

LAND.
in January on a
Murder.
in the Klondyke-
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N. Aug. 8.—The
in the murder of
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George Thorne, Ed.
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A public meeting
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Duchemin; V. T.
J. T., J. D. S.
Messervy; F. S.
reas., R. H. Jen-
nerson; Mar., E.
Mary Worth; A.
D., D. M., Flor-
C. T., Mary Ross,
o hold a series of
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I, Aug. 13.—Mrs.
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ad-Quinine Tablets. All
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FOR PROHIBITION.

The City Clergymen Discussed the Question Sunday.

The Coming Plebiscite to Test the Sentiment of People on the Liquor Business.

Sermons by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. W. J. Minchin and Rev. L. G. MacNeill.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)
What would Jesus do if He lived in this day and in this land, and was confronted by the problem which now confronts the Canadian people?
The above question was made the subject of consideration by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. W. J. Minchin and Rev. L. G. MacNeill at the St. Andrew's Methodist church last evening.
The speaker referred at first to the ministry of Jesus on earth, and its wonderful effect; and pointed out that His followers must possess the holy inspiration if they would accomplish noble purposes. It might be contended that Jesus held himself aloof from questions involving political economy, but His aim was to introduce the Christ spirit into all authority and rule. He held Himself amenable to human law, and acknowledged that government was of divine authorization. With methods of government He did not deal. The form of government then was a simple autocracy. The common people were ground down by laws, in the making of which they had no choice. Today in this country, Vox Populi Vox Dei, is the motto of government and people. Christ's mission was among the common people of that day, and it might well be that the common people shall now be the voice through which the Almighty God shall speak. The speaker believed that the same voice which sounded in the synagogues and through the storms on Galilee or on the quiet mountain sides, would, if Jesus were in the flesh in Canada today be heard appealing through the length and breadth of the whole country for men to rise in their manhood and exercise their power and influence for the destruction of the evil which is so destructive to the hopes and prospects of this fair land.
Jesus employed human agencies to carry out His purposes. If we are worthy successors of those to whom He trusted His work, we will act as they would have acted, under His inspiration. The people of Canada are given today an opportunity which never was given to any other nation of equal relative importance since time began. If Napoleon in Egypt could say to his soldiers, "From yonder pyramid forty centuries survey your conduct; and the eye of God are upon us. When the vote is taken on the 29th of September let him who dares vote remember that he will have to face the responsibility of his act before the Judgment bar of God; and if in the early morning there should ever stagger over the door-step of his home a loved son who has spent a night of debauchery, or if the girl he loves should live in wretchedness and we because of being linked to a rum cursed man, his cries and tears will be but a low mockery in the face of his heaven."
Jesus would sustain the plebiscite because of His attachment to the home. There is no spot so sacred, and there is no such enemy to it as the rum traffic. He would sustain it because of His attachment to young men. If young men would attain to respectable position they must begin early and stick to it till death. Life is not long enough that we can afford to waste the precious moments. Give the boys a chance.
Christ would sustain this measure because the rum traffic is the greatest adversary of missionary enterprise and opposed to all the principles of His kingdom.
The speaker believed the bill would carry because never was there such a strong temperance and moral sentiment as today, and never so many men ready to stand for God and the right. In conclusion he pictured an Anglo-American alliance, the dream of patriot and poet, in which the fairest gem shall be this Canada of ours. Rum and war shall die together and Christ shall live and reign over a people who in reference to every question will first ask, What would Jesus do?
REV. W. J. MINCHIN.
At the Congregational church last evening Rev. W. J. Minchin preached on the coming plebiscite. "What is the plebiscite? It is to test the sentiment of the people on prohibition. The temperance people have made the motion, the government has seconded it and the people are going to vote on it in about six weeks. The question is, what is your sentiment? There are two ways of looking at the question: 1. the moral side; 2. the side of expediency. The basis of all reform is education; reforms have been brought about by legislation. The introduction of text books into our public schools on the subject of alcohol is proof that our reformers believe this. There is the question of revenue. The government is receiving a total revenue from the liquor traffic every year the sum of \$7,071,312. This amounts to about \$1.37 per head of our population. It is asked how do we provide this amount if we do not obtain it from the liquor traffic? The fact is that under prohibition the country is far richer and our national revenue helped instead of hindered. Gladstone made the following remark: "Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. This question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue." Sir Stafford Northcote, another eminent British chancellor of the exchequer, said: "If the revenue diminishes from increased habits of temperance, the amount of wealth such a change would bring to

the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty, and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of revenue from such a cause, but should gain in various ways that the exchequer would not suffer the losses which it might sustain in that direction."
Hon. Geo. E. Foster and many other Canadian statesmen have as forcibly expressed the same views. The last named gentleman on one occasion, after setting out the vast drain that the liquor traffic had made upon the country during a number of years, added these words: "The wonder is that with such terrible waste our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself so prosperous and wealthy as she would have grown. Speaking on another occasion of the probable results of prohibition upon the national revenue, he said: "Although direct receipts from this traffic would certainly be expunged from our revenue, still the improvement in the general commerce of the country, the improvement in the general welfare and well-being of our community, would be so great that the receipts in all other branches of our revenues would be increased correspondingly, and there would practically after a few years, or so, not be any diminution whatever in our revenues from our tax payers."
Let us look for a few moments at the state of Maine. The people there have been educated to prohibition, and are not going to give it up. In 1854 the vote upon the prohibitory amendment was as follows: For—70,783; against—23,811; majority for prohibition, 46,972. The laws must have moral sentiment to enforce them. Statistics show a great decrease in the number of drunks, deaths from delirium tremens, paupers, convicts, etc., in the state since 1855. There are not one-sixth as many drunks as then.
When the army was encamped at Chickamauga the government opened canteens in the camps; but the Kansas regiment did not allow them to keep them open. They enforced their laws by their sentiments.
We have in Canada about 150 brewing and malting establishments, with 1,855 employees. If converted into factories they would probably give employment to more than eight times as many persons and would pay annually in wages eight millions of dollars, against the less than one million now paid by the breweries. The liquor traffic restricts industry and brings poverty; prohibition promotes business and brings prosperity.
This is the greatest opportunity of the age; we should vote and stand for righteousness. This is a political question, but not party politics; we should stand for the best thing for the general public. It is right for men to drink and deprive their wives and children of necessities? The time is coming when we shall see the value of the work we are doing. There has never been such a widespread question. We should put ourselves on record at the very beginning. We should study the movement, encourage the young men, and by prayer and sympathy put ourselves on the right side.
REV. L. G. MACNEILL.
From the text: "Neither be partakers of other men's sins." Rev. L. G. MacNeill spoke on the above text in the plebiscite last evening. He was glad that the government had given time for a full discussion of the important question, as for his part he confessed considerable difficulty as to the expediency of the measure proposed to be enacted. His difficulty was not as to the legitimacy of such legislation. The position had been taken by Principal Grant that until the church has taken the ground that it was a sin to make, sell or buy that which intoxicates, she has no right to ask any people to vote for prohibition. There was little force in such reasoning, seeing that the ground of prohibition is not the sin of the thing, but the amount and character of its evil effects upon society. It is no sin to carry a concealed weapon, to sell a horse along a crowded street, to sell tainted meat, but the law rightly prohibits these because they are dangerous and damaging. Intemperance is a sin, possibly the most gigantic evil, viewed from a moral or social standpoint, which curses our world. And if it can be shown that any traffic produces intemperance or increases it, society has inherent right to protect itself. Principal Grant asks, "Does conscience affirm prohibition?" and decides, "No, we reply." We reply neither does conscience affirm the suppression of lotteries, the spread of obscene literature through the mails, and the existence of nuisances, and yet society prohibits and has a right to suppress these injurious things. Besides our excise legislation is based on this principle: "What is our license law but a prohibitory law, with an occasional exception. Does not the right to deprive an overwhelming majority of people from engaging in the traffic imply the right to suppress the traffic altogether? Let it be admitted that the traffic is a public danger and damage, a fruitful cause of intemperance which is a sin, and that society has the right to protect itself as far as statute law can protect it against such a danger, and you have the clearest ground for prohibitory legislation. Should it be objected that in a free country we ought not to interfere with a man's liberty, it may be said in reply that while we arrest and imprison a man who poisons or who publishes an obscene paper, we surely have the right to limit a man's liberty when it interferes with the life and well-being of his neighbor."
Nor, again, was the preacher's difficulty that of the "free man." The New York writer said that "such a law would be a reflection upon Jesus Christ, who made wine, and drank wine, and ordered his people to drink it in commemoration of His sacrifice for sin." For if prohibition has to do, not with the sinfulness, but merely with the damaging results of the thing prohibited, there can be no reflection on our Saviour's acts. Besides, it may be right under certain circumstances to prohibit even what our Saviour did. As one has remarked, "Jesus as a

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Creamery butter is still scarce and has advanced another cent, but dairy stock is still abundant. There is no change in the price of meats or poultry. Potatoes are cheaper, and have quite a range according to quality. Turnips are cheap. New beets and carrots are now quoted by the bushel. Tomatoes are now quite cheap. Cucumbers are worth about \$1 per bushel.

Beef (butchers) per carcass	0.07	0.08
Beef (country), per lb.	0.05	0.05
Lamb, per lb.	0.06	0.07
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0.08	0.07
York, per bushel	0.03	0.03
Shoulders, per lb.	0.08	0.09
Cheese, per lb.	0.11	0.12
Butter (in tubs), per lb.	0.10	0.14
Butter (lump)	0.10	0.14
Butter (creamery)	0.10	0.14
Dairy (roll)	0.10	0.14
Eggs, per doz.	0.10	0.10
Chickens, per doz.	0.10	0.10
Turkey	0.10	0.14
Eggs, per doz.	0.11	0.13
Cucumbers, per doz.	0.07	1.00
Cabbage, per doz.	0.30	0.50
Mutton, per lb (per carcass)	0.08	0.08
Ribbing, per lb.	0.08	0.08
Potatoes, new, per bushel	0.75	1.25
Rutabagas, per doz.	0.15	0.20
Carrots, per doz.	0.05	0.05
Battens, per doz.	0.09	0.15
Half sows, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Lamb, per lb.	0.09	0.08
Beans, green, per bushel	0.80	0.80
Beans (yellow), per bushel	1.00	1.00
Beans (white), per bushel	1.05	1.10
Peas, green, per bushel	0.25	0.20
Peas, yellow, per bushel	0.02	0.04
Cheese	0.08	0.09
Horse radish, per doz.	0.70	1.00
Horse radish, small bottles	0.07	0.07
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.07	0.09
Maple, per bushel	0.09	0.09
Tomatoes	0.07	0.10
Raspberries, per box	0.07	0.10
Raspberries, native	0.04	0.06
Raspberries, per half bushel	0.02	0.03
Raspberries, per bushel	0.03	0.07
Blueberries, per quart	0.05	0.07
Wheat, per bushel	0.05	0.10
Best, per bushel	0.06	0.10
Medium, per bushel	0.08	0.12
Lamb, per lb.	0.08	0.13
Beef, per lb (tender)	0.07	0.10
Hams, per lb (cured)	0.12	0.16
Shoulders, per lb.	0.08	0.13
Chickens, per lb.	0.08	0.10
Cheese, per lb.	0.08	0.10
Butter (in tubs)	0.10	0.14
Butter (lump)	0.10	0.14
Dairy (roll)	0.10	0.14
Eggs, per doz.	0.10	0.10
Chickens, per doz.	0.10	0.10
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Potatoes, new, per bushel	0.75	1.25
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Raspberries, per box	0.07	0.10
Raspberries, native	0.04	0.06
Raspberries, per half bushel	0.02	0.03
Raspberries, per bushel	0.03	0.07
Blueberries, per quart	0.05	0.07

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JAMES M. PALMER, M. A.,
Principal.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.
A Church School for Resident and Day Boys.
The School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14th. Applications for Calendar, Admission, Terms, etc., should be made at once to Rev. P. Owen-Jones, Head Master, Davenport School, St. John, N. B.

BRITAIN AND CANADA.
Interesting Letter Received by ex-Mayor Robertson While in London.
The Tide of Emigration, Says the Writer, Should Now be Diverted to Canada.
In his report to the city council this week ex-Mayor Robertson alluded to numerous letters which he received while in the old country, indicating the wide-spread interest in Canadian affairs which now prevails there. The following is an example of these letters. The writer of it is a member of a large mercantile firm in London. It speaks for itself:
LONDON, May 25th, 1898.
Geo. Robertson Esq., St. John, N. B.:
Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of hearing your interesting address to the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and cordially joined in the vote of thanks tendered you.
Indeed, I do not think that we in the old country can have too much enlightenment in relation to the different sections constituting the British empire. There is nothing like personal touch, and the more frequent the better in the interests of all.
Canada has always possessed great interest for me, and I have been for many years troubled at the enormous flow of emigration to the United States, while to the dominion, equally near, possessing to a settler I should think quite equal if not superior advantages, the flow has been so small. Further, so far as my personal experience and observation goes, life in the dominion possesses more of repose and quiet content, in contrast to the worry and drive of the United States.
It has been this enormous and continuous flow for more than fifty years past, of ready-made men and women (whom it has not cost the States a cent to raise) which has developed her enormous resources and wealth, and made her what she is today, while the dominion, possessing equal natural resources, has been languishing for want of what the United States has had in superabundance.
Now, this is a state of things which has been allowed to exist too long, to the grievous injury of the dominion and every other portion of the empire.
The present moment appears most auspicious for reversing this condition of things. First, the recent Australian visit of the dominion premier has brought your country prominently before the attention of the United Kingdom. Second, the Klondyke development has created world-wide interest, and in this connection I call to mind the influence of the gold discoveries in Australia, which, while they have developed there had a very healthy effect, but afterwards it grew by leaps and bounds. Again, the gold discoveries in California had a like influence on the Pacific coast.
As you remarked yesterday, the diverting of traffic out of an old rut is difficult, and to divert the flow of emigration so that the major number shall settle in the dominion would need strenuous effort; but in view of the enormous benefits which would flow to all concerned, no stone should be left unturned to effect such a noble purpose.
The dominion government and our colonial office (which under the present head is powerful) should work heartily and vigorously together to bring before the people of the United Kingdom the great and manifold advantages the dominion offers for settlement, say by arousing the sympathies and co-operation of ministers of all denominations, and other leaders of the people. Again, every post office might be made to serve as an emigration office. Then, illustrated, lime light views by town and country, seeking in each case for the co-operation of corporations and county councils, and numberless other methods would suggest themselves as the work progressed.
Assuming this commenced itself to you, judgment then, you being upon the spot, would enable you to bring the subject personally before our colonial office, and on your return, before the dominion government.
Your visit would thus enable you not only to serve St. John and the maritime provinces, but at the whole of your wide and great continent, and indeed the British empire.
With best wishes for the entire success to your mission,
Yours, etc.,

ago in this market, but the west is firmer and some Ontario millers advanced their prices last week.

Buckwheat—meal, yellow	0.90	0.90
Do. do. do. red	0.85	0.85
Maize, white, per bushel	0.25	0.25
Maize, yellow, per bushel	0.20	0.20
Canadian, high grade family	4.00	4.00
Medium, per bushel	3.50	3.50
Best, per bushel	3.00	3.00
Calcutta, per bushel	3.00	3.00
Madras, per bushel	2.00	2.00
Madras, per bushel	2.00	2.00
Brass, bulk, per lot	1.00	1.00
Brass, small lots, per lot	1.00	1.00

FRUITS, ETC.
Evaporated apples are about out of the market. Lemons are higher, also California peaches and pears.
Currants, per bushel
 0.06 | 0.06 || Currants, cleaned, bulk | 0.07 | 0.07 |
Melons, per bushel	0.05	0.05
Dried apricots	0.08	0.08
Wep. apricots	0.11	0.12
Evap. apricots	0.11	0.12
Greenish Walnuts	0.12	0.13
Popping corn, per lb.	0.07	0.08
Evap. corn	0.12	0.12
French Walnuts	0.08	0.10
Prunes, per bushel	0.04	0.05
Peaches, per bushel	0.08	0.10
Apple, new, per bushel	3.00	4.00
Egyptian onions	0.02	0.02
Raisins, per bushel	0.00	0.00
Malaga, new	1.50	1.50
Malaga, old	0.00	0.25
Malaga clusters	3.25	3.75

There is no change in this list. America was white.

Star (bbl free)	0.17	0.17
Light (bbl free)	0.15	0.15
Star (bbl free)	0.17	0.17
Light (bbl free)	0.15	0.15
Star (bbl free)	0.17	0.17
Light (bbl free)	0.15	0.15
Star (bbl free)	0.17	0.17
Light (bbl free)	0.15	0.15
Star (bbl free)	0.17	0.17
Light (bbl free)	0.15	0.15

THE CAMPBELLTON WATER WORKS PROCEEDINGS
William Pugsley, Q. C., returned from Campbellton Friday. The water works appropriation proceedings are not finished yet. On the contrary, they will probably be good for another ten days, but Mr. Pugsley took advantage of a sort of lull to get away for a day. He is acting with Mr. Stockton and local counsel for the Water Works company, of which Senator Thibodeau of Quebec is the most prominent member. Mr. Pugsley states that a large amount of evidence has been taken and he is of the opinion that the company has already proved greater value than the \$50,000 offered by the town. If the \$50,000 offered by the town, if the costs of these proceedings will be paid by the town. Otherwise the coat will fall on the company.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Richard Kipling has presented a set of his works to the Bulwark library, numbering ten volumes.