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ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 21, 1900.

WHY THE SESSION WAS LONG.

The session of parliament which closed yesterday was the longest since 1885, and with the exception of that session, the longest in the history of the country. In 1885 the house sat from January 29 to July 20, five months and twenty-two days. This year the house sat from the first day of February to the eighteenth of July, five months and eighteen days. The session of 1885 was prolonged by the opposition to the Franchise bill, The session of 1900 was certainly not prolonged by any action taken by the oppositon as a party. It is true that some opposition members have talked often and long, but that is equally true of the government supporters and of the ministers themselves. The Ottawa letters to this paper contain a detailed statement of the share borne by the two parties in the principal debates, showing that the government side has usually kept the lead, both in the number of speeches made and of Hansard columns filled. If any one chooses to do it, he may compare this record with that of 1885. Taking up volume three of the debates of that year, we find 179 speeches of two col umns or more in length, Of these, 131 were contributed by Mr. Blake and his opposition supporters, while John A Macdonald and his supporters were responsible for only 48. The space occupied by opposition speakers in these remarks was 990 columns, while the liberal conservatives were content with

We might always expect to find more than half the talk come from the opposition side of the house, and this has usually happened until the last change of government, which seems to have brought into power a party which makes up by much talk the lack of effective and valuable performance.

How could the session be short when

170 columns.

the finance minister had neither his budget nor his estimates ready for weeks after the house met? It is idle to talk of three month sessions when the budget debate commences at the close of the second month, and when the house is not moved into supply until six weeks after the opening, and then only to give a government supporter opportunity to glorify the ministry in an amendment to the motion of the finance minister? This year we had the house nearly five months in session before the members had the faintest idea what appropriations they were to be asked to vote for the ordinary services of the country, and it was twenty weeks after the house opened before the bridge and railway subsidies were produced. In the sixth month of the session the house voted more than half the expenditure for the year, and accepted responsibility for many, many millions which are to be spent later. In view of these facts the only cause for surprise is that the session was not longer.

ONE OUT OF FIVE.

The joy of the friends of Sir Louis Davies over the election of a local government supporter in a recent Prince Edward Island by-election shows how desperate the situation is in that province. Five provincial byelections have been held in a few months. All were in constituenciescarried in a general election by the friends of Sir Louis Davies. Of these five constituencies all but one have rejected government supporters. One refused to elect the attorney general. early last autumn, and that official has not yet found a seat. He watched from outside the bar the proceedings of the assembly at the last session and did not venture to fight for the riding vacated by the sharp trick played on Mr. Wise. As the result of the action of the Prince Edward Island electors, the government, which had a two-thirds majority efter the general election of 1897, now owes its life to the casting vote of the speaker and the purchase at long been regarded as about the strongest liberal seat in the whole province. Whether it would have remained so in the recent by-election if the conservatives had placed a man of their own in the field, as they did in all the other cases where they with the Chinese empire.

wen, cannot be known. They cided to give their support to Mr. Wise, who had been a government supporter, but had withdrawn his Admitting that the election of Dr. Douglas was a victory for Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Farouharson, we have this fact that the Davles Farquharson party has lost four out of Ave of its own seats vacated since Mr. Farquharson, by the grace of Sir Louis, became premier of Prince Edward Island.

THE CATALOGUE OF CRIMES. The senute of Canada has saved the faxpayer of Canada a good many millions during the past four years. Each saving has brought on that chamber a measure of wrath from those who wanted the money. The Yukon has a better rallway by a better route than the Muckenzle and Mann contract would have provided. This line did not cost the country dollar in money or an acre of land. The 6,000 square miles of gold lands which the government wanted to

give to Mackenzie and Mann remain for the miners. Another annoving act of the senate was the holsting of the first Drummond railway bill. The result of this action was the second contract, which, bad as it was, saves the coun try probably two millions of dollars

as compared with the first agreement. A third time the senate has offend ed in a financial arrangement by amending the Quebec jagges bill. which would have entailed an unnecessary outlay of \$15,000 a year on the lominion.

These are offensive proceedings the part of the senate, but they are not beyond forgiveness.

IN CHINA.

The situation in China is full of difficulties both military and diplematic. If the agitation against foreigners, should spread over the empire, as it seems likely to do, the forces representing civilization will find themselves face to face with a foe which by the mere weight of numbers may offer a long and stubborn resistance. The power of inertia in a nation of four hundred millions spread over an area of four or five million square miles is almost inconceivable. Such a people will stand a great deal of beating before it is beaten. The horror of a war in a country so large and so thickly peopled, whose inhabitants are reckless of their own lives, and are regardless of all the amenities of modern warfare, can be vaguely imagined. Any consideration shown them as belligerents would be acceptties could be inflicted on the Chinese which could make them respect civilized usages. An awful example would seem to them an ordinary every day penalty. European armies marching through this country would need to be enormously large in order to keep the communications open. On the other hand the whole of the coast might be commanded by foreign fleets and every port held by Europeans without breaking the heart of the nation. The Chinese people can live without seaports. They do not need foreign products, and are not dependent on out-

But despite the difficulties, it may be taken for granted that such action will be taken as to open up China to occidental influences. The proud parts of two days at each extreme. old civilization of China cannot stand against the aggressive western world. The Chinaman excluded from other countries must allow his own to be up into a mountain to pray. The thrown open to the "foreign devils," whom he hates in China, but is perfectly willing to serve for pay in their own land., The European and American traders have been in China for many years. Foreigners have been allowed to invest their money and to establish industries and interests in China. Chinese ambassadors, ministers and consuls reside in the civilized capitals. Foreign legations have long been established at Pekin. It is ous body"; and we are to "shine forth too late for China to try to carry out a policy of exclusion, and the world has passed the period when any nation can be allowed to perpetualien residents as those which have phets and the forerunner of Christ.

still.

taken place in China. The military difficulty in the way is not greater than the task that must doubtless changed, as those alive at be berformed after the war is over. Some attempt will be made to place China under stable government. In this responsibility several nations pression means that they kept awake must share, and each will have an eye to its own advantage as well as to the peace and good government of China. Already it is well understood that the Eoxer movement, so far as it has gone, is not a revolt but a national effort having the secret or open sympathy of the whole of the ruling class. It is not known what part in the matter Russia played before affairs came to a crisis, or what part she intends to play. Russian diplom-Ottawa of Mr. Pineau. The riding in acy is a mystery which is only rewhich the last election was held has vealed by its results. And the only certainty is that Russia is playing her own game, and that Muscovite intrigue is perfectly at home in such circumstances as now exist. Russia stands to gain more than any other nation by this trouble, and Russia is the first to authorize an announcement equivalent to a declaration of war

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson Lesson V.-July 29

GOLDEN TEXT. This is my beloved Son: hear him,

THE SECTION ncludes the transfiguration and the events which immediately followe the healing of the demoniac boy (Luke 9: 37-43), and the second announcement of Jesus' death and resurrection (Luke 48-45).

Chart numbers 74, 75, 76.

LACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Beyond the middle of the Third Year of his ministry. It was a marked epoch in his work, revealing his true nature after foretelling his sufferings and

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-Autumn of A. D. 29; a week after the last lesson; in the night, probably toward morning (comp. Luke 9: 37).-Andrews, new edition. Place.-Probably Mt. Hermon, or of its spurs, in the vicinity of Cesarea,

where Jesus and his disciples were going the week before, as we saw in-our last lesson. THE TRANSFIGURATION.-Luke 9:

Compare Matthew 17: 1-13. Read Mark 8: 31-9: 29. Commit verses 33-35. 28. And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings he (a) took Peter and John and James, and went up into (b) a mountain to pray. And as he (c) prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment (d) was white and (e) glister-

And, behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and (f) Elias:

31. Who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he (g) should accomplish at Jerusalem. 32. But Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep: and when they were (h) awake, they saw his glory, and the two men that stood

with him 33. And it came to pass, as they (i) departed from him. Peter said unto Jesus. Master, it is good for us to be here! and let us make three taber nacles: one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for (f) Elias: not knowing what he said. 34. While he (f) thus spake, there

came a cloud, and overshadowed them and they feared as they entered into the cloud 35. And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my (k) be-

loved Son: hear him. 36. And when the voice was past Jesus was found alone. And they (1) kept it close, and told no man in those days any of those things which they

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense!) Ver. 28. (a) Took with him. (b) The Ver. 29. (c) As he was praying. (d) Became. (e) Dazzling. (f) Elijah.

Ver. 31, (g) Was about to. (h) Were fully awake: Ver. 33. (i) Were parting. Ver. 34. (j) He said these things. Ver. 35. (k) My Son, my chosen. Ver. 36. (1) Held their peace.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Circumstances.-In our last lesson Jesus revealed to his disciples for the first time that he must die upon the cross, and be raised again. They seem to have been greatly shocked, almost stupefied. Their Master was to go, their hopes of a kingly Messiah and a worldly kingdom were shattered. They could not see beyond. After a week of this gloom the transfiguration took place, to reveal to them the true nature side markets. Their strength is to sit of Jesus, strengthen their faith, and prepare them for the trying times to

28. About an eight days after-The above conversation. Matthew calls f six complete days; Luke counts in Took Peter and John and James-The three disciples most advanced, who could best understand the event. him that hath shall be given." Went transfiguration was an answer to prayer. By the answer we can judge what he prayed for. Doubtless all of

them prayed. 29. The fashion (appearance) of his countenance was altered-He was transfigured, so that his face did shine as the sun (Matthew). His heavenly nature shone through his body. And his raiment was white and glistering -i. e., flashing like lightning. Mark says it was white as snow. This gives a hint of our resurrection bodies which are to be "like Christ's glori-

as the sun.". 30. Moses-The giver of the law and the founder of the old dispensation, which was soon to blossom out into the new. Elias-Greek for Eliate such barbarities on its visitors or jah, the representative of the pro-31. Who appeared in glory-In their resurrection bodies. Both died a pe-

culiar death, and their bodies were the day of resurrection will be change ed (1 Cor. 15: 51, 52). 32. Were heavy with sleep: and when they were awake-This last ex-

in spite of their drowsiness. What they saw was a reality, not a vision or a dream. 33. Let us make three tabernacles -Booths, of the bushes that grew or the mount. It seemed to him that the hour for the long-looked-for reign had come. From the slopes of Hermon he would have had the laws of

attended by the representatives of the eld dispensation. 36. And they kept it close-At Jesus command (Matthew) till after his resurrection. For till then they would not understand it enough to make the right use of it, and his enemies would

a new kingdom proclaimed, so that all

men might recognize the true Messial

use it to injure him and his cause. SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject:-The Transfiguration and Its

Lessons. I. The Prayer Meeting on the Mountain (v. 28) .- Who were present

at this prayer meeting? What had been made known to the disciples on the way? State the time and place. What promise to those who unite

prayer? II. The Glory of Jesus Revealed (v. 29).—What took place while Jesus was praying? What was Jesus' appearance? Where else do we learn of his glory? (Heb. 1: 1-3; Rev. 1: 13-16; Lan. 7. 9).

III. The Conference of the Glorified Three (vs. 30, 31).—Who came and talked with Jesus? What was there peculiar about the death of these two (Deut. 34: 5, 6; Jude 9; 2 Kings 2; 11). what subject did they discourse and why? What did Moses represent What did Elijah?

IV. The Three Witnesses (vs. 32, 33) -What did Peter propose? Why was net this good? What was the value of the transfiguration experience? V. The Voice from the Cloud (vs 34-30). - What' testimony came

Jesus? VI. Lessons from the Transfiguration Experience.-1. Lesson of comfort 2. Value of the Transfiguration experi once. 3. To be utilized in helping needy world. 4. Value of a vision o Christ as he is. 5. Froof of the recoghition of friends in heaven.

WEDDING BELLS.

UPPER GAGETOWN, July 16.-The home of Deacon William Estabrool was the scene of a very pretty event on Wednesday evening, July 11th, when his eldest daughter, Maude, was united in marriage to Jacob G. Kitchen o Burton, Sunbury Co. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groot were present. The bride looked charm ing in a white figured muslin dress with cream silk trimmings, and carried a heautiful honquet of pink roses. The ceremony over, the guests sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which the bride and groom were remembered by a fine charivari, which did credit to the boys of the neighborhood. After the "chivari" the happy couple, amid showers of rice, took their departure for their home at Burton. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts, which included: Wm. Estabrook, father of the bride, a cheque: Mrs. Wm. Estabrook, a table cloth and napkins; the groom, a silver butter dish: Edward Estabrook, a china dinner and tea set; Mrs. C. Plummer, damask tray cloth; Edward D. Estabreok of Prince William, a cheque; Miss Louise Weston, two pairs towels and tollet mats: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kitchen of St. John, a silver scallop dish: Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, an oil painting: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boyd, a silver berry spoon; Miss Bessie Plummer, a cut flower vase; Miss Nettle Coy, a china cup and saucer: Mis Hattie Allen, a pickle dish; Miss Bertie Plummer, a vinegar cruet; Miss Mary Estabrook, a lemonade set; Mrs. Laura Weston, a china cake plate and handle: Harry Dingee and Nettie Estabrook, a glass berry set; Miss Lizzie McCain, a lamp; Miss Anabel Watson, a china pitcher and silk crotched teapot holder; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kitchen, table cloth and napkins; Mrs. M. Boyd, pickle dish; Mrs. Miriam Allen, a vinegar cruet; Leverett Estabrook and daughter of Prince William, a cheque; Mrs. Geo. Kitchen, a lamp and oureau cover: Misses Hazel and Stella Coy, a glass preserve dish; Mr. and Mrs. Theadore Estabrook, a glass pie stand; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cov. a glass water pitcher: Lanston Estabrook. glass cheese plate; Mrs. R. Hoben, china cheese dish; Miss Mabel A. Coy, glass tea set.

A very pretty wedding was witnessed in Sacred Heart church, Norton, Kings Co., at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 17th of July. The participants were Ernest Mercier of Quebec and Miss Bertha McLaughlin, daughter of Jas. McLaughlin of Mill Cove. The bride was attired in a gown of white muslin with veil and orange blossoms, and was attended by Miss Minnie Leonard of St. John as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by Thomas Mc-Laughlin, brother of the bride. Nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. E. J. Byrne, and after the ceremony the wedding party drove to Campbell's hotel, Norton, where they partook of a wedding breakfast. After breakfast they were driven to the station, where they took the train for their future home in Chipman. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents. The groom's present was a beautiful gold ring set with diamonds. wedding party pulled out from the station accompanied by the best wishes of all for their future happiness.

A quiet but interesting event took place Tuesday morning in St. Luke's church, when Miss Sadie Watters of Gaspereaux station was united in marriage to D. Gray of Elgin, N. B., by the rector, Rev. R. P. McKini. The bride entered the church lean



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F. N. Perkins. The couple were unattended. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of blue with hat to match. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting par-

ties were present. The groom is a brother of the Rev. Andrew Grav. D. D., of Boston, Mass. After the wedding breakfast at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. N. Perkins, 65 Harrison street, the happy couple left for their future home in Elgin, Albert Co.

A CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-Fermit me through your paper to thank the many dear friends and public generally in St. John, Moncton, Sackville and especially Dorchester, whose kindness and sympathy were so generously extended to me in the sad bereavement which came through the drowning of my son, Winthrop Lockhart, at St. John July 15th. This was the more highly prized because of the absence of Capt. Lockhart, who was unable to leave the ship and come home. All these friends will please accept my sincere thanks for their unwearied ministrations to me and mine in our great grief and loss. I am, yours in sorrow,

MRS. FLORENCE LOCKHART. Dorchester, July 19, 1930.

BEARDSLEY REUNION.

A very pleasant reunion of the

Notice to Subscribers.

The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N S.

ing on the arm of her brother-in-law, Beardsley family, formerly of Richmond and Woodsteck, N. B., was held at the home of Mrs. Edwin Bradstreet on High street, last Wednesday. Mrs. Beardsley, who, although 96 years old. is remarkably bright and smart, was driven over from the old homestead at Richmond, and enjoyed the day with her children and other relatives exceedingly. The daughters present were: Mrs. Matilda Eales of Richmond, Mrs. B. J. Smith of Caribou. Mrs. Helen Hearst of Kansas, Mo., and Mrs. Edwin Bradstreet. Other relatives were present to the number of twenty-six.-Houlton Pioneer.

DEATH OF MRS. GOOD OF WOOD-STOCK.

Margaret Woods Good, who died after a lingering illness of heart trouble, at her home, Upper Woodstock, on July 10th, was born at Welsford, N. B., Jan. 28th, 1834. She makried on June 30th, 1859, the late George Good, removed to Carleton Co., and has since lived at Upper Woodstock. At the time of her husband's decease, which was in November, 1869, she was left with a family of six children, five of whom survive her-John W., now of Cardston, N. W. T.; C. Clarence of Butte City, Montana: Randolph and Ashel, who still occupy the homestead, and Georgie, wife of A. G. Brewer of Boston. Amid the busy and perplexing cares of her household she found time to cultivate the graces of Christian hospitality. She has always been a member of the Methodist church at Jacksonville. Her life was one of continual devotion to her family, church and friends. The funeral services were largely attended, and were conducted by the Rev. James Crisp, assisted by Rev. W. H. Spargo, a former pastor, and Rev. Mr. Atkinson, pastor of the Bantist church at Jacksonville

MANY BULL MOOSE ON THE I. C. R.

When the Maritime Express was passing a point fifteen miles east of Campbellton one morning last week. the passengers were delighted to see two fine bull moose on the track. The moose separated on each side of the train as it passed, and remained looking after the train as it disappeared. These total seven moose seen by Conductor Heine along the track within ten days. Between Belledune and Petite Roche, the week before, a big bull mose was overtaken in a heavy rock cutting, and it was hemmed so close to the train that anyone could have touched it.

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