THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1894.

THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

A statement has been printed and circu ated to the effect that both cotton mills in this city have been shut down for want of a market. The statement is untrue, as might have been learned from the manager of the actories. But it is undoubtedly true that the market is well supplied, that competition is very keen, and that some reductions have been made or are contemplated in the rate of pay in certain branches of work. One mill has been closed for a few days on account of a strike on the part of some of discussion. the hands. It was stated some time ago that after the spring cleaning was completed work would be resumed whenever the employes cared to return. The other factory is shut down for a week, in order that the annual repairing and cleaning may be done. The manager regrets that a small cut has to be made in the rate of wages, but states that the scale has been rather higher than that prevailing in the upper province mills. The manager of the Cold Brook rolling mills in announcing a prospective cut in wages says that the rate in that establishment has been above the current price of labor in competng mills in Quebec and Ontario, and that the pay will still not be very low.

It would be more pleasant to record an advance than a reduction of pay in our leading industries. But there is this feature in the case that prices of commodities have been reduced much more than the price of labor, and there was certainly never a time when a factory employe could buy as much with his day's wages as he can new.

There is an important lesson in the condi tion of these local industries, and the state of the market for labor and for commodities. Great Britain and other European countries, as well as the United States, are suffering from a want of demand for the products of great industries. If cotton goods or products of iron and steel were admitted free of duty into this country they would be poured in for the present at less than the cost of making. Not rolling mill or a cotton factory or a nail factory in the dominion would be in operation longer than would be required to close it up decently. Two journals in this city, which profess to be in favor of a revenue tariff, have remarked on the fact that recent tariff changes have hampered the rolling mills. The Telegraph has even gone so far in a moment of unusual recklessness as to attribute to the tariff the closing down of the Valley cotton mill, which has not been closed down at all except for mechanical reasons. Now there is no doubt that i the tariff changes have reduced the protection en bar iron from eleven and that this change exposes the manafacturers to some measure of competition from without, though it is still competition in which the local man has the six dollars advantage. If competition under these circumstances makes it necessary to reduce wages, what would be the effect of a policy which would take away from the operator the six dollars protection that he has left, and which is really not a bad margin of adwantage? Under a revenue tariff, from which the protective element is eliminated the duty on the serap iron or puddled bar required to make a ton of bar iron would be the same as the duty on a ton of merchant bar Such a tariff would increase the statistical value of trade, for it would wipe out the rolling mills completely and cause all the bar iron required to be imported. The country could devote its attention to producing lumber and other natural products, and thus become a free trader's paradise. But the surprising feature of the case is that even a slight reduction in the amount of protection afforded to an industry, which the good grit Montreal Witness recently described as a combine of millionaires, calls for such condemnation from our alleged revenue tariff contemporaries. If this is the way a decrease is a shighly proteotive clause of the vantage? Under a revenue tariff, from crease to a highly protective clause of the tariff strikes them how would they feel if free trade came in real earnest?

in the house of commons is complaining because the manufacturers are making enormous profits at the expense of the people who have to use cotton goods. What will he say if he sees the statement in one of the organs of his party that the tariff of which he so pitterly complains has so reduced the price of cotton goeds that the manufacturers are making nothing at all, and are obliged to close down? The truth seems to be that the Canadian prices are so low that at this moment there is little or no profit. It may be true that the great reduction in the duty on grey cotton, which has been cut down to twentytwo and a half per cent., has exposed the Canadian market to closer competition from abroad. Certain it is that foreign prices are low, almost beyond precedent, and that this applies to prints as well as plain goods. A trade paper says: "American indigo prints are now 410. against 62). last year; Ameskeag staple ginghams, 42c., against 62 .; Toile du Nord to say, the names of two of my colleagues and AFC ginghams, 820., against 1020., and appear, answered most disingenuously that so on. It is no wonder manufacturers are discouraged." It is also a well known fact that the Canadian demand is not equal to oral, used by me." There is a good deal of the supply in some lines of goods. In this bitterness, whether justifiable or not, in condition of things let the people ask them. ome of the reflections made by Professor selves what would happen if the country were thrown open for the free admission of cotton goods from new and old England?

If there is an over supply now, how would i.justice. it be if every American factory which Re declared in his appeal that he does not

Again, in the matter of cottons, Mr. Edgar

wages. It is related that an eminent eccentric travelling preacher once alarmed an outdoor audience by causing a negro hidden in the branches of a tree to blow a horn at the moment when he had worked the audience up to intense interest over a vivid description of the day of judgment. The congregation was thrown into a frightful panic, and it was some time before the preacher could make himself heard for the cries of the terror-scricken people. "My dear friends," he said at last, "if a little darkey with a tin horn up in a tree can make you feel so, how will you feel when Gabriel's trump sounds in real earnest." We do not think it is irreverent to suggest a possible analogy applicable to the case under

THE CAMPBELL HERESY CASE.

The Campbell heresy case, which has been before the Synod of Montreal, is not exactly on the same lines as that of the Briggs and Smith cases in the United States. The accused Canadian minister denies that he is a supporter of "higher criticism" as represented by the school of Professor Briggs. The defendant, Rev. John Campbell, was, at the time of his alleged offence, a professer in the Montreal Theological College, which is a seminary under the control of the Presbyterian church. In the winter of 1883 he was invited by the theological students of Queens University to deliver an address at Kingston before their society. He took for his subject "the Perfect Book or the Perfect Father." and was understood to contend that the Father was perfect but that the book-meaning the Old Testament -was decidedly imperfect. Whatever faults the Professor may have bibliolatry is not one of them. No man could have dissembled his respect for the opinions of some of the Old Testament writers better than he. He stated that they had "different and contradictory ideas of God," and that some of them grievously misrepresented Him even to the extent of attribuing to the perfect Being the crimes which were committed by the devil. Speaking of these Old Testament writers Professor Campbell said:

"We find God tempting Abraham to commit murder, and David to number Israel to his people's destruction; sending lying spirits forth to deceive, and commanding Hosea to sin filthily. Then James the Just meets us and reproves the thought in the words 'God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man.' Which are we to believe?" Save in the book of Job and the twenty-first chapter of First Chronicles, and in a few other places, the Old Testament writers merged two supernatural agents, mest divergent in power and Old Testament writers merged two supernatural agents, mest divergent in power and in character, namely, God and His creature, the Devil, in one. There are some who appear to think this a very small matter. To my mind it is intolerable blasphemy. If you are an intelligent Christian, zealous for your Father's reputation, you can read between the lines, and tell when God speaks and when the evil one; when man is moved to act by the Giver of every good and every perfect gift, and when by the great enemy of God and man. But your reading does not exonerate the sacred writers. The prevailing Old Testament notion concerning God was that of an Oriental Monarch, subject to no law, ruling absolutely, sitting upon the circle of the earth and looking down upon its grasshoppers beneath. I do not find the Imperator in the New Testament, nor the Judge, nor the Avenger. The God of the Old Testament is not perfect. He broke every law He ever made."

The professor did not charge that the Scripture writers intended to misrepresent the case. Nor did he accuse them of error in the facts narrated. But he asserted that God left them free to view His acts from their own standpoint, and in long suffering goodness permitted them to do His character great wrong. The professor's own words

The address was afterwards printed and circulated, and on the strength of it Pro fessor Campbell was charged with holding and teaching:

1. "A view of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures which impugns and discredits them as the Sopreme and Intallible source of religious truth." ligious truth."

2. "A view of God which sets him forth as one who does not smite either in the way of punishment or discipline, and who has nothing to do with the judging or punishing of the

The presbytery considered these charges proved and the accused was suspended from his functions as a professor in the Montreal college. The defendant insisted that the presbytery had taken too close notice of the phraseology of some parts of his Kingston address, which had been bastily prepared, and protested against the conclusion, main-

tatning: That the presbytery, in the consideration of the arguments on which the decision was based, tailed to weigh these scriptural ones pr.s. nted for the detence, which the appellant regards as sufficient to exonerate him from the charges contained in the ribel.

His protest was not supported even by Dr. McVicar and Professor Scrimger, to whom he in a subsequent statement refers when he says "a committee in which, I am ashamed the presbytery had before it all the arguments and scripture references, written or

Campbell when he says-

was overloaded with goods could discredit the holy scripture, but that he dump its surplus on this country? "finds in them, and in them only, the lufal-Those who lift up their voice in lamentation lible source of religious truth." He claims because a local industry is shut down for a to have taught nothing else than "progress week, or because wages have been reduced in revelation and development in doctrine, to the rate paid on the St. Lawrence, can a progress and development arising out of imagine what their feelings would be if the varying limitations, not of the D.vine Refactories were shut never to open again, and | vealer, but of the holy men of old to whom

Christ himself taught with clearness the limitations and imperfections of the Old Testament writers when He proclaimed His that a church court has placed itself en record against him, but boldly adds: "I glory in a condemnation that marks me as a justifier of the works and deeds of the Son of God." Professor Campbell declares that his accusers are the real unbelievers, since they degrade the Being whom they worship, and refuse to accept the testimony of the Lord in whose name they profess to speak. For himself he accepts the scriptures, believes in God, and the atonement, in future rewards and punishments, and even in a personal devil. In regard to the last point he says with some warmth: "I do believe that there is such a being, and if there were any doubt about it this prosecution would be enough to settle it." Following are the closing words of Professor Campbell's plea:

The presbytery of Montreal was blind to the very traditions of the church when it wrongfully condemned me To condemn an honest enquirer because his views are not those of the dying school of verbal inspirationists, unti-diabolists, evolutionary or otherwise, imputing to him inferences which he has not stated and for which he refu-es to be responsible, is conduct directly opposed to all law and justice. Are we ministers and elders tied by the ipsisima verba of the confession, or are we free to duct directly opposed to all law and justice. Are we ministers and elders tied by the ipsisima verba of the confession, or are we free to search the Scriptures? For my part I do not wish to remain a single moment longer in any Church that is narrower than the Word of God. What have I presented to the country? The Word and nothing but the Word. I have said let God be true and every man a liar. Christ's God, and all that is in accordance with Christ is of God. What I contend for is purity of doctrine, perfection of character, the living face of God. It is far from a pleasant experience for a man of my habits to be dragged into publicity, tossed about and baited in church courts, after twenty-five years' defence of the Gospel, and that by men, who, knowing me as they do, are well aware that I can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth. Yet, unpleasant as it may be in many ways, I stand here, with the answer of a good conscience in the sight of God and men to protest against the adverse ruling of the presbytery of Montreal and to appeal to a wider constituency and higher court of the church from its hasty and ill-judged decision.

The matter went from the presbytery to the synod. There the motion was made by ene of Prefessor Campbell's friends to send the case back to the presbytery for a new trial on the ground that the fermer one had not been fair. This motion failed and the synod took up the case on its merits, as will be seen in the despatches.

CAUSE OF ALARM IN INDIA.

The London Spectator a few days age sounded a note of alarm about the state of feeling in India. Signs have been noticed which seme experienced people construe to mean danger of a general revolt against British rule. The mere mention of a native rising brings back memories of the terrible scenes of the mutiny of 1857. Yesterday was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the beginning of the revolt which started among the native troops at Meerut and spread ing throughout the empire so intense as during that, memorable series of campaigns which included the relief of Lucknew and involved the massacre of Cawpore The memory of these events gives a startling interest to the reports printed in the Spectator. Yesterday's despatches stating that trouble has actually broken out in the Seventeenth Native Bengal Regiment and that a question of caste is at the bottom of it is still more alarming. But the situation does not lend itself to a native revolt as it did in 1857. The East India compary's domination has given place to direct inperial centrol. The whole dependency has been pierced with railways, and the entire British force could be thrown at short notice into any district where it was needed. Before the mutiny the Indian army comprised 40,000 British and 215,000 native troops. There are now 74,000 European, and only 145,000 native soldiers, so that the proportion has been changed from one to five to one to two. The native regiments have a fair share of English officers. The total number of European commissioned officers in the native regiments is 1578, while there are 2,757 native efficers. Then the system of intelligence has been greatly improved so that it would appear to be practically impossible for the natives to take the government and the British in India by surprise as they did before. Yet, if the whole population, as well as the soldiers, should join the revolt, the suppression of the rebellion would be a bloody job. In Bergel alone, within an area not more than 150,000 square miles in extent, are crowded 75 000,000 of native inhabitants. while in the whole of India outside the army the total English speaking population is less than a quarter of a million. But on the other hand it must be remembered that be required. Under these circumstances faith. On the question of caste, the Mohammedans would not be more pleasing to the Hindus than the Christians would be to either. There are over two hundred millions of Hindus and nearly sixty millions of Mohammedans in the whole of India. In Bengal where the trouble is said to be

the prophet as there are Hindus. GENERAL COXEY and his army of organized idlers have caused much trouble and annoyance. The commander's own connection with the movement shows how one sin leads on to greater offences, and these to grave crimes. The army began by enticing foolish lads from their homes. Afterwards small riots, and then serious fights occurred. Later came brain stealing and open defiance of the law. And at last the commander inchief has incurred the dread penalty of the court at Washington for not keeping off the grass.

there are two-thirds as many fellowers of

THE Prince Edward Island government have amended their commercial travellers' bax so that it now stands at \$15. This applies to pedlars also, except foreigners. who are to pay \$50 a year. The latter pay is intended for the Arabs, but it may strike some of the representatives of "the centinent to which we belong."

the employes left without either work or He revealed His truth." He insists that still in operation in Savannah, Ga. An Eogine built in 1815 in Eagland is PARLIAMENT.

new gospel. Professor Campbell laments Major Hughes Makes Inquirles Concerning Gen. Herbert's Speech.

> The Taking of Lobsters in Charlotte County and in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Adams Looking After the Black Brook Railway-Changes in the Tariff.

OTTAWA, Oat., May 11.—Upon the opening of the house, this afternoon, Sir John Thompson moved Mr. Fraser's motion for all papers in connection with the Hard Pan pases, which passed.

The house then went into committee on the tariff and resumed consideration of the

On the item of free iron and steel for iron, steel or composite ships, Sir Richard Cart-wright suggested that iron and steel for the manufacturers of agricultural implements should also be made free. He went on to say that under the tariff as it stood the makers of agricultural imelements had next to no protection The duty they paid on their iron and steel averaged from twenty to sixty per cent., while they only had twenty-five per cent. on the manufactured product.

Sir John Thompson asked him to state the kinds of iron and steel on which the agricultural implements makers paid such

Sir Richard Cartwright replied by quoting the duties on iron and steel. Sir John said that the agricultural implement makers used Canadian iron and steel and thus avoided the duty.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell centended that Canadian iron and steel would cost as much as the imported article plus the duty. river is ordered by the placing of a new buey in front of the Miramichi marsh, a Mr. Wood of Brockville remarked that the fact that they used the domestic product was pretty conclusive evidence that it was short distance below Newcastle.

the cheapest.

Controller Wallace, pointed out that on a binder costing a hundred dollars there was a protection of twenty dollars, while on the welve hundred pounds of iron in the machine the duty could not be more that four and a half dellars. This, he thought, was a fair sample of the whole business, and showed that the agricultural implement makers had no just cause of complaint.

Messrs. Bennett and Mason complained that the term "composite" was restricted to Lloyds definition. They contended that it should be enlarged to include composite, wooden and iron ships.

Hon. Mr. Foster promised to give the

and about one hundred others, nearly disposing of the free list. After recess the house took up the consideration of the government bills and passed

atter his consideration. The item passed

Og the bill respecting public harbors, Mr. Hazen objected that as the harbor of St. John was under the control of the city, it

Sir Hibbert Tupper suggested an amendment that the government in such cases should only make regulations at the request through the whole army of Bengal. The British people have been engaged in many At Mr. Hazen's request the bill was allowed to stand until he had time to communicate

In the public accounts committee this morning the examination of D. O'Connor of O'Connor & Hogg, barristers, of Ottawa was resumed. It soon became apparent, however, that it was not his accounts the grits wanted to examine, but to find out what he knew about the "hard pan" cases. Mr. Baker, chairman of the committee ruled such an enquiry out of order. This our grit friends expected to make some capital out of these cases and an early discus-

sion in the house may be expected. OTTAWA, May 1 .- In the house this after oon Major Hughes asked: What words were used by Major General Herbert on the occasion of his recent visit to Montreal in reference to the Pontifical Z vaves? Had Major General Herbert permission from or the authority of the hon. the minister of militia to use the words he did on that occa-

The minister of militia replied that he did not supervise the speeches of Gen. Herbert or other officers connected with his department, or claim the right to give or with old authority in that respect. The words ased by General Herbert on the occasion referred to were, he was informed, as follows, and here the minister read the speech as delivered in French, at which the house aughed heartily, the joke being that neither Major Hughes nor the minister understands

Dr. Borden then moved for copies of all letters, reports of engineers or other papers in the hands of the government relating to the condition of the Pickets pier and the non-expenditure thereen, of the sum voted last year for the purpose of repairing the said pier. In making his motion the member for Kings complained principally of the failure

to expend at last session.

In rep'y, Hon. Mr. Onimet explained that subsequent to the eight hundred dollars being voted the government sent Mr. Dodwell, C. E., to investigate and report, and Mr. Dodwell had reported that the expenditure would be useless, and that to put the pier in proper repair nearly three thousand dollars would the native people are not one in race or the department had delayed action pending the decision of the government regarding the advisability of spending a larger sum The motion passed

Mr. Charlton then moved for a return showing the amount and value of crucible steel imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provision the order in council of 6 h November, 1885: also the amount and value of lastings and mohair cloth imported into Canada free of duty in each year since 1885, under the provisions of order in council of 6th of November, 1885.

Mr. Charlton's ground of complaint was that the government was exceeding its authority and acting corruptly in the making of these orders of council for the admission of certain goods tree of duty for certain purposes. He was still speaking at six o'clock.

After recess Mr. Charlton's motion passed and a number of other unopposed motions; among others Mr. Bowers moved for copies of all correspondence since let January, 1892, to the present time from the fishery officers and others from the western counties of Nova Scotia, and the county of Charlotte in New Brunswick, as regards the taking of lobsters and of the limitation of size and of all recommendations in regard to the same; also a copy of all correspondence be-tween the minister of marine and fisheries, and his officials, and all other persons as regards the close season for the herring fishing at Two Islands harbor, Grand Manan and of the weirs at that place.

In making this motion the member for

Digby urged more stringent regulations respecting the lobster fishing, and suggested that no lobsters under ten and one-half inches in length should be allowed to be

At 9.20 o'clock Sir John Thempson mayed the adjournment of the house, leaving Mr. Edgar's universal peace resolution first on the order paper for Monday next.

Mr. Bowers gives notice of a motion for a return showing the termination of the cases mentioned in the report of the minister of fisheries for 1892, against parties in Kent, N. B., Victoria, N. S., and elsewhere for fishing bounty frauds. NOTES.

General Manager Pottinger of the I. C.R.

is in the city.

Mr. Adams had a conference with the minister of railways in reference to the Black Brook railroad, making it an extension of the Canada Eastern from Chatham to Black Brook, a distance of five miles. He presented the general petition of the in-habitants, signed by 1,800 residents of the habitants, signed by 1,800 residents of the county; also the resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Black-brook and Hardwicke, with correspondence from Messrs. Loggie, fish exporters, on the subject, He, Mr. Adams, referred to the fact that the provincial government had subsidized this road by a \$2, 500 grant per mile, and that President Gibson of the Canada Eastern railway had now caused a survey of the same to be made, and which would be completed shortly. In view of the same and the exceptional circumstances and business interests involved, the road should be made exceptional and receive dominion aid by the usual subsidy of \$3 500 per mile. After a general conversa tion as to the merits and importance, the minister has directed that all papers be submitted to the council, and the same will be the subject matter of deliberation. Mr. Adams informs me of his intention to solicit the support of his two provincial ministers, Mesers. Foster and Costigan, as to the same. The extension and improvement of the deep water terminus at Newcastle was also discussed and has been referred to Mr. Pottinger, the general manager of the I. C. R, for his report on the same, and who is now here. Further protection to the navigation of the Miramichi

further tariff changes: Upper leather, including dongola, cordovan, kid, lamb, sheep and calf, dressed, waxed or glazed, 172 per cent. ad valerem Picks, mattocks, grub hoes, adzes, hatchets and poles for the same, and edge tools of all descriptions, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Shovels and spades, shovel and spade clanks and iron or steel cut to shape for the same, 50 cents per dezen and 25 per cent. ad

Mr. Foster gives notice of the following

Cane, reed or rattan, split or otherwise nanufactured, 17½ per cent ad valorem. Veneers of wood, not over 1-16 of an inch hick, made from woods native to Canada, O per cent ad valerem. Buggies, carriages and pleasure carts.cost-

ng not more than \$50, \$5 each and 25 per cent ad valorem.

HALIFAX.

The South Shore Railway-Queen Hotel Creditors Against Directors.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The board of trade Shelburne, against the coast railway, both professing their willingness to build a railway between the same points. The former way between the same points. The former is prepared at once to proceed with the centruction of a standard gauge road, the latter proposing to build a narrow gauge. Mr. Bard, president of the South Shore company, addressed the board. His company is willing to build the road before issuing any bonds, and he says, as evidence of their intentions; they will put one thousand men at work before the contract is signed, if assurances are given that tract is signed, it assurances are given that the usual subsidies will be paid. He offered on behalf of the company to defray the expenses of an investigating conmittee to proceed to New York and examine into the financial standing of his company. This committee was appointed con-sisting of Thomas Fyshe, cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia; H. N. Wallace, cashier of the Halifax Banking company, and G. J. Troop, president of the board of

The suit of the Queen hotel creditors against the directors, charging that they gave themselves bills of sale of the hotel quipments, when they knew the establishent to be insolvent, comes up tomorrow. Meanwhile the hotel is running under the management of Head Clerk Murray as noothly as if nothing had happened, and is etting a good share of public patronage.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL. Diplomatic Relations Withdrawn by

Brazil, and Passports Given. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Senor Mendonoa, Brazilian minister, today received the following cablegram from his

government: RIO DE JANEIRO, May 14. Te the Brazilian minister, Washington:

The president of the republic has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal, giving pas-ports to Court Paraty, and the personnel of the Pruguese legation at Rio and ordered the Brazilian legation to Lisbon to withdraw.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS. This rupture of diplomatic relations is the

direct result of the action of the Portuguese naval commanders at Rio in affording an asylum for the Brazilian rebels. vaded a discussion of the future course o his government. A rupture of diplomatic

relations is sometimes tantamount to a de-

claration of war, but it is scarcely likely to

BAPTIST ILL-FEELING.

Rev. Dr. Fulton. Who is to Visit St. John, Declares He Is an A. P. A. Man.

DALLAS, Tex., May 14,-The Baptist con vention spent the entire morning in reading the report on foreign missions, a voluminous ocument. Much ill feeling has been aroused between what is known as the Northern and Cranfield wings of the convention, because of the sermons preached last night by Dr. Fulton of New York and Rev. Mr. Cranfield of Texas, both directly assailing Gov. Northern for appointing Patrick Walsh to the U.S. senate. Dr. Fulton announced that he was an A

P. A. man and in full sympathy with its religious attitude. This thrust is considred as being so plainly intended for Governor Northern that it is expected he will reply to it today or tonight.

"How did you like Chicago?" "Fine-327 trains leave there every day."- [Hallo. DYSPEPMA o us a Dizziness Headwone Constipa ion, Variable Appetite, Risting and Souring of Food, Palpitation of the Heart, Distress after Enging. Burdook Rlood Bitters are guaranteed to oure Dyspepsia, it faithfully used according to directions.

UNGAR'S

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Opening of the Annual Convention-Large Meeting in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The annual convention of Irish National league of Great Britain, was opened here today. T. P. O'Cennor presided. The report of the treasurer shows the income for the year to be £3,513. Addresses were made advising the Irish party to maintain a close and constant alli-ance with the liberals, inasmuch as the British masses had maintained an unswerving fidelity to the principle of home rule for

LIVERPOOL, May 14 — A large and en-thusiastic meeting of the Irish nationalists was held here teday, at which T. P. O'Connor, M. P., president of the Irish National League of Great Britain, presided. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Par-nellites, made a speech in which he congratulated his hearers upon the success of the consultation of the league held in Liverpool yesterday. He made an appeal for funds, saying that the recent collapse and financia distress in the United States and Australia had to some extent deprived them of financial support. They could not, he declared, hope for success without the sinews of war. John Dillon, M. P., followed Mr. Mc-Carthy. He declared that the responsibility would develop on those opposing the Evicted Tenants' bill if it should fail of passing.
Michael Davitt and other Irishmen, mem-

bers of the house of commons, alse speke.

St. John Presbyterian Church.

Fifty years ago St. John Presbyterian oday adopted resolutions strengly favoring to had to meet and overcome difficulties of known only to those who at that time formed its membership. But, happily, the congregation contained men who stood up for what they considered the rights of the church, and that critical period was passed in safety. It was followed by a period of prosperity, and although the church has ex-perienced a number of severe set-backs since, yet it is now in a healthy and withal in a

prosperous condition.

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening was fittingly observed yesterday by special services. Rev. Dr. Bennet, who for many years was pastor, occupied the pulpit in the morning. He preached from the words found in John iv., 36 37: "And herein is that saying true, one man soweth and another reapeth. . Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors." Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, paster of St. John church, preached in the evening from Isaiah 63: 2: "To proclaim the acceptable

year of the Lord and the day of vengence of our Lord, to comfort all that mourn. There were large congregations present at both services. The pulpit was handsomely decorated with flowers and house plants.

IRISHMEN MEET.

The Liverpool Convention-Orangemen and Nationalists Have a Fight at a Funeral.

LIVERPOOL, May 14 -The delegates to the convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain held a barquet at the Adolph hotel tonight, P. O'Con-nor presided. Justin McCarthy, John Dillon and others made speeches in which confidence was expressed in the Rosebery government. None of the speakers made reference to the internal dissensions in

the Irish parliamentary party.

BELFAST, May 14.—There was a serious encounter between nationalists and Orangenen near Port Adown, County of Armagh, today. The trouble arose during the progress of a funeral procession which was escorting the body of an Orangeman to the

emetery.

The Orangemen in the procession became need by the comments of the nationalists and a row was percepted, during which some of the Orangemen used revolvers and two of the opposing party were wounded. The police stopped the fighting and made many arrests.

Wuere He Was.

(Detroit Free Press.) The tramp entered the rear yard of neuse on Pitcher street last Saturday, and met at the kitchen door a woman wearing glasses. "Can I," he inquired, "do som' some work here to earn a pair of old shoes?, "I don't know whether you can or not," she replied, "but you may." He rubbed she replied, "but you may." He rubbed his eyes in bewilderm "I beg your pardon, madam," he soud, "I am not in Boston, am I?"

SHARON POISUNING CASE

TORONTO, May 14 -Justice Robertson this morning gave sentence in the Sharon poisoning case. He sentenced Mrs. Lottie Evans, wife of Walter Evans, the victim of the conspiracy, to ten years in penitentiary, and George O man, who aided her, to two

SIRS.—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rang. On taking No way Pine Syrup I four d the first duse gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotte, Ont.

So you've thrown your new admirer overboard? You bet. Just as soon as I earned he was a dairyman. What had that to de with it? Considerable. None of your milk and water chaps for me. Buffalo Courier.

CIT The Chief

Week Together w from Cor

NOTICE. -THE velope, addresse ing one dollar, b sender thereof. sent it please ser at once. The Moncton, Aug. 2

We received a post mark on it, but no accompason who mailed address.

NOTICE T

When orderin WEEKLY SUN NAME of the P paper is going as which you wish i Remember! Office must be prompt complian

TO COR

Corresponde keep their ne smallest poss session of Par

THE lumber

this season will merly. A METHOD Shediac, N. B. in a month or building. WILL NOT AC members of the continue as the To CAN LOBS

started a fish cu enter upon the SALT IN DEM. vessel has tak port, another is one is to begin A CODFISHIN Capt. Wm. M from Campobel fishing cruise or Capt. McLella DELAYED BY

not seem to l gether yet. T due there from last, was off th she could not THE special Baptist church Sunday the baptised fourte

THE Smythe and Carleton s James F. Rob fitted up in sp have been eng BAY SHORE tary Vincent I Bay shore for duty Saturday not have to co

THE INCH AT the Eaterpris managed the In taking charge Ostawa, and Arran will be THE GOVER John Mowat is arrangements summer trip u regal party wil

floating palace car.—[Enterpri LAKE UTOP salmon was car Magee the oth 21 inches in len Capt. Pratt trout are bein Fishing Guard has decided to men, as it is st THE MILLIE

Idgeville steam a neat and the sailings of The Maggie and the sail points on the most enjoyab Saturday and the boat leav m., and 4 and 7 10 30 a. m. and first Sunday will be added, p. m. Colwell street corner corner of Adela five minutes pre boat.

THE SIXTY-H sixty-eighth s was observed vice. The ch teachers, marc body and occup reserved for th sermon was pr was very satis There was a

WOMEN ON told to a Su recent meeting many miles fro discussing this household work tried to econom everything to which it was n Continuing sh sheets on one strength and would certain oned the she lady, evident thinking, deal whom were o one side enly.