

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble or correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.
To Press Publishing Association,
Toronto:

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.
PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

The tide of tourist travel to St. John and other points in the maritime provinces has reached its flood and is indeed beginning already to ebb, conveying to us the first unwelcome intimation of a waning summer season. The thousands of strangers from the United States and the upper provinces have been favored in their outing by ideal weather and must be satisfied that they made no mistake in selecting those provinces by the sea as their summer resting place. The Tourist Association has done good work this season and no doubt the similar associations throughout the maritime provinces have all been more or less zealous in their efforts to induce tourists to travel to these parts and in their methods of making pleasant the stranger's visit. Each tourist is either the best advertiser of the delights of these provinces to his friends in search of summer outings or goes home disappointed with his experience of us and of our country. We hope and believe that the former is the more likely and that

next year will show more visitors coming to us for rest and recreation in the delightful health giving climate of our pleasant summer season.

Nature has certainly done its share towards making these provinces the mecca of the refugees from the depressing heat of the inland towns and great seaboard cities of the eastern states. From New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the smaller towns a great army of people turn their eyes, on the approach of summer, to some haven of refuge from the sweltering heat of the long July and August days when life is at best but a suffering existence. The villages, towns and cities of these seaboard provinces should each year cater more and more to the entertainment of these visitors. We have a country of unrivalled summer climate, of beautiful and over varying scenery, sea bathing, boating, fishing and all the various natural amusements and sports to delight and attract the tourist. The railway and steamboat facilities are becoming equal to the needs and desires of these travellers both in point of speed and in the convenience and even luxury of transportation methods. The hotel accommodation is steadily improving, although much remains to be desired in this particular, especially outside of this city, which is perhaps better equipped than any other in the maritime provinces in this important feature of tourist attraction.

But we have been and are still lacking in one important feature. We refer to the mode of amusing our summer visitors. Try for a moment to place yourself in the position of a tourist entering St. John a stranger in search of a pleasant holiday. How would you spend a fortnight pleasantly in this city? The features of the locality would occupy but a brief period for your inspection, and after you had visited the reversible falls, the Martello tower, you would have left the park, the Bay Shore and a drive or two say to Rothesay, Loch Monod, Golden Grove and Mispec. But the park and the Bay Shore are lacking in the amusement features which the ordinary visitor expects to find, and not finding refuses to repeat his visit. Whether it is that we have a more serious people than our American cousins we know not, but certain it is that no city of the size of St. John across the border is so devoid of the daily amusements which are so pleasant to those whose hours and days are free for entertainment. We are glad to see that something has been done to fill this gap in the way of bucolic drives, the erection of suitable bathing houses along the Bay Shore and by the daily or nightly band concerts in different portions of the city. The extension of the car tracks to Rockwood Park, to Millidgeville or to some suitable spot on the salt water beach, and the addition of simple amusement features at one or all of these places would very much enhance St. John's attractions from the tourist standpoint. As it is today we get thousands of visitors who, not finding the amusements necessary to a pleasant stay, pass through our city, making a few hours play here, where under proper conditions they might reasonably be expected to remain for days or even weeks. That is the desirable end to which our efforts should be directed and it is a bold critic who dares say we are aiming at the unattainable.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

The American people are a nation of humorists and the daily press often effectively caters to this sense of the ridiculous even when it is seemingly indulging or intending to indulge in its most serious mood. This fact is noticeable in the press comments on current political movements in foreign countries. The New York Journal is not, perhaps, aware of its screaming hit in the following interesting bit of Canadian politics published recently in its columns:

The interesting rumor comes from Toronto that upon the return of the Hon. Edward Blake, his brother, Samuel H. Blake, from Great Britain, they will be joined by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier of the dominion; E. G. Prior, former minister of the crown from British Columbia; Chief Justice Armour of Ontario; George Landrekin, M. P.; Henri Bourassa, M. P.; and R. Lemieux, M. P. in the formation of a party favoring the independence of Canada as a prelude to Continental Union. If the report be true the next Pan-American Congress may be able to welcome a new American republic, as the last one welcomed one in Brazil.

This easily beats any of Mark Twain's take offs on ancient British history and has the merit of being thoroughly up-to-date with all the characters treading "the human stage." The Toronto World, jealous for the fair name of Toronto, which is surely the top-notch. Even the wildest imaginative flights of Francis Wayland Glen are thrown into the shade by the effusion quoted. We haven't heard of any escapes from the big institution on West Queen street, but there must be some unfortunate at large in this city who should be placed under restraint. Of course there is a possibility that The Journal has on its staff an imaginative genius who turned his hallucinative faculties in the direction of Toronto for a moment; or it may be that some chap had a dream and spoke of it. Sometimes people dream very ridiculous things.

Our good friend, Mr. Rudolphe Lemieux,

M. P. for Guelph, appears to have misunderstood the rich imaginative genius of American humor as instanced in The Journal's wonderful creation, as he seriously contradicts any complicity on his part in the political conspiracy outlined. We trust it will be unnecessary for the Messrs. Blake, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the other gentlemen whose names figure in the new movement to contradict in turn the latest bit of American humor. It is too delicious to spoil by the intrusion of serious denial.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

There is at present a serious depression in the shipping business. Last week the steamers leaving Boston were all light and had to resort to water ballast. This stagnation in the shipping business appears to apply to nearly all the Atlantic ports. Even the freight steamers of the regular liners from New York are leaving the port with less than one-third of a cargo. Great difficulty is being encountered at American ports to obtain cargo at any price. The New York Journal of Commerce states:

The rate for grain commonly accepted in shipping circles at which a modern steamer can come west in ballast and take a full cargo of grain back is 25. 6d. to Cork for orders. Yesterday steamers were offered by first hands (and one also offered as rechartered by shippers who speculated by engaging it as a much higher rate "to arrive") at 14. 8d. On this basis the shippers would lose 9d per quarter on the round trip, or something over 2c per bushel. There has, as a matter of fact, been but one steamer engaged for a full cargo of grain in two weeks. This was the British steamship Whitehall, which was chartered at Philadelphia to carry 13,000 quarters of grain to Bayonne at 2s per quarter, prompt clearance.

The lack of merchandise cargo is not confined to any one department, but is quite general. The freight rates of today, compared with those of a year ago show a great decline in prices.

In 1900 the Liverpool lines were getting 4d per bushel for grain; today the ruling rate is 1d, and instead of 1s. 6d. per ton for provisions, which is the rate today, they were receiving 15s. The same comparative rates exist to other ports. In August, 1900, shipowners were obtaining 4s. 11d. for their steamers to Cork, for orders. Today they cannot get 1s. 9d. The outlook for September appears to be very gloomy and with very little prospect of improvement.

The winter closing of the Azoff, Danube and St. Lawrence are not far off, and this will throw a large quantity of shipping on the market. The shipowners will soon be faced with the problem of what shall be done with their vessels. This is especially true of the small steamers, and in the end the owners may decide to lay them up until such times as the shipping market improves. There are always those who will continue to run their steamers hoping that times and freights will improve, but, as a rule, the losses become greater with each successive voyage, especially under circumstances like the present, where the outlook is exceedingly gloomy. The present depression in American ports is not apparently due to the excessive supply of tonnage for the normal requirements of the trade, but rather to entire absence of demand for tonnage.

It would appear highly probable, in view of the short crops in Europe, that there must be a heavy exportation of grain from America to the other side of the Atlantic, still it is questionable if the increased shipment of grain would make up for the heavy falling off in the exportation of provisions and merchandise.

FRANCE'S FINANCES.

The political economists of France are endeavoring to find a remedy for the financial crisis which confronts the nation and threatens its stability. The people of France are wealthy but the government is financially embarrassed and unable to supply money to meet the demands. The financial statement for the six months ending June 30 shows that the revenue is \$60,000,000 less than that of the corresponding period of the previous year, and about \$9,000,000 below the estimate. The budget for the year estimated only a surplus of \$50,000 on a total of \$710,000,000. Thus at the end of the year instead of France having a small surplus it will probably have a deficit of at least \$20,000,000 (the government has very little opportunity to reduce expenditure, because the fixed charges are heavy). The national debt and pensions require \$20,000,000 yearly, army and navy \$200,000,000, and interest on the debt \$100,000,000.

What a combination is indicated in the Journal's dictates. Just fancy such a dyed-in-the-wool Tory as Sir Mackenzie Bowell joining a compact with the Messrs. Blake, or such a jingoistic Britisher as Col. Prior rubbing shoulders with pro-Bourassa in an effort to cut Canada loose from the Mother Country! How such an "interesting rumor" got loose in Toronto is beyond comprehension. And the idea of mixing up Chief Justice Armour and Senator Landrekin with so ridiculous a political mélange! A good many lurid rumors have been sent out from Toronto and other Canadian cities, but the above is surely the top-notch. Even the wildest imaginative flights of Francis Wayland Glen are thrown into the shade by the effusion quoted. We haven't heard of any escapes from the big institution on West Queen street, but there must be some unfortunate at large in this city who should be placed under restraint. Of course there is a possibility that The Journal has on its staff an imaginative genius who turned his hallucinative faculties in the direction of Toronto for a moment; or it may be that some chap had a dream and spoke of it. Sometimes people dream very ridiculous things.

THE FOREST WEALTH.

We are prone to underestimate the true value of our forests. The people of our province are liable to overlook some of the chief sources of wealth which may be derived from forests. The lumber, as a rule, is considered by most people the sole wealth. The general public forgets the important fact that the forests protect the water supply. The forests act as conservers and also purifiers of water. The trees and their accumulation of vegetation on the ground serve to destroy the force of the falling rain and admit of the slow absorption of the water, so that the runoff is regulated and there is no excessive soil erosion which is frequently observable in fields after heavy rain. The forest growth permits the slow percolation of the water through the soil into the subsoil to form the sources of supply of our perennial springs and these in turn the brooks and streams during the dry periods. At the same time the reduction of the erosion lessens the quantity of suspended mineral matter in the waters of the rivers, and consequently where the water is employed for domestic supplies, it is much purer and better. The forests by their shade and absorption of the rainfall regulate the supply of water and prevent the extremes of flood and drought. The forests in this country are especially valuable in regulating the melting of the snow and thus where they exist prevent sudden floods in spring time. Where the forests formerly existed the streams flowed continuously and regularly. Since the depletion of the forests in many districts we find a sudden flood after a rain-fall followed by an equally rapid fall of water. These sudden rushes of water from the forestless hills have a deteriorating effect on the original, productive soil, as they wash away the soluble plant foods in their course. Formerly water was much more abundant than it is today. The old perennial springs are ceasing and the lakes and ponds are drying up because of the destruction of our forests. Canada is developing its great waterpowers, but it is hard in hand with the utilization of this power goes the depletion of our forests we will soon be in the same position as many of the American States, and a dry summer will not only mean great injury to the crops, but also to the industrial concerns depending on water as a motive power.

THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH.

A recent Paris despatch contained the interesting information that Professor Gautier, a distinguished member of the Institut de France, had succeeded in isolating the "bacterium of physical fatigue." All that will now be necessary for those persons suffering from "that tired feeling" will be to destroy the bacterium and enjoy the blessings of perpetual youth. M. Gautier has not met the scientific world with the methods by which he proposes to disinfect the human system, so as to accomplish the destruction of this newly discovered microbe. It may be that an application of corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid may end its life. The very thought of perennial youth should stimulate research in everyone and thus assist in discovering the proper germicide for this malicious little bacterium. It is not a difficult task now to answer the old question—why do we feel tired? It is the bacillus of physical fatigue. We have been very severe on the tramps and usually comment very strongly on their tired condition. Have we been just in our condemnation of them? Under the circumstances the public have been very unjust to these poor unfortunate. These persons have become so infected with the bacteria of physical fatigue that the toxic substances produced have brought them to their present unfortunate condition. In the future, instead of the housewife supplying these people with pie it will be her duty to keep a bottle of the disinfectant on hand and administer copious quantities of it to the "weary wailers," who frequent the country roads in summer. Probably the tramps may hold a congress to decide whether the disease is hereditary, contagious and curable. Having decided these points they will take up a collection and erect monuments perpetuating the memory of Professor Gautier.

Professor Gautier has been before the scientific world for sometime and scarcely any scientist takes his numerous discoveries seriously. Nearly all his so-called discoveries in this line, have only existed in his own vivid imagination, and we would have been no more surprised to hear that he had discovered the "bacterium of imagination" than we are at his reported discovery of the bacterium of physical fatigue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

What say you gentlemen of the Common Council? Are we to have a proper Free Public Library for St. John?

Toronto is happy. Her industrial fair now fills the place in the public eye that the Pan-American exposition has been occupying for the past three months.

The Sultan of Turkey is retreating against France by withdrawing all the concessions formerly granted the French religious communities.

The United States government have closed the mails to the bogus oil companies. Quite a number of concerns will be badly "hit" by the order.

The Toronto Fair Board correctly represented public opinion in the words of the address presented to Canada's premier on Tuesday at the opening of the exposition: "We honor your patriotic endeavors to strengthen the common Canadian sentiment."

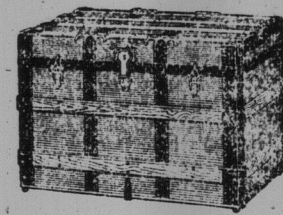
The success of the oil boring in Westmorland county is pleasant news, as it indicates a probability of a great mining development in New Brunswick. With two producing wells the local company is opening up new wells and by next spring the oil industry should be in full swing.

When President Shagnessy reads Alderman Baxter's resolution to return the C. P. R. \$30,000 and take over the Sand Point improvements he will likely fall into a trance and mutter Et tu Brute? A literal translation would be, And why this change of heart, Rabbinism?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier evidently prefers that Canada should be a country of real rather than apparent wealth. A population of 5,400,000 exporting and importing \$30,000,000 worth of products or about \$75 per head is preferable to a population of 400,000 whose aggregate trade is only a few dollars per head. Canada and not China is the type of a prosperous nation. Population is only one test of national wealth.

Suit Cases, Bags and Trunk

Travellers' requisites—Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases are in most demand at this time. The buying can be done to best advantage here.



Trunks—Barrel Top, Fancy Metal Covering, Iron bottom and iron bindings, good strong lock, with tray, 28 in., \$2.25; 30 in., \$2.65; 34 in., \$3.00; 37-5; 34 in., \$3.40; 5.25; 36 in., \$4.50.

Leather Covered Barrel top, with tray, iron bottom and iron binding, 34 in., \$6.75, 8.25.

Metal Covered Trunks, with good strong locks, well bound tops, 28 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.00; 32 in., \$2.25; 34 in., \$2.50; 36 in., \$2.65.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 30 in., \$4.00; 32 in., \$4.50; 34 in., \$4.75.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, brass trimmings, and heavy brass corners and lock, 34 in., \$6.75, 7.90; 36 in., \$9.75.

Steamer Trunks, containing tray, having iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 34 in., \$4.90; 36 in., \$5.25.

Heavy Sole Leather Trunks in all sizes, heavy brass locks, strapped and double-sole leather corners, \$19.00 to \$27.00.

Suit Cases—Our special line at \$6.00 is unexcelled, well made, sewn and riveted, having steel frame, fancy brass fastenings and locks, 24 inches in length. Other values at \$7.50, 8.50, 13.00, 13.50.

Bags—Club Bags in canvas and leather linings, neatly made in all sizes from 14 to 18 in., \$1.65, 1.90, 2.25 to 7.00.

Gladstone Bags—\$3.90, 5.00, 7.00 to 17.00.

All Suit Cases, Club Bags and Gladstone Bags made in Tan, Russett Brown and Olive Shades.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

ment in all the provinces, and to guard and promote the freedom and efficiency of British institutions."

Tom. Chase Casgrain, M. P., says that unless Clarke Wallace changes his political methods every French-Canadian Conservative must retire from the political arena.

Sultan Ahmed having sold France a gold brick feels wealthy and has ordered 300 cannon to celebrate the event or to prevent any more ultimatums. The guns will be useful for both purposes.

The fine weather of the past week was probably due to the fact that the American "probs" were in holiday convention at Milwaukee. It is possible the "wet" area was confined to that city.

The New York papers announce that the Tammany ring is becoming panicky. The party proposed to run Controller settled down and forged ahead again, coming to the half about a length ahead and after this was never headed, winning the heat nicely in 2.34.

In the named race Bessie Sim, driven by Dr. Morris, and L. Angell, driven by Thomas Hayes, started. The race was the best two out of three heats and Longfellow won both heats, the first in 2.41.4 and the second in 2.42.

There were two starters in the running race, Nancy Lee, handled by Walter Lynch, and Jennie Wilkes, driven by Pat Rick. Nancy won the two heats and race. She was never headed.

There was a misunderstanding in the match race. The owners of Baby Boy claim it was to have been the best two heats in three, while those handling Ben H. claim the best three in five. The starter and judges were under the latter impression and after frequently calling on Baby Boy to respond Starter Currie announced that, as Baby Boy would not respond and there was a misunderstanding, that all bets were off.

E. Currie was starter and J. Fred Watson, W. H. Fowler and Dr. Thos. Walker judges.

One Killed; Three Injured.

Phoenixville, Pa., Sept. 2.—A north-bound train on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad collided with a freight train to day at Spring City, near here. While the wreckage was being removed one of the cars slipped from the derrick, killing George Graham of Spring City and injuring three others.

Lack of Wind Made "No Race."

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2.—The second official trial race of the Columbia and the Constitution today had practically no result. The yachts, for lack of wind, were unable to start within the time limit of five and one-half hours. At 6.30 this evening the contest came to an inglorious conclusion. The Columbia led by a good quarter of a mile.

Colombian Troops Reinforced.

Colon, Colombia Sept. 1.—Government reinforcements numbering 60 left Colon last night for Bogota del Toro.

AT MOOSEPATH PARK.

Races Monday -- Misunderstanding Leads to Dissatisfaction.

The horse races at Moosepath Park yesterday afternoon were witnessed by about 200 persons. The weather was all that could be desired for fast racing but the track was somewhat heavy. The races were not exciting but were nevertheless interesting. They did not finish satisfactorily.

In the first race, a match between Baby Boy and Ben H., the former horse was handled by Billy Bowen, while S. T. Golding handled the ribbons over Ben H. In the first heat Ben H. went in the air on the first turn and Baby Boy forged ahead and kept the lead throughout, winning in 2.30.4.

In the second heat Ben H. got a little worse of the start but on the first turn Baby Boy broke and Ben H. went to the pole a length ahead, but it was only for a few moments. On the back stretch Baby settled down and forged ahead again, coming to the half about a length ahead and after this was never headed, winning the heat nicely in 2.34.

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A DISCOURAGING TALE.

Experiences of Some Who Went West to Do Harvesting Work.

A gentleman who went out with the Northwest harvesters two or three weeks ago writes as follows to relatives here concerning the excursions and the condition of some of those who went west: "The harvest excursion is not what it cracked up to be. There are thousands of men out here who can't get work even for their board. The farmers called for a day with ten minutes to eat his dinner, and when he heard of another train load coming in he said he could not stand the high wages and that all men he could not stand the food, and let thousands of men come here without any money, save their ticket. Winnipeg is overrun and every town on the road from there to Moosejaw is full of men begging for work for board and can't get it. The towns are full of men. I saw one place called Brandon they marched to the mayor and told him if he did not feed them they would go through the town, so they handed out food.

"I tell you it is a sad sight to see thousands of men walking around idle in Winnipeg and the other towns, and sleeping in station houses, waiting rooms and empty cars, with nothing to eat, no money and no prospect of work.

Preparations for the Provincial Sunday school convention have been going on for some time with the executive, which centres in this city, but on Thursday evening the Frederician committee—where the big convention is to be held—had its first meeting. It was held in the study of Rev. J. H. McDonald, whom Sunday school workers welcome back to this province. Although it was but an informal meeting, held because the field secretary was passing through the city, yet a good deal of practical work was outlined for presentation to a fuller committee composed of York county officers, and Frederician city association members to meet on Saturday.

The convention will be held in the Methodist church. The local committee will send a circular to every superintendent in York county, asking that each school will send delegates and that all will unite to obtain and retain from the convention the greatest possible benefit for York county Sunday school work. It is probable that a letter will also be sent from the city pastors to their brethren throughout the county asking them to make up the convention as a means of awakening interest in the salvation of the young of York county.

The local committee will heartily strive to make October 8, 9 and 10 a memorable convention.

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