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THE LIBERAL

LEADERSHIP.

Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman's Unhappy Situation.

(London Mafl.) When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took the leadership, he did so, everybody knows, most unwillingly. A man of large fortune, of easy temperament, fond of reading-especially the yellow-backed novel of France and of a spirit, which, never enthusiastic, has not been made optimistic by more than thirty years of life in the house of commons, "C.-B." wanted peace above all things.

That was the reason why, to the surprise of so many people, he sought, and sought eagerly, the speakership when it became vacant on the retirement of Lord Peel. He was baulked in that ambition by Sir William Harcourt, and he felt the disappointment keenly.

It was, therefore, a moment of mixed pain and pleasure to "C.-B." when, on the retirement of Sir William Harcourt, he was called to the leadership of the liberal party by a practically unanimous vote. "C.-B." is very hu-man, and he could not help being gratified by such a mark of honor. But he knew parliamentary life thoroughly, with its jealousies, its squalid intrigues, its ultimate bitterness; he had lost all illusions, if he ever had any; and he had for some time been made uneasy by some stupid doctors as to his health. But the duty was thrust upon him, and he could not shrink from it. And by adopting a dietary, abandoning even the Moselle, which had been his only beverage for years, and taking more exercise, his health had improved, and everybody was struck with his ususual spirit of speech and energy of gesture at the meeting in the Reform Club, at which he was elect-

A COMPROMISE.

But his election, though unanimous, and also very hearty, was, after all, a compromise, and it was a compromwhich symbolised the divisions of the liberal party. The liberal imperialists are as much detested by the radicals as the unionists; indeed, a good deal more. It is always the case in political life, that the bitterest hatreds, personal and political, are between men of the same party. A number of radicals today dread Lord Rosebery far more than they do the Marquis of Salisbury, and regard him as a far graver political danger, and as one to be much more carefully watched and much more steadily opposed than the leader of the conservaon the other hand, have no love for the radicals, regarding their policy the nation and as destructive to par-

idea would be the leadership of Lord Rosebery in the house of lords, and of Mr. Asquith in the house of commons. Mr. Asquith has many great parliaperialists regard Mr. Asquith, though has kept the contract with "C.-B." quite loyally. The other day, he neither spoke nor voted; and if he ever reaches the highest place in the liberal party, it will certainly not be through any unworthy methods.

INTRIGUE. These being the conditions of the liberal party, it is quite plain that there is abundant room for intrigue, and intrigue is constantly at work. The lobbies of the house of commons are a curious study at such an epoch in a party's history. You see men in constant consultation; and there is an they pass each other by which reminds one of a little of the cat watching the mouse. The personality of Lord Rosebery again constantly introduces itself into these conflicting consultations - as the standard-bearer of one section, as the bete noir of the other. Thus there is a constant campaign going on; every night you have plot and counterplot, rival consultations, struggles over the bodies of different members of the liberal party, as though they were good and bad angels-St. Michael and Satan-fighting over a soul. The real brainscarrier in the house of commons of the Rosebery and liberal imperialist propaganda, is Mr. Haldane; but Mr. Haldane does not love the footlights, and thus it has come to pass that Mr. Perks has rushed so much to the front. Mr. Perks has shown a great deal of ability in private and professional life. The son of a Wesleyan clergyman, and, therefore, not born to wealth, he has succeeded in becoming a man of large fortune. Apart from a great business, and a nember of the legal firm of Perks & Fowler-Sir Henry Fowler being the Fowler meant-Mr. Perks has huge interests in great and flourishing commercial concerns; owns one-sixth of the shares in Thomas Owen's, the great paper makers, has a slice in a per cent., and, as a final result, lives out we shove in our roast and close up n a mansion, with an acre or two of priceless land, in the row of gorgeous dwellings, Kensington palace mansions. But politically, Mr. Perks is He has allied liberal imperialism with the abandonment of home rule, and has thus got on the back of the liberal party, not only the enraged radical, but the exasperated

and unforgiving Irish. THE LAST HUMILIATION.

These are the facts, personal and political, which lie behind the disruption of the liberal party in the division the other day. That disruption was accompanied, moreover, by many personal incidents, which aggravated an already aggravating situation. The activity of Mr. Perks in the lobby, his the west.

despatch of numberless telegrams were trying to radical nerves. The speech of Sir Edward Grey, support-ing the government, on top of "C. B.'s" declaration of neutrality, and in spite, it is said, of strong appeals, has created much feeling, and the straw that has broken the camel's back, is the vote of Mr. McArthur, one of the whips against "C. B." A whip may

claim many privileges; but that of voting against his chief is one that has hitherto never been attempted. As is known, the situation was so serious, that reports were current that "C. B." would resign. These reports had no foundation in fact. Easygoing, tolerant, a bit cynical, "C. B. is, at the same time, a man of mettle, and when he is roused, he remains hot for a long time. I believe he did not mince matters in the consultations that have been held, and that he will exercise his authority more unsparingly in the future. He has a very strong position, for he is the inevitable man. If Mr. Asquith were suggested, it would at least, in the present temper of the party, produce a revolt, and there would be not one, but two, liberal parties. Sir Edward Grey been mentioned as a possible leader; the suggestion is impracticable at

this moment. BRAN FRIED IN CANDLE GREASE

Private Muir Has Eaten This on the Veldt.

Writes to His Father Relating His Experiences With the Canadian

(Toronto Globe, 8th.)

Mounted Rifles.

Thomas Muir of 83 Huron street, this city, yesterday received a letter from his son, Private Muir, who is with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The letter is dated June 28, and in part reads as follows:

"Since we left Kroonstad we have

had hard work. We were in General Hutton's brigade, and we formed the right flank of General French's column.Our work was always to turn the Boer flank, and to do this we always had to cover more ground than the main body. French is the man that deserves great praise, for he gives the Beers no rest. He has had some hard places to fight in, but he stops for nothing. On May 24th we camped on the other side of the Vaal river, and there was a natural stronghold there -kopjes on all sides, and only one little pass for us to go through, but we live party. The liberal imperialists, got through all right. It was about 1 a. m. when we halted, and we were off again at 4 a. m. We crossed the and their spokesmen as dangerous to Vaal river about 9 a. m. It was the most comical sight I have seen since I came out here. We rode our horses It is no secret that the liberal im- through the water, and it was up to perialists would like to have had, if our knees while sitting in the saddle. possible, a different combination. Their | The Cape carts got quite a shaking from the large stones that were on the bottom, and everything was dumped into the river. We are camped about mentary qualities. As an orator he eight miles north of Pretoria. We stands higher, I think, than any man have to stay here till we can get new in the house of commons. He is the horses. Then we expect to go farther one man on the liberal side who can north for a month. We were served meet Mr. Chamberlain on something with new clothing yesterday, for we like equal terms. But the liberal im- are all in rags. One night out troop was on Cossack post on top of a he has never pronounced himself so kopje, and we had not had anything ardently on their side as Sir Edward to eat all day, so we were given some Grey, as one of themselves. I should tea and a couple of hardtacks. When add that, in my opinion, Mr. Asquith we got up there we had drank all our water, for it was warm work climbing over four kopjes with our blankets, coats and all our arms. One of the men had lots of money, so he offered any man a sovereign that would go and fill our water-bottles. One of the fellows agreed to go, and it was just four hours later when he got back, so I think he earned it, don't you? Now I must tell you that we are pretty good cooks, as we do all our own cooking. There are times when we live pretty good. That is when we come across an empty farm house and we get a chance to loot. Let me tell you of one of my experiences on the road. One air between these different groups as morning when we were on the march we had a halt for a half hour. There was a farm house near by, and I, with some others, was told to go over and see if there was any forage to be had for the horses. There was lots of forage, so I took a look around for forage for ourselves, and the first thing I clapped eyes on was a big chicken. It did not take me long to wring its neck and shove it in my feed bag. When we got back with the forage for the horses Mr. Chicken started to cackle, so I took him out of the bag to give his neck another twist. In doing so he escaped from me, and there was a hot chase after him. The lad that caught the chicken gave him over to me, so I twisted his neck again and

> and fried in candle-grease. would you like that?" Dr. McCarry, one of the inspectors of the Montreal health office, discovered a sheep suffering from tuberculosis at the abattoir last Wednesday. It was slaughtered and found to be in an advanced stage. This is said to be rare among sheep. The animal came along with many others from Ontario and

shoved him back into the bag and

fastened the bag to my saddle. Well,

we had just got nicely started when

the chicken began crowing again, and

my troop officer told me I had better

give him another twist. This time I

twisted his neck till the head came

off. When we got into camp that

hills here are about two feet high, and

the same in diameter at the bottom.

Well, we hollow these out and

build a fire inside, and get it as hot

as possible. When the fire has burned

It takes quite a while, but we don't

mind that, as long as we get a pretty

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The International Lesson: Lesson VIII.—Aug. 19.

GOLDEN TEXT. One thing I know, that, whereas was blind, now I see.—John 9: 25.

THE SECTION includes the whole chapter,-the miracle, and the discourses growing out of

Chart number 70.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The latter part of the third Year. The illustration and enforcement of the great truth that Jesus is the Light of the World.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-A Sabbath (v. 14) in October, A. D. 29; probably at the Feast of

Pabernacles, referred to in 7: 2. Place.-Jerusalem, near one of the gates of the temple of the city. Jesus nearly 33 years old! about six months before his crucifixion.

THE MAN BORN BLIND .- John 9: Read Luke 9. 57-62; John 7. 2-9: 41.

Commit verses 4-7. 1. And as Jesus passed by, he saw man which was blind from his birth. 2. And his disciples asked him, saying, (a) Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he (b) was born

blind? 3. Jesus answered, Neither (c) hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him.

4. (d) I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh, when no man can work. 5. (e) As long as I am in the world,

I am the light of the world. 6. When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and he annointed (f) the eyes of the blind man with the clay. 7. And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, which is by interpretation, Sent. He went his way

therefore, and washed, and came see 8. The neighbors therefore, and they (g) which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged?

9. (h) Some said, This is he: others said, He is like him: but he said, I am

10. Therefore said they unto him, (i) How were thine eyes opened? 11. He answered and said, (j) A man that is called Jesus made clay and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, (k) Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went (1) and washed, and I received sight. 12. Then said they unto him, Where

s he? He said, I know not. 13. They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind. 14. And it was the Sabbath (m) day when Jesus made the clay, and opened

15. Then (n) again the Pharisees also

asked him how he had received his sight. He said unto them, He put and I washed, clay upon mine eyes, and do see. 16. Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not (o) of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath

is a sinner do such (p) miracles? And there was a division among them. 17. They say (q) unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, (r) that he hath opened thine eyes? He

day. Others said, How can a man that

said, He is a prophet.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 2. (a) Rabbi. (b) Should be. Ver. 3. (c) Did this man sin.

Ver. 4. (d) We.

Ver. 5. (e) When I am. Ver. 6. (f) His eyes with clay. Ver. 9. (g) Which saw him aforetime, that he was a beggar.

Ver. 9. (h) Others said, It is he; others said, No, but he is like him. He said, I am he.

Ver. 10. (i) How then. Ver. 11. (j) The man. (k) Go to Sicam. (1) Went away. Ver. 14. (m) Sabbath on the day.

Ver. 15. (n) Again therefore. Ver. 16. (o) From. (p) Signs. Ver. 17. (q) Say therefore. (r) In

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 1. Jesus had come from Galilee to Jerusalem to attend one of the three creat festivals of the Jews, the Feast of Tabernacles, the Jewish Thanksgiv-

2. Who did sin---Whose sin was the occasion of this great sorrow? The Pharisees taught that each trouble was the punishment of some particular This man-Of course, blindness from birth could not be the punishment for the man's own sin. Therefore, was it in consequence of his parents' sin? or had he sinned in some previous state

of being? 3. Neither hath this man sinned-This was not on account of any sin of either the man or his parents. It does not mean that they never had done wrong. Such evils as blindness are the results of sin in general, but you cannot always trace a trouble to a particular sin, nor judge of character by night I was warned for guard, so I the amount of trouble. Works of God takes Mr. Chicken and roasts him for -His works of love, goodness, salvasupper. I suppose you are wondering tion; that these might be shown in the how I did the roasting without a man's spiritual good. stove. Well, you must know that ant

4. While it is day-While the opportunity lasts. S. Made clay-Used some means to awaken the man's faith and test his

obedience. 3. That he was blind-R. V., "that he was a beggar." He now abandoned that occupation, and this circumstance first attracted notice. The reason was readily learned; he had received sight.

good feed. So you see I had a pretty 13. They brought to the Pharisees, good supper, although it was about 4 as the religious leaders, who could exa. m. Whenever I get any flour I plain this wonder, and answer whether make flap-jacks. They are just flour there really was a cure, and whether and water mixed, and fried in grease. Jesus was a prophet. I have eaten them made from bran 16. Keepeth not the Sabbath-He did

not keep it their way, but he did keep it God's way, the right way. SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and ora! answers.) Subject:-The Light of the World. I. A Blind Beggar by the Wayside

(v. 1).—To what place did Jesus come?

What feast was being held? Describe the beggar by the wayside? II. A Discussion as to the Reasons for his Blindness (vs. 2, 3).-What ent Truth.

When You Were a Child.

and you required an aperient, it was usually administered in the shape of griping Epsom Salts or nauseating Castor Oil.

When you need an aperient now you prefer it in a pleasant mild form, such as

Abbev's Effervescent Salt.

The children should be treated with some consideration, and Abbey's Effervescent Salt combines gentle effectiveness with pleasant taste, and is relished by young and old. t is uniform and reliable, made by expert chemists from the original English formula, and combines every good quality that an aperient and antacid digestive should contain.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 6oc a bottle.

TARREST AND ARTHUR ARTH

question arose as to his case? What | A CLEVER NOVA SCOTTA GIRL. is the connection between sin and suffering? What explanation did Jesus give? What light on this from the Book of Job? Did Jesus mean that his parents had never dore anything

III. Light on the Mystery from the Fact that Jesus is the Light of the World (vs. 4, 5).-How were the works of God manifested in this man? What are the "works of God"? How does Jesus take away the darkness of this world? What does light do for the world? In what respects is Jesus like

IV. Jesus Proves that He is the Light of the World by Healing the Blind Man (vs. 6, 7).—How was the blind man cured? Why did Jesus use take of their careers in permitting means? How would the means aid his faith?

V. Opposition and Discussion (vs. 8-17)—What objection did the Pharisees make? What lessons do you learn from this account?

CARLETON CO. S. S. CONVENTION. The Carleton County Sunday School convention will open at Florenceville on the evening of Monday, August 20th. Three sessions will be held on Tuesday, 21st inst. Among the topics for discussion are: The Training of the People, Its Necessity, Character, Possibilities and Advantages; Jesus as a Teacher; Some Needs of the Sunday School; Home Department and Statistics; The Old and the New in Our

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW. Organization of a Chapter at Grand Harbor, Grand Manan.

At the morning service in St. Paul's Episcopal church at Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, on Sunday, the 5th inst., publicly admitted the following candidates to fellowship in the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, as charter members in the new chapter: Roy L. Carson (director), D. W. McLaughlin (vice-director), P. P. Russell (secretary treasurer), Fred J. Martin, W. S. Carson, Clarence Newton, Harry Carson, Don-

ald Carson and Mabury Wooster. The simple but beautiful initiatory service of the brotherhood was read by the rector and responded to by the candidates in a sincere and earnest manner. The rector then preached an eloquent and instructive sermon from St. John's Gospel, 1st chapter and 42nd verse: "And he brought him to Jesus," which is the working motto of the order. After the sermon the communicants of the new chapter attended the celebration of the Holy Communion in a body. This was the first service of the kind ever held in St. Paul's church and a good congregation assembled to witness the admission and hear the sermon to the brotherhood. Among the congregation were Capt. Bloomfield Douglass, R. N. R., and Mrs. Doug-

At a recent convocation of the chapter two more members were admitted to the brotherhood.

CAPE BRETON.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 10.-Two Newfoundlanders are dead tonight as a result of a fatal accident at Sydney and Glace Bay today, and a third will die before morning. The accident at Sydney occurred on board the steamer Ceylon, discharging iron ore, at the Steel company's wharf. As a tub weighting nine hundred pounds, containing a ton and a quarter of iron ore, was being hoisted, the cable broke, precipitating the tub and contents into the hold, striking James Mercier and Anderson Dyer, who were standing below, bruising them so seriously that Mercer died two hours later in hospital, and Dyer will die before morning. Both men were badly cut and had limbs broken. Mercier is thirty-five, a native of Bay Roberts, Nfld., and leaves a wife and six children. Dyer is thirty, a native of Salmon River, Conception Bay, and unmarried. Drs. Kendall and Johnston attended and Father Gillis and Dr. Smith administered the rites of the church. At Glace Bay, Nathaniel Carney, a

native of Harbor Grace, was killed instantly by a fall of coal in the Caledonia pit ,this morning. Carney was married, and leaves a wife and six children. His remains will be sent home for interment.

IMPERIAL TEA EIGHTEENPENCE A PINCH.

I bought the other day at the exhibition a pinch of "the Emperor of China's tea." The cost of a pound would have been above 2,000fr. (£80). The price of the pinch was 2fr. This will give you an idea how tiny it was. The emperor's tea, when dry, is of a pale color, and long and delicate in grain. It is composed of the top shoot of endless plants. Infused by itself it is flat, but as a blend gives delicate and delicious flavor. One should never drink it out of a deep cup-only out of porcelain or glass. I find, however, that if taken in the evening it causes a sleepless night.-Paris correspond-

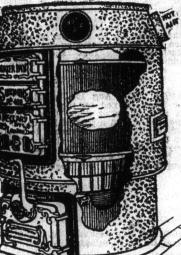
(Truro Guardian.) The many friends of that clever little actress, Miss Christie McDonald of during the past year has made the Pictou, will hail with delight the suc- | pulp industry of Nova Scotia far morecess she is making in theatrical circles in New York. Miss McDonald as The Cadet Girl, is said by the New York Sun to have scored the one unadulterated hit of the season. "She played the role," says the Sun's critic, "not only in a letter-perfect manner, but with far more distinction and repose than any other member of the company." Miss Virginia Earle, a celebrated actress, and Miss Lulu Glaser, who has held first place in the Herald square theatre, were both reminded that they had made the mis-

Miss McDonald to assume the title role. The Sun further says: "Her performance has placed her as an artist now some little in advance of either of them. In short, it was far and away the best work that Miss McDonald has ever done."

20,000 TONS OF PULP.

(Halifax Herald.) The great consumption of paper important than was dreamed of twelvemonths ago. Not only can every pound) of pulp be marketed, but the supply is not equal to the demand. The export of pulp from Halifax this year has been the largest yet made. The shipments were carried out in large quantities, but in the near future all records will be eclipsed. One large firm which handles much pulp is endeavoring to place contracts for 20,000 tons in a single order, and this largequantity will all be handled in Halifax. If the deal goes through, it is probable that much of the stock will be carried in steamers, specially chartered for the purpose, and the balance will go over on the Furness line.

Victor Baldwin is held prisoner at Far Rockaway, L. I., charged with killing Ralph Miller, at boy, by a blow



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