ated that be lives. The line be Sonada will be blocked wo months. Both the er Puglajhoras way. A number of bodrecovered on the Happy The soldiers of the ent are searching for

ring the roads. Pacific Railway cor the International Exis for the year 1900 will eptionally large scale. will be allotted an amwhich will enable them ivantage the most noteproducts of Canada, inls, fishery, hunting and ns. These will form a rominent part in the l building, and one of orthy of the new feaa vast globe some ten ter, showing the comons, from Great Britain by way of their transfrom Halifax to Vanwhole of the exhibits ish colonies, including South Africa and the will be grouped in the ing, which will be an ig, which the supple cture a fitting supple ture a fitting supple be devoted to the ex eat Britain proper.

THE FAST MAIL.

Woman Accomplished Saw Her Child.

va Register.) been outdone again Carter's famous "Fast to take a back seat ioon the depot platform l., a suburb of Chicago. of a far more thrilling ld be pictured on any after 3 o'clock a man ame running into the d the time of the next ha. They were told ail went through in a ut that because of the int the train could not out losing a quarter of or that reason it was pany's rules to flag it. ours till the next train. and woman, Mr. and llen of Kenosha plead-begged until finally the egraphed the division Back came the cruel as we would like to ac n humanitarian standean the loss of thouto the road, and it is sible to think of flagck fast mail at Evans-Mrs. Allen had been dying, and they would to catch the train, but the United States mails

the railroad officials ngle, and they had to in sat down on the plated like a child, but not for there was still one the mighty roar of earing into Evanston at p and toward the train tly on the path of the too far away from the ved by surprised spec-Mrs. Allen, franticall ned golf cape. eyes, expecting when

, but there was a man ig engine who could do who did do something. rd reversed his engine fast mail as a North il has never been stop-the woman who had he track. When Allen instead of seeing his es she was safe and ms of the blue-jacks neer. Mr. and Mrs board and comfortably n a short time were at

EN'S CRONIES

ly happens that when her balmoral, visits one of her weather turns cold and uch occasions, when the depart, she will be greetmam, and you'll no gaug cup of tea to warm ye Strange speech, surely, the mightiest empire the n! Yet the gracious lady hile the good-wite bustles the humble refreshment d according a hospitality of doing which many a oble lord would willingly all of their wealth. Little people are pestered by wish to acquire the cups queen had drank, or the

'S SUCCESSOR . Barclay Mentioned-He w York in November.

the Presbyterian church, for many years, the late pastor, is now consider-filling the pulpit. Prominames mentioned is that St. Paul's Presbyterian i, whose selection many office-bearers favor. Dr. h in this church on the h in this church on the ovember.

I of the leading elders of Cacouna, where Dr. Barthe summer, and the most favorable impression.

On his return to New Meial made a most favoring Dr. Barclay's gifts as erything now points to a York pastorate. The consew York what St. Paul's I is the wealthiest Presthe States, paying its 115,000 per annum.

T. Hall, was a man with on as a preacher, and r, devoting much of his to the poor. It is known uccessor the session dem the "pastoral gift" is I as an eloquent and of Scripture truth. And concern the internal gregation, it is the desession to procure the

Semi-Weekly Sun.

GROSS CORRUPTION

In Connection With the North Waterloo Election.

Now the Contest Was Conducted on Behalf of Breithaupt, the Grit Candidate.

The Evidence of One Albert Bossard of Ber lin, a Member of the Young Liberal Club of That Town.

Following is the testimony of Albert Bossard of Berlin in the North Wat erloo election trial. It may be explained that Breithaupt is the name of the liberal or Ontario government candidate. Alexander Smith is the general organizer of the liberal party for the province, and Vance is assistant or-

"I am a hotel-keeper in Berlin. I

Breithraupt told me to go and get a \$2 to pay for them. He told me to get the cigars for the boys. I can't sav how long this was before the nominating convention. After the convention I went to the committee netimes parties were with me. Harry Cummings went with me once. We went there to work on the election. I met the organizers, Smith, Brant and Vance, and others, and Breithaupt. I saw voters' lists there in the room. After the 19th of April we went over names with liberals. voters' lists were lying on the tables, we went over the list to see about the names of voters. I didn't belong to to any ward committee. I know Dr. Honsberger, and saw him in committee room. I discussed lists with C. K. Hegedorn, Breithaupt's agent. He is president or chairman of liberals in Berlin. It is the only occasion I can recollect going over names. I was in the committee room when Hon. Mr. Davis was there. Smith, Vance, and Breithaupt were there. I was working on election day canvassing for voters, and had a rig and drove voters to the poll. I drove one Pequenat from his shop to a poll in Berlin. I met the ocrutineer outside. When I drove up I met Knauf. I got my rig from Herman's livery, and had it all day taking voters to the polls. Lewis and I drove to different polls getting names

At this point Lewis was called, and

duced him to me. He came down to my place with Lewis. I think he was alone when he gave me the money. down to see me about the election. Mr. Woollard, a delegate at the convention, introduced him to me. Woollard told me Thomson was one of our party. They went away then, and didn't say much that time. I saw Thomson shortly after. He came down with Vance and Smith, I think. I can't say who introduced him to Vance and Smith. They were down two or three times after that; Vance and Smith, Lewis and Gorman were down there. I can't reollect whether they were all there to-

Vance. He asked me how it looked for election. I said: 'We can't tell much about it yet.' He asked me if I was acquainted in Weissenberg, and if I had kept a hotel there. He said he would see me about it. Then Lewis and Gorman came down and asked if I couldn't go over there and get some sed I could, and that I would go. I went over there. Before I went over I saw them again and told them I much part, as I only had a license for three months instead of the year. They told me not to be afraid, as I would

GOT \$500 ALTOGETHER. "They said I should go over and find sut how much it would take to work that section for the reform party. Goralone when he gave it to me. I got between \$400 and \$500 altogether. I have no account of money received. I kept track of money spent in a little book. I got either \$150 or \$200 from Lewis, and either \$150 or \$200 again from Gorman. I got mixed up in what

received from Gorman.
"After getting the money I went to New Germany. When I came gack I saw Lewis and Gorman. I can't say whether they were together. I told them that I needed about \$25 apiece for the men out there. I saw Frank Scherer in New Germany. I had a list of names for whom I required \$25 each. Frank Scherer and Barney Scherer got the names for me. The list produced is the one made out by

F. Scherer. The parties to whom money was aid by me are Barney Scherer, Frank Scherer, George Scherer, Joe Lauber, Wm. Brohman, and Andrew Schafter, who has since died. Sherer went and and got the names of parties to be paid to vote reform. It was arranged by Lewis with me. I gave oney also to Bell, Wernke, Schintz, nski, when Lewis was there They were to be paid so much for their votes, and \$5 for every conserva-tive vote they got for Breithaupt, Lewis was there when the arrange-

ment was made.

"I got \$10 from Vance, I think, when he first came to the place. This was to treat the boys. It was after Breithaupt's nomination. I got \$10 again from Vance when I went to Little Germany to see the Scherers. I told him I could not go over without money. I also paid moneys to August Naples. Fred. Haas, Jacob Steppler, Wm. Zimmerman and Herman Lepinski, all in Parlin Basides Vance and ki, all in Berlin. Besides Vance and

noney for the election. I used the morey Vance gave me to spend over the bar at Weissenberg and New Ger-many. H. J. Pettypiece was down at my place with Mr. McBrady, and told me about a meeting at New Germany, and I went out there and did some treating. I went also to the Weissanterg meeting and treated freely."

To Mr. Aylesworth—I can't remember going over my story with any per-son. I made a statement of what I would say in writing about three or four weeks ago. It was written out before Mr. Reade and Mr. Scully. They never left a copy with me. My rolitics are reform. I was not reform in the Seagram election.

Mr. Aylesworth—A hot Seagram man I suppose? How long have you been

WAS OFFERED MONEY TO GET

OUT. Witness-Since I went into the hotel business. I have been two years in a hotel, six months in Weissenberg and over a year in Berlin. After I got the subpoena I never said if I got money enough I would swear this thing through. Two lawyers got me up to take to swear against these fellows, and I said I had lost \$400 or \$500 in the was a delegate at the nominating convention, and a member of the Young Liberal Club of Berlin. I don't know much about ward meetings prior to Breithaupt's nomination. Three or Breithaupt's nomination. Three or the trial about my evidence. I can't remove the trial about my evidence. our weeks prior to nomination I saw \$400 I would go away and stay three Breithraupt in the committee room. It years if necessary. If I said so it was a usual meeting of the club. There would have been nothing but a joke... was treating done at this meeting. Other people might have said to me, 'If you get \$2,000 or \$3,000 you ought box of cigars that night, and gave me to get out,' and I took what they said as a joke. I might have made a good many jokes about it all, but I would

not go away for any money. "Lewis called me down in Herman's cellar and offered me \$100 to get out while the trial was on. This was durand I said the grits had kept back my license, but I can't remember all I did say. I didn't say that unless I got money from the grits I would tell all I knew. I know David Devitt. I was talking to him the first day of this trial in front of the post office. pocket and had not been able to get it out of the grits, and that I would fix the reform party now. I was a Moore delegate at the convention. I was asked to go to a meeting at the liberal committee rooms by Isaac Miller, a liberal worker. There were nearly 100 at the meeting addressed by Hon. Mr. Davis, Vance, Gorman and Lewis, besides some of the liberals, asked me to work for Breithaupt. I can't remember any besides Philip Pequegnat that I drove to the polls. I knew Gorman was going to give me money be-fore he gave it to me. He said: 'Here's \$200; use that, and if you want more there will be more.' It was mostly in \$2 bills. There were some \$20 bills, probably a half dozen. The next money I got from Gorman was in his room at the Walper house. It

SETTLED UP THEIR ACCOUNTS. "After the election Lewis and Vance ame to my house, and we settled everything up, and they gave me \$50, and I gave some back to them. It was a day or two after the election. We

went upstairs to the front sitting-room. Vance counted all the money I hadn't spent, gave me \$50, and put the rest in his pocket. He said he needed it to get home with. When Wernke, Boll, Shantz and Pollowski were getting their money the conversation was in German. I did go out of the room and upstairs to get some nore money, and put it in my pants 200 that night, I think."

Mr. Aylesworth wound up his cross-examination by asking the witness: 'Isn't it the truth that you have been spending this money out of your own pocket in order to get your license by hat means?

Mr. Aylesworth—Then how is it you say you are \$400 or \$500 out of pocket? Witness-I have lost over that in siness. The conservatives do not come into my hotel, and I have lost their custom.

Frank Heiman, liveryman in Berlin,

lowed Bossard. He spoke of providing rigs to different organizers during the election campaign, and charging their bills to the Reform Association. The bill thus made up came to about \$100 to \$150. He could give no account of this, and although he produced a book, the items were not in orrow morning to make out the bill against the Reform Association.

> NEW BRUNSWICK SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To whom it may concern:
Having been appointed secretary of
the committee on entertainment, notice
is hereby given to ministers, superintendents and delegates, who expect to attend the convention at St. Stephen, committee will not be responsible for the entertainment of any whose names are not communicated to me on or before Tuesday, the 10th of October,

W. H. STEVENS.

AT THE LITERARY. (Atlanta Constitution.) At a so-called "iterary" in a Georgia set-flement a sturdy old farmer obtained the floor and spoke for one hour on corn rais-ing, fodder pulling and cotton picking. The local preacher was present, and arose to a point of order. "I do not see," said he "what a literary meeting has to do with corn raising and fodder pulling!"

meeting has to do with corn raising and fodder pulling!"
"Well," said the old farmer, "it's got jest this to do with it: Ef it warn't fer corn, cotton, an' bacon an' greens there wouldn't be a literary man in the whole blame country!"

Says a country newspaper: "A number of eaths are unavoidably postponed."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

FOURTEENTH SESSION

Of Kent County Sunday School Association.

A Large Attendance and a Most Interestin Series of Meetings-The Officers and Executive for the Year.

The fourteenth annual session of Kent Co. Sunday School Association convened in the Methodist church, Buctouche, Sept. 19th, at 2 p. m. Rev. R. G. Vans led the prayer and praise service, and President Davis nomin-ated committees as follows: Credential—Reys. R. G. Vans, C. H. Manaton and W. R. Robinson. Resolutions— Donald D. Mescheau, Miss Louise Mc--Rev. O. B. Baley, Rev. H. A. Meek, Mrs. W. Lawson, Mrs. C. H. Manaton, Mrs. Gorden and Mrs. W. Robertson. Rev. C. H. Manaton, pastor of the church, gave a pleasant welcome to

church, gave a pleasant welcome to the convention on behalf of the church and people, and Rev. R. G. Vans re-plied for the convention.

Miss Maggie Vans read an able, suggestive paper on Primary Work, Its Need and Importance, which on motion was ordered to be published. It was discussed by convention It was discussed by convention.

The next address was as excellent in style as able in character—Christ, the Sunday School Teacher's Model. The speaker, Rev. C. Bayley, a new member of the association, made a fine impression. The address was discussed by many members. Rev. W. Lawson, secretary, opened

by request of the convention, in the absence of the appointed speaker, the subject, The Weak and Strong Points ing the first part of this trial. I told of the Sunday School. A lively dis Huber of my losses over the election, cussion followed, in which many tool

> The second session, at 7.30 p_m cpened with a praise and prayer service, led by Rev. D. B. Bayley. Rev. H. A. Meek gave a profitable address on Seeking Spiritual Results, which also called forth a profitable discussion. Field Secreatry Lucas followed with one of his very best illustrated addresses on Provincial Work, Its Principles and Methods. R. G. Vans sang with effect When the Mists Have Rolled Away. At this point the question box was in happy evidence, in the hands of Mr. Lucas.

> The third session, Sept. 20th, 9.30 a. m., was opened with Bible reading by Rev. Mr. Lucas. Rev. Mr. Lucas read a letter from T. S. Simms, chairman of provincial executive. On motion it was resolved that Rev. R. G. Vans, President Davis and Secretary Lawson be a committee to convey the good will and sympathy of convention to Mr. Simms in his affliction. Mrs. (Rev.) W. Lawson was appointed canvasser for the S. S. Advo-

cate in the convention. Rossard identified him.

THE FIRST MONEY HE GOT.

"The first money I got," continued on the election was from him or from Gorman. I think I ports, "in the election was from him or from Gorman. I think I ports, Rev. A. Lucas ably treated the subject, The Weak and Strong Points of a Sunday School. After its opening by the secretary, it was followed up

The fourth session was opened in de votions by Rev. C. H. Manaton. Mrs. (Rev.) C. H. Manaton read a paper How Best to Secure Attention Win the Hearts of the Scholars, She dealt with the subject in a very interesting manner, many present com-mending the paper and adding to its

value by their timely remarks.

The county secretary opened the conference on the Home Department, in which all that time would allow also took part. After music, Rev. C. H. Manaton read an able paper on The Relation of Children to the Church, which provoked a very profitable discussion. During the offering Rev. Mr. Lucas sang Only a Beam of

The fifth and closing ses held in the public hall, by invitation of the I. O. G. T. lodge. Rev. Mr. Meek led the devotions. Rev. R. G. Vans gave an impressive address on The Power of Music in Our Work, and the convention discussed the theme freely. Then Rev. W. R. Robinson opened a conference on The Children and the Pledge, which was taken up by the convention in animated style. Rev. Mr. Lucas waived his normal lesson, coming out on the subject named like other members of the con-

vention very freely.

A very pleasing feature was the presence of the Juvenile Lodge, and the admirable manner in which all the little officers did their work and read their parts of the ritual. The music led by Mr. James in the order, was well rendered. The usual votes of thanks were given to pastor, people and the friends who entertained the delegates to the papers.

The field secretary gave the parting words to a most successful convention. It was noted by the executive and convention that the fullest reports, from parish officers and county secretary, the statistics were the most complete for some time. Mrs. C. H. Manaton ably presided at the organ

during the convention.

The following is the list of officers. Executive for the present year-Pres ident, R. H. Davis; secretary, Rev Wm. Lawson; county vice-president Richibucto, Rev. D. Fraser; North Welford, Rev. W. M. Townsend; South Welford, Alex. Mundle; Harcourt, A Dunn: Dundas and St. Mary's, H. A. West; Wellington, Dr. King; Carleton, Miss Lizzie Potter. Superintendents of departments-Primary, Miss Maggi Vans; home, Miss Annie Robertson normal, Rev. D. B. Bayley. Additional executive, Mrs. DeOlloqui, Rev. R. G. Vans, Rev. C. H. Manaton, Rev H. A. Meek, Rev. D. B. Bayley, Rev W. R. Robinson.

SECRET OF JUDGE HILTON'S FAILURE.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) At the time of A. T. Stewart's death in 1876 he was the greatest dry goods merchant in America. In addition to his wholesale and retail establishments in New York, he had a whole-sale branch in Chicago and bureaus in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. His wealth was estimated at \$25,000,000.

was one of the shrewdest advertisers in America, and the name of his firm was a household word throughout the

Through his wife's relation Mrs. A. T. Stewart, ex-Judge Henry Hilton was brought into social and professional relations with the great rchant, and before the latter's death it was generally understood that Mr. Stewart ook no important step without consulting Hilton. By his will Mr. Stewart made Hilton his ex-

ecutor, with a specific legacy of \$1,000,-000 to pay for his services. The business of A. T. Stewart was transferred to Judge Hilton in lieu of the legacy. From the hour Judge Hil-ton took charge of it the business be-gan to decline. For a time it ran along on its old prestige, but the spirit that had built it up was dead.
It ceased to lead because Judge Hilton's management it ceased to advertise. Judge Hilton was a shrewd legal and commercial adviser and hard worker, but no advertiser. He thought the reputation of the house of A. T. Stewart would continue to be its own advertisement, that was where he was mistaken.

There were rivals in the field, who were quick to see the opening left when Judge Hilton changed the firm name to E. J. Denning & Co., and then to Hilton, Hughes & Co. They used printers' ink to blot out the strong mercantile world. Hilton did nothing to counteract the advertising of his rivals until they crowded him from the markets, and in 1896 the firm went to the wall, with liabilities amountirg to \$2,539,907 and no available as

To this pass had the attempt to do usiness without constant and shrewd advertising reduced the greatest dry goods concern known in the United States twenty years ago.

Henry Hilton knew his business. But the business of Stewart was dry goods and that of Hilton was law. The one demanded publicity, the other can be transacted best in a back office. keeping the A. T. Stewart bargains in silks and cottons out of print Hilton secured privacy in that line, but killed the goose that laid the Stewart golden

LORD'S DAY ACT.

Courts to Interpret and Also Decide Juris" diction of Ontario Government in Regard to It.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.-A series of questions bearing upon the Lord's Day Act have been submitted by the Ontario legislature to the court of appeal, with a view to having the act legally interpreted. The questions which were submitted are:

Has the Ontario legislature power to amend the Lord's Day Act? Has the legislature power to pro-sibit worldly labor, business or work in connection with the operation of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and underakings to which the exclusive legis-

Hament extends under the British North America Act? Do the words "other persons whatof persons other than those enumera-

Are individuals who do the labor for corporations prohibited, whether the ecrporations are or are not within the prohibition?

Do the words "conveying travellers" apply exclusively to the carrying to towards their destination of persons who are in the course of a journey at the commencement of the Lord's Day? Do the words "work of necessity" apply so as to include the doing of that which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to pre-vent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends? If so, is the necessity contemplated by the statute only that which arises for the exigency of particular and occasional circumstances, or may such necessity grow out of, or be incident to, a particular manufacture, trade or calling? If such necessity may grow out of, or be incident to, a particular manufac-ture, trade or calling, do the words "work of necessity" apply exclusively to the doing on the Lord's Day of that without which the particular manufacture, trade or calling cannot successfully be carried on during the remaining days of the week?

The interpretation of the act will be igreed on a set day, and the court of appeal will decide privately as to who may take part in the agreement. De-puty Attorney General Cartwright and essrs. Marsh, O'Meara and Patterson appeared this morning in connection with the case. Mr. Cartwright stated that the intention was to give ample notice to all interested through the lodging of the notice.

SHE ALSO CHANGED HER MIND.

(London Tit-Bits.) A young couple in a Lancaster vil-lage had been courting for several years. The young man one day said to the woman: "Sall, I cana marry thee."

"How's that?" asked she. "I've changed my mind," said he.
"Well, I'll tell you what we'll do,"
said she. "If folks know that it's thee as has given me up, I shanna be able that I've given you up, then I can get another chap. So we'll have banns published, and when the wedding day comes the parson will say to thee, Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" and the must say "I will." and when he says to me, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded usband?" I shall say 'I winna."

The day came, and when the minis-ter said, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" the man an-

Then the parson said to the woman Wilt thou have this man to be thy edded husband?" and she said: "I will."

'Why," said the young man, furiously, you said you would say, 'I winna.' "
"I know that," said the young woman, "but I've changed my mind of analytical

Japan, not to be behind European states in civilization. is going to send out an Arctic expedition.

MINE ENEMY.

nce in my pride I judged a man, With eyes austere I jooked him through, said, "Here tailed he"—span by span I measured all his faults anew.

and keeping watch with doubtful eyes On all his actions, I began to mark with measureless surprise How very human was the man! Pill, by a casual cross wind blown, Came word of trifling acts of his— Poer common things—in which was shown His touch with common charities.

Then, seeing how much I had denied,
Who loved the name of Charity,
I bowed my head with shame and cried:
"Forgive me, O mine enemy!"
—W. G. Hole, in London Spectator LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Excursions.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-I was informed that the letter of the Rev. G. W. Macdonald in regard to the action of the Evangelical Alliance on the Sunday excursion question had not appeared in the Sun, and so I did not send you a copy of my reply. I learned today that I had been misinformed, and hasten to exdiscourtesy. I regret it all the more because the Telegraph did not see fit to publish my letter. Why, I can only surmise, as no explanation has been Yours sincerely, T. F. FOTHERINGHAM.

Sunday Excursions To the Editor of the Sun:

Dear Sir-I have to thank the Rev. G. W. Macdonald for the information e gives. I have tried to get a copy of the minutes of the Reformed Bap-tist conference, but have been given to understand that they do not exist in pamphlet form. If Mr. Macdonald will kindly supply me with one and, if it is not contained in it, a financial statement (detailed) of the Beulah Camp I shall be greatly obliged to him. I am pleased to learn that the Reformed Baptist Alliance recognizes the evil of the excursions referred to and has sought to free itself from being a partaker in other men's sins. It is satisfactory to know that we have Mr. Macdonald and his brethren with us in our campaign against the growing evil of Sabbath desecration. My motion was not exactly as reported. What I wished the Evangelical Alliance to do was to make a respectful ance to do was to make a respectful representation to the authorities of the Beulah Camp ground, pointing out the evils that we believed to result from keeping their grounds open on Sunday and to request their co-operation in our endeavors to suppress them. It seemed to me discourteous to the massives with a vice to the court of the massives with a vice to the court of the court to take measures with a view to pre-vent the running of these excursions next summer without inviting the con-current action of the camp authorities No one present seemed to know that the Reformed Baptist Alliance had rassed the resolution referred to, but if the fact had been mentioned, it his brethren. I am afraid that I must plead guilty to not being so familiar with the business of the Reformed Baptist Alliance as Mr. Macdonald, but he will see that my motion did not require that I should be.

Mr. Macdonald asserts that similar excursions have been run within the last forty years. I do not know what cases he refers to. I have made enquiries and have not been able to hear of any steamboat excursion on Sun-day to the annual meeting of a reli-gious body on the River St. John, "within the memory of the oldest in-habitant," until the Beulah Camp behabitant," until the Beulah Camp became the unfortunate occasion of this form of Sabbath breaking. If such cases did occur, they were equally deserving of condemnation, although, being isolated and not much pressed upon the public notice, they did not receive the censure that they merited. In regard to the present case, everybody knows that repeated attempts were made to get up Sunday excursions for pleasure only three or four years ago, and, although a free lunch was offered, they were miserable failures. People would not risk their respectability by being seen in connection with one, But all this is changed now. River excursions to Beulah Camp ground are eminently respectable and religion has become a cloak for coveteousness.

for coveteousness.

It is said that the Reformed Bap-It is said that the Reformed Bay-tists do not think themselves bound to enquire by what conveyances vis-itors reach their services. But when a steamboat excursion is advertised in a distant city, and every Sabbath lands its crowd of passengers on the wharf in sight of the grounds, I sub-mit that those whose meeting gives occasion for this, and whose name is used to promote its success, are bound at the bar of Christian public opinion to make inquiries into the matter. I think Mr. Macdonald and his friends agree with me in this. They have disavowed responsibility, and, I am informed, have in other ways shown that it is not a matter of indifference that it is not a matter of indifference to them that their good name is made merchandise of. But I do not think that paper resolutions repudiating connection with the Star S. S. Co. vill entirely free the camp from all complicity in this evil. So long as the authorities welcome the excursionists, profit pecuniarily by their patronage, and facilitate by their camp arrangements the success of the Sunday trip, the public generally will not think that they have done all that they might have done. Would it be asking too much if we requested that the gates of the camp ground be closed on Sunday to strangers from a distance? This is done at the great Chatauqua assembly, and I believe at the Methodist camp at Berwick, N. S. This would take away all pretext of a religious character for running the religious character for running the boat, and any excursion by it would come under the act as one for plea-sure or gain principally. If Sunday were made a quiet day of devotion and waiting upon the Holy Spirit, would not the camp become much more attractive to those who go there on Sunday weary and jaded with the worry of the week's business, and would not the general results, in the direction to which such emphasis is

namely, personal holiness, be greatly increased? "I would submit this point very earnestly to the consideration of our friends of the Reformed Baptist ce. Would they not really be furthering the great objects they have in view more effectually by excluding all such visitors from their grounds on Surday and removing every possible pretence of serving God by breaking the Fourth Commandment?

There was another matter discussed in the alliance which the public ought to know about. For two Sundays the new law was rigidly enforced, but ever since it has been ignored. On enquiry it is found that the chief of rolice was instructed by someone whom he feit bound to obey not to enwhom he rest bound to obey hot to en-ferce the law, in smuch as doubt had been thrown upon the competency of the provincial legislature to pass it. In his letter to the alliance the attorney general admits this. Now the public wants to know who raises this question. Are our laws to be held in abeyance if any legal gentleman hap-pens to raise a cavil about them? Not one of the convictions obtained has been appealed against. Who instruct-ed the chief of police to restrain his men from laying information as their duty required? Is it true, as some duty required? Is it true as some hint, that the tobacco sellers, by their political influence, are able to frustrate the intentions of our legislators, nullify the laws of the land and thwart the will of the vast majority of respectable, Christian people? The alliance contends that until a bona alliance contends that until a bona fide appeal has been taken and pressed with reasonable vigor, the Sabbath law which we have obtained, poor as it is, should be carried out.

The present seems a good time to discuss the whole question of Sunday

laws. When the pressure upon your columns, due to the exhibition, is relieved, perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will permit a thorough ventilation of the subject. The Evangelical Alliance has taken up this matter in earnest. It is time that Christian people whither we are drifting.

Yours sincerely. T. F. FOTHERINGHAM.

Sunday Observance.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 27, 1899.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—Your correspondent, T. F. Fotheringham, confounds Sunday with the fourth commandment Sabbath. Now, the Sabbath of the Lord is Saturday. the Seventh day, which day also Jesus

But the Sabbath of the British go ernment is Sunday, the first day, and the British keep it because it is the

the British keep it because it is the first, and not the seventh.

Therefore, the British and the Almighty are at hostility. God has declared war upon the idolatrous, yet the British nation are heautifully idolatrous in their worship of the fourth "first" day, in opposition to the fourth commandment, which states emphat-

ically the "seventh" day.

It appears that people have all through been prone to make substitutes for the real. Let all men know, however much they sin against British Sunday law, there is no violation of God's com-

But Saturday workers are a grief of heart to the Almighty, as also they defy His authority and Godhead. I have read the Bible through 25 times, and have found nothing about Sunday. I have also challenged over 200 persons of all denominations, and

not one of them is able to stand be-fore me upon this question to defend their "idolatrous Sunday worship." Yours faithfully,

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

The friends and supporters of Hon leorge E. Foster propose to give him banquet in this city on the 12th of a banquet in this city on the 12th of October. At a recent meeting of the executive of the liberal conservative association of St. John a committee was appointed to ask Mr. Foster's acceptance of this tribute, and in the event of his consent, to fix the date and make the necessary arrangements. This duty has been performed. It is not the intention of Mr. Foster's friends to promote this banquet under the guise of a non-political demonstration. It is intended to be a tribute to Mr. Foster's services, both as a statesman and as one of the leaders a statesman and as one of the leaders

HIS INVENTORY. (Washington Post.)
The old gentleman who runs the second hand book store near the capitol is ready of wit and quick of tongue. No one knows this better than Thomas B. Reed. One day last spring Mr. Reed passed the book store in a driving rain. The eccentric owner of the place sat in the doorway calmly

the place sat in the doorway calmly smoking his pipe, while the volumes were being soaked.

"Den't you know that your books are getting wet?" asked the speaker, with friendly interest.

"Oh, they'll be dry enough when it comes to readin' 'em," came the philosophic reply comes to readin' 'em,' sophic reply.

