this point they agree with Mr. Bourassa, who says that the proceeding is, and must be a precedent, no matter what frivolity the ministers may write down to the contrary in the minute book. Mr. Bourcasa states with absolute clearness and correctness the principle involved in this business so far as it applies to the relations of the colonies to the Empire. He says that this is a new departure, and that is true. He points out that the first step was taken when the Transval resolution was adopted by parliament last ses-sion. Mr. Bourassa explains that he was not rresent at the time, and that he bitterly represented his leader the next day. He believes that Mr. Chamberlain is trying to establish the prin-ciple that all British colonies should take part in Britain's wars, and that he has made use of this occasion to lead Canada into an endorsement of that position. Therefore Mr. Bourass has resigned his seat and appealed to his constituents to justify him in condemning the government for falling into the trap. It is in reply to him that the government organs in Montreal and Quebec apologize for the Canadian corps and plead that it does

pedition in search of wealth, without

he word that thou commandedst thy sernger .

quired, and are sending off our best. Friends and relatives part with sadness from those they love. Human nature must have her way. But never did men more willingly, more eagerly it might almost be said, offer themselves to such an imperial service, and never did a city or a country feel prouder of her sons.

This is the day of the empire. Where are now the annexationists or even the commercial unionists of other times. Who talks of the continent to which we belong? Where are those who once made mock of the imperial spirit? Who asks today "What have we to do with the affairs of Africa?" We have so much to do with Africa that we are sending the nearest and dearest to us to right the wrongs of our fellow subjects there. This is as

They may tell us that this event is no precedent. But it is, and no parenthesis in an crder-in-council, or postscript to a ministerial despatch, can make it otherwise. What the country is doing in October it will do again in December, or next year or the year after, or any other future time

that a like occasion calls for it. The British Empire is one. A thousand young Canadians have gone to Africa in a body to say so, and what these Canadians say is said by Australian, New Zealander and African by Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotch men, by Sikh and Ghurka, and in many tongues by many another race. One who does not hold to the theory that this is no precedent, warns us that

what Canadians say to Kruger now they may be expected to say to Kaiser or Czar tomorrow. He says well. With such strength as we Canadians have, we shall speak in the same sense to any power or potentate who make war with Britain, and the more powerful he may be the stronger shall be the arm that Canadians will raise or their own across the seas.

DEATH OF MR. MITCHELL.

Hon. Peter Mitchell ceased some years ago to hold a conspicuous position among active Canadian public men. But he has an assured place in the political history of Canada, and especially in that interesting chapter which tells of the organization of the dominion. Before the question arose in practical form Mr. Mitchell had

regarded as a supporter of the ministry. His hostility increased as years went on, and after his election in 1887 he might be called an opposition. member, though he called himself the fourth party. He rendered Sir Wil-frid Laurier such service as he could in subsequent election campaigns, and through the press, with which he became connected by his acquisition of the Montreal Heraid. Three years ago

the present government, with the approval of both parties, created for Mr. Mitchell a position in the marine and fisheries department. It was virtually the grant of a pension, but the general feeling was that Mr. Mit-chell's historic services deserved that

Mr. Mitchell was in his prime a man of tremendous vigor and energy and determination. He was a political fighter from his youth up, and his coleagues as well as his friends had reason to know it. These qualities were sometimes an inconvenience to friends, but they were useful in the two important emergencies which have given him his chief place in Canadian

MILITIA ORDERS.

much.

history.

N. C. Officers and Men May Assign Pay For a Limited Period to Relatives.

in 1882 he could no.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 .-- Today's militia orders include the following ; N. C. officers and men desiring assign their pay may do so, to relatives only, for any period not exceeding 25 days.

(a) It is not possible to arrange for assignment of pay after the British government takes the Canadian voluntcer's force into pay, but every oppor tunity will be given by the command-ing officer to facilitate remittances to

(b) The officer commanding the special service force will forward to headquarters, before the departure of his

force from Quebec, a signed statement from all N. C. officers and men, who desire to assign their pay, in accordance with the form supplied from headquarters. The resignation of officers of militia. tendered in order to enable them to enroll in the special service force, will be recommended for approval. Officers commanding corps should not make recommendations for vacancies thus

created, in order that applicants for re-instatement from those gentlemen who resigned their commission may be considered. Officers appointed to the special service force will be considered while so serving, as holding the rank to which they have been

appointed in that force, and will be addressed officially by that rank, and District officers commanding con-cerned will call for tenders for supplies for the permanent corps for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

According to the result posted in the Faculty of Science in McGill Univer-sity, Frank E. Sterns of Charlottetown has taken second place for the contest in the Scott exhibition, winnirg a

vant Moses, saying, If (i) ye transgrees, I will scatter you abroad among the (j) nations. 9. But if ye (k) turn unto me, and keep my commandments, and do them, (f) though there were of you cast into the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the place that I have chosen to (m) set my name there. 10. Now these are thy servants and thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy power, and by thy strong hand. 11. O Lord, I beseech thee, let now thine car be attentive to the prayer of thy servant and to the prayer of thy servants, who (n) desire to fear thy name; and prosper, I pray thee, thy servant this day, and grant him mercy

in the sight of this man. For I was (0) the king's suppearer. REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) Chisleu. Ver. 5. (b) The God. (c) With. (d)

Keep. Ver. 6. (e) Hearken unto. (f) At his time. (g) While I. (h) Yea. Ver. 8. (i) If ye trespass. (j) Peo

Ver. 9. (k) Return. (l) Though your cutcasts were in the uttermost. (m) To cause my name to dwell. Ver. 11. (n) Delight. (o) Cupbearer to the king.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Ezra had done a much needed work in Jerusalem of moral reform and instruction in the law. They were thus prepared for the secular work of Nehe-

1. Chisleu-Ninth month, November. December. Twentieth year-Of Artaxrxes.

Hanani—Probably brother of Ne-hemiah (Neh. 7: 2).
Wall . . . broken down—By Nebu-

chadnezzar, one hundred and forty rears before this. It had been partially rebuilt (Ezra 4: 12), and was de-stroyed again (Ezra 4: 8-24; Neh. 2: 11-15).

4. Certain days -- Three or four months, December to April, Comp chap. 1: 1 with 2: 1.) Fasted-(1) To express his deep sorrow, and (2) to keep the mind clear for devotions. 5. Terrible God-To His enemies. Able to overcome them. Keepeth covenant-His promise to them, if they

would obey. 6. Confess the sins of the children of Israel-He recognizes that the cause of their troubles lay in their sins.

this?

1 2 2 2 1 2

9. But if ye turn.--(See Lev. 26: 40-45; Deut. 80: 1-10.)

11. Cupbearer-One of those who pressed the wine and brought it to the king. It brought him in close contact with the king, and gave him great. power and wealth. GUIDING QUESTIONS.

For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work daily.) Subject:-A Prayer and Its Answer. served one term in the provincial legis- | prize of twenty-five dollars, did it consist of. Under whom was the prayer. Whose sins did he confess? Advertise in the Semi-Weekly Sur

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a second and the second as a strend at the

What gave him hope of an answer? How long before the answer appeared to come? (Compare 1: 1 with 2: 1.) What was the answer? next caravan? How many returned in

I. Bad News From Jerusalem (vs. 1-3) .- Who was Nehemiah? How did he learn about the condition of the Jews? What was the state of affairs? II. Nehemiah's Action in View of This News (v. 4.)-Where and how did Review.-What great evil has come upon Jerusalem? When did the first III. Nehemiah's Prayer (vs. 5-11.--upon Jerusalem? When did the first III. Nehemiah's Prayer (vs. 5-11.--caravan of exiles return? How many Name the qualities you find in this

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