

through the opposition was willing to let it go on a vote without further talk in order to get on with the business.

This did not suit the Bourassa party in Quebec. For Mr. Bourassa since he set up his pretended attack on the government for sending troops to Africa has become one of the leaders in his province. Mr. Tarte delivered a lecture in Paris the other day in which he made special mention of Mr. Bourassa as one of the leading members of parliament and a worthy descendant of Bonaparte. Everybody here knew that Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Tarte were "all one brother," and it is not forgotten that when Mr. Bourassa appealed to his constituency against intervention in Africa no minister opposed him. The election was heralded as a government victory, and Labels still appears in government organs in the column of constituencies carried by the government in the by-elections. Mr. Tarte introduced Mr. Bourassa after the election, and so far as can be seen there has been a perfect understanding between the Quebec ministers and Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Monet, Mr. Ethier and the other Boer sympathizers.

Three days ago Mr. Monet brought up the question of Collector Wood of St. John's, and was joined by Mr. Bourassa. The French press supporting the government in the province applauded their action in demanding the head of the collector who talked back when a government supporter expressed the hope that all our soldiers in Africa would be killed.

This does not seem to have much to do with the question of the Quebec judges, but all roads on the government side in Quebec lead to the same point. It did not take Mr. Monet five minutes to gather the issue to a focus.

The real question of the judges is plain enough. Quebec has no county courts and the judges do not go on circuit. Over thirty superior judges preside over divisions. These divisions have not been changed for a long time, and in the meantime the judges have practically nothing to do. Consequently, he does not have a month's work in a year. Many hear ten or a dozen cases in the twelve months. But in Montreal and vicinity the population has increased and the work of the courts has multiplied. Consequently, while there are too many judges in the country, Montreal wants more.

When Mr. Casgrain, now M. P., was attorney general of Quebec, he prepared a bill to reorganize the districts. Mr. Fitzpatrick, now solicitor general, assisted him. The measure was abandoned because the people held their old customs and divisions. The legislature has now passed a bill providing for three more judges, whose salaries will be \$15,000. The parliament of Canada to provide the money. Most people know that the organization of courts is in the hands of provincial legislatures, while the dominion government appoints the judges and the dominion treasury pays the salaries.

It was held by the conservatives in the house that the dominion ought not to waste this \$15,000. But the bill was forced through by the government. In the senate it met its fate. Possibly a wiser minister of justice might have got it through the senate, for the majority was only three, but Mr. Mills refused to allow a day for consideration and forced a vote. The bill was then returned to the commons. The solicitor general, the Bourassa, Monets, Madores and Fortinas, would not hear to the proposal of passing it again in the commons without talk. The solicitor general waved the bill to the high, he charged the senate with the attempt to override the powers of the local legislatures to destroy local autonomy, to take away the rights of the French Canadians, and to tyrannize over an oppressed and race. In the name of his province he shouted defiance and refused to accept the dictum of a chamber whose members were played out politicians rejected by the people.

And then came Mr. Monet and Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Monet explained that the trampling began early in the session. "This is a bad session for constitutional rights," he said, and went on to tell how the inquiry began when parliament authorized interference with Canada in another part. Mr. Monet was happy to find that on this occasion the Quebec ministers were with him heart and soul. It was not Mr. Monet, but Mr. Bourassa who on a previous occasion said that many leading men would be with him on the Boer question and they wanted to say what they thought. This time the ministers were with him openly. Mr. Madore launched out in impassioned, though forcible French. Mr. Fortin, in courteous but strenuous phrases, added his tribute. Altogether the French supporters of the government filled the room with protests and defiance. They threatened with the vengeance of the French people Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Monk, who had ventured to oppose the measure.

Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Monk were away. Mr. Bergeron did not appear to be alarmed. When his opponents were wildest and loudest he laughed his merriest. At the end he said that he did not believe the French people in his riding of Beauharnois would be stampeded by any such clamor as the members opposite were making. While the province had a right to arrange the judicial districts and to organize the courts, the dominion parliament were guardians of the dominion treasury and had the right to refuse to pay and to appoint superfluous judges that a province might demand. Next year Quebec might ask for ten more judges, if there were ten more hungry grists looking for a job. If the dominion had no say at all in the matter, what was the bill there for? As to the senate, Mr. Foster put in a mild protest in the name of the minister of justice, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Burpee, Mr. Carmichael and other rejected men cruelly attacked by the solicitor general in the cruel way he has. After Mr. Bourassa and his friends had said their say and filled up two-thirds of

the day, the house adopted the solicitor general's motion, as it might have done eight hours before.

The things Mr. Blair was asked to explain were five. First, the Gilbert claim. Gilbert was a contractor on the Cornwall canal, which forms a passage around a rapids on the St. Lawrence. Before he had finished his contract the plans were changed, and a part of the work was left uncompleted. Mr. Gilbert put in a claim for prospective profits and actual services. Mr. Haggart says that these claims were all settled and done with before he resigned, and that the question should never have been opened up again. Mr. Blair opened it up, and after four years in office asks parliament for \$25,000 interest for Mr. Gilbert, being part of a larger sum allowed. There has been no decision of the court, and the whole matter has been privately settled. Mr. Haggart and Mr. Foster, with the papers before them, find no justification for what Mr. Haggart called "a job." Mr. Blair's explanations are vague and shadowy. He quotes Engineer Rubidge, who seems to have sometimes recommended payments and sometimes recommended against them. Mr. Haggart says that in his day there was no justification found by any officer.

Number two is the payment of \$425 a day for a dredge employed in the Catop Rapids. Mr. Blair explained that there were scows and other plant along with the dredge, but apparently there was no competition, and the price is so far above that paid to anyone else that the affair remains a mystery.

Number three is the case of Arch. Stewart, who had a contract on the Soulanges canal. Mr. Stewart was engaged on the work when Mr. Blair came in. The minister insisted that the contract should be completed in 1898. Because he made up his mind that Stewart could not do it in that time, he took the contract away from him and gave it to Messrs. Ryan and McDonald, who were to have it done at the date specified. As the price of their hurry the new contractors were paid \$75,000 more than Stewart's contract. Now Ryan and McDonald have not rushed the work either. As a matter of fact it is not done yet, and will not be completed until snow flies this year. Mr. Foster describes Mr. Blair's great picnic last year when he took a party in a tug to the work and proclaimed to the world that the job was completed. They dined and jined in glorious style. Of course, in order to put the picnic party through, they had to turn the water on. The canal was not ready for the water and the bank was largely swept away. Mr. Blair can learn from the study of the papers brought down at the last moment it will cost \$100,000 to pay for that picnic. Mr. Blair says it was not exactly a picnic, but he does not deny the premature watering. The contract now costs \$100,000. This is not the whole of it. Mr. Stewart put in a claim for damages and recovered on one matter \$17,000. Mr. Blair had, for the benefit of the new contractors, performed the bold stroke of confiscating the quarry near the work where Mr. Stewart was getting the stone. Mr. Stewart naturally objected to that, and sued the government for trespass and for the value of property taken. The minister defended, and the case went to the court. Sam Blake's firm of Toronto was employed to defend the government and went on with the defence until their bill for costs was \$9,500. Then they recommended a settlement, and the minister agreed to pay Mr. Stewart \$75,000 in damages and \$15,000 costs. Other engineers and other lawyers employed brought the government's expenditure up to \$36,000, with several more claims to be heard from.

Mr. Blair in the meantime had tried another expedient, which is a favorite one of his in New Brunswick. He introduced legislation authorizing the expropriation of quarries in the case of cancelled contracts. The bill was intended for the particular case. It passed the house, and the senate with one slight alteration made by the latter body. The senators put in a few words providing that the power of expropriation should not be made retroactive. So the bill was no good for the purpose of confiscating Archie Stewart's property, and the government lost all interest in it.

Mr. Stewart had a further claim for taking over his machinery and this also he successfully prosecuted and there is still another pending in his interests. Mr. Foster figures out that the whole experiment may cost the country from \$200,000 to \$250,000, all for the sake of hurrying a work which was not hurried and for assisting a favorite contractor.

Number four is the cement job. This is a short story. The minister bought some \$30,000 worth of cement from the Battle Bros. at Thorold (who by the way have experienced a sudden change of politics). He did it against the advice of his engineer at the works, who reported strongly against this quality of cement. Nevertheless the workmen were ordered to put it in, and they went on and did so. It was found later to be unsuitable and some thousands of barrels which had not been used were left on the bank, where it "set" and was rendered useless. A large quantity had been used and the work so constructed had to be torn down. The whole story amounts to some \$20,000, and Mr. Blair pleads that the engineer was prejudiced against the cement and did not give it fair play. But the engineer remains at the work. The cement remains on the bank and the bill remains for the people to pay.

Number five is the Galena oil story. But that has been already told. Mr. Powell quoted the statistics of mileage and of oil used, showing that there had been no reduction, but an increase of cost per mile. Mr. Blair could not contradict the figures, but declined to admit their correctness. He says this contract requires the ten per cent reduction and his officers say that he got it.

Mr. Blair will look into the matter again. Meanwhile he has no explanation to offer for his course in cancelling a contract for illuminating oil at \$7 1/2 cents and giving it to the Galena

Company at more than 40 cents. There is no mileage basis in this and no prospective reduction of any kind. It is simply an addition of seven cents a gallon and a change of contractor.

The minister meets the statement that the Galena Oil Company's agent campaigned for him in Queens just before the contract was signed, by saying that he knew at the time of no such campaigning. He did not even know that Ichenhen was in the riding at the time. He may have been there. He may have taken an interest in the election. Mr. Blair does not pretend to deny that he did. He argues that it would be singular if the alien oil man went into the constituency without mentioning the matter to him at the time, if he intended to get any advantage out of it. But the gentleman with the German name, who came all the way from Pennsylvania to assist in a by-election a few weeks before the campaigning minister transferred the matter to Blair, knew what he was about. More than \$150,000 of Canadian money has passed into the hands of the Galena Oil Company since then. The unobtrusive stranger seems to have known the minister in good time, whether the minister knew him or not.

Mr. Blair had a bad evening of it. In all cases when the inquiry got down to details he refused to give an answer. But there is a suspicion that Mr. Blair does his intellect a grave injustice in making this plea.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. Annual Session Held at Fredericton.

List of Delegates Present—The State of the Order—Election and Installation of Officers.

FREDERICTON, July 19.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, I. O. G. T., opened its annual session yesterday afternoon at the Hotel de la Reine. The Rev. J. W. G. S. J. T. was introduced by the grand chief, and the Rev. J. W. G. S. J. T. occupied the seat of honor on the grand chief's right.

The delegates present were: A. C. M. Lawson, Gr. Mar., Mt. Pleasant; Wm. C. Keating, A. G. Sec., Albert Mines Lodge, Surrey, Albert Co.; E. G. Merritt, A. G. Sec., White's Mills, Kings Co.; James A. White, Elmdale Lodge, Long Road, Kings Co.; Wm. J. McAlmain, Mt. Pleasant Lodge, Hopewell Hill; Miss Zeil Harrison, Victoria Lodge, Fredericton; Mrs. M. E. Craig, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Mrs. Robert Baxter, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Geo. W. Jewett, Sheffield Union Lodge, Sheffield; Wm. H. Barker, Sheffield Union Lodge, Sheffield; Chas. F. Goddard, Ladysmilk Lodge, Annapolis; Chas. H. Westmore, Gordon Lodge, Smithville; E. G. Merritt, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Miss Nettie P. Saunders, Nauwigawauk Lodge, Kings Co.; Miss F. C. Staples, Almond Lodge, Millidgeville, St. John Co.; Mr. W. M. Burns, Albert Lodge, Hopewell; Mr. M. Burns, grand lecturer, Frances Willard Lodge, Hillsboro; George W. Dodge, Nauwigawauk Lodge, Kings Co.; Mrs. W. W. Killam, Reform Lodge, Havelock; Joseph Y. Watson, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Mrs. J. Y. Watson, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Miss Jessie Forsyth, International Lodge, Kings Co.; Mrs. G. W. Dodge, Nauwigawauk Lodge, Kings Co.; Mrs. W. M. Burns, Judson Barker, Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Rev. Thos. Marshall, Grand Chaplain, St. John's; Judson Barker, G. G. Albion Lodge, Fredericton; Miss Mott Thorne, Reform Lodge, Havelock; Charles Charters, Albion Lodge, Fredericton.

The grand chief appointed the following committees: Credentials—W. M. Burns, A. C. M. Lawson, Miss Mott Thorne; Appeals—A. C. M. Lawson, G. W. Dodge, Wm. C. Keating, W. M. Burns, Mrs. W. W. Killam; Finance—W. M. Burns, G. W. Dodge, Mrs. G. W. Dodge, Mrs. W. M. Burns, Mrs. F. Staples; Press—A. C. M. Lawson, Mrs. Killam, Judson Barker, E. G. Merritt; State of the Order—Chas. Goddard, W. M. Burns, Miss Mott Thorne, G. W. Dodge, Miss Jessie Forsyth; By Laws—W. M. Burns, Judson Barker, Dan Stuart, Mrs. W. W. Killam, Miss Staples; Distribution—G. W. Dodge, J. T. Watson, A. C. M. Lawson; Juvenile Work—Miss Forsyth, Miss Dodge, Miss Killam, Miss Thorne, Miss Barker; Officers—W. M. Burns, Mrs. W. W. Killam, Miss Mott Thorne, G. W. Dodge, Mr. Barker.

Mr. Forsyth, R. W. G. S. J. T., was introduced by the grand chief and was saluted by the lodge. Miss Forsyth spoke of the grand lodge meetings she had attended in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and gave a very instructive address. She said she was present to confer the supreme lodge degree on all entitled to take the same, and appointed E. G. Merritt a committee to canvass the members.

The officers' reports were read and debated. Grand Lodge opened at 8.30 a. m. today, the G. C. Templar in the chair. The audit committee's report was read and adopted. The Grand Lodge has a small balance on hand from last year. The committee on juvenile work reported. This report and that of the finance committee and appeals committee were adopted.

The Grand Lodge elected the following officers, who were duly installed by R. W. G. S. J. T. Miss Jessie Forsyth; G. C. T., Geo. W. Dodge, Nauwigawauk; G. Coun., Judson Barker, Fredericton; G. V. T., Miss Mott Thorne, Havelock; G. S. J. T., Mrs. W. W. Killam, Havelock; G. Secy., A. C. M. Lawson, Hopewell Hill; G. Treas., Geo. H. Bradley, Nashwaak Village; P. G. C. T., Rev. R. Barry Smith, Port Elgin; G. Chap., Rev. Thos. Marshall, St. Stephen; G. Mar., Joseph Y. Watson, Fredericton; G. Guard, James White, Long Beach; G. A. Secy., W. M. Burns, Albert; G. Sent., Warren Williams, White's Mills; G. D. Mar., Miss F. Staples, Millidgeville; G. Mess., Chas. Goddard, Annapolis; D. R. W. G. T., W. L. Waring, St. John.

R. H. Davis acted as installing marshal, and Mrs. Judson Barker as deputy.

A San Francisco lady who owns a hotel in that city has been joined in matrimony to her elevator boy.

A VAST INDUSTRY.

The Mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company at Union Point.

The Situation is One Peculiarly Well Adapted for the Purpose.

A Description of the Mill and Its Plant—The Output at the Start Will be Between Forty and Fifty Tons Per Day—But Room Enough Has Been Provided for Double that Figure, Whenever Demanded.

The Cushing pulp mill at Union Point, in the parish of Lancaster, is almost ready for business, and it is expected it will be put in operation about the first of October. It is the largest establishment of its kind in the maritime provinces, and will be an important addition to the industrial establishments in this vicinity. The mill is situated on the western bank of the St. John river, just at the falls. The situation is one peculiarly adapted for the purpose. The mill is within a couple of hundred feet of A. Cushing & Co.'s extensive saw mill, from which it is to get the greater part of its fuel and a portion of the wood required in the manufacture of pulp. Then again, its proximity to the Messrs. Cushing's supply of logs is a distinct advantage, the logs being piled up in a cove within a stone's throw of the mill. The shipping facilities are all that can be desired. A vessel of ordinary tonnage can lie afloat at the commodious wharf in front of the mill at all times of tide. The materials which are utilized in the production of pulp can easily be landed, as can also the coal which will be used. The manufactured article can be placed on schooners or scows and brought down to the harbor several times during the day. In case the company desire to ship to the United States by the C. P. R., the haul is a very short one to Fairville station.

THE MILL is owned by the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, which is made up of a number of St. John business men and Mr. Partington, the great Manchester paper manufacturer. It was organized early in 1899. The chief difficulty which presented itself to the erection of the mill was the absence of a sufficient supply of fresh water. This difficulty has been overcome, however, and there is no doubt but what the mill will have all the water it requires. For years the people of Cushing have been clamoring for more water, and when the Common Council determined to put down a new main from Spruce Lake to that part of the city, it was decided to lay a 24 inch pipe, in order that the pulp mill and the residents of Lancaster might have a supply of water. The main is now in use and all that remains to be done is the enlargement of the pipe leading from the main to the mill. This matter will be dealt with by the council at an early day. The erection of the mill was begun in June, 1899. Many weeks were consumed in the excavation of rock and the provision of suitable foundations for the various buildings which make up the mill. A wharf over 400 feet long was built, which encloses a large area of land intended for use in the mill. The wharf, which is a very substantial structure, is sheathed up a certain distance on the inside, so that there is a quantity of water in the enclosure at low tide. When the river the water flows in and attains the same level in the pond as in the river. The foundations for the buildings are of granite, the material being brought down from Spoon Island. They are well built and will last for all time. The contract for the building of the mill was awarded to the B. Mooney & Sons, builders of the highest reputation. Before they put up this mill they had erected a mill at Chatham and the Mispec mill. They have executed their work in a manner which reflects credit upon them.

PLANS FOR THE MILL were prepared by Mr. Partington's engineer, and have been carried out under the direction of Edward Allen, who was sent out from England for the purpose. The mill is built of brick. Its interior is very fine, with plenty of light and air, and ample space for carrying on its work under the most advantageous conditions. The company have shown their confidence in the success of the venture by making each and every department sufficiently spacious to permit of the duplication of the machinery contained therein. It would take but a very short time in which to double the output of the mill, which at the start will be between 40 and 50 tons per day.

The boiler house, engine room, conveyor room, wood room and the dry-vent department are on a level with the wharf. Above them are the cleaning room, wash room and blow off room and machine shop. Above these again is the digester room. The sulphur house is in the extreme eastern end of the place. The boiler house is 10x143 feet and one story high. It contains 12 boilers, eight of which will use wood and the other four coal. The boilers are 18 feet long and 66 inches in diameter. The wood from the saw mill will be taken to the pulp mill, a distance of 320 feet, by a double conveyor. What is fit for use in making pulp will be sent to the wood room. The inferior stuff will go to the boiler house and be automatically stored. As the saw mill runs only during the day and the pulp mill will be in operation day and night, much more fuel will reach the latter between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. than can be burned. The conveyor

into batteries, going in at the top. It gravitates down from one battery to the other and the sulphur gas, which enters at the bottom of the tub, moves up in the opposite direction. By the time the lime water gets to the bottom it is of the proper strength for cooking purposes. All the machinery in the mill except that in the wood room, which is driven direct from the big engine, and that in the drying room, which is operated by an engine of its own, is driven by electricity, the motors deriving their power from the engine room. The chimney in connection with the mill is 200 feet in height. Not long since it was struck by lightning and damaged to such an extent that it is feared a portion of it at least will have to be taken down. A tank has been erected outside the mill, which is called the back water tank. Its capacity is 50,000 gallons. Water is taken to it from the drum washers and paper or drying machines. This water will be used over and over again. A pump house is in course of erection right at the falls. It will contain two steam pumps, which will be operated by steam from the mill. One pump will be used continuously for mill purposes, the other

WATER BEING GOOD ENOUGH for condensing and cooling, the idea being to economize the fresh water so as to have an ample supply when the capacity of the mill is increased. The other pump is intended for use in case of fire. Water will be pumped through it to the mill and to fire hydrants and sprinklers. Suction pipes have been put down in the river away below the low water mark, so that the supply will be available at all times. Walter Bradbury, a young Englishman of wide experience, is here, and will be the superintendent of the mill. Mr. Bradbury has had to do with the management of mills both in Great Britain and on the Continent. The output of the mill will probably go to Manchester; the greater portion will, at all events. Prices may result in some of the pulp going to the United States.

N. S. AND N B CONGREGATIONAL. Annual Meeting of the Union was Held at Kingsport, N. S., Under Favorable Auspices.

Rev. J. M. Austin was Chairman—One of the Addresses was on Behalf of the College of the Congregational Body.

The 3rd annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has just concluded its sessions in the Congregational church at Kingsport. The services were opened Wednesday evening, July 11th, by an address of welcome from the local pastor, Rev. David Coburn, to which Rev. D. W. Purdon responded on behalf of the delegates. Seth P. Leet, Q. C., of Montreal, delivered the address of the evening on "Our College," urging for this scheme a more hearty interest and co-operation.

On Thursday morning the appointment was made of the following officers for the union of 1900-1901: Chairman—Rev. J. M. Austin; Vice-chairman—Rev. F. H. Hutchingson; Treasurer—Rev. C. E. MacMichael; Secretary—Rev. J. W. Cox; Statistical secretary—Rev. A. B. Ross. The special correspondents appointed were Revs. J. M. Williams and A. B. Ross; the minute secretaries, Rev. J. W. Flewelling and Rev. J. M. Williams. Interesting and encouraging reports were received from a large number of the churches. On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the women's board of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met under the leadership of Mrs. A. Jenkins of Yarmouth. The address of the retiring chairman of the union, Rev. E. C. Braithwaite, was delivered Thursday evening on the subject "What has the 19th century of value to hand down to its successor?" considered theologically, biblically and practically. Brief addresses on home missionary work were then delivered by Revs. A. B. Ross and G. M. Whyte. Rev. Churchill Moore presented the annual report of the union, and Rev. A. B. Ross appointed union preacher for next year, with Rev. C. Moore alternate. J. W. Flewelling was appointed maritime editor of the Congregationalist.

On Friday afternoon an address on "The necessity of system in church business" was given by Rev. E. C. Braithwaite, after which papers were presented by Revs. A. Braine and D. Coburn, D. W. Purdon, Seth P. Leet, Q. C., of Montreal, addressed the subject in connection with the Congregational unions and societies of Canada. The Y. P. S. C. E. rally was well attended, earnest addresses being delivered by Rev. G. W. Ball and C. T. MacMichael, after which a consecration service was conducted by Rev. Churchill Moore. Rev. Jacob W. Cox presented an exceedingly attractive historical sketch of the Cornwallis church (Kingsport). Then followed a paper by Rev. J. M. Austin on "The attitude of congregationalists towards established teachings and towards speculative theology." Rev. G. M. Whyte preached the union sermon from the text, "Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind." In the evening Rev. J. L. Gordon delivered a powerful address on the "Science of soul-winning." On Monday an address was made by Rev. J. L. Gordon, introducing "The duty of the church on temperance reform." In the afternoon brief papers, followed by discussion, were presented by Revs. Braine, Ross and Williams, on "Qualifications for soul-winning." A stirring evangelistic service led by J. L. Gordon concluded the meetings.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. S., JULY 28, 1900.

WHY FIGHT FOR ENGLAND? Several things have happened since the Dominion election campaign of 1896, but the Laurier-Tarte party are making the same canvass in the province of Quebec that was made four years ago.

Why all these armaments if we were not to have war? And why fight for England?

The electors should remember that these great big chiefs, who are so anxious to show themselves more patriotic and more loyal than others, and ready to throw us into war for the benefit of others, will not be the ones to support the burden of it.

It is the electors who will have to use these carbines and these cannons.

The Tupper, the Andrews, the Tallons will be in their ministerial office when they will send us to the post.

With joy in their hearts and a glass of champagne in their hands they will send our children to Africa, or to Asia, whence they will never return.

If you vote for the Bloc candidates, you approve of these preparations for war.

Votes for Laurier and his candidates if you wish to see your country enjoy tranquility, and not expose yourselves to have to leave one of these fine morning for distant shores, leaving behind your wives, your children and all that is dear to you.

Since then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Oliver Mowat and other politicians in whose behalf these appeals were made have been added to the number of "droll knights."

Since then Canada has taken a creditable part in the South African war. But this will not materially change the drift of the campaign literature.

The stump speakers apologize for the Laurier government by saying that the premier was forced by Sir Charles Tupper to do as he did. It is explained not only on the platform but in the press that if Sir Wilfrid had refused another government would have come in which would have sent twice as many men and would have paid them out of the Dominion treasury.

The Laurier organ at Quebec city has presented the case in this light:

"The province of Quebec appreciates more than ever in these grave circumstances the benefit of having one of her own for prime minister. It is well known, without speaking too loudly of it, that if it were Sir Charles who was in power in place of Mr. Laurier it would not be only those who wanted to go and fight who would be leaving for South Africa, but all our regiments of volunteers in the country would be forced to go, willing or unwilling."

Mr. Tarte has apologized in France by stating that the action was forced upon the government by the English provinces and by making much of the declaration that the offer of troops in this case must not be regarded as a precedent. He made the same apology at the St. Vincent de Paul meeting on the eve of the sailing of the first contingent.

In Quebec campaign meetings the government speakers are blaming the conservatives for the presence of Canadians in Africa, and claiming for Sir Wilfrid the thanks of the people because Canada did not force the soldiers to go and did not pay all the bills.

Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet, Mr. Ethier, Mr. Angers, and especially Mr. Tarte will take a large share in this campaign.

HON. A. G. JONES.

If our Halifax correspondent is correctly informed, Hon. A. G. Jones will next week be sworn in lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Jones is the natural candidate for this distinguished position. When Mr. Howe joined Sir John A. Macdonald's government and gave up the repeal campaign, Mr. Jones succeeded him in the leadership of the opposition party of that time.

Mr. Jones did not accept Mr. Mackenzie's invitation to become one of the Nova Scotia members of the government formed in 1873, but four years later, when he and Mr. Vall had been beaten

on seeking re-election, Mr. Jones entered the cabinet.

Before that time he had scored a great triumph over the ministers in office. Finance Minister Cartwright had prepared a budget in which the principle of protection to home industries was to some extent recognized.

Everything was settled and the budget speech was due in a few hours. Mr. Jones got wind of the matter and appeared at Ottawa full of determination to fight the new policy to the death.

The result was an abrupt and radical change of policy on the lines dictated by Mr. Jones. Sir Charles Tupper has often amused the house of commons with the story of that sudden change of programme, but it was not until a few months ago that the public men concerned in it confessed to the truth of the charge.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the Cartwright banquet at Ottawa during the recent session, told the members assembled that Sir Richard had on that occasion yielded against his own better judgment, and had shown his loyalty and heroism by silently bearing the blame for adopting the policy which he opposed.

The premier might have gone much farther and said that for twenty years Sir Richard defended and praised the Jones policy, and had as a result had to sleep out in Hyde Park. This morning he had not sufficient money to buy the breakfast.

The Prince and Princess of Wales inspected thirty-five Canadian invalids at Golden Hill Convalescent Home, at Hampstead, this morning.

Major Thompson introduced each invalid to the Prince, who inquired about their health and wounds and hoped all would soon be better. He took great interest in the French-Canadian invalids.

HOME FROM THE WEST. John C. Beckwith, C. E., arrived in Fredericton Friday afternoon to visit his parents, City Clerk and Mrs. Beckwith.

Mr. Beckwith has been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and for the past two years has been at work at civil engineering in the Rocky Mountains section of the road.

While on route home he stopped off at Rossland for a day and saw his brother, C. W. Beckwith, Jr., and the other Fredericton boys who recently enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, July 25.—The wedding took place this afternoon of Dr. M. A. B. Smith of Dartmouth and Miss Catherine Fraser of Rossland.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. E. P. Crawford. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Walter Allison.

OTTAWA. OTTAWA, July 26.—Professor Robertson goes to the maritime provinces next week to superintend the establishment of chicken fattening stations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

He will visit Truro and assist in the inauguration of manual training classes in the public and normal schools.

Hon. R. W. Scott leaves tomorrow for Prince Edward Island to attend the wedding of his son, W. L. Scott. The secretary of state will visit Newfoundland.

Major General O'Grady Haley will arrive at Ottawa on Thursday.

The extra height of water on the river is liable to cause severe loss to the farmers having hay on the intervale lands. Grassy Island is completely submerged. One hundred and fifty stacks of hay are generally cut there every year. Other parts of the river are in a similar condition.

Miss Annie A. Maxwell of St. John, a member of the class of 1900, has been appointed to a position in the Methodist Academy of St. John's, Nfld., in succession to Miss Edith A. Allison, niece of President Allison, who is shortly to be married to J. E. Peters. Miss Allison's predecessor was also a St. John lady, Miss Bessie Naraway, now wife of Prof. F. W. Nicholson of Middletown, Conn.

Says the Chatham Advance: P. C. Johnson, Mr. Moberly and Wm. McDonald of Black River went eagle hunting on Mr. McDonald's farm last Thursday. They located an eagle's nest in a big tree devoid of limbs, and shot the mother bird as she circled round. They cut down the tree and got the nest. There were three young eagles in it, and Campbell Johnson has one alive at his home, Wellington street. The tree measured three feet six in diameter and sixty feet long.

The death occurred Thursday of Mary, relict of the late Bernard McLaughlin. The deceased lady, who was in her eighty-fourth year, was a native of Ireland, and for a number of years resided at Red Head. Her husband has been dead nearly twenty years. Mrs. McLaughlin leaves two sons and two daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. John Delaney of this city. The sons are Harry and James. The latter is well known on account of his several years' connection with the police force. The funeral will take place Sunday from the residence of James McLaughlin, No. 11 Waterloo street.

MR. BENNETT FOR ALBERTA. The liberal conservatives of Alberta have nominated Mr. R. Bennett to contest the constituency in the next Dominion election. The riding which Mr. Bennett will represent if he should be elected is more than three times the area of New Brunswick, his native province. The settled portion extends some four or five hundred miles north and south and something like a day's journey by rail east and west. Mr. Bennett is a native of Alberta county. He studied law in the office of Provincial Secretary Tweedie, and was a student under Dr. Weldon in the Dalhousie Law school. For some years he has been a partner of Senator Loughead at Calgary. At present Mr. Bennett represents West Calgary in the Northwest legislature. His opponent will probably be Mr. Oliver, the sitting member, an old liberal with somewhat independent tendencies. It may

however, be that Mr. Oliver will follow the example of Dr. Landerkin, Mr. Somerville, Sir Henry Joly, Mr. Scriver and other old liberals by withdrawing from the campaign, leaving the Party liberals to carry it on for their own benefit.

The "Native Born" is asserting himself in British Columbia. There is a salmon fishery strike at Steveston, near the mouth of the Fraser River. The "seabs" there are Japanese, and at a recent demonstration of the union men, Chief Kelly of the local band of Indians made a spirited speech, declaring that he had no use for Chinese, Japanese and other aliens. Indians marched with the procession, and afterwards gave a band concert for the benefit of the union funds. The strikers want twenty-five cents per hour while the canned offer twenty.

The Ottawa report that Colonel Domville is to succeed Mr. Burpee in the senate is interesting. Yet the Sun's drawing of the picture of Mr. Ellis was on all, collected. Mr. Dineen will have to pay the most of it, but as he is the richest politician in Canada he can stand it.

The liberal organizer is calling political meetings in Albert county. It is believed that whether Mr. Emmerson is to be judge or to get some other office, he proposes to retire from the representation of Albert.

The new premier of British Columbia owns and operates most of the working coal mines on the Pacific Coast. He has to sleep out in Hyde Park on all coal produced. Mr. Dineen will have to pay the most of it, but as he is the richest politician in Canada he can stand it.

CANADIAN INVALIDS. Inspected by Prince and Princess of Wales—Short of funds.

TORONTO, July 24.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Four invalided Canadians from South Africa now in this city completely lack means to pay for lodgings, and as a result have to sleep out in Hyde Park. This morning they had not sufficient money to buy the breakfast.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The International Lesson.

Lesson VI.—Aug. 5.

GOLDEN TEXT. Suffer the little children, to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.—Mark 10: 14.

THE SECTION includes the lesson, and a comparison with the story of Jesus and the children months later, together with the Chart number 71.

PLACED IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. In the last half of the Third Year. An important teaching in the training of the apostles as to their own spirit and as to their work among the young.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Autumn, A. D. 28. Not long after the transfiguration. The disciples had returned from their northern journey with Jesus.

Place.—Capernaum, a town near the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee. Probably in the house of Peter.

JESUS AND THE CHILDREN.—Matthew 18: 1-14.

Read Matthew 17: 22-27. Compare Mark 9: 33-50. Commit verses 12-24.

(a) At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

2. And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them.

3. And said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye (b) be converted, and become as little children, ye shall (c) not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

5. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me, (d) in me, (e) in (f) better for him that (g) a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that (h) he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

6. Whoe unto the world because of (i) offences; for it must needs be that (j) offences come; but woe to that man (k) by whom the offence cometh!

7. Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot (l) offend thee, cut (m) them off, and cast (n) them from thee: it is (o) better for thee to enter into life, halt or lame, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into (p) everlasting fire.

8. And if thine eye (q) offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: it is (r) better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into (s) hell fire.

9. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven.

10. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven.

11. For (t) the Son of man is come, to save that which was lost.

12. How thinkest thou? If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety, and go, whether he be single, and seek that which is gone astray?

13. And if (u) so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth (v) more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

14. Even so it is not the will of my Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) In that hour. (c) In no wise. Ver. 6. (d) Cause. . . to stumble. (e) On. (f) It is profitable. (g) A great millstone should be. (h) Should be sunk.

Ver. 7. (i) Occasions of stumbling. (j) The occasions. (k) Through whom the occasion.

Ver. 8. 9. (l) Causest thee to stumble. (m) It. (n) Good. (o) The eternal fire.

Ver. 9. (p) The hell of fire. Ver. 11. (q) Omit v. 11. Ver. 12. (r) Go unto. . . seek. Ver. 13. (s) Over it more than over.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 1. At the same time—that Peter went to the sea, found a piece of money to buy a fish, and paid the temple tribute (Matt. 17: 24-27). Came the disciples unto Jesus—in the house (Mark 9: 33). According to Mark 9: 33, 34, Jesus first asked some of them what they were discussing by the way. They were ashamed, and in silence. Then others of the disciples asked the question in Matthew, or the same ones after an intervening time. They wanted to know the truth of the matter.

2. Be converted—Turn from your pride and self-seeking. Become as little children—Not selfish, but having the characteristics which belong to childhood—humility, trust, obedience, love, unambitious feelings.

6. Offend—Cause to stumble, lead into sin. 7. Woe—The very depth of depravity is to tempt the young and innocent to sin.

8. Hand or. . . foot—Representing the things most precious and useful to us.

9. Hell fire—The hell or Gehenna of fire. Gehenna, the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, was the place where the refuse of the city and dead bodies were burned. Thus it became a type of the terrible punishment of sin.

10. Their angels—Their guardian angels (Heb. 1: 14). Behold the chief—Stand nearest the throne, as the chief among the angels.

12. If a man have a hundred sheep—This parable is given more fully in Luke 15: 3-7. The lost sheep is a type of the sinner going away from a loving shepherd and the green pastures and still waters he provides, wandering at his own will after forbidden delights, till he is lost in the wilderness of sin.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject.—The Relation of Children and the Childlike to the Kingdom of Heaven.

Circumstances.—What great event is described in our last lesson? Where did it take place? To what city did

Jesus then go? (Matt. 17: 24). Give the time and place of this lesson.

1. The Discussion by the Way (v. 1).—What discussion had arisen by the way? What could have given rise to such a dispute? (Matt. 18: 18; 19: 17; see also 20: 20-24).

II. The Childlike Spirit the Condition of Entering the Kingdom of Heaven (vs. 2, 3).—By what object lesson did Jesus give force to his teaching? Why can only the childlike enter the kingdom of heaven? What qualities are implied in becoming like little children?

III. The Childlike Spirit the Way to True Greatness (vs. 4, 5).—What is greatness in the kingdom of heaven? Why is serving others true greatness? (Matt. 20: 28-28). Is there a difference between desiring to be as great and as good as we can, and desiring to be greater or better than others?

IV. Putting Stumbling Blocks in the Way of Children (vs. 6-9).—What are meant by "offences" and "offend" here? What is meant by our hand or foot offending? In what ways are stumbling blocks put before the little ones? What is meant by "hell fire"?

V. Enforced by Heaven's Care for the Little Ones (vs. 10-14).—How did Jesus teach God's care for the little ones? Who are "their angels"? Who are the ninety and nine? Who are the lost?

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. HALIFAX, July 23.—Two additional letter carriers have been appointed for Halifax and three vacancies have also been filled. Aubrey D. McKerrow, colored, has been appointed to the marine and fisheries department, his duties being to prepare the fisheries intelligence bulletin.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., July 23.—The Roman Catholics of Morden held a strawberry festival last week at which they took \$81.

Hon. Dr. Borden and wife arrived in Halifax on Tuesday night by special train and are now at their home in Canning with their daughters.

The funeral of the late Dan Pines was held on Sunday and his body interred in the cemetery at Hamilton. The deceased passed away on Thursday at an advanced age. He had been a sufferer for more than a year from stomach trouble which terminated in cancer. He leaves a wife and six children, several of whom reside in the United States.

AMHERST, N. S., July 24.—Fire last night destroyed the barn and house of Charles T. Noyes, about one mile from Amherst. The loss will be about \$2000. Noyes saved a portion of his furniture, but lost most of his agricultural implements. The origin of the fire is not known.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 24.—The maximum temperature in Halifax today was 85 in the shade. On Sunday it was two degrees higher.

James Morrow, a leading merchant, lost two town of Dartmouth water debentures today of \$50 each and one of \$100.

The municipality of Inverness is advertising for offers for a loan of \$87,000 at 4 per cent, to be in at Port Hood by Sept. 1st.

C. Percy O'Donnell was tried by Judge Johnston today and discharged. The jury did not call any witnesses, but applied for the discharge, claiming that no case had been made out. The application was granted.

Mr. Haight of the New York firm making the claim against the accused, was expected to be present at the trial, but a despatch was received from him stating that he could not be here. It is said the New York people received the amount of their claim.

The cable str. Silverton yesterday completed the laying of a fourth cable for the Commercial Company between Canso and New York, and it is now in operation. Three of these cables connect with Waterville, Ireland, and the fourth by a cable via the Azores with Germany.

WOLFVILLE, July 25.—Dr. M. S. Read, Acadia '81, professor of philosophy at Colgate university, New York, who was recently married to Miss Margaret Mott at Hamilton, is with his bride, spending a few days in Wolfville.

Mrs. Tufts, wife of Prof. J. F. Tufts, is dangerously ill at her home in Wolfville. Her son, Robie Tufts, who was attending the Y. M. C. camp at Chester, was telephoned for and arrived home today.

Rev. William Smallman, recently of Winthrop, Mass., has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Nictaux, the former pastor. Rev. M. Brown, having accepted a pastorate in New Brunswick.

Miss Blanche Bishop, Acadia, 86, who has been teaching in a girls' school in London, Ontario, for the last two years, is spending her vacation at her home in Greenwick.

Mrs. James Thompson of Halifax (nee Miss Lily Webster of Kentville) died very suddenly at Black Point, Margarets Bay, where she was spending a few weeks. She was a sister of Dr. Henry and Barclay Webster of Kentville and of Mrs. William Chase of Wolfville, and of the wife of Rev. Mr. Hogg of Winnipeg.

Judge Chipman and family of Kentville are staying at Evangeline Beach.

ANOTHER BRIDGE GONE. A Salisbury correspondent writes to the Moncton Times: The bridge spanning the North River near Bradley Dunlop's, on the road leading from Hoar's Corner, Scott road, to Lewis Mountain, tumbled into the river on Wednesday. Comfort Eagles was crossing the bridge with a team, and just as his horse got across the bridge snapped. The horses, hearing the noise, sprang forward and thus saved Mr. Eagles and the wagon from going down with the bridge. There is a great deal of travel on this road, and it is difficult to ford the stream at this point, so prompt action should be taken to replace the structure.

Kumfort Headache Powders are safe, pleasant and harmless. Advertisements in THE SUN pay.

WOODSTOCK.

Sad Drowning Accident at Grand Falls—Address and Presentation.

(Special to the Sun.) WOODSTOCK, July 26.—A pleasant event took place in the town council chamber this evening, when a presentation was made to F. H. J. Dibblee, who has lately handed in his resignation as chief of the fire department, after holding the position for twenty-eight years. The firemen who had for so many years served under Mr. Dibblee were all present. An address engraved on parchment was presented. Chief Tarter's ball reading it. A handsome silver berry set was then presented to the chief on behalf of the department. Mr. Dibblee made an appropriate reply, dwelling on the pleasant relations which had always existed between him and the firemen. Ice-cream and other light refreshments were served.

Haying was vigorously commenced Monday morning, and on Tuesday immense fields were cut. The heavy rain of yesterday found a large quantity of hay out. The weather now looks more settled.

In spite of every effort, the body of Miss Bertha Dixon, who was drowned at Grand Falls last Monday evening, has not been recovered. The hints regarding the accident appear to be these: Miss Dixon with several other young ladies, went down to the lower basin below the falls. They were fishing. Miss Dixon, a young lady from St. John and a young man named Ed Smith went out in a boat for a sail across the river, coming back to the same shore they started from, but somewhat further below. They found they could not paddle the boat and undertook to tow it up. The shore was bold and the water strong, and presently they came to a point where they could not walk around. They undertook to get in the boat. One story says that Miss Dixon got into the boat when it upset, and it seems that Smith states that she was not in the boat; she was trying to get in, when she lost her balance and fell into the water. Deceased was 18 years old, a daughter of Albert A. Dixon, and only last year graduated from the Normal School.

There was \$10.00 of the late L. J. Mott prepared.

The Commercial N. S. has declared end of three per cent.

John Duffy has to buy the new H. Mott prepared.

Halifax board of regulation prohibit the streets and squares.

The big game season will open the 1st of August. It is said that moose unusually plentiful.

PAIN-KILLER cuts, bruises, burns internally it cures dysentery. Avoid but one Pain-Killer and 50c.

Frank M. Love Keith's theatre, Florence Weldon, J. Weldon of Chatham married, J. Neil McRae, Don.

Workmen are to the wharf at Union street, Currier and Duke's there has been a and the work is.

Aroostook county a great hay crop this year. The Maine gave over \$230,000.

Lieut. Roy Sumner of Fort Sumner, Maine, expects to leave for college.

A Missoula, Mont. July 17th announced Major Asa L. D. Trudeau Hatheway, Bridgman's parents.

The Vancouver gives the following will lose that trip a ride on the ore all medicines.

Theodore Gallard deacon in St. John's Sunday morning, died deacon at St. Wednesday, and Egmont Bay, priest—Charlotte.

Fishermen are sense of mackerel. Sch. Repose mouth on Monday taken in the bay where they were schools.

St. John horse interested to hear, Cattle Commission there are more of Maine and I before. Commission he cannot account.

The third flat of offices building for occupancy by Cameron and Burpee and their today. Traffic a staff will probably quarters today.

IN THE RACE FOR FAVOR.

Baby's Own Soap.

has distanced the field, its scientific preparation and the purity of its ingredients make it the best of soaps for the delicate skins of ladies and children.

THE HALIFAX TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL. MARKED ABOVE AND CELEBRATED. ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

A LAME HORSE is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

...IT'S THE... OLD RELIABLE... REMEDY...

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blister, as it does not blister. The endorsement of its Guarantees its merit. It

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

There was \$10,000 insurance on the life of the late Lieut. Borden.

The Commercial Bank of Windsor, N. S., has declared a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

John Duffy has secured the contract to build the new Peters tannery. H. H. Mott prepared the plans.

Halifax board of health has passed a regulation prohibiting expiring in the streets and other public places.

The big game season in New Brunswick will open the 15th September. It is said that moose and caribou are unusually plentiful this year.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Frank M. Lovell, supervisor of Keith's theatre, Boston, and Miss M. Florence Weldon, daughter of John G. F. Weldon of Charlottetown, P. E. I., were married, July 18, at the home of Neil McRae, Dorchester, Mass.

Workmen are busy making repairs to the wharf at the eastern side of Union street, Carleton, between Winslow and Duke streets. The sidewalk there has been settling and dangerous, and the work is much needed.

Aroostook county, Maine, rejoices in a great hay crop this season. Last year's hay shipments to Boston and other New England points outside of Maine gave the county a revenue of over \$230,000.

Lieut. Roy Sumner, of the Royal School of Artillery, completed a six months' course at the Military School, Fredericton. Lieut. Sumner expects to take a three months' course at Kingston Military College.

A Missoula, Montana, telegram of July 17th announces the marriage of Major Asa L. Duncan and Miss Gertrude Hatheway, at the home of the bride's parents in Tacoma. Miss Hatheway is a native of Fredericton, N. E.

The Vancouver World of July 16 gives the following bit of advice to its readers, which is equally applicable to the latitude of St. John: "You will lose that tired feeling if you take a ride on the open cars. Better than all medicines."

Theodore Gallant was ordained sub-deacon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday morning. He will be ordained deacon at St. Dunstan's College on Wednesday, and on Thursday, at Egmont Bay, he will be ordained priest.—Charlottetown Guardian.

Fishermen are happy over the presence of mackerel in the Bay of Fundy. Sch. Reporter arrived at Yarmouth on Monday with 275 barrels, taken in the bay off Brier Island, where they were found in small schools.

St. John horse owners may be interested to hear, on the authority of Cattle Commissioner Deering, that there are "more glanders in the state of Maine than I ever knew there to be before." Commissioner Deering says he cannot account for it.

The third flat of the I. C. R. general offices, building has been made ready for occupation. Freight claims agent Cameron and maintenance engineer Burpee and their staffs moved up yesterday. Traffic auditor Bruce and his staff will probably occupy their new quarters today.—Moncton Times, 25th.

The Baptist convention of the maritime provinces will be held this year in Halifax, opening on Saturday, Aug. 28th.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders.

A young woman who recently became insane at Fredericton, was brought down to the asylum last night by Deputy Sheriff Hawthorne.

T. V. Tostler of Newcastle has been appointed to the position of operator at the I. C. R. station at Campbellton, in place of H. Wilson, promoted to despatcher.

Pain cannot stay where Bentley's Liniment is used. To suit the poor and economical it is put up in 2 oz. bottles. Price 19c. Large size 25c.

The Sun's Digby correspondent writes: Burglars entered the railway restaurant last night, breaking a window, and removed \$38 worth of cigars. Their identity is not known.

Bates College (Free Baptist), Lewis-ton, Me., has just graduated a class of sixty-six young men and women, the largest class ever graduated from any college in Maine.

POISON AT PICNIC.

Thirty Persons Made Seriously Ill by Eating Canned Goods.

All Will Recover—P. E. Island Medical Men Kept Busy for Hours—Tourists as Well as Natives Suffered.

A despatch from Charlottetown, P. E. I., Thursday morning stated that at St. James's church picnic on Wednesday thirty persons were poisoned with canned goods.

The Charlottetown Daily Guardian, which arrived by last evening's mail, gave the following particulars of the almost tragedy.

Great excitement was caused at the picnic at Morell yesterday when it was learned that after partaking of dinner a number of the company were taken seriously ill. The news spread quickly, and Dr. Coffin was summoned and was early in attendance administering to the wants of the suffering ones. A number were found to be in great distress and apparently growing worse and weaker, in some cases being almost powerless and unable to sit up.

Dr. Coffin when seen last night said that at 3.30 he was notified that some of the ladies were very ill. After going to the shore he found a number of people prostrate and vomiting. The vomiting seemed to be the main symptom, together with great muscular weakness. There were no nervous manifestations, but the patients were suffering great abdominal pain. Unfortunately there were no drugs on the grounds, but all that was possible was done. The worst cases were afterwards removed and placed in the baggage car. They suffered intensely. From the symptoms it appeared to be ptomaine poisoning, which may have been caused by canned goods. At Mt. Stewart, Dr. Toombs was called in and a consultation was held and stimulants were given to some of the patients. A telephone was sent to the city for carriages, and the patients who were suffering most were removed to their homes. The symptoms were those of acute gastro-intestinal irritation or poisoning.

A physician who attended some of the patients after they arrived in the city last night said that it appears that the cause of the trouble was ptomaine poisoning, in all probability due to the eating of diseased tinned meats. He thought that all would recover. In all probability the effects will result only in temporary sickness.

J. B. Paton of Halifax, one of the sufferers, said that after leaving the table he felt sick and had a desire for water. He could not tell what was the matter. "He thought tea cream would be good, but he continued to get worse. He ate some sandwiches, but had no idea what caused the poisoning. The trouble was at the one table, and appeared to be from the sandwiches, bread, tongue, or deviled meat. He suffered terrible agony and could do nothing but lie down. When seen Mr. Paton was able to move around, but appeared to have been very ill.

A third physician stated last night that he visited about a dozen cases and the patients attributed illness to different causes. Many attribute it to the tea, others to the corned beef or tongue. There were about 30 affected, but all will recover. A number, however, were still seriously ill.

By request of friends of the sufferers their names are omitted. A number of tourist visitors were among the number.

The occurrence is to be regretted, as the picnic was very largely attended, thirteen cars being in the train.

Dr. Maad Killam, daughter of Frank Killam, Farnmouth, N. S., one of the missionaries to China, is located at Cheu Tu, which is about 1,000 miles southwest of Peking. At latest accounts everything was quiet in that province.

At six o'clock Wednesday morning, Capt. Wm. J. Davis and Miss Lizzie J. Thomas were united by marriage in the Exmouth street church. Captain Davis is a ship master and well known in the city. The bride, who is a daughter of John P. Thomas, and brother of Rev. Herbert E. Thomas, has been a capable teacher in the city schools. Her popularity was shown by handsome presents which came from associate teachers, and also from the members of Exmouth street church, where she has been a faithful worker, and from many others. The groom's gift was a handsome gold bracelet, set with diamonds, and a gold brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Davis left on the Flying Yankee for a trip to New York, Montreal, Niagara and other points. Rev. Thomas J. Delnatad performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. H. E. Thomas.

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The annual matches of the Provincial Rifle association will, as usual, be shot at Sussex and are to open on August 21st, and will occupy two or three days. In view of the lack of range accommodation, particularly at St. John and Fredericton, it has been deemed advisable to make no changes in the conditions of the several competitions. The programme will, therefore, be similar to that of last year. It is now being printed for circulation. Major Parks again presents the leading prize for the nursery match; there will be the medals of the National, Dominion and Provincial associations, as well as those presented by the Earl of Minto and the well known challenge cups now for so many years competed for.

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MEANEST THIEF ON RECORD.

(Bangor News, 25th.) A little girl, 14 years of age, arrived in Bangor Tuesday night on the train from St. John. She came from Bangor, Maine, and was going to a house on Broadway. She alighted from the train at the western station and stood looking for a policeman or a hackman. A man came along and asked her what she was looking for and she told him. He said that he would get her a carriage and then asked if she had any money. The little girl had just 50 cents and she gave it to him. He walked with her to the corner of Main and May streets and there told her to wait until he returned with the carriage. She waited for an hour but the carriage did not come. Finally the girl broke down and began to cry. She called to a man who was going down on the opposite side of the street and he went to her rescue. She told him her story and he went to the Bangor House, where the police were notified of the case by telephone. Patrolman Baker, who is acting as captain of the night squad, had the girl sent to her destination on the Broadway, and then started his men on a search for the thief, whom he described as a very tall man with a black mustache.

ACCIDENT AT SAND POINT.

Young Man Fell From a Scow Wednesday and Was Drowned.

Another melancholy accident occurred at Sand Point Wednesday afternoon by which a bright young man lost his life. Alex. Tippet, the second son of Benjamin Tippet of Carleton, was working on a scow loading the steamer Pharsalia. He was seen about 2.30 o'clock to sit down on the edge of the scow and a few minutes later fell overboard. The scow was again, and though efforts were made at once to rescue him the body could not be found for some time. It is supposed he was carried under the scow. It was just half an hour before he was pulled out and every effort was made by Dr. Kenney and Sergt. Ross to restore life, but unsuccessfully. It is thought that the young man was seized with a fit when he fell overboard. The body was taken to the City Hall, but Coroner Kenney did not consider inquest necessary. The deceased was 24 years of age. His father and family are at Bucksport, Me. The deceased has an aunt and uncle in Carleton, Mrs. Wm. Johnston and John Tippet. The young man was well known and much liked, and his family have deep sympathy in their heavy affliction.

A HEROIC RESCUE.

Grand Bay Man Saved Head First Into a Furnace Lovers' Life.

On Tuesday afternoon a young son of Malcolm Campbell of Grand Bay while working at the hopper of the Grand Bay saw mill fell into the sawdust furnace. He was gallantly rescued by John McKinnon, who being held by the feet by some fellow workmen was lowered down head first into the death trap. He managed to catch hold of the hopper and in both feet pulled out. Campbell, who was quite badly burned, was attended by Dr. Gray of Fairville. McKinnon, despite some painful burns, was at work Wednesday. He has received much well deserved praise for his heroic action.

QUEENS COUNTY CONSERVATIVES.

Grand Convention to Meet at Gagetown, Saturday, August 4th.

To Take Action With Regard to the Prospective Changes in the Provincial Government.

A meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of the county of Queens will be held at Gagetown on Saturday, August 4th, to take such action as seems to be called for by the prospective re-organization of the present provincial government.

All liberal conservatives are cordially invited to be present.

The meeting is called by order of the executive of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queens.

Notice to Subscribers.

The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County.

Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

L. M. Curran in Cumberland County, N. S.

What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits make you feel worse, and iced drinks furnish only temporary relief. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood. It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

One of the Canadian Mounted Rifles Taken Prisoner—Boers Moving Toward Lidenberg.

LONDON, July 25.—A new element has entered into the South African campaign with the receipt of news that Gen. Carrington, with his Rhodesian force, has had his first fight, attacking the Boers and carrying their position on Selous River on Monday after a sharp engagement. Gen. Carrington lost four killed and nineteen wounded.

CAPE TOWN, July 24.—In the Cape assembly today the government indignantly refused to accept a motion in favor of the repeal of martial law in Cape Colony, made by John Xavier Merriman, formerly colonial treasurer.

Rose Innes, attorney general, expressed the readiness of the government to repeal the law whenever repeal should become practicable, but said that the time had not yet arrived. The house cheered the government's decision.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Sir Alfred Miller cables to Lord Minto as follows: CAPE TOWN, July 24.—Regret to report that Bladous 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, taken prisoner, July 19.

(Signed) MILNER. Blidell is an Englishman who enlisted in Calgary. In reply to a cablegram from Lord Strathcona yesterday the deputy minister of militia at once cabled 210 to report to the London government that Canadians in London, England. This will be placed to their credit against the difference of the imperial and Canadian pay.

BRONKHORST SPRUIT, July 24.—The Boers having got wind of the British advance, evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving to the northeast towards Lidenberg, whither President Kruger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bushveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line. The bridges here and smaller bridges to the west have been destroyed. The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon the farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish, but that the foreigners are persistent.

TORONTO, July 25.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: Col. Eaton has made arrangements with Gen. Trotter, commanding London district, to supply the need of the infantry in London. Col. Eaton was commandant at Blaisy, and has taken an active interest in the young soldiers from Canada who have been transferred from South Africa. The Canadians located at the Soldiers' Home desiring to return to Canada have sent in their names. The Canadians in short of funds must baffle themselves, as they failed to exercise economy.

PARIS, July 25.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer delegates, were received today by President Leubet in the Palace Elysee. They were presented by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Balmoral, July 25, as follows: "We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy. The Boers on July 24 engaged French and Hutton six miles south of Balmoral. While Alderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right, French make a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphant's river today at Naupoort. Our casualties were one injured."

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office today that each of the Hutton's command was heavily engaged July 24 and 25 in the hills south of Ethelehem. The Boers compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about 50 casualties. At last accounts Gen. Hunter had worked around behind the Boers, while Gen. Hector MacDonnell and Gen. Bruce Hamilton were in front.

TORONTO, July 26.—A special London cable to the Globe says that Lord Strathcona has sent a letter to the editor of the Daily Telegraph forwarding a statement for publication, signed by twenty-six Canadian soldiers now in England, denying so far at least as they are concerned, the statements made by the Telegraph to the effect that the Canadians discharged from the military hospitals have been wandering homeless and penniless about the streets of London. The signers say that they have nothing to complain of on the part of the authorities.

ORDINATION AT GRAND DIGNE.

The Montreal Acadian contains quite a lengthy account of the ordination at Grand Digne, Kent, on Tuesday, July 17th, of Rev. Albert Poirier, son of Etienne Poirier, of Shediac. Bishop Casey was assisted by Very Rev. M. F. Richard, V. G. of Rogersville, and Rev. A. D. Cormier, St. Joseph's University. A very large congregation was present. Before the ordination service, confirmation was administered to a large number of children, and Rev. H. D. Cormier, St. John, who accompanies his lordship the bishop, gave an eloquent instruction.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Girl or Woman for General Housework in a small family. Good wages and steady work. Everything convenient to make work easy. Hot and cold water in kitchen and bathroom, house heated with furnace. A man servant always in attendance for heavy work. J. M. SCOVILL, Oak Hall, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.—Female 2nd Class Teacher for coming term. State salary wanted. Apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Secretary, Chatham Harbor, St. John Co., Poor District.

WANTED.—Canvasers in every town and neighborhood for a reinholder for buggies or farm wagons. Apply to R. P. HALL, Walkerville, Canada.

SALESMEN WANTED.

To sell FRUIT TREES and ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, BERRIES, etc., the FINEST RANGE of GOODS IN CANADA—STEADY EMPLOYMENT and GOOD PAY. Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. STOCK GUARANTEED. DELIVERY IN HEALTHY CONDITION. Write.

PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

EXCITING FIGHT WITH SHARK.

Encountered a Furious Man Eater Off the Mouth of St. John Harbor. Captain McGrath of the schooner Whisper, just in port at Digby from a fishing trip, told the Sun's correspondent the following story of an exciting fight with a man-eating shark: On the morning of the 15th inst., before daybreak, Capt. McGrath and a sailor went off in a dory to set a trawl, leaving the vessel about nine miles off the mouth of St. John harbor. They had just begun to pull on the trawl when a large shark rushed at the boat, the force of the blow sending the tub containing the trawl and its contents overboard, and knocking the lantern into the water. Capt. McGrath was knocked head into the water, but recovered before the shark gathered for another rush. The big fish made four or five rushes at the dory, each time biting savagely at the wood, having at the first blow broken one of the boat's ribs and stowed in a plank. The captain, however, kept the brute off with an oar while the other man rowed. Another boat a quarter of a mile off, hearing their cries, came to their assistance, and as they reached the vessel the shark sheered off for fresh conquests. The men in the other boat say they saw the southern end of the blow when the shark collided with the dory, and heard his teeth on the wood.

KINGS CO. S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Kings County Sunday School Association will be held in the Methodist church, Apohaqui, Monday and Tuesday, July 30th and 31st. The first session will begin on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. On Tuesday there will be three sessions, at 9.30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

A profitable and interesting programme has been prepared and copies sent to the superintendents of schools throughout the county.

The executive and programme committees having attended to the duties devolving upon them, it now depends upon the workers in the various schools to make the convention a success in being helpful to all for whom it is intended.

If persons traveling by railways, when purchasing their ticket to Apohaqui, will ask for a standard certificate, and will present it, filled out and signed by the secretary of convention, to the station agent at Apohaqui, they will receive a ticket for the return journey free.

REMAINS UNDISPUTED.

It still remains undisputed that the commercial schools of this country supply an education that is altogether the best and most economical for the young man or woman of limited time and means. This is a good time to enter the Currie Business University of this city, as the school is open day and evening during the holidays, and special discounts are offered during the summer.

ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES OF MEN

From whatever cause arising, quickly and permanently cured at the Old Reliable Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Baltham Street (opposite Bevers House), Boston, Mass. Established in 1850. Chief Consulting Physician, Dr. J. C. Peabody, M.D., Grad. Med. Coll. of Mass., Class of '58, late Surgeon U.S. Army, Mass. Vol., who served in the Civil War, and who cured many of the most obstinate cases of every male reader of this paper. The best Medical Book of this or any other country ever published. "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE" OR "SILENT PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH" 60 pp., with engraved plates, only 50c. Sent free on receipt of stamp, only 50c. Sent now, and Heal Thyself.

"The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals."—Boston Herald.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

- Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLIND. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices

SHARP & McMACGIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

EASTERN BAPTISTS.

Fifty-third Annual Session Held at Hopewell Cape.

Sunday School and Y. P. U. Meetings Held in Connection With the Regular Sessions.

The New Brunswick Eastern Baptist Association held its 53rd annual session with the church at Hopewell Cape. The Sunday School Association and the Y. P. U. meetings were held in connection with the regular sessions.

The regular session of the association opened at ten o'clock A. M. Wall moderator. After devotional service officers were elected as follows: Moderator, Rev. H. H. Saunders; clerk, F. W. Emmerson; assl. clerk, R. J. Colpitts; treasurer, W. C. Newcomb.

The letters received from the churches reported an increase in membership of 70; baptisms, 172; deaths, 66; excommunications, 36; membership, 6,430; money raised for local purposes, \$15,551.64; for denominational objects, \$2,503.33; for other purposes, \$2,450.69.

The report on home missions was presented by Rev. J. E. Tiner. In this connection, Rev. F. D. Davidson, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last maritime convention, moved that the association appoint a committee of six to constitute a board of home missions for the association, and as far as possible to act with other similar committees. The motion was carried.

The report on foreign missions was presented by Rev. Mr. Addison. Rev. Dr. Manning, in speaking on the report, outlined the forward movement scheme. Saturday evening was given over to a platform meeting on educational topics. Addresses delivered by Prof. L. E. Wortman of Acadia College; Principal Brittain of Horton Academy; Principal MacDonald of Acadia Seminary, and Rev. C. W. Townshend.

Services were held throughout the whole of Sunday. The associational sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. A. F. Brown, from the text, "Never man spake like this man."

Routine business was transacted Monday, and in the evening a platform temperance meeting was addressed by Revs. W. B. Robinson, I. B. Colwell and J. H. Parsley.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. A Popular Belief That Has No Foundation in Fact.

It was St. Swithin's Day, and, as every one knows, according as it rains or shines on the 15th of July, so shall the weather be for the forty days ensuing.

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's Day if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain no more.

tending over several years, do not bear out the notion that St. Swithin's Day has any particular occult influence on its forty successors. The result rather inclines to Poor Richard's philosophy. In fact, between 1840 and 1880 the greatest number of rainy days after St. Swithin's Day were noticed to have taken place when the 15th of July was clear. The real explanation of the tradition is said to be found in the tract of wet weather, or the reverse, that is likely to occur after midsummer for reasons that are popularly believed to depend constantly on the state of the preceding months.

TRADE WITH SPAIN. Request Addressed to Business Men by the Spanish Vice-Consul at St. John.

The Spanish Vice-Consul at St. John, P. de la Cruz, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Sun: Sir—The writer, while in Barcelona, Spain, in January last, took occasion to interview the president and secretary of the Board of Trade and several of the leading merchants and manufacturers, particularly those engaged in the lumber business, with reference to more extensive trade relations between Spain and the Dominion of Canada, pointing out the advantages of our port of St. John, and the fact that a splendid opportunity existed for a direct steamship service between the two countries.

After returning to Canada, the result of such observations and suggestions as the writer was enabled to make were embodied in a report to the Spanish government. This report was translated into Spanish and published in the official organ of the Board of Commerce at Madrid. A request is now at hand for the names of the leading firms in New Brunswick dealing in the goods here specified. The writer has prepared a list of such firms, as, in his opinion, would probably be interested in trade in the following lines, but being desirous of having as complete a list as practicable, would ask that any firms desiring to have their names included in such list would kindly forward to the writer their firm name and address together with an intimation as to which lines would probably come within the scope of the business transacted by them:

- PRINCIPAL SPANISH EXPORTS. Olive oil. Olives. Boots and shoes. Grain. Canned goods. Chocolate. Cork in blocks. Cork for bottling. Esparto grass. Salt. Saffron and other spices. Grapes and other fruits. Raisins and almonds. Dried fruits. Common soap. Vegetables. Wool, raw. Wool, cleaned. Books. Printed matter. Lead and copper and other metals. Iron and copper ore. Paper for cigarettes. Fish. Hides and skins. Licorice. Manufactures of cotton. Manufactures of wool. Manufactures of silk. Light wines of various kinds.

I remain, yours truly, D. R. JACK, Vice-Consul of Spain. St. John, N. B., July 24th, 1900.

FROM NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22.—The steamer Bristol has arrived from St. Michael's after a passage of nine and a half days. The passengers report new discoveries in Tanana. Eureka claims are giving from 25 to 40 cents to the pan. A stampede to the diggings is expected. On June 15 a cave-in of the bank of the Yukon buried a boat crew, which is believed to number from three to five. Three have been recovered, but none have been identified.

On June 26 a boat containing five passengers drifted out to sea from the mouth of the Yukon, and all are believed to have been lost. Four bodies of miners drowned from the capsizing of boats have been picked up from the Yukon flats.

A son of C. E. Lane is reported to have been shot at Nome in a claim-jumping quarrel. Passengers report over a hundred, if not more, cases of smallpox at Nome. The steamers Discovery, Utopia and Morning Star are quarantined at St. Michael's.

Captain McIntyre heard a report at St. Michael's that steamer Charles Nelson had been driven ashore on the Siberian coast by ice, and is believed to be a wreck.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

A Great Offer to New Subscribers. The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems, fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaign ever placed on the market.

For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar. Sample portraits are now on public view in the Sun's business offices. Call and see them. Address Sun Printing Co., St. John.

BIG DEMAND FOR COAL. (Special to the Sun.) HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—It is said that owing to the great demand for coal in Cape Breton, a demand that cannot be promptly met, the Dominion Coal Co. are considering the advisability of re-opening the Victoria mine, which they closed down a couple of years ago. The price of coal today in Cape Breton is double what it was in 1878 when the national policy was adopted.

CANADA'S SHOWING

At the Great World's Fair at Paris.

The Dominion Almost Totally Ignored in the Anglo-American Guide.

Plenty About Great Britain's and United States' Agricultural Machinery, Although We Have the Best Display of Field Implements in the Vast Array.

(Monetary Times.)

A Toronto man who has been visiting the Paris exposition at intervals during a month's stay in Paris gives some incidents of his stay. And he tells The Monetary Times frankly how the whole spectacle struck him, and how Canada's share in it appeared in proportion to other nations. The building of Canada consists of a pair of oblong structures connected by a bridge in the second story. They are not handsome, neither do they shabby. The position they occupy is among other British colonies' exhibits near the Trocadero, a little off a main avenue.

It is perhaps nobody's fault in particular, he said, that Canada attracts but little attention in so vast a place. That one considers the extent and variety of the show no one country or colony, unless a very rich or proud one, can afford the structures that will attract as the Italian building for instance does. We may expect too much from France if we judge by the great attention the Americans give to Canada's creditable display at the Chicago exhibition of 1893. But the fact is that Canada is in no way as well placed at the Paris as at the Chicago fair. "It shows," says our informant, "how like a drop in the bucket we are, over there, when there would be from 200,000 to 400,000 people in the place, the number to be seen in the Canadian building at one time ranged from 20 to 100."

What is named the Anglo-American Guide to Paris in 1900, is a volume of nearly 600 pages, amply illustrated. Of this great amount of work is devoted to the exhibition. On looking through the headings of this book in the colonial department we find, after the French colonies, Australia, the Transvaal, etc., but we do not find Canada. Looking more carefully through page after page, however, we do find, under the "Colonial Palace," the only reference to the Dominion of Canada which occurs in the whole 137 pages. It is there admitted (page 409) that "Canada occupies a preponderating position among the English crown colonies."

EVIDENTLY THE WRITER

does not know that Canada is a self-governing colony. The Canadian court," this account goes on, "is a paper of singular interest to Frenchmen, since it represents a colony which was once under French rule, and a large section of whose inhabitants are of the same race, history and religion as themselves." This account is well stated. It is said about the page, however, that the writer, in this comprehensive volume issued by the celebrated bookelling firm of Hachette & Cie, Paris. It is tolerably clear that whatever publicists and politicians may write, and whatever Mr. Tarte may say, and whatever the press has not taken a commercial form, since in the year 1899 the whole trade of that country with this amounted to less than 13.4 per cent. of the total.

But at Vincennes, in the annexed vote to agriculture and other machinery, we find a sure sign of recognition of Canada? Not a syllable! We find plenty about Great Britain's machinery and the United States' machinery; and in the map accompanying the book the McCormick's reapers are shown in a picture about Canada in this part of the Guide, although it has been admitted by the Farm Implement News of Chicago that the Massey-Harris company, of Brantford and Toronto, have the finest display of field implements in the whole vast world. Well, this is another proof that there is still abundant room for missionary work for agents of Canadian firms abroad. Our informant already referred to declares that Canadian heads are not yet made of the minds of French or other visitors to the great Paris exposition. "They lump us in with the 'English' sometimes, and sometimes with the Americans. But they have a point of difference when they observe that where the Yankee says 'I guess' or 'I reckon,' we say, 'I think' or 'I suppose,' in the course of conversation."

An endeavor to represent prominent places in Canada by means of paintings is referred to by this gentleman. He says: "Our party noticed some half-dozen pictures, each three or four feet square, of St. Lawrence scenes and places. There were Quebec, the Petit Saguenay, Montreal, Tadoussac, Ottawa, Mille Isles, Anticosti.

NOT ONE OF THESE, you will observe, outside of Quebec province, if you except Mille Isles, which I take to mean the thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. This shows that the Quebecers looked well after their end of the affair. They have the bleak shores of Anticosti is not easily seen, but probably it was because the Parisians may have heard of the place through its Parisian purchaser, the Chocolate King.

Do we not commercialize the exhibition too much? That is to say, do not Americans and Canadians regard it as a place of business rather than a spectacle? Probably the French do not altogether like such a view of it. They, at any rate, seem more desirous of a sort of social rendezvous, judging by the number of fetes, receptions, soirees, that are forever on foot. Invitations to these are issued, and if you accept them you can hardly talk business when you reach them." The practical Canadian or American who has sent an exhibit over there will of course expect some business out of it. But the more slight-wear or dilettantes will enjoy the social features, and may expect to have to do a good deal of explaining of his country to his hosts. One very commendable thing deserves to be noticed, and that is THE SERIES OF PAMPHLETS emanating from the department of agriculture, and designed to illustrate readily to the passer-by some of the attractions of Canadian life and activity. There is one entitled, Shooting and Fishing, written by Arthur Byles, and describing our fishes, birds and furred animals; another by J. M. Macoun on the Forest Wealth of Canada; another and a very striking one on the Wood Fuel of Canada, by Geo. Johnson, with illustrations of some score of the wonderful water-powers of Canada. All these have been translated into French, and something like a hundred thousand of them are being given away at the Paris exhibition. Besides these, there is a plentiful supply of a "Canadian Handbook," with maps and official catalogue of the Canadian section in French and English, parallel columns. The largest book of the series is entitled "The Women of Canada, Their Life and Work," illustrated with portraits. The hon. minister of agriculture, and those who have labored with him to produce these very creditable publications, have deserved well of their country.

THE DELPIT MARRIAGE. Outside Comment on a Curious Quebec Proceeding. (Toronto Globe.) The urgent need of an authoritative decision on the question of the status of marriages contracted in the province of Quebec, where the ceremony is performed by a Protestant clergyman and one of the contracting parties are Roman Catholics, is well illustrated by the case decided the other day by the Roman Catholic church court of Alfred Delpit, private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Jette, of Quebec, against his wife for an annulment of their marriage. Delpit, it appears, came out from France a few years ago to act as private secretary to the late Lieutenant-Governor Chapeau. Seven years ago he was married in Montreal by a Unitarian clergyman to Jeanne Cote, a young girl of sixteen, the daughter of an employe of the Montreal post office. The young couple went to reside at Quebec, where three children were born to them. The ground of Delpit's petition to the ecclesiastical court was that he and the respondent both being Roman Catholics their marriage by a Protestant clergyman was null and void. Delpit, it appears, though it was solemnized with all the formality required by the civil law, including the usual license. The judgment of the ecclesiastical court was in favor of the petitioner, and the result is that Mrs. Delpit is declared not to be a wife, and never really to have been one, and her children to be "nobody's children."

In Ontario such a decision by a church court would not be worth a paper it was written on, and even in Quebec there appears to be absolutely no warrant for it in the civil code, which provides that "all priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of civil status are competent to solemnize marriages." A reference to the statutes of Quebec shows that besides the priests of the Roman Catholic church Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and certain other Protestant ministers are authorized to keep such registers, that is to say, to perform the marriage ceremony. The code makes no distinction in religious faith or in the legal status of the parties who may contract marriage before any of the persons authorized to perform the ceremony. But it is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic church that marriage is a sacrament, and that, therefore, only priests or those who communicate with them are competent to perform the ceremony where the contracting parties are Roman Catholics. By a logical application of this doctrine a marriage between Roman Catholics entered into before other than a Roman Catholic priest is an idle ceremony, and a legal marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, without, at all events, a special dispensation, an impossibility. The church has undoubtedly historic warrant for its assumption. In pre-Reformation days there were no other churches in western Europe to compete with the Roman Catholic church. The ecclesiastical courts had exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to marriage. In Roman Catholic countries that jurisdiction is still active. Even such rights as the Protestant churches possess with reference to marriage are a survival of the doctrine and customs of the ancient church. Indeed most of the Protestant churches still look upon marriage, if not as a sacrament, yet as a solemn religious ceremony. The important difference is that the Protestant churches recognize the dual character of marriage, its civil as well as its religious aspect, and concede the claims of the state to control outside the consciences of the parties. The attitude of the Roman Catholic church in the matter, as indicated by the decision of the Delpit case, entailing as it does the divorcement of the parties and the illegitimacy of their offspring, though historically and doctrinally consistent, is still somewhat remarkable in view of its well known inflexibility on the subject of the inviolability of the marriage relation once that relation has been consummated. On this point the doctrine of the church is incorporated into the civil code of Quebec, an article which declares that marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties, while both live it is indissoluble. The Quebec judiciary seems disposed to concede the jurisdiction in marriage matters claimed by the Protestant church. The Delpit case Chief Justice Casaniti declined to hear a suit brought by Mrs. Delpit for judicial separation pending the decision in her husband's case before the church court. What view the supreme court of Ottawa will

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the judiciary committee of the privy council would take of the matter should a civil case involving the points in issue be carried before one of these tribunals can only, of course, at present be a subject of speculation; but in the interests of both sides to the general controversy, no less than in the personal interest of the many husbands, wives and children whose legal status as such, including their right to inherit property and all the other incidents flowing from the marriage relation, depend upon marriages open to the same objection, if it be a real objection, as that to which effect has been given by the church court in the Delpit case, it is to be hoped that the case will be speedily taken for final judgment to the civil court of ultimate appeal, whose decisions must bind every other court, no matter what its historic or doctrinal sanction or how venerable its precedence.

FORTUNATE. (Chicago Times Herald.) Happy Dad—Are you married? Census Man—You bet! Happy Dad—You bet! Census Man—Have you any family? Happy Dad—Yes, siree! And say! It's awfully lucky you came today instead of yesterday! Census Man—Eh? Why? Happy Dad—Cause I hadn't any yesterday.

