POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MISSIONARY WORK

GIVEN CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION BY F. B. CONFERENCE

At Monday Afternoon and Monday Evening's Session—Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Hon. H. R. Emmerson Among the Speakers—Interesting Meeting of W. M. Society.

At Monday morning's session of the Free Baptist conference the educational report was submitted. It expressed approval of the stated views of the conference as to the value of education as a preparation to efficient Christian service and also of young men entering the ministry receiving a liberal education and recommended tangible encouragement and financial aid to all who needed it.

The committee regretted that so many young men were obliged to go to foreign colleges, whereby their labor and influence were lost during their student years, many of them not returning. They believed this could be helped and recommended the students take an art course, attend the University of New Brunswick, thereby remaining in the midst of the field and work. It was recommended also that a committee be appointed to prepare a course of study for young men who are unable to attend college, such committee to report at the next session of the general conference.

After discussion the report was adopted.

The courtesies of the conference were extended to Rev. Dr. Gates, Rev. J. Burgess, Rev. Mr. Ira B. Smith of Leinster street church, and Rev. M. C. Higgins of Carleton Baptist church.

Hon. G. E. Foster asked the conference to take into consideration the advisability of establishing an augmentation fund for the purpose of levelling up the salaries of ministers. Rev. Dr. McLeod seconded this and it was adopted.

The visiting clergymen were invited to speak and short addresses were made by Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, Rev. J. Burgess, Rev. Ira B. Smith and Rev. M. C. Higgins.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the session the following committee were appointed:—Sustentation—Col D McLeod Vince, Hon George E Foster, Rev Dr McLeod, Rev C T Phillips, Rev F G Francis.

Course of study—Revs J T Parsons, F C Hartley, L A Fenwick, J W Clarke, J B Dugget.

These committees were appointed by the chair.

Rev D Long submitted his report on the Sabbath as follows:—

1. Believing that there is an increasing desire to use the Lord's Day for pleasure and business, and if continued, must result in weakness to the church and nation.

2. Steamboat excursions and the unnecessary running of trains and the many other ways in which the Lord's Day is desecrated has the effect to lessen the tone of public sentiment in this particular.

3. We had hoped that the Sunday law framed and passed by the legislature at the last session would result in checking this evil, but regret that this law has not been enforced, being openly and repeatly violated.

4. That this conference disapprov[illegible] such desecration of the Lord's Da[illegible] earnestly requests the officers [illegible] law to make every effort to have the law enforced.

This was adopted without discussion.

Rev. G. W. Foster presented the temperance report. It noted with pleasure the vote cast for prohibition at the plebiscite, and referred to the vote by provinces. It said that the government should have enacted a prohibitory law and also repeated the stand which Free Baptists have taken in regard to the liquor traffic.

Dr. Joseph McLeod felt the matter should not be considered by provinces, and believed the report should be recast.

Rev. B. H. Nobles moved that it be sent back.

Hon G. E. Foster spoke as a member of conference, not as a politician. The plebescite, he said, was a dominion affair, and he would be inclined to leave out mention of provinces. The question was as to the sufficiency of the vote. There was no instance in any country's history where, in a plebescite, anything but the majority of the voters decided the question at issue. It had been impossible for the vote to obtain from the government anything but that this principle would be followed. He left to conference whether it was fair to either side for the government not to make known before the vote the principle on which the decision would be based. The premier and Hon. Mr. Fisher had said after the voting that there was an agreement among the principal members of the government not to accept anything but a majority of all the names on the list. Such a majority, he believed, it would be impossible to obtain.

The motion to refer the report back was adopted and Rev. Dr. McLeod and Rev. B. H. Nobles were added to the committee.

The executive committee reported through Col. D McLeod Vince that they had granted letters of dismission to Revs. A. H. McLeod and F. L. Currier. The report caused some discussion on the powers of the executive but was finally adopted.

The convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock and then was held the annual meeting of the

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. J. I. Smith presided. The hymn "Throw out the life line" was sung, a portion of the Scriptures was read by Mrs. J. W. Clarke and prayer offered by Miss Jane Weyman. Another hymn was sung, and then Mrs. Weymen, the corresponding secretary, reported. She told of the year's work in India. It was 13 years ago that the women's society of this conference had been asked to send a woman to look after the work in an entirely heathen community. This was done and now there was a community of 49 native Christians, a church of 19 members, a Sunday school, prayer meetings held, and Bible women working. Sister Gaunce is the missionary there. During the last few years she has built a bungalow, and here has a large audience room where public worship is conducted. The natives are extremely poor and look to the missionary for all their needs. She is trying to inculcate the principle of self-support. Sister Smith who had charge of the orphange at Balasore, had died during the year, Sister Gaunce taking charge during her fellow worker's failing health. Including boarders there are 40 children in the orphanage, six had come in during the year, one died, two married and three returned to their families. Five had been baptized. The girls do their own cooking, keep the house clean and do most of their own sewing.

Mrs. Weyman hoped that the conference could send out a man and his wife to engage in the missionary work and also that the Women's Missionary Society could send out a helper to Miss Gaunce.

The home secretary, Mrs. Henry Hartt, next reported. More money had been raised than in any previous year. All except one district had exceeded its previous contributions. The second was the banner district. In speaking of this district mention was made of the removal from Woodstock of Mrs. C. T. Phillips and spoke with regret of her loss to the district. The following table shows the amounts raised for the mission work:—

Dist.	Societies.	Amount
1st	3	$ 24 50
2nd	18	260 35
3rd	9	127 74
4th	10	75 40
5th	11	76 14
6th	19	219 74
7th	7	158 00
Contributed, etc		74 30
	77	$1,016 17

The treasurer, Mrs. Vince, read a brief report showing that in October, 1898, the society had on hand $901.41; during the year the receipts were $1,016. The expenditures were $911.79, leaving the present balance, $1,005.84.

Mrs. Smith delivered the president's annual address after a hymn had been sung. She spoke of the large attendance and hoped a deeper interest in mission work would result from the meeting. Sympathy was expressed for the missionary, Miss Gaunce, in the death of her mother. To each local society she suggested the election of a live secretary or committee to personally try to get each woman of the congregation to become a member of the society.

Mrs. G. A. Hartley spoke at length extending a hearty welcome to all and urging all to increased effort in the work during the convention year just opening.

Mrs. Dr. McLod responded.

A solo was sung by Mrs. Titus, and then Mrs. Johnston gave a map exercise showing the mission stations in India, describing them, their equipment, telling of the missionaries and giving a very interesting account of conditions in the field years ago and at present. The growth in many places has been great.

A solo was sung by little Miss Edith Trecartin and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. W. Clarke, bringing the meeting to a close.

Evening Session.

The singing of a verse of a hymn, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Nobles, opened the evening session.

Rev. J. W. Clarke, treasurerer, submitted the financial statement of the Home Mission Society. It showed a balance from last year of $232.16. There was received $4.83, part of a collection; $27 from the board of managers; $100 from the Women's Missionary Society, and $395.94 from other sources—a total of $759.93. The expenses were $605.13, leaving a balance of $154.80.

Mr. E. W. Slipp submitted the report of the Foreign Mission Society's finances—Balance last year, $690.09; receipts, $372.91; total, $1,063. Expenditures were $500 to the general conference of the United States, leaving a balance of $563.

Rev. D. Long, secretary of the home mission executive, was next heard from. He gave a detailed statement of the work in the home fields. The report recommended the continuance of the office of general secretary. Greater liberality from all churches was urged.

Dr. Joseph McLeod spoke to the report. He told of what the pioneers of the church did in home mission work and under what difficulties they labored. By them, under God, were the present conditions reached. He referred to the resolve of the Disciples of Christ to raise $1,500 for home missions outside of the other calls, and drew a lesson for a generous donation during the year for home missions. He moved the adoption of the report.

Rev. J. W. Clarke seconded its adoption.

Hon. G. E. Foster said he could not conceive of a live church without a live home mission department. Take a church that is making no effort to open up new ground and you have a church which is hastening on to religious death. Taking up the figures of the report he felt there was food for thought and the expenditure of but $600 or thereabouts showed that there was not the life in the work that there should be. He called up the work in home missions of the fathers of the church. Home missions of today were on a different plain. They are in two classes. One was helping the poorly or partly developed fields within the bounds already laid out. This was a most important part and it is this which the conference has been engaged in. The other was to break new ground. He emphasized the necessity of this. Then there were unutilized forces lying about us, what a wealth of unutilized force in the young life. In the church there was much that the young people could be given to do to show them that they were part in the church's work. There was, then, the fuel supply—the money needed. More could be done in this connection by systematic work. He supported the retaining in office of a general secretary.

Rev. F. C. Hartley felt there should be a full discussion. If there was not time to-night, let the report be tabled. This was put as an amendment and the report will be taken up this morning.

Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates and Hon. H. R. Emerson, delegates from the Maritime Baptist convention at Fredericton, were introduced and welcomed.

Hon. Mr. Emerson first spoke in reply. It was of interest to him to be here. All his people were Baptists, as was he himself, and many times he has been asked as to his religion. Replying he was a Baptist, he would be asked what kind of Baptist. He sometimes thought that it would be better were there not several kinds of Baptists, but all united. (Hear, hear.) He trusted there would always be a bond of unity between these denominations.

Rev. Dr. Gates bore hearty greetings and God-speed from the Baptist conference. The Baptist body he represented had some 400 churches, about 50,000 members, expending about $175,000 a year in the work, and with some 30,000 boys and girls studying the Word in the Sunday schools. As to the question of unity of the Baptists, he was favorable to it. He did not see why as Baptists, on certain cardinal points, all could not be found side by side in working for the Master's kingdom. He thanked God for the union that exists. He closed with expressions of good will.

Foreign missions came next. Rev. G. F. Currie, corresponding secretary, reported. Regret was expressed that more foreign mission work was not being done. If the church is to be aggressive she must be so in foreign missions.

Rev. A. W. Currie moved the adoption of the report. He showed why the foreign missions should be carried on, and in a lengthy address urged these principles on the conference.

Rev. Gideon Swim seconded the adoption.

Rev. G. George of the Maine F. B. Association, spoke in support of the motion delivering an earnest address. The report was then adopted.

Conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

At the morning session yesterday Rev. Dr. G. A. Hartley, the venerable pastor of Carleton F. B. church, was elected moderator of the conference and he presided over the day's sessions.

HALIFAX NEWS.

The Psyche Sails for St. John—The Army Reserve Called Out—Leinsters to Stay in Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 9—H. M. S. Psyche sailed from here at 9 o'clock this morning for St. John.

Orders are issued here today calling out all army reserve men. They will be held in readiness in case they are needed to go to Cape Colony.

Orders have been received from the war office that the Leinsters are to remain in Halifax indefinitely.

A Canadian Pacific Change.

A change was announced in the personnel of the Canadian Pacific passenger department in Toronto on Saturday, Mr. W. H. Brodie, chief clerk in the assistant general passenger agent's department, having been promoted to the Winnipeg office. Mr. Brodie goes to Winnipeg as chief clerk in the office of Mr. C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of the western division. Mr. Brodie has been some five years in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being formerly stationed at St. John, N. B., and Boston. He came to Toronto about four years ago to take the position of chief clerk in the office here. Mr. Joseph J. Brignall succeeds Mr. Brodie as chief clerk for Mr. Notman in Toronto, he being advanced after 10 years' service with the company, during which time he has acted as excursion clerk up to about two years ago, when he took charge of the advertising for the company.—[Toronto Globe.

A Surprise Indeed.

We notice in the "Family Herald and Weekly Star" th s week, that the publishers of that great paper are this season giving all subscribers, new and renewal, no less than two beautiful pictures instead of one. The pictures represent "War" and "Peace." They are the famous battle picture, "Alma," in colours, and a sweetly pretty picture entitled "Pussy Willow." To think of such an offer makes one wonder how it can be done. The "Family Herald and Weekly Star" contains 24 pages, 192 columns every issue, equal to a book of 384 pages each week. The great paper of Canada and two beautiful pictures all for one dollar! How is it possible. It is the talk of the whole country.

Fredericton Lawbreakers.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 9—The preliminary examination of Jane O'Ree, the colored woman, charged with receiving stolen goods, was continued at the police court this morning, and resulted in the prisoner being committed for trial at the next court.

Thomas Wright and James Hamilton, better known as "Pinkie," sentenced last week to two years imprisonment in the Dorchester penitentiary, were taken to that institution this morning by Deputy Sheriff Hawthorne and Police Sergt. Phillips. Several of their colored friends were at the station to wish them bon voyage.

Menier Wants Anticosti Lobster Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8—Advices from the lower St. Lawrence state considerable uneasiness exists among fishermen with regard to the application M. Menier, proprietor of the Island of Anticosti, has made to Ottawa for an exclusive license for the lobster fishery in the vicinity of the island. Menier's claim is endorsed by some prominent individuals, but to grant such a privilege would be regarded by the fishermen as an indefensible proceeding.

Dr. Borden's Opinion.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, was in Montreal Saturday and when asked his views regarding the proposal to send Canadian troops to the Transvaal, he said: "I believe with Sir Wilfred Laurier that all action in this direction would be premature and before anything can be done it may be necessary to summond parliament to ask its advice. There is nothing to prevent any man or any body of men going to the Transvaal and fighting in the English army."

CHICAGO DAY BANQUET.

A BRILLIANT PUBLIC DINNER IN THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

The President of the United States and the Premier of Canada Were the Speakers of the Evening—Sir Wilfrid Scores a Great Success.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Chicago's great auditorium, which has been the scene of so many notable events, never held a larger gathering than tonight when the Chicago Day Banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the fall festival committee. The great stage upon which one thousand persons can easily find standing room, had been enlarged, and a great floor built out over the seats of the parquet, quadrupling the floor space of the stage. It is difficult to decorate the auditorium on account of the beauty of its own decorations, but tonight it was changed by the hands of the decorators into a spectacle that for once surpassed itself. Back of the raised table at the west of the hall, at which President McKinley and the guests of honor were seated, was an elaborate piece arch, 20 feet in height, constructed of pastry. It was decorated with flags tastefully draped, from the folds of which twinkled hundreds of little electric lights. On both sides of the arch were great shields with paintings of the American eagle and groupings of American, British and Mexican flags. The balconies were resplendent with banners and the coats of arms of all states in the union.

On every table was placed an elaborate floral piece representing a famous scene in the history of the republic, a scene from the history of Chicago and other suitable events. The president, who was the guest of honor, eat at the raised table on the right of Meville E. Stone, toastmaster.

Other distinguished guests were at the same table, among them being Vice-President Don Ignacios Mariscal, of Mexico; Premier Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada; General John C Black, Governor John R Tanner, Mayor Carter, H Harrison, Senor Manuel De Aspirez, Secy Hay, Secy Gage, Secy Long, Secy Hitchcock, Secy Wilson, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, General David B Henderson, Senator Penrose, Major General Merritt, Senator Cullom, Brig-General Thomas M. Anderson, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Carl Dent Seer, Emil G. Hirsch, Minister to Brazil Charles Page Bryan, W. T. Buchanan, Japanese minister Jutaro Komura, Senator Wm. E. Mason, Captain Jas. B. Coghlan, Sir Alfonse Pelletier, Senator Wm. B. Allison, Senator McMillan, Senator McInery, Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck and Gen. Chambers McKibbon.

Responding to the toast "The Nation," President McKinley said:—

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I am glad to join you in extending a sincere welcome to the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who represent the great country adjoining us on the south and the north. We are bound to them both by ties of mutual good neighborhood. We rejoice in their prosperity and we wish them God speed in the pathway of progress they are so energetically and successfully pursuing.

On the reverse side of the great seal of the United States, authorized by congress June 20, 1782, and adopted as the seal of the United States of America after its formation under the federal constitution, is the pyramid signifying strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath, 1776, is that of the declaration of independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of a new American era which commences from that date.

It is impossible to trace our history since without feeling that the Providence who was with us in the beginning has continued to the nation His gracious interposition. When, unhappily, we have been engaged in war, He has given us the victory. Fortunate, indeed, is it that it can be said we have had no clash of arms which has ended in defeat and no responsibility resulting from war is tainted with dishonor. In peace we have been signally blessed, and our progress has gone on unchecked and ever increasing in the intervening years. In boundless wealth of soil and mine and forest, nature has favored us, while all races of men of every nationality and climate have contributed their good blood to make the nation what it is.

From 3,929 214 in 1790, our population has grown to upwards of 62,000,000 in 1890 and our estimated population today made by the governors of the states is 77,803,231. We have gone from 13 states to 45. We have annexed every variety of territory from the coral reefs and cocoanut groves of Key West to the icy regions of Northern Alaska territory skirting the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and the Arctic and the islands of the Pacific and Carribbean sea and we have extended still further our jurisdiction to the far away islands in the Pacific.

Our territory is more than four times larger than it was when the treaty of peace was signed in 1783. Our industrial growth has been even more phenomenal than that of population or territory. Our wealth estimated in 1790 at $462,600,000, has advanced to $65,000,000,000. Education has not been overlooked. The mental and moral equipment of the youth, upon whom will in the future rest the responsibilities of the government, have had the unceasing and generous care of the state and the nation. We expended in 1897-98, in public education open to all, $232,115,548; for secondary education, $23,473,683, and for higher education for the same period, $30,307,902. The number of pupils enrolled in public schools in 1896 97 was 14,652,492, or more than 20 per cent of our population. Is this not a pillar of strength to the Republic?

Our national credit, often tried, has been ever upheld. It has no superior and no stain. The United States has never repudiated a national obligation, either to its creditors or to humanity. It will not now begin to do either. It never struck a blow except for civilization and never struck its colors.

Has the pyramid lost any of its strength? Has the republic lost any of its virility? Has any of its governing principle been weakened? Is there any present menace to our stability and duration? These questions bring but one answer. The republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward.

"From Plymouth Rock to the Philippines the grand triumphal march of human liberty has never paused."

Fraternity and union are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people. For half a century before the civil war division was the fear of men of all sections. That word has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken of now only as a historical memory. North, south, east and west were never so welded together, and while they may differ about internal policies, they are for the union and the maintenance of the integrity of the flag.

"Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing to arms and in 30 days organized into regiments for the Spanish war and 1,000,000 more ready to respond; and the more recent enlistment of 70,000 men, with many other thousands anxious to enlist, but whose services were not needed. Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish navy at Manila and Santiago, the charge of San Juan and El Caney and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier army and navy illustrious and invincible. After one hundred and twenty-three years the pyramid stands unshaken. It has had some severe shocks, but it remains immovable. It has endured the storms of war, only to be stronger. It stands firmer and gives greater promise of duration than when the fathers made it the symbol of their faith.

May we not feel assured that if we do our duty the Providence which favored the undertakings of the fathers and every step of our progress since will continue His watchful care and guidance over us, and that the "Hand that led us to our present place will not relax His grasp till we have reached the glorious goal He has fixed for us in the achievement of His end."

Short addresses were made by Gen. Wesley Merritt and others.

Perhaps during the entire evening there was no sentiments more rapturously applauded, more enthusiastically received, than that in Premier Laurier's address when he said: "There are no two nations on the face of the globe as united as Great Britain and America, nor any comity of blood—and blood will tell—as that which flows between the English speaking people on this side of the Atlantic."

The audience rose to its feet and cheered and cheered and cheered again, while the premier smiled and bowed his acknowledgment of the appreciation of the sentiment. If it were possible to exceed the enthusiasm with which his prior remarks were received, this was evident when he said:—

"And it is my conclusion that war between Great Britain and the United States would be criminal, just as criminal as war between two sections of this great country."

Our Trade with Great Britain.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9—The Star special cable from London says the British board of trade returns for the past nine months show the following increase in British imports from Canada:—

Sheep, £33 500; wheat, £353,500; wheat flour, £266,000; hams, £59,000; butter, £449,000; cheese, £148,000; sawn wood, £260,000.

The chief decreases are—peas, £103,000; maize, £279,000; bacon, £222,000; eggs, £41 000; fish, $308,000; hewn wood, £13,000; animals, £50,000.

Chief increases in British exports to Canada are: Spirits, £15,000; cotton piece goods, £53,000; linen piece goods, £19,000; woollen tissues, £14,000; railway iron and steel, £105,000; tin plates, £40,000; unwrought steel, £30,000.

The chief decreases were: Worsted tissues, £22,000; apparel and slops, £43,000; earthenware, £34,000.

Queens County Orangemen.

JOHNSTON, Q. C., Oct. 7—County Loyal Orange Lodge No. 22 held their annual session with No. 63 on the 3rd inst. and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Isaac T. Hetherington, county master; A. F. Barton, deputy master; G. P. Barton, chaplain; Samuel Barton, secretary; Henry Barton, financial secretary; Frank McVear, treasurer; R. Chase, director ceremonies; Wm. Barton, lecturer; James Stewart, D. lecturer.

After the officers elect had been installed I. T. Hetherington on behalf of the lodge presented the retiring chief, T. J. O. Earle, M. D., with a pastmaster's jewel in token of their respect—to which the doctor made a touching reply. It was resolved to hold the next county lodge with No. 25, Newcastle, the first Tuesday in February, at 2 p. m.

No Wonder the Continuous Performance Theatre is Profitable.

Sometimes the vaudeville theatre is an individual and independent enterprise; more often it belongs to a circuit. The patronage, expenses and receipts are enormous. One circuit will speak for all. It has a theatre in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston and one in Providence, and they give no Sunday performances; and yet these four theatres entertain over 5,000,000 people every year, give employment to 350 attaches and 3,500 actors. Four thousand people pass in and out of each one of these theatres daily. Ten thousand dollars are distributed each week in salaries to the actors and $3,500 to the attaches. Take one theatre for example, the house in Boston. It is open the year round and it costs $7,000 a week to keep it open, while its patrons will average 25,000 every week. On a holiday it will play to from ten to twelve thousand people.—From The Vaudeville Theatre, by Edwin Milton Royle, in the October Scribner's.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th June 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Suburban Express for Hampton	5.30
Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	7.25
Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou	11 50
Express for Moncton	16.45
Suburban Express for Hampton	17.40
Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.10
Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney	22 30

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 18.10 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22.30 o'clock for Truro and Halifax.

Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Suburban Express from Hampton	7.15
Express from Moncton	8.35
Accommodation from Moncton	13.55
Express from Halifax	17.00
Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal	19.17
Suburban Express from Hampton	21.50
Accommodation from Pt. du Chene and Moncton	1.35

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation.

D. POTTINGER,
Gen. Manager.

Moncton, N. B., June 14, 1899.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
7 King Street, St. John. N. B.

FOR BELLEISLE.

Steamer Springfield

having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indiantown, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, scenery unsurpassed, calling at the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p. m. Freight and fare low as usual. Good accommodation. Meals at all hours. Waiters in attendance and a good time may be expected.

All orders attended to with promptness.

Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same.

J. G. DOWNEY,
Manager.

P.S.—Excursion through tickets are issued on Saturdays, good to return until Wednesday following.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE

EVENING CLASSES

Open for Winter Term

MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Hours—7.30 to 9.30.

SHORTHAND—The Isaac Pitman.
BUSINESS—The latest and best system, for use of which we hold exclusive right.
TERMS—Right.

S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dr. J. H. Morrison

Has resumed his practice.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat only.

163 Germain Street.

WOODSTOCK NEWS.

Injunction Placed on the Tobique Manufacturing Company—Contribution to the Century Fund.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Oct. 9.—Sheriff Tibbets, of Andover, was in town today and served a writ on F. H. Hale and A. B. Connell, calling on them to show cause why an injunction should not issue stopping the work now being carried on on the Tobique by the Tobique Manufacturing company. The writ was at the instance of the attorney general.

The Methodist of Woodstock, in response to an earnest and eloquent appeal by the Rev. H. D. Marr on the 20th century thanksgiving fund delivered on Sunday last, contributed $368 as a thank offering.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH:

SIR,—The following letter is self-explanatory. Any information that may be furnished to me on the subject will be cheerfully transmitted by me to the party making the enquiry.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. JACK.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7, 1899.

D. R. Jack, St. John, N. B.:

DEAR SIR,—In reading your history of St. John, N. B., I find the names John, Robert and Henry Ferguson given as grantees of land in Parr Town, now St. John, in 1784; also of John Ferguson, who laid the corner stone of the old Methodist Centenary church in 1837.

Could you tell me if these three Fergusons were brothers, and if John F., of Parr Town grant, and John F., of Centenary church, is the same man? I am trying to make a record of the Fergusons and if you could give me these facts it would aid me very much.

Yours truly,
F. W. WADSWORTH.

Mayor Sears' Opinion.

The following telegrams are self-explanatory:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.

Mayor Sears, St. John—

We are asking if mayors and others feel it a good thing to do to send a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal immediately. Thousands are responding in the affirmative. Do you approve of it? Kindly answer quickly at the Star's expense.

B. A. MACNAB,
Editor.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 6.

B. A. MacNab, Editor, Star, Montreal:

Am decidedly of the opinion when the empire is threatened Canada, in common with sister colonies, should make any sacrifice the flag demands. At present see nothing in situation calling for contingent.

EDWARD SEARS,
Mayor.