

C. OF E. SYNOD.

Thirtieth Annual Session Opened at St. Stephen Tuesday.

The Address of His Lordship Bishop Kingdon on the Opening of Session.

Report of the Board on Church Literature and Also of that on Sunday School Work.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., July 5.—The thirtieth session of the diocesan synod opened this morning. There was an early celebration of Holy Communion and a choral service at 10 o'clock.

Bishop Kingdon's Address.

Brethren of the Clergy and Laity.—We are met in a new place of meeting, under new conditions of procedure. Let us pray that our meeting may be for good in all ways.

There are several points which in the multiplicity of business have been overlooked. These have to be arranged for this year by common consent and vote of synod, and perhaps in the future the oversight may be remedied by canon.

REV. RICHARD SIMONDS.

The fifteenth Psalm has been said to describe the character of a perfect gentleman, we may say, a Christian gentleman. It is supposed to have been written on the occasion of the removal of the Ark of Zion. It seems to have been intended the perfect character, the man who can, without suffering as Uzzah did, draw near to God and live in His Presence.

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE.

Last session the synod was asked to approve of certain bills which were prepared to be presented to the legislature for enactment. Two were referred to the standing committee, and after careful consideration they were approved and recommended to the legislature, and they have now become law.

SALE OF LANDS UNDER THE NEW ACT.

The act of parliament passed two years ago, for the purpose of enabling church property to be sold under certain peculiar circumstances not taken into consideration in the Church act of 1885 has proved of considerable advantage; and the very difficult cases which I had in view have been disposed of already. In many cases land is at present depreciating in value from lying idle, which had better be sold.

This leads me to speak of two things which are of importance. The first is that it is of importance that the 8th section of the Act of Amalgamation of the Church Society and synod should be carried out and put in force. This requires that all investments of the sale of church and glebe lands should be notified to the treasurer of the synod. The act requires that the church warden place on record upon the minute book of the corporation the amount of the amount received and invested by them, the name, date and number of such debenture or other public security, and the name of the person or place of deposit where such

debenture or security is placed for custody, and they shall sign such record or entry with their respective names, and shall also send a copy thereof to the treasurer of the synod, to be kept with the records of the synod. This is no new provision, but I am afraid that it has been overlooked by the church wardens. I hope it will be always observed in the future, and then there will be less loss of church property than there has been in the past.

If it is done we shall by degrees become cognizant of the property of each parish, and the bishop will be able to exercise intelligently the power given him, with the responsibility of sanctioning the investment, and re-investment of all moneys, the proceeds of the sale of church and glebe lands.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

This would make the board of finance more and more important, as they have charge of the investment and re-investment of the moneys of the church. Here I would say one word, which I request will not be misunderstood. The board of finance should consist of experts in finance. It is not everyone that realizes the dictum of the great Duke of Wellington, that "high interest means bad security."

ADDITION TO A PARISH.

The power given to the bishop by section 30 of the church act of 1885 has been exercised for the first time with happy effect. This section gives the bishop power to move and act of his own motion without any application, and there may be times when such action is desirable and even necessary.

On the borders of the parish of Musquash, in the district known as Musquash Bay, there is an enthusiastic congregation of church folk who have been served from the parish of Musquash. My first visit there, some twelve or more years ago, was very pleasant; the heartiness of the responses and the vigor of their song were very refreshing and, combined with the beauty of the scene, a full moon lighting up a calm sea and showing the dark outlines of the islands called The Wolves, has left a very delightful impression on my memory. But then the service was held in a school room, which was not very suitable. The one unsatisfactory thing has now been corrected by the erection of a beautiful little church in their midst, but this is situated in the civil parish of Lepreau. As their little corner has always looked to Musquash for services, and their sympathies have ever turned that way, they were anxious that they should be regarded as belonging to Musquash for ecclesiastical purposes. The church corporation of Musquash has consented by a vote entered on their minutes and I have executed a deed in accordance with their common wish, attaching the small district of Lepreau to the parish of Musquash for ecclesiastical purposes. And I ask the synod to cause to be printed in their journal the memorial of the resolution of the corporation of Musquash, as well as the deed itself which I have executed.

There is this peculiarity about section 30 of the church act, which is of a similar character, enabling the bishop under certain conditions to erect a new parish, requires the registrar of the county to register such deeds in the county records, but in section 30 there is no such clause. But as the preceding section clearly showed the mind of the legislature I felt justified in asking the registrar if he would register this deed; and I am glad to say that he has consented, and the original is now in his hands for registration.

REGISTRATION.

I have been very glad indeed to carry out the request of the synod in ridding the lists of candidates for confirmation in the various parishes. I have done this, and have added some other questions of a cognate character. From the first I have been anxious about registration and about the names of those confirmed being preserved.

The rubric requires that at the time of confirmation "the curate of every parish shall either bring or send in writing his name subscribed thereunto the names of all such persons within his parish, as he shall think fit to be presented to the bishop



There are weeds in every body's garden, and weeds were ever planted in which weeds did not insensibly present themselves. They come from invitation and without a welcome. If you recognize them as weeds, and if you have sense enough to know that weeds choke flowers, and pull the weeds up, root and branch, you will save the flowers.

There are some weeds in the health-garden of many a man and woman. The doctors call them disease germs. If you have sense enough to distinguish them from the flowers of health, and to get rid of them, you will be robust, healthy and happy.

The most dangerous of all the weeds in the flower garden of health is that deadly creeper consumption. There has never been but one medicine that will cure it, and that is the Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs through the blood, driving out all impurities and making only for new and healthy tissue. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation easier, and fills the system with the life-giving elements of the food and tones and purifies the nerves. It sustains the action of the heart and gives it energy, supplying the blood with life-giving oxygen. Medicine dealers sell it.

A doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, writes Mr. James King, 70 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "Three bottles of Dr. King's Medical Discovery cured me completely."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Send 31 one-cent stamps to the memorial cards from a credit bound copy. Cloth-bound 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"to be confirmed"—the bishop to approve of them. I look for gratified that this rubric, which is the law of the church, would be obeyed, and as I always asked for the list of names in accordance with the law. But I was told that this was never done, and I had no power to enforce it until January, 1897, when I received the deed of assignment of duties for a credit bound copy. Cloth-bound 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

I would also point out that as these lists of names are filed, it will be more difficult if great care be taken to make them as accurate as possible, that after ages, when looking at them, may not think us careless and untidy. I would also ask that the clergy be careful to ascertain the exact name of the candidate; for in writing out the memorial cards from the lists presented to me several times, the cards have been marred by erroneous names, and fresh cards have been asked for, which incurs needless expense.

The answers to the questions have been tabulated, and I present the result to the synod. It will be observed that on the whole they are satisfactory. It was very useful to have the questions asked, and it will be seen how few parishes have a list of persons confirmed since 1887. It is hoped that from this time forth there shall be a record kept in every parish.

The questions have revealed the fact that there are three clergy at least in the diocese who have not studied the rubric. For two of them it may be said that they are not in the diocese; but the third, one clergyman, it would seem has no public register in the various parishes of his mission. This is a very serious neglect, which must be remedied as soon as possible. Our return states that though the registers in use are not those recommended by the canon, they are of a very superior kind, which is satisfactory. The returns from the various parishes will be filed with the other records of the diocese.

I would urge upon the clergy the great importance of keeping the registers accurately and well; it may not seem much at the time, but on looking back it is sad to see evidence of slovenly carelessness, and inspiritual neglect. The responsibility incurred by the neglect is heavy.

RURAL DEANS.

Bishop Medley some years ago required the rural deans of their parishes to inspect the registers in their deaneries from time to time, and to assist the clergy in this particular part of their work. In those days the rural deans took an oath to perform the duties required of them, and no doubt their help has resulted in the satisfactory response to the questions asked.

It has been the habit for the rural deans to be elected every third year, and their names to be reported to the bishop for his confirmation of the election. Thus far two have been reported to me as having been elected, and I now confirm the archdeacon of St. John as rural dean of St. John, and the Rev. C. F. Hamilton as rural dean of Kingston.

DISCUSSIONS—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

There is a notice of motion which has been before this synod for two years, which is well worthy of careful discussion in some aspects. Whether the advantage to be gained by a previous printing of the reports of committees will outweigh the expense, and have not yet been met with such discussion as they would seem to deserve. They are read and listened to, or read

as the case might be, and a general motion made that they be printed, and commonly that is all. I would suggest that some definite time, say an evening session, be devoted to the consideration of the reports in the order in which they have been read, and a resolution might be passed making this the order of business at a certain time, and then there would be an opportunity at all events for reports and recommendations contained therein to be considered.

REPORTS OF CLERGY.

The executive committee requested me to require the clergy to prepare accurate reports of the work done in their parishes during the past year. This I have done, and the circular was posted without delay the next day after the request was made. It would be a grievous pity if the continuity in the reports were broken, and I would suggest that it be prepared for the consideration of the committee or canon, whether it would not be well to have a canon on the subject.

I have no doubt that in answer to a previous plea if the continuity in the reports were broken, and I would suggest that it be prepared for the consideration of the committee or canon, whether it would not be well to have a canon on the subject.

There is a strong committee appointed of the executive committee to forward the printing of the next journal of the diocese, and I would suggest that the reports be printed under the editorship of this committee.

S. P. C. K.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has this year celebrated the commencement of the 200th year of its existence. At the request of the society, which has done so much for the clergy in the past, I issued a circular to the clergy asking them to bring the work of the society and its claim before the congregations and to take up a collection for the society.

Towards building churches alone in the diocese about 200,000 had been granted by this society since 1847. Fifty-seven parishes and districts have partaken of this benefit, but seven weeks after the issue of my circular thirty-two collections had been forwarded to the treasurer of the synod, amounting in all to 20,000. I sent on to the society in April last. Some few more may have been sent in since then, but I don't think that the showing is as creditable as usual.

There must be about twenty-five parishes who were willing to ask for and receive the benefit of the grant, which have not had sufficient gratitude to take up a collection of a dollar or two for the society which has more than any other promoted Christian knowledge in that midst.

The mission in Albert county is all-occupied. It is a peculiar mission, and required one with special capabilities. I have good hope that the one whom I have selected for the work and who has gladly undertaken it, will prove worthy of the trust reposed in him. On his behalf I ask your prayers that he may have the grace of earnest perseverance in his work, and that his work may be blessed. In October last a sum of \$500 was placed at my disposal to defray the expenses of sending delegates to the diocesan mission fund. After consultation with the committee of the board of home missions, I appointed three diocesan delegates for the purpose—Archdeacon Neales, Rev. O. S. Newham, and Rev. H. Montague. The work that has been done is very satisfactory, and leads me to the conclusion that it would be for the advantage of the church that some such system should be continued each year in some such way that one-third of the diocese be visited by a delegate each year, and so the interest in the mission fund would be maintained. The report of the delegates would naturally be made to me as the one who appointed and sent them. But as their reports would more naturally appear with the report of the board of home missions, I have asked that their report may be appended to the report of that board.

GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL SYNODS.

The amount of our assessment to the expenses of the general synod has been paid. I am thankful to say that the amount of the special subscription, after three appeals, was more than half the sum required. But it was a distinct charge upon the funds of the synod, and therefore the balance was paid out of the continuing fund. We were not quite the last to pay the assessment. There is still one defaulter, but we are no longer in that category.

The provincial synod meets this year and we have to elect delegates to the session. Many questions are in connection with the general synod will come up at this meeting of the provincial synod, and we must be careful to be well represented. The question of the continuance of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the province will probably come up. This will include the question of the society called into existence at Winnipeg, which

has not as yet sprung into active life. At the last meeting of the executive of the provincial society many changes were introduced in order to assimilate the provincial to the other society, with a view of their amalgamation and the absorption of the one into the other. We must be careful not to let the changes slip into responsibilities which will be difficult to meet. Some of the most eager of the promoters of the new come from a diocese, or dioceses, which are wealthy enough to become bankrupt. We as a poor diocese must be careful to pay our way. It is most to be hoped, therefore, that our synod will be fully represented at this session of the provincial synod.

There is also another point of great importance which has already been discussed at some diocesan synods, which will come up in some way at Montreal in September. It is desired by many that there should be a fixed Metropolitan See, and that the bishop or archbishop of Ottawa should always be the metropolitan. There is much to be said for this, but as the question should be argued historically, and a vote given intelligently, I would like to say a few words on that subject. It seems clear from history that the principle of having a Metropolitan See, is mainly, if not entirely, a matter of convenience. The 34th Apostolical Canon (so called) says that the bishops of each nation shall recognize one bishop, naming him "Primum," first; but it does not say how he is to become "Primum" or "Primus," or that he is to be recognized as such. The Scotch church therefore are in full accord in this canon, when they called their chief bishop Primus, and themselves elect him to that office. The Great church in North Africa has no fixed See in each province for their chief bishop, but there the bishop senior by consecration presided, and in one instance at least, to prevent inconvenience arising from the See of the presiding bishop being different from the metropolitan, a canon was passed ordering that the provincial register and records should be kept in duplicate, one copy being deposited in the metropolitan, and one copy in charge of the metropolitan.

The "Primum" or "Senior Elective" for the time being. This plan they found more convenient, as probably in a great Roman colony they might be jealousies between new towns, which would spread to rivalry between bishops. It is quite true that the bishop of Carthage was regarded as chief of all the bishops in Africa, but he was rather regarded in the light of a patriarch, such as the bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Rome in their own districts. The church in Gaul does not seem to have had a metropolitan until the beginning of the fifth century, and this account for their asking advice on one occasion from the nearest great bishop—the bishop of Rome; and when from some reason he was backward to give this advice, they applied to the nearest great bishop, the bishop of Carthage. The bishop of Carthage at once helped them by remonstrating with the bishop of Rome for his remissness and negligence. One hundred years later they applied to St. Ambrose, because by that time Milan had become the Metropolitan See of North Italy and was nearer to them than Rome, at the same time that they applied to Rome. Eleven years later again the bishop of Gaul sent for help to Vitalianus of Milan, and did not apply further. It may be that a similar lack of metropolitan caused similar reference from the church in Spain. There then arose the question as to whether the presiding bishop should be the bishop of the most ancient See, or of the more important one in civil rank.

The reason given at the council of Antioch why the bishop of the metropolis should be the chief bishop shows that there was no special principle save that of convenience. It is true that Athanasius and Chrysostome have objected to the canons of this council because some Arian bishops were present, but this objection will not affect the wisdom of the argument. The ninth canon begins as follows: "It behooves the bishops in every province to acknowledge him who is bishop in the metropolis for the metropolis is a place of universal concourse for all that are men of business. Therefore it is decreed that he have special rank, etc." This rule, however, has not been universally obeyed. For in England men of business do not congregate at Canterbury, where the bishop has metropolitan rank, on account of the prestige of St. Augustine of Canterbury. As I know, our present canon of election of the bishop, who is to be metropolitan is the outcome of the troubles that arose about the appointment of the successor of Bishop Telford of Montreal. The canon then was that the bishop of the diocese should nominate and elect the diocesan synod elect. But the diocesan synod refused to refuse every nomination unless their special choice was nominated, and the result was a scandal. Such certainly was not convenient.

Now the appointment is entirely in the hands of the bishop, and in the two cases in which an election has taken place, the example of the Great church in North Africa has been followed, and the senior by consecration was elected; the last election showed that this need not always be the case. Now there is a desire to return to the plan of a fixed Metropolitan See. But where is this to be? So long ago as 1859 Dr. Neales said that the Canadian church should claim to have an archbishop of Ottawa, Archbishop Neales, and a bishop of Ottawa we have, and last month the question of regulating the election of their bishop to the house of bishops was discussed in the new synod of Ottawa on condition of his being metropolitan. So far as I can learn, the feeling was most naturally in favor of giving up the right of election, but a committee has been appointed to interview the house of bishops on the subject. But the canon cannot be repealed or altered without the consent of the lower house as well, and the alteration will take two years to be effective. The question should be carefully discussed. A return to the old plan is to be deprecated as quite as liable now as after the death of Bishop Telford to lead to friction and scandal. It has been objected to our present system that

it is contrary to primitive and catholic order. I don't think that history will bear out this objection. It seems to have been regarded as a matter of convenience, and any convenient rule which will exclude the possibility of scandalous friction, should be agreed to if carried by a good majority. I hope that what has now been said delegates that they will be able to appreciate the question with intelligent appreciation of its merits.

If there is to be a first metropolitanical See there would naturally be applicants for the honor. First, Nova Scotia, being the first in order of time, in honor pre-eminence as being the first bishopric in English dominions outside of England. Second, Montreal, as having to this day the claim of being appointed by the civil power of the Queen's authority. Third, Ottawa, as being a fixed metropolis, and as having as yet given no offence to any one, since it is the youngest of our Episcopal Sees.

Last year I was led to speak about the Litany. I would now especially draw your attention to one outrage which is peculiarly appropriate at present. We pray that our Heavenly Father, God "to give to all nations, unity in their domestic concerns, that they may severally unite to the full of their power, without distinction, all the forces combined from distant quarters of electoral conflict. Concord, that all nations may unite in promoting the happiness and prosperity of mankind in general. This prayer in its character of a set form, as our Prayer Book and missal, is a model of unique. Unity at home, peace abroad, concord all round. It is a prayer worthy of England. At his ordination the priest promises with the help of the Lord to "maintain and set forward as peace and love among all Christians"; but more is required of the bishop. He is called upon to do more even than this, and his responsibility is not even limited to the Christian character of the people. He is required to "maintain and set forward quietness, peace and love among all men." I will then specially ask you in this suffrage of the Litany to remember secretly in your prayers the needs of the world for peace. There are new wars and rumors of wars. We thank God, and let us pray that this may continue; but our neighbors are at war "proximus ardet legalionem" and we know not how soon it may spread. In God's providence the terrible scourge of war is an instrument of advancement. His purpose. It may be that there will be brought about by this reason, first, a federation among English colonies, with England and each other, and then a federation of the great English speaking nations, and that in consequence there may be a further advance of civilization and a federation of the human race. Pray then, brethren, very earnestly, that it please God "to give to all nations, peace, unity and concord." The human race is made up of various nations and the nations are made of various classes, and the classes are made up of individuals. We, as individuals, must do all we can to live in unity with another; not necessarily in the same model of union as striking, powerful, effective, especially at a distance, but many voices in harmony may produce exquisite music. It would be a poor world if there was no color and all heads were exactly alike, and all thoughts formed in the same mold of mathematical precision, as the Egyptians of old drew the heads and bodies of their disciplined soldiers. We cannot all think alike, but we can agree to think and live and work in harmony. We can adopt the remarkable determination in Penn's treaty with the Indians "not to believe evil report one of another." We can always avoid imputing evil motives and scattering malign insinuations. Then we shall be doing our little part in bringing about "unity, peace and concord" in the human race in God's world.

On motion of Canon Ketchum, seconded by Judge Hanington, the bishop's address was referred to the standing committee and ordered to be printed in the Journal.

A resolution moved by Canon Ketchum, seconded by Judge Hanington, touching the great loss to the church by the death of Rev. Richard Simonds, was adopted by a standing vote.

The bishop appointed Revs. Canon Foran, Raymond, Postonbury, Meyers, A. C. Fairweather, C. N. Vroom, Geo. A. Schofield and H. S. Wright as a nominating committee.

The afternoon session was chiefly given up to the reception of reports of standing committees.

The board of church literature submitted the following as the first report, signed by H. T. Fredericton, chairman, and Wm. Eatough, secretary.

The board as appointed by the synod to take charge of the S. P. C. K. depository, which formerly was managed by the book depository committee of the Diocesan Church Society, entered upon the duties on the first day of January last.

A full report and a statement of accounts made up to Dec. 31st, 1897, was prepared by the committee of the S. P. C. S. and submitted to His Lordship the bishop, and printed in the society's last report. The board begs to refer the members of this synod to this report for all necessary particulars of the depository up to the end of 1897. The board renewed the lease for the shop with the Church of England Institute for one year from May 1st last, at the old rental of \$175 per annum. The board thought it advisable in the interests of the depository to ask the N. B. Auxiliary Bible Society to pay a rental of \$15 a year for the accommodation provided for the sale of the society's Bibles, instead of \$50 as previously paid, but the society declined to comply with the board's request and its old tenancy was terminated on May 1st, 1898. The salaries of the curator and her assistant are shared equally by the C. of E. Institute and the board, with the further sum of 5 per cent. commission on all sales, which is paid by the board to the curator.

The board is glad to report that in accordance with Canon XXXIII books and lists of the S. P. C. at the depository felt want.

They comprise the following: The Sunday School books of the and a large suitable for a school library. Literature, historical and his whole stock has ever been sold at a profit.

The board is glad to report that in accordance with Canon XXXIII books and lists of the S. P. C. at the depository felt want.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The reliable Castoria is in every household.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. OBSTINATE COUGHS. My daughter being afflicted with an obstinate cough which resisted the curative effects of almost all the advertised cough remedies, and having placed an order for 2 doz. of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in W. V. Carter's Drug Store, of which I am a customer, I was induced to try a bottle, and lo! it gave relief and in a few days the cough was cured. I can highly recommend it as being pleasant to take and efficacious. E. FRINGLE, 255 Water Street, Montreal, Que.

Ask for Table and... The board is glad to report that in accordance with Canon XXXIII books and lists of the S. P. C. at the depository felt want.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1893.

(From Daily Sun, July 6.) NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES.

The Liberal Conservative Association of New Brunswick, which exists at present as a provisional organization, is soon to be called to meet as a representative gathering.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE

It is something like a quarter of a century since the Maritime Monthly was discontinued. This magazine succeeded Stewart's Quarterly, and both were a credit to this city and the young dominion.

ning, and one can see no reason why, if the record is kept up and Mr. Reynolds is content with a modest financial return, the magazine should not be a permanent institution.

THE OBJECTION TO CHARLTON OF MICHIGAN.

The Moncton Transcript is far from right in saying that the Sun's objection to the appointment of Mr. Charlton to the international commission is because he is a native of the United States.

It is something like a quarter of a century since the Maritime Monthly was discontinued. This magazine succeeded Stewart's Quarterly, and both were a credit to this city and the young dominion.

Less than ten years ago Mr. Charlton was at the head and front of the commercial union movement. The Commercial Union Handbook, now before us, was issued at Toronto in 1888.

"Commercial union," said Mr. Charlton, "is simply a customs union between two or more independent states, by which a common tariff and excise law is adopted, and the revenue collected is divided among the participants."

This is what Mr. Charlton wanted to accomplish in 1888. He has given no sign of a change of heart. If he had been able to get his way ten years ago Canada would have been today just where Mr. Charlton then desired and still desires Canada to be.

THE BOURGOYNE TRAGEDY.

Not more than three or four times in a century have so many lives been lost by the sinking of a merchant ship as were sacrificed in the Bourgoyne tragedy described this morning.

as to be like wild beasts. What most impresses one in the story is not that a miscellaneous horde of lower class Italian steerage passengers should have gone wild, as that there should be such want of control on the part of the officers.

GREAT BOOTY.

The Ladrones Islands, formerly Spanish, are now in the possession of the United States, and it is assumed that annexation will come later.

If any doubt remained of the utter incapacity of Spain to carry on a modern war the destruction of Cervera's fleet sets the question at rest.

Instead of heroic discipline, which so often has been the one bright feature of such moments, the crew fought like demons. The few lifeboats and rafts, battling the helmsmen, were driven away from their only means of salvation, with the result that the strong overcame the weak, but the list of 163 saved contains the name of but one woman.

"We brand the Sun and its editor as shameless and dishonest slanderers," says the Telegraph. It is an interesting and welcome sight to see once more that experienced branding iron in full and healthy operation.

An examination of the text of the war bill shows that an exception in favor of travellers to British America is made in the clause imposing a minimum tax of one dollar on tickets for a passage to a foreign port.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Tonnage. Includes Canadian, United States, and All other nations.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Period, Earnings. Shows earnings for Grand Trunk and other lines.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED LOST. Only One Hundred and Sixty-Three Persons Saved.

A Collision at Sea in Which the French Liner La Bourgoyne Goes Down.

Horrible Tales by the Rescued of the Conduct of Some of the Officers and Sailors of the French Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—In one of the thick fogs, which at this time of the year hang like a pall over the Grand Banks and Sable Island in the North Atlantic, occurred on the early morning of July 4th one of the most appalling ocean disasters in the annals of trans-Atlantic commerce, and in fact in the history of steam sailing of the world.

Without a moment's warning, almost, the great French liner, La Bourgoyne, with 725 souls on board was run down by the iron sailing ship Cromartyshire, and such a terrific loss was torn in the big steamer's port side that she sank within half an hour, carrying with her to the ocean's bottom over 500 of her passengers and crew.

The story of the fearful disaster from the few officers and crew who were saved is yet to be told, but the words of the passengers who were dragged aboard the Cromartyshire and later brought to this port by the str. Greelan are to be believed, the last few moments on board the Bourgoyne witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of horror and cruelty that have befallen the history of the civilized race.

The fog, as is usual at this time of the year, was very dense, and the big iron ship was sailing along at a terrific speed, canvas and blowing her fog horn. Suddenly out of the fog rushed a great steamer, and in a moment there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunging into the port side of the steamer.

The Cromartyshire was rounded to, and her master, Captain Carson, was clearly relieved in finding that she was in no danger of sinking. Off to the eastward could be heard the hoarse call of the steamer, and as the fog began to lift, all the boats on the ship were launched.

At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline. A few of the boats were swung off and some of the passengers allowed to get into them. But as the steamer began to settle and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew, and what was probably a panic ensued.

Flats, oars and even knives were used by some of the demons to keep their places. The officers seemed to have been powerless before their own men and only four were saved. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down.

As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the waters sucked down everything on the surface within a certain radius. A couple of minutes later, when the suction ceased, those still alive saw about 200 bodies come up out of the water with a rush.

By this time the small boats of the Cromartyshire had come up, and the work of rescue began. The crew of the ship worked heroically and saved every one who had managed to keep

above water, but even then, scores fell away from the boats, and rats and crows, exhausted, and were drowned. It was all over in an hour, although for some time after great pieces of wreckage came shooting up from the bottom, marking the spot where the great liner had gone down.

Along in the afternoon the steamer Greelan was sighted coming from the westward, and a few hours after the Cromartyshire was taken in tow and arrived here this morning.

Strangely enough, Mr. Lacasse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers who survive, while his wife is the only woman of two hundred and fifty of the saloon and cabin, but of the whole ship, who escaped. Mrs. Lacasse was rescued from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision.

There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed too paralyzed to act. Matters were quiet and there was no panic at first. Golden moments were slipping away, and the crew were becoming more and more crowded with frightened people, emerging from the cabins and companionways.

The steamer was listing and settling, and then a wild fear seized on the throng and people lost their reason and really went mad.

Mr. Lacasse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly that she slid down the declivity of the deck and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction, to put on a life belt before leaving the stateroom and, shortly after being thrown into the sea, was supported by the arm and drawn upon a life raft. Her saviour was her husband.

A moment later the ill-fated steamer disappeared, and a whirlpool encircled the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the edge of the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed round and round faster and faster and the unfortunate disappeared in twos and threes, with despairing cries. Mrs. Lacasse was on the whirlpool, and the sight of the faces and arms, and the shrieks were so terrible she will remember the scene to her dying day.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The scenes on board the La Bourgoyne just after the collision, survivors say, were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions on the boats like raving madmen. Women were forced back from the boats and trampled on by the human beasts who invoked the first law of nature and made self-preservation their first object.

On board were a large number of Italians and other foreigners, who care little for human life. These fiends stopped at nothing. In one boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in her launching. The occupants, so near safe, were drowned like rats, when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down with the hundreds of valuable lives so desperately in the situation that an Italian passenger drew his knife and made a thrust at one who, like himself, was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately the action was imitated in every direction and knives were used with deadly effect. Women and children were driven back to an inevitable death at the point of weapons, the owners of which were experts in their use.

speaks very good English, and who proved himself a very intelligent man, gave a graphic account of the disaster. Here is his story, told in his own words, in response to the questions put to him:

"I was on deck at the time. Everything was going along smoothly, although it was very foggy, when I saw a ship loom up right in front of us. She was actually scraping the starboard side of La Bourgoyne, and when she was a few yards astern I saw her masts falling overboard. I heard people on board shout in English and knew it was a British vessel. I ran forward to see what had happened. The steamer's starboard side was broken in to the water's edge, the plates were warped and the rivets broken and drawn. The hole was eight or ten feet big and the water was pouring in fast. Then I went aft again, but I could not see anyone in charge—only a horror-stricken crowd of passengers. No commands were being given and no system prevailed. I went to the hurricane deck, but started to cut away the awning from a boat there. While I was doing so along came some sailors or firemen and cut away two life rafts and two boats. I had my boat nearly clear, but just then the steamer was driven away from the bottom, marking the spot where the great liner had gone down.

But little attempt was made to rescue the bodies of any of the ill-fated passengers or crew, and the battered hull at the bottom of the ocean will probably be forever their tomb.

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ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

Judge Forbes Elected Moderator by a Large Majority.

Rev. Mr. Mullin Relieved from His Charge in Stanley and Nashwaak - A Live Meeting.

The Presbytery of St. John met in St. Andrew's church school room on the 5th instant. Those present were Rev. D. J. Fraser, moderator, and Revs. Messrs. Bruce, James Ross, J. S. Mullin, H. H. Morton, Sutherland, Boyd, A. S. Morton, W. Macdonald, A. D. Fraser, McLean, Lewis, Archibald, Campbell, McIntosh, Murray, Rainnie, Clark, Grater, elders, Judge Forbes, Judge Stevens, Messrs. L. W. Johnston, P. Campbell, John Willet, Joseph Lawton, J. Stewart, Galbraith and Sherwood.

Rev. Mr. Rainnie read the minutes of the special meeting held at Fredericton to deal with the Mullin trouble. Rev. Mr. Mullin took exception to the minutes, which made it appear that the members from Nashwaak and Stanley attended as a session, whereas they were present only as individuals.

Judge Forbes claimed they were present as a session, and maintained that under the rules they were bound to appear as a session when enjoined by a superior court.

Some difficulty occurred in finding some difficulty occurred in finding out what Rev. Mr. Mullin objected to, and it was finally agreed that the clerk's minutes of the proceedings were correct. Rev. Mr. Mullin admitted this himself, but re-asserted that the members present at the meeting had no business to appear as representing the session.

The minutes were sustained. Rev. Mr. Mullin asked for an opportunity to speak on a matter of privilege. It has been claimed frequently, he said, that he had not created Mr. Reid of Stanley with proper courtesy. Rev. Mr. Mullin read from his reports from 1886 to show when Mr. Reid was ordained. That is the only record of him, and since that time he has not acted as an elder or appeared in any of the minutes. Notwithstanding that, Mr. Mullin said, he is repeatedly plagued by the court to restore Mr. Reid as an elder. Several more cases were cited where the presbytery had enjoined Mr. Mullin to restore elders when he could not conscientiously do so on account of their doctrinal beliefs.

Objection was here made to Mr. Mullin taking up the time of the presbytery, and the reverend gentleman withdrew for the present. The election of a moderator then took place.

John Willet nominated Rev. J. S. Mullin, and L. W. Johnston of Fredericton nominated Judge Forbes. In doing so he spoke of the course which had been adopted two years ago in electing a layman to the position. He believed in the equality of the two branches of the church and thought that Judge Forbes had always been very active in the interests of the church and was in every way adapted for the position.

The election took place, and Judge Forbes was elected by a large majority. Judge Forbes, in taking the chair, said he felt it an honor to be elected moderator of the largest presbytery in the maritime provinces. He craved their indulgence and trusted that all would attend the meeting with the spirit to work the Master's will. He would try to emulate the patience and kindly manner with which Rev. Mr. Fraser had carried the business through the past year.

Judge Stevens nominated Rev. Mr. Rainnie as clerk and solicited him to do so. There was only one nomination and Rev. Mr. Rainnie was declared elected.

Peter Chisholm, St. John, was re-elected treasurer, and Revs. Messrs. Sutherland, J. Ross and Messrs. Willet and L. W. Johnston were appointed to elect the standing committees.

The committees for examining the records of sessions were then appointed by the moderator.

The names of the following representative elders were added to the roll: St. Stephen, Judge Stevens, Fredericton, L. W. Johnston; St. Andrew's, St. John, Judge Forbes; Watford, James A. Moore; Harvey Station,

Hon. A. W. Coburn; Milltown, A. B. McKennie; Scotch Ridge, W. J. Burns. Rev. Mr. Sutherland moved that the committee on behalf of the college building at Halifax be authorized to make a canvas of the churches of presbytery for funds. It was decided to make the canvas in September.

The clerk read the following communication: To the Presbytery of St. John: We beg to inform you that at the session of the synod of the diocese of Fredericton, held in July, 1898, the following resolution was passed relative to religious instruction in the public schools of the province: "That the synod, having at its session held last July recorded its deliberate judgment that religious instruction in the public schools is necessary to fulfill the true purpose of education and conserve the highest interests of the nation, do now appoint a committee to confer with other religious bodies with a view of obtaining such amendments in the school law of this province as shall secure systematic religious instruction in the public schools."

On behalf of the committee appointed under the above resolution, we express the earnest hope that after giving the subject due consideration you will appoint a committee to meet representatives from the other religious bodies in this province to consider what future steps may be taken in the matter. We are yours faithfully, F. H. L. BRISTOL, D. D., Archbishop and Rector of Trinity Church, St. John. REV. A. DEWEART, GEO. A. SCHOFIELD, H. TOWN, Sub-Committee.

St. John, May 14, 1898. Judge Stevens moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter.

Judge Forbes trusted the presbytery would move cautiously in the matter. He did not want to see the fire of separate school discussion rekindled again.

Judge Stevens felt that way, too, but he did not see why the presbytery could not respond courteously to the request.

Peter Campbell felt that the presbytery could not appoint the committee unless it recognized the power of the state to prescribe religious instruction in the schools.

A general discussion took place, and a great many thoughts the schools were all right as they are, and he is able to perform his duties.

It was finally decided to acknowledge the communication and defer action.

The afternoon session of the presbytery opened at 4 o'clock. Judge Forbes presiding. As at the morning session, there was a large attendance.

The first matter taken up was the report of the home missions committee. The report stated that catechist E. J. Inman had been appointed to the station at Hartland and Ashland. That the new church at St. Martins would be ready for dedication about the end of the month. Independent Ross moved that the report be considered item by item.—Carried.

The matter taken up was the petition from Warwick asking that Rev. A. W. Lewis be continued there another year.

Judge Stevens presented the petition and stated that it was in the best interests of the district that Mr. Lewis be allowed to remain there. Mr. Letton endorsed Judge Stevens' remarks and added that he was familiar and acquainted with about all the people in that district. Many of them had stated to him that they wished to have Mr. Lewis another year, and he considered it would be an error of judgment to make a change.

L. W. Johnston asked as to the signature on the petition. There were groups of handwriting. Mr. Armstrong of Warwick thought there were names on the petition that had no right there. He was satisfied that there was a strong opposition to Mr. Lewis.

A motion was made and seconded to the effect that Mr. Lewis be continued another year.

Mr. Johnston moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the home mission board. This was seconded.

Rev. Mr. Lewis said that Judge Stevens had papers signed by the elders, etc., covering the objections raised. As to the signatures on the petition it was common in country districts for one member of a family to sign for all at their request, and many who could not write very well would sign for others.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong wanted to hear the other side. Why should Mr. Lewis not be continued?

The clerk explained that at a former meeting of the presbytery it was decided to transfer Mr. Lewis.

Rev. Mr. Fraser asked that they hear the reasons why Mr. Lewis should be removed.

The clerk explained that the financial question was not satisfactory. Mr. Lewis explained that two stations had been taken off the district. His congregation gave what they promised.

The clerk then stated that the two stations were severed at their request, as they considered Mr. Lewis did not give them sufficient supply. Rev. Mr. Rainnie then read the report of the committee that visited Warwick about a year ago.

Judge Stevens said that the field had to be supplied, and asked why Mr. Lewis should not be left there if the people wanted him.

Rev. Dr. Bruce asked on what ground the presbytery came to the conclusion to remove Mr. Lewis. Were the reasons still good? Mr. Lewis had not acted up to his agreement; he neglected to supply one station.

Mr. Lewis said he never refused to go to any place the presbytery sent him. At Rockway he kept the agreement in strictness and in the winter the people were satisfied to have one service every month.

Jas. Ross, superintendent of home missions, said that when Mr. Lewis was appointed to the station he wrote him some weeks after his appointment that he had not visited Rockway, and did not intend to do so. As to Bailey, another station in the district, the people practically refused to take another service from Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis said that if such had been the case he would have resigned. The reason given him was disarrangement with the grouping. This was shown by the paper signed by every Presbyterian family in Bailey. As to the letter Mr. Ross mentioned, he had not intended to convey any such impression.

The clerk said that there had been two petitions, one for and one against, signed practically by the same man. Mr. Rainnie, continuing, said that he would move in further amendment that a committee be sent to Warwick, etc., to investigate matters. This was carried.

Judge Forbes said that he had a letter in his possession written by Mr. Lewis to a clergyman. In this letter about Mr. Ross that was such a clergyman should ever have written. Several objected to personal letters being brought into the subject.

The moderator appointed Rev. D. J. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Sutherland and W. L. Johnston a committee to visit Warwick.

On motion it was decided to continue Rev. Mr. Lewis in the field in the meantime.

The next matter brought up was the Stanley and Nashwaak question. The superintendent stated that Mr. Baird, the catechist, reported that the agreement made at Fredericton had not been carried out.

Rev. Mr. Ross' report was then read. It described the situation there and adopted a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the presbytery at St. Peter's church that closed the doors of the church on Sunday, June 28.

The report from the meeting was read, which, after referring to the agreement made at Fredericton, whereby it was provided that some other minister of the denomination should be called to Canada should preside at the celebration of the holy communion, stated that the congregation of St. Peter's church, learning that Rev. Wm. Ross had been invited to so preside, on Sunday, June 28, assembled and passed the following resolution:

1st.—That we will not submit to any such agreement as that now proposed by Mr. Mullin shall do more than assist at our communion while he remains pastor of St. Peter's church, and he is able to perform his duties.

2d.—That the door will be closed on the 28th unless above resolution is complied with.

3d.—That we hold Rev. J. S. Mullin responsible for the services he has rendered us as pastor of St. Peter's congregation, and that he cannot delegate any part of the duties which are his by consent, nor will we hold ourselves responsible for any expense incurred by another while he is unable to perform his duties.

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THE SAGAMORE

Unfolds a Great Scheme to Make Money in Cuba.

He and the Reporter Air Their Knowledge of Dictionary Spanish.

The Interview Ends in a Tragedy that Points a Moral and Adorns the Tale.

Paul the Millicote wore a blazer, and not much else. There was a sultry aspect about him quite out of keeping with the breezy air of the finest summer resort on the continent. To add to the astonishment of the reporter, the old man had discarded his pipe, and was smoking a cigarette. He sank lazily into the most comfortable chair in the reporter's den and administered a vigorous kick.

"Manana, senor," drawled the sagamore, settling more determinedly into his chair.

"No tomorrow about it," cried the reporter, with another kick. "Wake up and tell me what you mean by going to sleep here and jawing back at me in that lingo. Out with it."

"Do you propose to try blockade running?" queried the reporter.

"I go onto to raise forts for export," replied the Millicote. "Heap money in that. Everybody over in Europe wants forts. In China, too."

"That editor of the Telegraph he wants some for St. John's. You read in them papers how them Yankees blows up fort after fort—clears up right out. Then next day they have to blow up again. It's great climate down there—great land. You kin get full grown fort in one night. I go down there—I grow heap forts—I wait till this war gets done—then I hire all them transport ships to take my forts to market."

Mr. Paul lit a fresh cigarette and gazed complacently at the reporter.

"There does seem to be an opening there," said the latter. "I have noticed the forts which were demolished one day were in full fighting trim the next. But for my profound reverence for the press correspondents I would have said they were lying about the awful destruction wrought. You must be right. The soil of the Sagamore is so fertile that if you plant an old cartridge at night there is a fort and arsenal there in the morning."

"I'm heap rich man," said Mr. Paul.

"Well—I don't think I'd take it for granted," said the reporter thoughtfully. "I have a hunch that a few chateaux en Espagne myself in days gone by—but here you see me grinding away under the eye of the bill collectors and that sort of thing, hovering around me as thick as leaves in Vallée d'Aoste."

"Vendran por lana y volveran tranquilados," oracularly quoted the sagamore.

"Which means that you may get your hair lifted if you go to Cuba," said the reporter. "Gen. Shafter says it is guerra al cuchillo down there."

At this point the sagamore produced a formidable knife and carelessly edged it.

"Oh that's all right," said the reporter, "while you are sitting here. But if you should meet a reconcentrado with a machete, and he mistook you for a Spaniard, you would find your Millicotes are not immune in the presence of that variety of yellow Jack."

"I fix him," said Mr. Paul calmly. "I give him some rations and a cigarette."

"Ah!" said the reporter, "I had not thought of that. Del mal el menor es General Linnaeus would say. But you are not afraid of the Yankees?"

"Cochino!" scoffingly exclaimed the sagamore, with the air of an Hidalgo. "Quen quiere rudo compre un cochino."

"My Spanish friend," said the reporter, "you may call the Yankees nasty pigs if you feel like it, but let me tell you when they put their noses into a Spanish garden they are there to root and stay. And in view of the Anglo-American alliance I want to say that if you don't apologize it is guerra al cuchillo between you and me right here."

The reporter seized his pen and assumed an attitude of defiance. Mr. Paul looked at the pen and then at the reporter.

"He that same kind of pen them Yankee correspondents uses down in Cuba," he inquired.

"The same," said the reporter.

"Then," said Mr. Paul, "you kin bury me right away. I'm dead now. This ended another tragedy in the conflict. The pen is mightier than the machete."

Where Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clinch, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh."

Bacon—Is Penman economical? Egbert—I should say so. Why, he writes all his new stories on the back of the manuscripts which have been returned to him. Bacon—And when those are returned, what then? Egbert—Oh, those are never returned; they are burned.—Yokers Statesman.

FROM JUDGE TUCK. BOSTON, July 8.—Hon. A. H. Pillsbury has received the following explanatory letter from Judge W. H. Tuck of New Brunswick: SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 4. Hon. Albert B. Pillsbury, Boston: I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world. (Signed) WM. H. TUCK.

Children Cry for CASORAL. Chilly CASORAL

PURPLE CLOVER.

How for summer winds, that dally With the lily and the rose, Bear me down from the valley Where I sip the clover blow.

Bear the odors when the morning Sun begins to flush the sky Ere the pearty dew adorns Vanish, and the vapors rise.

When the noonday sunlight bleases On the wiled, thiney grass, From the vale dim in the haze Bear the odors as ye pass.

Safely blow when deep the shadows Lie along each grassy lea, Rustle through the clover meadows With the odors unto me.—W. Matheson.

MOUNT ALLISON CONSERVA-TORY OF MUSIC.

The musical standards of this institution were never as high as at present. During the recent closing exercises pupils were graduated who would do credit to any conservatory on either side of the Atlantic. The history of this institution during the last ten years goes to show that what ever changes were made in the staff the ideals of the school were ever advanced. This end was evidently kept clearly in view by Dr. Borden during his recent visit to Boston and New York while selecting teachers for two important positions made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Wootton and Miss Jewes. Prof. Almon W. Vincent, for seven years a successful teacher on the staff of the Cincinnati College of Music, has been appointed to the directorship of this conservatory. Mr. Vincent graduated from the Cincinnati College of Music, which ranks among the best musical institutions of the United States, as gold medalist of his year.

OLIVER.

nds, that daily
be rose,
the valley
over bloom,
purple oliver,
on the trace,
a chorus hover
my summer days.

the morning
the skies,
adorning
on the trace,
a chorus hover
my summer days.

the shadows
of the
lower meadows
and
—W. Matheson.

CONSERVA-

MUSIC.

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ent closing exer-
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Almon W. Vinars
are a successful
of the Cincinnati
a been appointed
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Vincent gradu-
small College of
among the best
of the United
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famous school of
n from Europe
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ere, as already
for seven years,
of Milan, Italy,
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g, speaks in the
the broad musical
excellent work as
and performer."'
as been filled by
Miss Maud Gold-
carried on her
while pursuing
and then went
r training. She
under Madame
rau Emelie Her-
er of Berlin, and
the Royal cathed-
onal to her broad
education. Miss
successful career as
singer.

TS MOUTH.

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BRAL VIEW.

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ORDINARY.

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purpose. The
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people that
with it, and
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minds—North

TUCK.

B. Pillsbury
and
Tuck & New
N. B., July 4,
son:
in station on the
-St. John's
N. B. TUCK.

ry for

RIA.

TRANS-SAHARAN
STATION 15—M.

(London Mail)

Clink-clank! Clink-clank!
Three men crouched in the shelter
of a hut made of sheets of corrugated
iron. They did not talk. They scarcely
breathed. The thermometer indi-
cated a temperature of 135 deg.

Before the door of the hut rose a
skeleton tower of iron beams. Over a
wheel at the top of this structure ran
a wire rope which, descending perpen-
dicularly, disappeared within a well-
like cavity some 20 in. in diameter.
The other end was coiled around a
drum operated by an electric motor,
which automatically started—stopped—
reversed—stopped—started. Up and
down, up and down, moved the cable,
clink-clank! Clink-clank! It was the
only sound that disturbed the intense,
suffocating stillness.

Outside the horizon line receded to
the utmost limit of vision in all di-
rections. A level waste of yellow sand
met the eye wherever it turned, re-
flecting the almost vertical rays of the
sun with an indescribable fierceness.
The atmosphere swam in shimmering
streaks.

The enormous palpitating disc of the
desert was bisected by a single line of
rails, which dwindled to vanishing
points to the north and to the south.
The rails rested on broad bases of
metal, like huge, inverted soap plates,
which enabled the road to lie firmly
upon the treacherous sand. Between
the rails was placed the insulated cable
which brought the electrical cur-
rent to the motor. A semaphore signal,
planted upright in the sand like a
contorted skeleton, a few scattered
logs, some bits of piping and aban-
doned pieces of machinery completed
the catalogue of objects of definite out-
line. The motor buzzed drowsily—
"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!"

This particularly undesirable spot
upon the world's surface was marked
on the map of the new Trans-Saharan
Railway as Station 15-M. The railway
was the latest audacious engineering
exploit of the French. It connected
Algiers in a mathematically straight
line with Timbuctoo, and was expected
to bring the riches of the eastern
Soudan to the Mediterranean shores.
Station 15-M was full 40 miles north
of the southern terminus, in the hot-
test heart of the great Sahara, just
under the line of the tropic. The three
men in the hut were drilling an arduous
well that, when pierced, would create
an artificial lake. The drilling appar-
atus was perfectly made and almost
human in its intelligence. It would
work for hours without Belleau, the
chief, touching a lever.

Belleau was an old grey man, wed-
ded to one idea, the success of the
Trans-Saharan. In his assistance, en-
thusiastic, Colet was a young and en-
thusiastic. Colet was a student of the
Technological school, who acted as
helper and general utility man.
"Ah, how infernally hot this is!"
muttered Colet at last, as he tried
vainly to find a place where it was a
degree or two cooler. "What wouldn't
I give for a good swim now!"
"Keep still, there's a good fellow,"
expostulated Littlefield. "You are
kicking up this dry sand and it won't
settle again. In fact, the sand is
knock all our grub over either. The
Tauregas may stop the supply train, and
vegetables don't grow in this country.
There! you've gone and done it!"
For Colet had given another roll and
dislodged a pile of boxes of provisions
which, with a miscellaneous lot of
clothing and instruments came crash-
ing down in a heap.

When they had been restored to their
places Belleau arose from a troubled
slumber. He glanced at his watch
and then pulling his coat collar up to
shield his neck from the solar heat,
crossed the interval between the hut
and the tower.

"Four thousand feet," he murmured.
"Decidedly in forty-eight hours we
ought to reach the water bearing
strata."
By turning a lever he reversed the
electric apparatus rapidly, and the
drum began to wind the wire rope.
When it was full another was deftly
substituted, and after that a third.
Then the machinery stopped and the
heavy metal fell, emerging from the
black depths of the well, bringing with
it a volume of dark earth, which, tum-
bling down a trough prepared for its
reception, poured over the tawny des-
ert sand. It was a curious contrast of
hues.

The engineer fingered the soil. It
was loose and friable. He smelt it,
and even tasted it.
"We have not yet reached the belt
of clay which confines the subterranean
reservoirs," he said.
Once more, with a humming sound,
the drill vanished into the solid earth,
the wire rope rattled furiously as it un-
wound, and then the apparatus re-
sumed its work.

"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!"
The sun declined it was ob-
scured by a curious mouse-colored
cloud rising from the west.
"Can it be a thunderstorm?" asked
Littlefield.
"Worse," answered the chief. "It is
a sandstorm, the terrible sirocco. I
fear we are in a great danger. The
wind is blowing furiously."
With incredible swiftness the "Devil
of the Sahara" advanced. Where the
three men stood a death-like stillness
prevailed. The outlines of the tower
seemed drawn in sepia on a back-
ground of fiery orange. Long, snaky
fingers of smoke came reaching out
over the sky, writhing fantastically
over the air, and he was walking
upon the path. A slight girl stood at
the gate and stretched out her hand to
him, smiling angelically with brown
eyes that looked clearly into his own.

"Harry," she said, and her voice
sounded like the far away tinkle of a
silver bell. "You have come at last."
Then the light went out like a glow-
ing coal, and only the great calm, des-
ert stars looked down benignly.
"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!"
But when the sun came again in the
great Grill had ceased its clanking. In
those hours of darkness the waters
under the earth, liberated from their
prison, had burst with impetuous force
through the vent, tossed the machine
aside, and the first rays of the sun

were reflected on the ebullient flood
that bubbled up from the well, gushed
in rainbow spray around the iron posts
of the tall derrick, filled the hollows
beside the track with crystal pools,
and then dashed by the three dark
silent forms that heeded it not, before
plunging once more into the sands that
gave it birth.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

(Guardian, Monday.)
The many friends of Henry McLeod,
Charlottetown Royalist, will learn with
regret that he is lying seriously ill at
the home of his brother, R. C. McLeod
of this town. He was returning from
St. Andrews, New Brunswick, accom-
panied by his two daughters, Miss
McLeod and Mrs. Mahon of St. An-
drews. Shortly after their arrival at
R. C. McLeod's Wednesday evening, he
was stricken with paralysis, from the
effects of which he is still suffering.
His wife, who was telegraphed for,
arrived Friday evening. Dr. Mac-
Phail is attending him.

The Guardian learns with regret
that Mrs. Wright, widow of the late
John E. Wright of Charlottetown, and
mother of Jas. C. Wright of Summers-
side, is seriously ill. She was stricken
with paralysis last Thursday, and no
hopes are entertained of her recovery.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 23,
Geo. F. Pound of Fountains Mills and
Miss Edith E. Ross were married at
the home of the bride's parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Daniel Ross, Stanley bridge.
The Rev. G. C. Robertson performed
the ceremony, assisted by Rev. A.
Shirling, Clifton. The bride was at-
tended by her sister, Miss Maggie E.
Ross, while Harlan Pound stood with
the groom. About seventy friends of
the contracting parties witnessed the
ceremony.

LOSE SEASON FOR LOBSTERS.
The Charlottetown Guardian is
quoted by Sir Louis Davies, min-
ister of marine and fisheries, to say
that after giving a great deal of con-
sideration to the hundreds of applica-
tions pro and con sent to his de-
partment with reference to the ex-
tension of the lobster season, and af-
ter having consulted with the
fisheries, and having ascertained the
facts with respect to the size of the
lobsters that are being taken this year,
he has come to the conclusion that it
is not expedient to grant any extension of the
season this year. All the officers of
the department have been notified
that there will be no extension and
that factories must be sharply closed
at the first sign of the season, as they
are obliged to close on the first sign of
the southeast coast of Nova Scotia.

A CAT TRAGEDY.
If ever I make up my mind to get a cat
again it will be a Siamese, as I think there
is no cat so equal him for intelligence and
affection. The Wall-Wall, whom I pur-
chased last month, was unfortunately
killed when three months old, used to follow
me everywhere, and when he would go to sleep
I would sit in his room at night, and
he would be most impatient until I
went to bed, when he would go to sleep
with me in his mouth, and he always
insisted on the "left ear," although I tried
to get him to sleep on the right ear, and
was very sudden and a great grief to me. I
never heard so much for any cat, and I re-
gretted that I should have lost him so
early.—Miss Cunningham in Ladies' Kennel
Journal.

EXPENSIVE BRAM.
Thomas Bram, mate of the bark
Herbert Fisher, who was lately found
guilty in Boston of murdering Cana-
dian Nash, has had two trials and
wants another. His first trial cost
the government \$12,000, the second one
cost \$26,000 and \$30,000. His pre-
senter's fee is \$10,000 for life, and
in asking to be tried again, he
runs the risk of being hanged.—Harper's
Weekly.

"My friend Miller would have run
through his property in years if it
hadn't been for his wife." "Why
what did she do?" "She ran through
it herself."—Pilegende Blatter.

THE ROYAL SCOTS

Were the Cynosure of All Eyes at
Portland on the Fourth.

Hon. J. H. Drummond's Eloquent Allusions
to the Relations of the U. S.
and Canada.

The Royal Scots, of Montreal, were
greeted with wonderful enthusiasm
at Portland on July 4th. Of their ap-
pearance in parade the Press says:
"And now for the Royal Scots, the
cynosure of all eyes, and deservedly
so, for it is difficult to recall any or-
ganization which ever paraded the
streets of the city and presented so
beautiful and strikingly brilliant sight
as did then on yesterday. No wonder
the crowds cheered them on every
steep corner and handkerchiefs waved
from every window along the
route. They were headed by six sap-
pers and miners with axes, etc., and
then came the bagpipers, drum and
bugle corps, behind which was the
great band of music, which
[secured charming music. The field
and staff were neatly mounted and
the color guard displayed the "Queen's
Own" and the "Regimental colors," and
the American flag. The rank and file
in their dazzling uniforms moved
with a graceful swing, handled their
guns with the ease of veterans and
touch to touch, preserved faultless
lines. At various points along the
line the command broke from column
into platoons of column of fours with
an accuracy which gave up the cap-
tivity drill in the afternoon on West-
ern Promenade. In the cool of the
evening, after supper, they made a
short parade to the western part
of the city. The streets were lined with
people and red fire and rockets were
burned in profusion. In the glare of
the colored fire they looked exceed-
ingly picturesque and the effect was
heightened by the noble strains of
God Save the Queen, played by the
band. The drums were heard clapping
and cheering all the way to the
station, and when the train pulled out
for Montreal there was a marked ovation
given them.

When the Royal Scots marched
across the promenade en route to the
railroad station, they made their
halt in front of the chorus and were
greeted with a spirited rendition of
God Save the Queen, and the picture
of the Queen at the same time was
thrown upon the screen. The scene
which followed was a memorable one
and stirred the Royal Scots to the
wildest enthusiasm. And in recogni-
tion of the well-timed compliment
they cheered loudly and waved the
American flag, which many of them
were carrying in their sides, and
marched away to the tune of Auld
Lang Syne by the band."

In his oration, during the day's pro-
ceedings, Hon. Mr. Drummond, refer-
ring to the building of the Grand
Trunk thus dwelt upon the relations
of the United States and Canada:
"If you go back with me, only
thirty-four years before the gala day
when ground was broken for this rail-
road, you will see the men of our fair
city busily engaged in throwing up
entrenchments to defend the
fathers of those who are our
guests today. The generation of that
day and their children (many of
whom are living today) still remem-
ber and feel the animosity of war,
which three decades had failed to er-
adicate."

To mortal ken, "The mills of God
grind slow," but a thousand years in
His sight are as one day. The fathers
of this railroad believed that it would
weld our Canadian and American
not only in commerce and business,
but in the bonds of friendship and
fraternity; that it would almost liter-
ally "strangle them to our souls with
hoops of steel," as Judge Preble then
said, "that would begin to usher in
that day when men should beat their
swords into plowshares and their
spears into pruning hooks, and na-
tions should learn war no more."

This idea had even more prominence
than the business view. For the first
time in the history of the city the Am-
erican and British flags floated to-
gether here. On one side of the tri-
umphal arch under which the procession
passed, waved the Stars and Stripes,
and on the other the Triple Cross, the
band played alternately Hall Colum-
bia and God Save the Queen, and in
fraternal feeling that day every son
of Britain was an American, and every
American a Briton.

But to give still greater emphasis
to this idea and with singular felicity,
the site of the old Fort Lawrence was
selected for the ceremony of the day.
The flags of the two nations floated
side by side on the top of the parapet;
their representatives were standing to-
gether "in union, joy and peace"; and
the first shoveful of earth that went
to construct the railway, went to de-
molish the fort.

Did not angels rejoice when the foes
of the past thus united in devoting
this monument to their former hostil-
ity to each other to a means of union
that gave promise of peace never to
be broken?

This promise has grown in
strength; twelve years later British
soldiers bearing arms came to Port-
land and were received with a royal
welcome, and today we have another
pledge of the friendship of the two
nations; today we are again welcomed;
today we again give bonds to each
other that between you and us, not
even the shadow of war can ever come.
And may I not go further? May I
not give expression to the faith that
not only the friendship of the two
nations, but the friendship of the Eng-
lish tongue will henceforth stand to-
gether for the peace of the world?
If the English speaking peoples, who
are springing from "Merrie England,"
and "Auld Scotia," the Emerald
Isle, the fastnesses of Wales, or con-
tinental Europe, or all of them (as
most of us in America do), stand to-

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL
KENT'S DIVISION, July 5, by the
Associated Press Despatch Boat
Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja.,
July 5, 12.15 a. m.—General Kent,
whose division faces the hospital and
barracks of Santiago de Cuba, has
been notified by the army that As-
sistant Naval Constructor Hobson
and his companions are confined in
the extreme northern building, over
which two white flags are flying.
The negotiations looking to the sur-
render of the city have not been con-
cluded, as no formal reply to General
Shafter's last demand has been re-
ceived, but not one of the hundreds
who fled from the city today believed
that a surrender was possible.

CUBANS CAUSING TROUBLE
And the General Will Not Give
Them Further Rations.

The Matter Has Been Referred to
Washington as to Disposal
of Rations.

Gen. Young is in Bad Health and Has Left
Santiago for Key West.

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Press.)
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(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated
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HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD
NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July
5, by the Associated Press Despatch
Boat Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja.,
July 5, 12.15 a. m.—Seven of the
Spanish guerrillas, who have been shooting
at the passing ambulances
and back trains, have been cap-
tured, and are under heavy
guard at Gen. Wheeler's head-
quarters. They have killed two doctors,
Danforth and Trocay, and are now be-
ing held as prisoners of war. It has
not yet been decided what to do with
them, but it is thought likely that
they will be executed. Two of them,
at least, are former convicts.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated
Press.)
CAMP SIBONEY, Juraguá, Santiago
de Cuba, July 5, by the Associated
Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, via
Kingston, Ja., July 5, 12.15 a. m.—
General Young, commanding the
first brigade cavalry division, left here
at noon today for Key West, in bad
health, on board the Cherokee. The
general has been suffering lately from
fever and the doctors advise his
leaving. Brigadier General Duffield
succeeds to his command.

General Young yesterday refused
to issue further rations to the Cubans
until advice is received from Wash-
ington in answer to his expose of the
situation here. The Cubans refuse to
assist in the hospital and commissary
departments, claiming they are sol-
diers and not laborers. The same an-
swer was given by them to General
Baker when he asked the Cubans to
help open the roads for the transpor-
tation of supplies to the front. This
together with General Garcia's not
preventing the entrance of General
Pando's reinforcements into Santiago
de Cuba, has caused discontent among
the American officers and troops.

General Young has reported the sit-
uation to the United States govern-
ment. In the meanwhile he has placed
the Cubans in a separate camp
under police regulations and has turned
them over to Clara Barton for
rations.

MADRID, July 6, noon.—Senator Sil-
veira, the conservative leader, declares
the present situation is more favorable
to peace than to war, but the govern-
ment alone can judge of what ought
to be done under the present circum-
stances, and he will support the gov-
ernment in any determination it may
reach. The republicans say the coun-
try is unable to withstand such mis-
fortunes and that the time has come
for a general settlement.

The military party favors a contin-
uance of the war, and military men
say they think Spain could never have
expected a naval victory, and that so
long as she does not meet with dis-
aster she should not give up the
peace. The Carlists are anxious for
the war to continue.

The government views are believed
to differ. Senor Sagasta, the premier,
says he is awaiting details of recent
events from official Spanish sources,
adding that he will see the effect
which the loss of the Spanish squad-
ron has upon Spain before deciding
upon his course.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—According to
despatches received here from Madrid,
the Spanish government has ordered
Admiral Camara to return to Spain.
Gen. Ochoa has arrived at Algeciras
to inspect the sites for the new bat-
teries.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary
Long has received word through
General Greely, signal officer, which
is said to be contributing the report
that the Spanish ship Albatross XII,
was destroyed while trying to run the
Havana blockade. General Greely's
information came in a cipher message,
and he considers the report reliable,
the ship is said to be a total loss, &
occurred near Mariel.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war de-
partment tonight received the following
despatch:
PALA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 6, in camp
near Santiago. Gen. G. M. General
Wheeler, Washington, requests Albatross
XII to be sent to Fort Monroe. Gen-
eral Albatross XII was destroyed
after all wounded were sent to Fort Mon-
roe. (Signed) SHAFER,
Commanding.

CAPE HAYTHORN, July 6, 6.30 p. m.

The announcement is made here that
a despatch from San Juan De Porto
Rico, carried to St. Thomas, by a cir-
cled steamer, asserts that today the
United States auxiliary cruiser St.
Louis had an engagement with the
Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Ter-
ror, and killed the engineer and five
men.

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Press.)
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL
SHAFER, Tuesday, per Associated
Press Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio
and Kingston, Ja., July 5, 6 p. m.—
About fifty of the four hundred Span-
ish prisoners on the U. S. auxiliary
cruiser Harvard attempted to escape
last night. In some way a number
of them secured guns and made a
wild dash for liberty from the steer-
age, where they were confined.
Their rush was met by the deadly
bullets of the guards and six were
killed and fifteen wounded. The fir-
ing ended the mutiny. No American
was hurt.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated
Press.)
OFF JURAGUA, Tuesday, July 5, 7
p. m.—By Associated Press Boat
Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja.,
Wednesday Morning, via Kingston, Ja.,
July 5, 12.15 a. m.—The Spanish
prisoners of Cuba, have been black
today with people fleeing from the
dreaded bombardment by the Ameri-
cans. A flag of truce has floated over
the walls of the city and above the
entrenchments of the besieging army
today, the medical armistice, which
terminated at noon, having been ex-
tended until tomorrow noon at the re-
quest of the foreign consuls, and dur-
ing the lull in the fighting the Spanish
commander has permitted all non-
combatants to leave.

The negotiations looking to the sur-
render of the city have not been con-
cluded, as no formal reply to General
Shafter's last demand has been re-
ceived, but not one of the hundreds
who fled from the city today believed
that a surrender was possible.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated
Press.)
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD
NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July
5, by the Associated Press Despatch
Boat Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja.,
July 5, 12.15 a. m.—Seven of the
Spanish guerrillas, who have been shooting
at the passing ambulances
and back trains, have been cap-
tured, and are under heavy
guard at Gen. Wheeler's head-
quarters. They have killed two doctors,
Danforth and Trocay, and are now be-
ing held as prisoners of war. It has
not yet been decided what to do with
them, but it is thought likely that
they will be executed. Two of them,
at least, are former convicts.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated
Press.)
CAMP SIBONEY, Juraguá, Santiago
de Cuba, July 5, by the Associated
Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, via
Kingston, Ja., July 5, 12.15 a. m.—
General Young, commanding the
first brigade cavalry division, left here
at noon today for Key West, in bad
health, on board the Cherokee. The
general has been suffering lately from
fever and the doctors advise his
leaving. Brigadier General Duffield
succeeds to his command.

General Young yesterday refused
to issue further rations to the Cubans
until advice is received from Wash-
ington in answer to his expose of the
situation here. The Cubans refuse to
assist in the hospital and commissary
departments, claiming they are sol-
diers and not laborers. The same an-
swer was given by them to General
Baker when he asked the Cubans to
help open the roads for the transpor-
tation of supplies to the front. This
together with General Garcia's not
preventing the entrance of General
Pando's reinforcements into Santiago
de Cuba, has caused discontent among
the American officers and troops.

General Young has reported the sit-
uation to the United States govern-
ment. In the meanwhile he has placed
the Cubans in a separate camp
under police regulations and has turned
them over to Clara Barton for
rations.

MADRID, July 6, noon.—Senator Sil-
veira, the conservative leader, declares
the present situation is more favorable
to peace than to war, but the govern-
ment alone can judge of what ought
to be done under the present circum-
stances, and he will support the gov-
ernment in any determination it may
reach. The republicans say the coun-
try is unable to withstand such mis-
fortunes and that the time has come
for a general settlement.

The military party favors a contin-
uance of the war, and military men
say they think Spain could never have
expected a naval victory, and that so
long as she does not meet with dis-
aster she should not give up the
peace. The Carlists are anxious for
the war to continue.

The government views are believed
to differ. Senor Sagasta, the premier,
says he is awaiting details of recent
events from official Spanish sources,
adding that he will see the effect
which the loss of the Spanish squad-
ron has upon Spain before deciding
upon his course.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—According to
despatches received here from Madrid,
the Spanish government has ordered
Admiral Camara to return to Spain.
Gen. Ochoa has arrived at Algeciras
to inspect the sites for the new bat-
teries.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary
Long has received word through
General Greely, signal officer, which
is said to be contributing the report
that the Spanish ship Albatross XII,
was destroyed while trying to run the
Havana blockade. General Greely's
information came in a cipher message,
and he considers the report reliable,
the ship is said to be a total loss, &
occurred near Mariel.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war de-
partment tonight received the following
despatch:
PALA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 6, in camp
near Santiago. Gen. G. M. General
Wheeler, Washington, requests Albatross
XII to be sent to Fort Monroe. Gen-
eral Albatross XII was destroyed
after all wounded were sent to Fort Mon-
roe. (Signed) SHAFER,
Commanding.

HAWAII ANNEXATION.

It is Now Accomplished So Far as Legisla-
tion Part of Government is Concerned.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annexation
of Hawaii is now accomplished
so far as the legislative branch of the
government is concerned. Quite un-
expectedly the resolutions providing
for the annexation of the islands were
brought to a vote in the senate late
this afternoon, and they were passed
by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in today's session of the senate
conference of the leaders on both
sides of the chamber were held, and
a tacit agreement was reached that a
vote should be taken tomorrow. To-
day at the latest. The opponents of
annexation practically had concluded
their argument, and as they had no
desire to keep the senate in session by
purposely dilatory tactics, they announced
their willingness that a vote should
be taken as soon as Mr. White, Mr.
Pettigrew and Mr. Allen had finished
their speeches.

Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Pettigrew
spoke at great length. Mr. Allen de-
clared to eliminate a matter of the
order had been prepared, and at 4.15 he
completed his speech. It was evident
that a vote was at hand. The word
was passed swiftly through the cor-
ridors and committee rooms, and in a
few minutes every senator at the cap-
itol was in his seat. The roll called
rapidly and members of the house
came hurriedly to the senate cham-
ber. The test vote came upon an
amendment offered by Mr. White of
California. It was rejected by a vote
of 42 to 21.

Amendment after amendment was
offered, but the advocates of the re-
solution stood solidly together, gain-
ing rather than losing strength on
successive votes.

Finally at 5.30 p. m. the resolutions
themselves in precisely the same form
in which they were received from the
house, were reached, and the roll call
began. When the vice-president an-
nounced the vote by which the resolu-
tions were passed, a tremendous wave
of applause swept through the gal-
letries.

A sharp discussion was caused by
the introduction of a resolution early
in the session tendering the thanks
of congress to Commodore Schley for
destroying Admiral Cervera's fleet.
This resolution was sent to the naval
affairs committee.

The senate concurred in the house
amendment to the general deficiency
bill, thus passing the last of the ap-
propriation measures.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Below is given a statement of the value
of goods exported to the United States
through the port of St. John during the three months
ending June 30:

Animals—horses	203.50
Coal	9,465.00
Cannons	1,215.00
D	

VASHTI, VEILED.

Dr. Talmage Commends Modesty in Women.

Draws a Lesson from the Story of Drunken Ahasuerus.

Condemns the Bold Female Demagogue Some Heroic Women.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dr. Talmage in this discussion tells the story of a beautiful queen dethroned and draws practical lessons for all conditions and all times; text, Esther 1: 11-12, "Bring Vashti, the Queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the princes and the people her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are adame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wreath of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceiling adorned with images of birds and animals, the floor of precious stones and all times; text, Esther 1: 11-12, "Bring Vashti, the Queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the princes and the people her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

Under the arches of the palace of Shushan, the pinnacles are adame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wreath of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceiling adorned with images of birds and animals, the floor of precious stones and all times; text, Esther 1: 11-12, "Bring Vashti, the Queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the princes and the people her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

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the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; that of woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put her name into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throbb, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have brewed water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and in prison gate? There may be no royal robes, there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague biotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most women a life of retirement and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbre at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their soul, and lightning in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of willowdowns and crimson seas as though they were shimmering sapphires, and all the hammer of hell does not touch their souls, and their diction is the stamp of womanly indignation.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacking in the tent of the grave.

THE SILENT MARTYR. Once more, I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman, as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to be silent; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the only proper course is to do is to keep silence. The philosopher confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and telegraph, and wait for long years through the scolding of philosophical schools in grand and magnificent silence. Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and monks and cardinals, carried out everywhere, yet waiting, and watching with his telescope to see the coming of a new star, who, after a long and arduous course, then stood up and said: "I have seen it." The reformer, excommunicated by his contemporaries, and in a pillory, the slow fire of public contempt burning under him, ground under the lash of the printing press, yet calmly waiting, the day when purify of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of heaven. Affliction enduring without any complaint, the sharpness of the pang, and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain, and the weight of the night, waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang, and hush the storm, and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and despised, waiting until every earthly comfort, waiting until the dear children in a heavenly home, and no prayer that Vashti will ever be thrust out of the palace gate. Jesus in silence, and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when—

Angels throng his chariot wheel, And bore him to his throne, Then swept their golden harps and sang: "The Gloria is done!"

Oh woman, does not this story of Vashti the veiled, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon conveys to you one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations, and the misfortunes of this life if you only gain admission through the blood of the ever-living covenant you go through those gates or never go through at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti.

MAN'S CRUELTY. Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of this palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have been her before. She opens her eyes, hopeless, friendless, trusting alone with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from royal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for. Now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintance, Vashti the sacrifice.

Ah, you and I have seen it many a time! Here is a home emancipated with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus, the husband and the father, is taking hold on the woman, and he is gradually going down. After awhile he will founder and struggle like a wild beast in a hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags, the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart, the old story over again. Eternal centuries breaking up the marriage feast of Laphias. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination.

THINGS TO CONSIDER. What story was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with

the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; that of woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put her name into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throbb, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have brewed water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and in prison gate? There may be no royal robes, there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague biotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

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THINGS TO CONSIDER. What story was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia, compared with

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON III.—July 17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces: 1 Kings 18: 27. Deut. 4: 24; Matt. 3: 11; Ex. 15: 21; John 1: 9. Y. The Summons of the Prophet.—Who gathered on the mountain? What did Elijah propose to the king? Why would he, were they to know who was the true God? How would the fire from heaven prove which was the true God? In what respects is fire a good symbol of the true God? (Acts 2: 1-3; Mal. 3: 2; Deut. 4: 24; Matt. 3: 11; Ex. 15: 21; John 1: 9.)

Historical Setting.—Time—B. C. 864-3 revised chronology, or 906-3, according to the chronology in our Bible margins. Three years after Elijah's first appearance to Ahab. Place—Mount Carmel, near its summit. Rulers—Ahab, king of Israel, 18th year; Jehoshaphat of Judah, 9th year.

Place in the History.—A reformation after a great decline. About seventy years after the division of the kingdom.

Kingdom of Judah.—At this time there was a great religious reformation in Judah, under Jehoshaphat, leading to better morals and outward prosperity. This would be a help to Elijah's mission.

Elijah on Carmel.—1 Kings 18: 30-39. Read chapters 17: 17 to 18: 46. Commit verses 34-39. 30. And Elijah said unto all the people, Come near unto me, and he repaired the altar of the Lord, that was a broken down.

31. And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel shall be thy name: 32. And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed.

33. And he put the wood in order, and cut the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood, and said, Fill four barrels with water, and pour it on the burnt (b) sacrifice, and on the wood. 34. And he said, Do it the second time. And they did it the second time. And he said, Do it the third time. And they did it the third time.

35. And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also with water. 36. And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the evening (c) sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, What is he known of, Isaac, and of Israel, and of Abraham, this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word.

37. Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that thou art the Lord God, and that thou hast turned their heart back again. 38. Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt (d) sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench. 39. And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, The Lord, He is the God; the Lord, He is the God.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 30. (a) Thrown. Ver. 33. (b) Offering. Ver. 35. (c) Offering. Ver. 38. (d) Offering.

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31. And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel shall be thy name: 32. And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed.

33. And he put the wood in order, and cut the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood, and said, Fill four barrels with water, and pour it on the burnt (b) sacrifice, and on the wood. 34. And he said, Do it the second time. And they did it the second time. And he said, Do it the third time. And they did it the third time.

35. And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also with water. 36. And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the evening (c) sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, What is he known of, Isaac, and of Israel, and of Abraham, this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word.

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