

## SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Mrs. W. F. Crafts writes: "Children are not plastic material to be moulded, but they are living creatures, growing in mind and body according to laws which God has made a part of their existence, and we must fit our processes of education to the stages of its unfolding. We cannot do this without studying the whole make up of the children. We must not prosecute child study after the manner of studying fossils, that is by trying to recall the memories of how we thought and how we did when we were children. That was too long ago; the impressions have grown dim. But we must take the actual childhood of today and investigate that. The memories of our childhood may be of some help, but we must not wholly rely upon them."

With the formation of a primary union, which it is hoped will be accomplished at the meeting called for this evening, St. John will be placed in the front rank of progressive Sunday school work. The primary union is not meant to include only Sunday school teachers of primary classes. It is open to all teachers of young children, whether in the primary school or day schools, to mothers and all interested in child study.

The primary union when in full working order performs various functions. It deals with the Sunday school lesson, the matter to be taught and the manner of teaching it being discussed; it provides a library of books and papers treating of the teachings of the lessons and of child life generally; it furnishes illustrative objects for use before the classes; it provides for a regular course of child study, etc., etc. It has great scope, and can be made as potent a factor for good as the workers desire.

Miss C. S. Lucas, primary secretary, spent Sunday in the city visiting the primary departments of Victoria street F. C. B. and Main street Baptist schools.

The normal superintendent for the province has sent us a copy of the diploma which will be given to those who successfully pass the examination on Sept. 13th. It is very neat, the design for the seal of Alex. Watson, is especially beautiful and appropriate. It is expected that there will be about 150 graduates this year. It is possible that in addition to Marion Lawrence and Miss Bertha Vail, who may have won, H. M. Hamilton, the celebrated normal writer and teacher, will again this year. If so the diploma will probably be presented by him, and the class of '97 will have especial reason to feel honored.

Home classes are being reported from various sections. So far over 80 have sent reports to the home department superintendent. We want the number to reach 100 before the October convention. Last week the field secretary and primary secretary were both in Victoria county. Meetings were held in the parishes of Andover, Perth and Gordon. Thrice Brooks was the point farthest up the Stokke reached this year. The county convention was held in the F. C. B. church at Kilburn on the 26th. G. L. Corey was elected president and W. S. Lowe secretary. The executive report showed good work done during the year and cheering prospects for the future. On the part of officers elected there was a desire to know the best methods for parish and county work. Rev. D. Pliska was present by invitation as one of the practical workers. Rev. Messrs. Fringle and Gratz helped by their suggestive addresses. The services of the field secretary and primary secretary were gratefully acknowledged by a resolution of thanks to the provincial executive. Sunday, 29th, was spent by Mr. Lucas in Gagetown, where Queens Co. convention is in session yesterday and today.

## A UNION OF PRIMARY SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A very interesting meeting of primary teachers of St. John and vicinity convened in Queen's hall on August 31st. The meeting was opened by T. S. Simms, as president of the city Sunday School Association. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham led in prayer. Mr. Simms said that the object of the meeting had been given them by notices from Mr. Machum, who had done so much to prepare the way. His experience in his own school proved to him that in the past there had been many opportunities with children by not knowing the how of better work. He spoke of his visit to Mrs. Harrison of Chicago, head institution for training, and of his visit to a primary department in Worcester and of his experience in a primary class recently, all proving to him the need of work which a primary union would promote. He called on Miss Lucas to state the work and benefits of primary unions. Miss Lucas opened her address with a story of a diamond merchant overthrown in London street. Officers were placed to guard the spot, while others searched for the precious diamonds. Some were polished and others were distinguished, but others were in the rough and needed the search by an expert. Applying, she said, God has scattered diamonds among us in little children. We are to seek for them, and this work needs as much judgment and skill as does that we do for older souls. She alluded to some visits to primary classes in her recent work, the lack of some rooms, and the uplift of some teachers. The thanks, hand pressure, facial expressions and words when parting from those teachers were strong heart appeals toward help for better work. I said in my heart: Something must be done. The very same conditions come year after year upon others and led to the formation of the first primary union in Newark, New Jersey. Miss Lucas defined a primary union and met certain objections which were commonly raised. She dwelt on the composition, management, meetings, programme and benefit likely to accrue. It was a simple, instructive address, and she was much cheered at the close.

Chairman Simms expressed gratitude and invited discussion, which was shared in by Messrs. Gunn, Col-

well and Jordan, Messrs. Machum, Hutchings, and Revs. F. F. Fotheringham and R. Weddell. Others asked questions, after which on motion by Miss Colwell and Miss Jordan they resolved to organize a primary union for St. John and vicinity.

After several nominations and refusals, Mrs. A. H. Chipman and Miss McAlary were elected as president and secretary.

This was regarded by the promoters as a most successful meeting, and the representation was so nearly universal that it is good evidence of the primary teachers being in earnest in their work.

## TEN MILLIONS DIED.

Within recorded history there has occurred no calamity like the famine in Bengal in 1770. From starvation and disease to which it gave rise ten millions (10,000,000) of people perished in six months. And from the political and social conditions that followed the famine the province was disorganized and depressed for forty years afterwards. In the middle of that memorable summer the famishing living actually ate the bodies of the dead, the ghastly horror! Indeed, such a famine happening (which God forbid) in England, would, in eighteen months' continuance, leave this fair island untenanted by a single human being.

Why allude to it? I'll tell you. Because it illustrates on a scale great enough for all to see it, the wonderful and vital relations between man and a mouthful of rice, of bread, of meat. Today the food may fail, tomorrow the man may fall. It is no matter which fails; the result (continued) is the same—death by starvation. If the food fails through blight or drought, heaven only can help us to a new crop. If the man fails, what can we do? Let one man tell what he did.

"In May, 1884," he says, "I fell into a low, weak state. I felt heavy, tired and languid, and couldn't imagine what had come over me. My appetite left me, my mouth tasted badly, and after eating the simplest thing I had a frightful pain at the pit of the stomach. Cold, clammy sweats used to break out all over me until I thought I was in a consumption."

Many who are attacked in the manner described draw the same conclusion; they think they have consumption, and, naturally enough, they seek treatment for consumption. They are misled by the sweats and the cough, and other signs that seem to be those of that dread malady. Yet, after a course of treatment on that theory has done no good whatever, but has left them worse off than before, they draw another conclusion; not only that they really have consumption, but are fast dying of it. And all the while their lungs are sound as a new bellows. How is this?

"I was frequently sick," continues Mr. Shore, "sometimes as often as four or five times a day. I lost a deal of sleep, and got weaker and weaker until I could hardly walk. After a while I got so bad that I had to give up my situation as foreman of the Chemical Works, Weston."

"Off and on I was like this for years. I saw doctor after doctor and spent pounds in physic, but was none the better for it. My strength was gone, and I despaired of ever getting it back again. And how could a man earn his living without strength?"

"Ah, friend Shore, nobody knows what a fearful, heart-shaking question that is unless he is at once a poor man and without power to do a turn for himself and for those who look to him for support. Then he knows, and trembles at what he knows. God help him."

"In March, 1890," he adds, "I first read about Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle and after taking it a few days, I felt better than I had in half a dozen years. You will believe me when I say I kept on taking it. The result was surprising; I was soon well and strong as ever. No illness has come near me since then. The Syrup also cured my daughter of an obstinate dyspepsia. (Signed) William Edward Shore, Frodsham Bridge, near Warrington, May 3rd, 1893."

Father and daughter both suffered from the same thing—indigestion and dyspepsia. If all the people of England had it at once, and profoundly, the result might not perhaps be so terrible as followed the crop failure in Bengal, but it would be bad enough. As it is, millions do have this crushing malady, and what evils come of it this single case illustrates. But Mother Selge's Syrup is curing them as fast as they hear of and use it.

As to the symptoms that make people fear they have consumption, nine times in ten they are signs of the digestive trouble only—sweats from weakness and a "atomach cough." But consumption might set in later. The safe course is to expel the poison by resorting to the Syrup at the very start.

## DEATH OF MARY K. DALLAS.

Mary K. Dallas, a well known writer, died at her home in Mot. street, New York, Aug. 25th, from heart failure. On Tuesday Mrs. Dallas was seized with a fainting spell. She lapsed into unconsciousness and did not regain her senses. Mrs. Dallas was fifty years old. Her husband, Mr. Dallas, was an artist well known in New York art circles. For the past fifteen years Mrs. Dallas was a contributor to the New York Ladies and Lippincott's Magazine.

"Fai' pai' little Johnny began. 'Now, what do you want?' asked his suffering father, with the emphasis on the 'now.' 'Will my hair fall off when it's like yours?' When the flat ruler had ceased falling on Johnny's thinning hair, knowledge had disappeared.

The thoughtful mother—"Matilda, I wish you would ask that young Mr. Peters to have his cuff buttons replaced." "Why, mamma, what do you mean?" "They seem to leave black streaks on the back of your shirt every evening."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DIED AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—James J. Green, grand master of the Manitoba Patron of Industry, a New Brunswick man, is dead at Portage la Prairie. He had been ill for some time with paralysis.

**GASTORIA.** The best of all. It is a... *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

## JOINS UNITARIAN RANKS.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills Has Decided to Withdraw from the Presbyterian Church.

He Will be at the Head of a New Popular Movement to be Started in Boston.

(New York Herald, Aug. 28.)

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, well known as an evangelist, is shortly to renounce Presbyterianism and seek fellowship with the Unitarians. Those who have followed the revivalist's utterances during the last few months have anticipated that such a change would be made before long.

That he would ally himself with the Unitarians has been known to leading members of that faith, and his work in the church has been under consideration for some time. At first the formation of a Unitarian society in Brooklyn was thought of. This plan included a people's church, centrally located, with Rev. Mr. Mills as its pastor.

This suggestion was abandoned, and, largely through the influence of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, it is said, there is now in contemplation a new popular movement in Boston, under Unitarian auspices, of which the evangelist will have charge. The hall where the late Theodore Parker preached will probably be selected as the headquarters of the new movement.

Mr. Mills will state his reasons for embracing the Unitarian faith at the national conference of Unitarian and other churches, to be held in Saratoga from September 29 to 31. Professor Edward Cummings is to open a discussion on False Methods as Hindrances to Social Betterment at the conference, and Mr. Mills will follow on "The Allusion to the Multitude."

This time in line with the work the revivalist is expected to take up in Boston, and an animated discussion on the methods of some of the churches is looked for. Announcement of the evangelist's approach the Unitarian faith will be made at the conference.

The Rev. Mr. Mills has devoted the last few years to revival work. His work has been done in Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches, and his meetings have usually been largely attended. Nearly every state in the union has been traversed in his evangelizing career. He made a recent tour of New England with the Rev. J. William Chapman of the Unitarian Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mills, in New Haven, during the winter of 1885-6, drew on the Armenian massacre, declaring that Christians should not be so cruel to Turkish love in their hearts and hands. He attacked the Cleveland administration only a few months later "for deliberately ignoring their responsibility in being so cruel to the Sultan with largely attended. Nearly every state in the union has been traversed in his evangelizing career. He made a recent tour of New England with the Rev. J. William Chapman of the Unitarian Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

Rev. B. Fay Mills is well known in the country. He held successful revival services in Montreal, Halifax, Charlotte town and other places in Canada.

## A BLEMISH IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

(Drapers' Record, London Aug. 21.) The jubilation over the new Canadian tariff still continues, and we are glad that it should be so. But it seems to us that there is one feature in that tariff which is decidedly adverse to the interests of British merchants, though the fact in question has hitherto escaped the attention of many people whose interests it chiefly affects. Everybody now knows that the 12-1-2 per cent. reduction of duty which was granted to goods of British manufacture can be claimed by German and Belgian goods directly imported into Canada.

We can quite believe that this provision may have been regarded, by those responsible for it, as a clever piece of commercial diplomacy, the effect of which would be to deprive a considerable proportion of German manufacturers and exporters of the benefit which, by a side wind, they had obtained. And we must assume that the Canadian government or customs authorities did not realize that at the same time they were inflicting a great injury upon British merchants and shippers. We hardly need point out that a vast quantity of foreign goods are bought in the London market by representatives of colonial manufacturers and exporters, who then import them into Canada. British merchants are able to buy in such vast quantities that they can command a price which enables them to resell the merchandise at small colonial purchasers at less than the latter could buy the goods in the continental market. It is the recognition of this fact which has made the British metropolis the commercial emporium of the world. But this state of things was certainly not continue, so far as Germany and Bel-

gium are concerned, unless the Canadian customs authorities can be induced to abolish the regulation as to direct importation. It is at all events true that Canadian buyers will still come to London to make their purchases of European produce if German and Belgian wares are penalized here by a 12-1-2 per cent. duty? And if they really what it comes to. If Canada buys direct from Germany, she will enjoy the advantages of the special tariff granted to British goods; if she buys the same produce in London, she will not enjoy that advantage. Can there be any doubt as to the course Canadian importers will pursue under these circumstances? And will not the loss of the transshipment trade in German and Belgian goods be a serious blow to British merchants and shippers? Unquestionably it will; and the sooner they awaken to that fact the better.

That they do not yet realize it is clear, for otherwise they would have bestirred themselves to get the obnoxious regulation altered. So far as we have observed, they have done nothing in this direction. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, held in London, Mr. Macaulay of New Brunswick, minister of marine for the dominion, Mr. Macaulay of New Brunswick, the question; but while promising to lay this matter before the government, Mr. Macaulay said that they must "take the strongest guarantee that the goods they gave preference to were really British, and not foreign goods under a 'straw name.'" That will be a perfectly proper position to take up after August 1st, 1898. For then no foreign and protectionist country will share in the preferential tariff which Free Trade England will enjoy. Under such conditions colonial buyers of continental wares will be unaffected by tariff considerations whether they buy abroad or in London, and the lower prices generally obtainable in the latter place will have the same effect it does now. It will doubtless be argued that the new conditions of German and Belgian trade with our merchants and shippers are likely to find so disadvantageous only to last for a year. That is so, but much injury may be done to the British transshipment business in that period, short as it may be. Canadian houses are to be compelled to buy their German goods in the country of origin, or forfeit 12-1-2 per cent. on their cost. Having found out the German markets and got accustomed to trade there, will it not require a great effort on the part of British merchants to win back their customers to London after August 1st, 1898? And, however great the effort, as it likely to be more than partially successful.

The method adopted to discriminate between British and foreign manufactures, both imported from London, is as objectionable in form as it is likely to prove harmful in practice. According to the new Canadian regulations, persons making entry of goods under the Canadian reciprocal tariff of 1897 are required to furnish a separate invoice of the articles entitled to such entry, with a declaration annexed thereto from the exporter or his agent, made before a notary public or a commissioner for taking oaths, or the chief municipal officer of a city or town, or a British consul, or before the president or secretary of the chamber of commerce, as to the origin and value of the articles in the prescribed form of declaration, particulars of which appear elsewhere in this issue. The Hitherto it has been sufficient for a merchant to merely sign the invoice of goods sold by him to Canadian importers, this being regarded as a sufficient certification of their character. But the obligation now laid upon merchants to make an affidavit in one of the ways indicated above will prove most annoying and burdensome, apart from the expenditure involved, which, when small in value, will be an amount to a good deal in the aggregate. Already, we understand, the inconvenience has been felt, and privately protested against by several merchants; but what is wanted is immediate concerted action for the purpose of inducing the Canadian government to withdraw the obnoxious regulation. Cannot the London chamber of commerce facilitate this movement?

**Cataract Cured for 25 Cents.** I suffered from Cataract for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Cataract the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers. Yours truly, HARRY STONE, Rainham Centre, Ont.

**THE FREEMASONS.** Mr. McCoy's New Scheme for the Union of the Fraternity.

Halifax, Aug. 30.—Recorder MacCoy of this city, past, grand master of the Nova Scotia Free Masons, has been working for the union of the Masonic grand lodges of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick and P. E. Island into one maritime grand lodge. He says the scheme has failed owing to the opposition of New Brunswick. Mr. MacCoy now proposes another plan, which he thinks may carry. The formation of a kind of Masonic advisory board for the dominion, to be composed of grand masters, senior and junior grand wardens and past grand wardens of the various grand lodges. This body would meet every two years in some central place and work for the uniformity and better understanding between the Free Masons of Canada.

He was going away to the cruel wars. He was strong and she was fair: He took her gently in his arms, And long he held her there, But she didn't weep and she didn't wait.

Or snuggled to useless fright; Or kissed her lips for rumour, and She knew he'd be all right.

**Windsor Salt.** Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

## KLONDYKE

The Land of \*

## Golden Nuggets

**JOSEPH LADUE**, the new Bonanza King of the Klondyke Gold Regions, gives the facts. His book reads like "The Arabian Nights." BUT Joseph Ladue KNOWS whereof he writes. He was the first man on the spot when the first gold was discovered last August, 1896. He located one rich claim, and immediately purchased twelve others at a low price before their value was known. He has refused \$100,000 for any ONE of these claims, as they are rich with virgin gold nuggets beyond the dreams of avarice. Joseph Ladue then

## Established Dawson City

at the mouth of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, by erecting the first house in the region in September, one month after the gold was first discovered. He bought 178 acres from the government on the city site where his town lots, 150 x 50, are now selling for \$5,000 each.

Mr. Ladue was fortunate enough to be successful in his trading post investments to have on hand ample capital to carry out his plans, and there is no man living who is better posted on Alaska and the great North West Territories than Mr. Joseph Ladue. He has just returned from that country to his old home in Schnyler Falls, N. Y., where he passed a large portion of his boyhood and early manhood. Mr. Ladue left his home nearly twenty years ago to seek his fortune in the West, going first to the Black Hills, where he was successful in gold mining, thence to Arizona and the Pacific Coast, and finally located in Alaska and the North West, where he has covered almost the entire country since 1882. Mr. Ladue is a typical pioneer: strong, hearty, and resolute—a man of iron as one must needs be to go through the hardships he has and come out with a constitution unbroken and unimpaired at the age of about forty-three. Mr. Ladue has not only worked his muscles to good advantage to himself with the result of an abundance of the world's goods far beyond the dreams of men, but he has evidently all his time been closely observing the conditions of that strange country—the Yukon Valley—which has so suddenly become one of the great centres upon which human interest throughout the world is focussed.

When the wonderful stories began to come down from the Yukon country it was naturally concluded that it was at least half exaggeration. That any such amount of gold could be taken in so short a time from a country like that under the most unfavorable conditions was held to be incredible. But when the great bags of virgin gold began to be poured out upon the mist counters in San Francisco under the eyes of the whole world (for modern journalism does this, annihilating time and space), people began to wonder, and the wonder grew day by day as the real facts were disclosed, and now people who are well informed as to the facts declare that half the truth has not been told of the golden treasures of the Yukon Valley.

As we have already said, there is no man to-day alive who knows more about this wonderful country than does Mr. Ladue. What makes his talk of it specially interesting and reliable is the fact that his knowledge of it is practical. It has not been gained from hearsay nor from desultory visits made now and then at certain favorable seasons of the year, but from steady living there through the long summer days and the long winter nights year in year out for 15 years, where he now owns the best mining claims on the Klondyke and its tributaries.

In presenting his book to the public we do so knowing that it is by an authority on the subject of which he writes. His first work entitled.

## "Klondyke Nuggets"

is a brief description of the new gold regions, and anyone desiring authentic information should not fail to avail themselves of our

## NOMINAL OFFER,

which places the facts in the possession of our customers.

**REMEMBER**, that our office is the sole distributing point for this locality, having closed exclusive arrangements with Mr. Ladue's publishers.

The cover of the work is beautifully printed in red and gold, the gold showing one of the author's nuggets as nearly as it is possible to reproduce it on paper.

It is easy to secure a copy of "KLONDYKE NUGGETS."

Out the the Coupon and follow Instructions.

## Coupon for "Klondyke Nuggets."

Cut out this coupon and bring it with you as evidence that you are a reader of THE SUN, and ten cents in cash and a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets," by Joseph Ladue, the Bonanza King of the new gold regions, will be handed to you.

Cut out this coupon and send it together with 12c. in stamps for clerical work and mailing expenses, and we will send a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets" to your address. Write very clearly and give your name and address in full.

Remember, you should not delay as you will be unable to secure this valuable work on the gold region in any other way.

Address, THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, St. John, N. B.

## VISITED A

Mr. Justice King for the

Distinguished Visitors Time at Mon

(Atlantic)

Thursday was a re- history of Montana, before has that we camp been visited of brilliant men as Synnott-Kay mine of Oland Brothers King. A select few knew of it, and those who at pect such a warm w corded them. Messrs what promises to be mining property. T new lead which h opened shows a sple streak for over 200 it is now open. It is said to be the first known to the le further. So far as however, it shows

ness. Messrs. Oland ha up on Thursday, a happy idea of lett something of the w gold bearing distric province. Acting o vited the Behring now sitting in Ha mine and see the mining from the be. The invitation was or in London, and the per, who takes a liv mining industry. T aspected and the pa Thursday afternoon a sort of holiday, work of presenting dresses which bega party consisted of nam, commissioner States government, from Justice King, court of Canada. Great Britain and C and Miss King; Hon Dickinson, Hon and the Mrs. Chas. United States. Hon premier of P. E. I. Mr. Belque, Q. C. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper; E. V. Bodw side by J. C. Olan bull and Miss Brice ber of Halifax genti sentative of the. The party came ove 2.30 boat, and side by J. C. Olan double teams and ed for the mines. A party had to be ba in order to meet o the city no time out.

Geo. and C. Oland the mines and cond to the reduction m ury distilled off o delicate. The de justice had been d inspected. The w mining was followe

At looked down t the miners at th from the rock ribb earth their wonderf Shots were fired, the tubs of the glitter dust before the m. The dirt was wash water right at hand with the rich n passed around for the spectators. The surprise at the de the ore were many many pleasures w to the relative val Gold, seals and M the ship was the process of extracti rough, valueless, was shown. After a deafening endless been duly studied the report of the m rry was badly ena the gold from th which it was assoc taken from the stam ore should be stat been taken from a forenoon, so that c could be shown. G tred around this r report was slowly h ury distilled off o not for long. Soom was taken from the a sugar loaf and g heat. This was the into the orthodox I. In the meantime Charles Hibbert Tu left, their time bei King, Mrs. King an mained to watch c close. The learned piled the bellows t while the stalwart his job for the mom The little report of the heat was intens remained. The gold brick treated with move dross and t ceremony ended. M to the end. She ex delighted beyond h her first experience Mr. Belque said h new sensation in se the afternoon. It w The brick was the and tipped the se

Some. Six tons. This from six ton thirty ounces to the run of the mine! Our readers may Brothers were deli they knew the retu At the close of t Oland presented beautiful specimen or rather gold and large to make a h indeed it would no Before the party King, on behalf of a most spec, show expressing the ple being so pleasantly