

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ROAD MAY BE COMMENCED NEXT SEASON.

Increased Subsidy for Weekly Service Between St. John and Nova Scotia Shore Ports—Complaint Against the Irregular Sailings of Furness Line Boats—Votes for Bay Service and Other Routes Passed.

Ottawa, July 31.—(Special)—A start will probably be made next season upon the construction of the new transcontinental railway system. These were the words which a member of the cabinet used today. "If material can be secured, I imagine there is nothing to prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific from getting something done in the way of actual building on the prairie stretch next year. It is possible, too, the operation will begin in 1904 on the government highway from Moncton to Winnipeg, thought on that portion of the line a longer time will be needed for surveys than on the prairie."

THE TRADE DISPUTE THE CHIEF POLITICAL TOPIC IN LONDON.

Views of a Lancashire M. P.—The Operatives Against Any Tax Upon Food—A Free Trade Manufacturer.

(Special correspondence of The St. John Telegraph and Montreal Herald). London, July 29.—There is no room for doubt about what is the chief political topic in London. The trade dispute is in evidence everywhere. The newspapers are full of it, you hear young fellows talking over the hotel tables you catch frequent references to it while you ride on the buses and at Westminster they think of little else. Some talk some do not; and it is not Mr. Chamberlain's friends who show the most confidence just now. He seems to have given a promise not to speak till after the session, and his followers wait for him. Mr. Balfour has done all he can to keep the subject from the press that the only subject on which the people speak is the only subject on which parliament will not touch.

RACING AT CALAIS. KING'S ADDRESS TO IRISH PEOPLE.

J. M. Johnson Won All Three Races With His Horses, in Fast Time. His Majesty Expressed His Appreciation of the Warm Reception.

St. Stephen, July 31.—(Special)—After waiting two days on account of rain, the balance of the programme of races at Calais Park was brought on this afternoon, a fair crowd of good track and good trotting being the order of the day. The same judges officiated as on the previous day, excepting Hon. John Heald, of Portland (Me.), instead of Sheriff Sterling. The first race called was the 2.23 class. Fanella and Drasil were the only horses appearing. Fanella had her own way and distanced Drasil, finishing this race, Time, 2:23. The first heat in the 2.27 class was called, with Dr. Wilkes, Essling Reed, Nema, Wilkes and Wager, resulting in Wager capturing first heat, Dr. Wilkes second, Nema third, Reed fourth. Time, 2:27. First heat in free-for-all was without doubt one of the best heats ever trotted on this track, being a fight from start to finish between these four good ones, who finished as follows: Kingfisher, Campello, Parker S. Inna. Time, 2:18. Second heat of 2.27 resulted in another hot contest between Wager and Dr. Wilkes, Reed's driver trailing in the rear until on the back stretch at the finish he forgot the third horse swinging into home stretch with the leaders, many from the winning heat, with Wager a length behind. Doctor a nose in the rear of Wager. Time, 2:23. The second in the free-for-all resulted in another warm heat. Kingfisher had a slight lead at first half. Inna was a nose in lead of Fisher, who at once took the lead again, which he retained until coming up the home stretch, when Inna took it, finishing the heat about a length ahead, Campello beating Fisher a nose. Parker some distance in rear. Time, 2:18. After this heat James Hill gave an exhibition with his handsome five-year-old stallion, McDougall, ex Robt. McGregor, 2:17, brother of Crescus, 2:02. McDougall's time in this heat was, by quarter 33 seconds. Third heat of 2.23 class again proved exciting. Dr. Wilkes keeping in the lead until after entering the home stretch, when he was passed by Reed. Wager broke at the first eighth and was finally distanced, much to the disappointment of his friends. Time, 2:21. The third heat in the free-for-all was another fine exhibition for the first three-quarters, with Inna ahead, which she easily retained, Campello again a good second, Fisher third. Time, 2:18. Fourth heat in 2.27 class again resulted in a warm contest. Dr. Wilkes starting slightly in the lead and finishing the half in the same position; but Reed took the lead at the three-quarters and finished a winner of the heat and race. Time, 2:24. Dr. Wilkes second money, Nema third and fourth. Five-for-all again resulted in a good contest, especially between the two greys, Fisher and Parker. Inna took the lead at the start and retained it to the finish, Campello second. Time, 2:20. Parker S., with a record of 2:06, was considered invincible, but was forced to give way to the others. Considering the high wind prevailing the time was very good, coming close to the track record of 2:17. It will be seen that Mr. Johnson's horses were winners of first money in the three races today, and he is to be congratulated on bringing such a fine field of horses to Calais, which were such a success, although much marred as to attendance on account of the bad weather. Summary: 2.23 class—Pacers, trotters' purse, \$300. Fanella, J. M. Johnson, Calais. 1 1 1 Drasil, W. J. Furbush, Newton (Mass.) 2 2 2 Margaret F. Warren, Springfield (N. S.). 3 3 3 Time—2:23, 2:24, 2:18, 2:20. Free for all Pacers Trotters' Purse, \$300. Dr. Wilkes, Bances, W. Mayo, Bangor. 2 2 2 "Reed," J. M. Johnson, Calais. 1 1 1 Nema, Wilkes, F. Warren, Springfield (N. S.). 3 3 3 Hill, J. M. Johnson, Calais. 4 4 2 Wager Hanchard, Eastport. 5 5 5 Time—2:23, 2:24, 2:18, 2:20. Free for all Pacers Trotters' Purse, \$500. Inna, J. M. Johnson, Calais (M.). 1 1 1 Parker S., W. J. Furbush, Newton (Mass.). 2 2 2 Park Camello, Warren, Springfield (N. S.). 3 3 2 Kingfisher, F. Warren, Springfield (N. S.). 4 4 3 Time—2:18, 2:19, 2:18, 2:20.

A CONVERTED JEW SPEAKS IN ST. JOHN.

Interesting Address by Rev. Samuel Frender in German Street Church. Rev. Samuel Frender, formerly a Rabbi, but now an ordained minister of the Boston Congregational church, addressed a large audience in German Street Baptist church Monday night. He took for his text Matthew, chapter 9, v. 8: "For unto us a child is born unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." He stated that he was much pleased to meet an audience so free from prejudice as the one he was addressing. All prejudice has vanished, and Jews and Christians are united in love for a common Lord and Master. But there is still a very large number—the greater number—who refuse to accept the teachings of the Bible. Why is it that after eighteen centuries the Jews are roughly speaking about 11,000,000 scattered over the face of the earth, and of these more live in Russia than in any other country; New York city alone contains 300,000 Jews. There are two religious bodies among the Jews, the orthodox and the liberal or reformed, the former being the majority in Great Britain, and the latter in the United States and Canada. The orthodox Jew clings tenaciously to the observance of the Mosaic law laid down by the rabbis of old, while the reformed Jew disregards these laws, accepting the one concerning the observance of Saturday. The former believe in the coming of a Messiah, but the latter do not. These two divisions agree, however, in one thing, namely, in their refusal to accept the claims of Christianity. There are two reasons why the majority of Jews are at a great distance from Christ. The first of these is prejudice, which is scarcely to be blamed on the part of the Jews when we read of the manner in which Jews were treated during the middle ages and the massacres committed by so-called Christians. It is easy to see why the Jew should be prejudiced. The second reason stated, even in the pages of the New Testament, even at the present time among Jews in Boston and New York are numbers of those who have turned then, accepting his own conversion to Christianity. He was a graduate of a Rabbinical college and had occupied a pulpit for five years when he began to read the New Testament. The sermon on the Mount interested him very much, and the sincerity of Paul presented himself very forcibly to him. In the words of Moody: "The New Testament is unfolded in the old, and the old unfolded in the new." Many ceremonies spoken of in the Bible are still performed by the Jews in the same manner as thousands of years ago. There are three reasons why we should love the Jew. In the first place he is our fellow man; secondly, because we love the Bible, which has been given to us by inspired men who were Jews, and lastly, Christ chose to take upon himself the form of an Israelite, and spent His life among the Jews. Some articles of Jewish manufacture, which are spoken of in the Bible, were shown to the audience, and Rev. Mr. Frender sang the 23rd Psalm, which has been given to us by David 3,000 years ago. All greatly enjoyed the address and the singing.

NOT A MISTAKE.

(Contributed). The people of this country have been crying out for strong, earnest and fearless men in public life, affecting to believe that political leaders were for the most part self-seeking in their aims and professions, and not always scrupulous in their methods. That a party exists for the carrying out of high public objects, the vancing the property and the well-being of the people, and the common good, is a thought of, or an earnestly sought, when thought about. The impression exists that politics is a mere faction fight between the party in power and the party in opposition. This view of public opinion in Canada does not serve to divide public opinion upon great questions, but that it affords an opportunity for the expression of opposing groups of politicians and their supporters of either a public or private nature. The result of an election is not accepted in many observing quarters as the triumph of one party over another, but as a burning topic of national concern, but as an indication that one party had more corrupt resources at its command than the other. Our opinion is that a very large and commendable proportion of the people are not in any way interested in the election, and that all moving public questions are as powerful as they have ever been in the history of our race to excite and divide public opinion. That there are aspects of political conditions to be viewed with deep regret we are unwilling to deny. That bribery is practised at elections, and on a considerable scale, is undoubted, and no word of palliation should or can be said for it. The effect of it may be largely neutralized by the equal extent to which it is resorted to by both parties, and therefore the decision at the polls might generally be regarded as a tolerably accurate reflection of the popular will. Certainly a party in power with almost unlimited corrupting means at its disposal is not invincible when public opinion has set in strongly against it. Conviction and sincerity in public life are also doubted because so many people are in receipt of or in expectation of favors from their party. Of them it is generally thought that they are unable or unwilling to fairly examine public questions, and that by their votes and zeal they overbear and stifle public opinion. The observing citizen notices these things, and comes to view politics with contempt, or to mock at it as a magnificent humbug and knavery. An event which can reveal the character of this class that our public men have ideals in their public conduct, and a sense of duty to the public strong enough to impel them to lay down high office rather than palter with their consciences, should be of enormous benefit in removing false conceptions of public men and in elevating the general public attitude towards all political discussion. Western papers have warmly praised Hon. Mr. Blair for his resignation. They find it a wholesome and significant evidence of independence and moral courage. In Great Britain they value highly an act of self-denial taken in obedience to a public duty by a public man. It is the glory of his political history that men are not being wanting who from time to time in the tumult of great questions have shut the door of political preference by the light of duty. He has for a long time been free to say the thing he thought. High claims in recent times rejected the highest prize of his profession rather than follow the party of a course he deemed ill-advised; and the other day Sir Edward Clarke gave up his seat in parliament, and faced the obloquy of his constituents because of his leader's course. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN JAIL RENEWED.

The long interrupted religious services in the jail are to be renewed. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. Dr. Raymond will address the men, and a similar service will be held each Sunday hereafter. On Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock there will be a service for the female prisoners. These services will all be conducted by clergymen, and there will thus be a slight departure from former methods. The ministers of the various denominations will co-operate.

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CHOLERA INFANTUM. Cholera infantum is one of the most dreaded diseases of infancy. It is prevalent during the hot summer in few hours all the care mothers may take to guard against it, and it sometimes progresses so quickly that death occurs in a few hours. The first thing to do is to stop feeding the child and to give him plenty of fresh air and pure water to drink. Baby's Own Tablets to carry out the plan in the system. Do not under any circumstances give a medicine to check the diarrhoea, except under the supervision of a doctor. Baby's Own Tablets will remove the diarrhoea and check the fever, and the disease will then be checked. The cure this class that our public men have ideals in their public conduct, and a sense of duty to the public strong enough to impel them to lay down high office rather than palter with their consciences, should be of enormous benefit in removing false conceptions of public men and in elevating the general public attitude towards all political discussion. Western papers have warmly praised Hon. Mr. Blair for his resignation. They find it a wholesome and significant evidence of independence and moral courage. In Great Britain they value highly an act of self-denial taken in obedience to a public duty by a public man. It is the glory of his political history that men are not being wanting who from time to time in the tumult of great questions have shut the door of political preference by the light of duty. He has for a long time been free to say the thing he thought. High claims in recent times rejected the highest prize of his profession rather than follow the party of a course he deemed ill-advised; and the other day Sir Edward Clarke gave up his seat in parliament, and faced the obloquy of his constituents because of his leader's course. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life. The man who is true to his conscience, and who is not swayed by the party, is a rare commodity in public life.

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