









country interested preferential trade, inevitable. I say any other conclusion gives what he means the reason for the reason from a pledged

the minister of education further, and Mr. Charles to order, that Sir Charles was in the chair. Sir Charles put him by the minister had us to hear the speaker of course, and Mr. Foster, remark to the effect, "The reason for the reason of hearing the remarks of the house with Mr. Patterson's calling order, Mr. Patterson's minister of customs, the statement, which he the day: "You Charles took occasion to Patterson his minister was in the chair, and Sir Richard of whom had decided the leader of the action to restore the trade. The reason in last year's discussion between Mr. Fielding, which in the chair a quarter his usual dinner

general has behaved rather than last. He in his treatment ask for information, but he is still ally. Yesterday he Mr. Taylor, who to some questions postmaster. The per and were asked. But Mr. Mulock them categorically for to move for a the first place, the turn could not be, and the answer thooming till next by an hour after Mr. Ed- out that several year had not been Besides, Mr. Taylor simple ones, re- of yes or no. How- iver who consented a Mr. Mulock said, would promise to own would delay, make no promises, ng on with the busi- and Mr. McMullen

ministers struck a calmly observed pose to be bluffed nd that he would the promise of the business could be on his part said it with his own self- threats. So he ved in a discussion. on was that of the postmaster, pre- for the appointment of ster general, who r. Mulock's riding of the voters' lists ment. This ac- ct, was his prin- The other reason was said to be represent the dis- Mr. Mulock out- to the service at ring the efficient llowance, and was t home.

became so personal danger in it. It up to Mr. Mulock's e, as demonstrated of the Farmer's d as Mr. Mulock uch support from like to see him while, he suddenly thin an hour and a refused to answer ones he had taken another, answering than the consor- possibly have ex- place. Mr. Taylor his complacency, good deal of time ved if the minister S. D. S.

16.—The budget four this morn- Dr. Roche of were other mem- bers had gradu- about a dozen, if they were asleep, of the cleverest house, but in the day's debate it expected that mem- to bed would get he was addressing a thousand miles him just as well hills are turning uly, Sir Richard orly, though with allow the debate there day. He said pper and Mr. Fos-

ter on one side, with himself and Sir Wilfrid on the other, had agreed that the discussion should end this week, and he thought that opposition members should respect the agreements made by their leaders, even though the leaders themselves should be at home and asleep. Dr. Roche is of the opinion that he and his party do not require any instruction as to the way they should treat their leaders, as they and the leaders get along very well together. Charles Wallace objects altogether to the binding of the house by leaders of either or both sides, unless it is done openly in the chamber, where members can object at the time. Mr. Taylor, the whip, admits that Sir Charles had formed the premier that the opposition speakers would probably get through what they wanted to say by Friday night, but pointed out that they did not count on a larger part of the time being taken by the McMullens, McMullans, Lemieux, to say nothing of the Frosts, which nip these agreements in the bud.

It came to a point when Mr. Davin had to speak, "speak now," as Mr. Blake would say, or not speak at all. He did speak for three minutes, the worst of it was from the ministers' point of view, that whenever a good liberal got comfortably asleep Mr. Davin began to say things about him until everybody looked his way, with the usual result that the sleeper awoke. How could Mr. McMullen slumber peacefully in a room where a "vermicular ossification?" Mr. Davin got out of a comic French paper of Montreal which publishes clever letters from an anti-Tarte correspondent here, and tells the inside secrets of the Greenbergery, reads in French, translating as he goes, after the style of a lad construing in a Latin class. Some of the French members offered critical remarks about his accent, but Mr. Davin reproached them with a departure from the high courtesies of the nobility, and he thought they should allow an Englishman to speak Parisian French in the house when the French members were permitted to use very corrupt English, and expressed some doubts as to whether the original French volubility had been mitigated by a strain of aboriginal blood. However, Mr. Davin carried on a discussion until three o'clock in the morning, when Dr. Roche wound it up.

There was some very good speaking earlier in the day, including an admirable address by Mr. Clancy, one of the most thoughtful members of the opposition party. He subjected Mr. Patterson's claim of reduced taxation on English goods to a severe examination, mentioning an article after article which were not of English production and never could be. It was not worth while for a minister to tell the country that the farmers were going to get their axes and shovels and wire nails and other articles cheap from England, when they were already and they knew that they would never get them from England at all. He took thirty or more articles from Mr. Patterson's list and showed that the total imports of them all from England were only \$150,000, while from the United States was imported over \$2,000,000 of these same goods. This showed the fallacy of the claim that the purchasers of these articles would gain by the preferred scale of duties.

Mr. Taylor gave some valuable information concerning the result of the change of duty on binder twine. The twine had been made free on the plea that the farmers should be allowed to get it as cheap as possible. We were to be relieved of monopoly by the free admission of the American goods. These critics in their disclosures took the postmaster, discussing his interview to others during discussion led up to the appointment of ster general, who r. Mulock's riding of the voters' lists ment. This ac- ct, was his prin- The other reason was said to be represent the dis- Mr. Mulock out- to the service at ring the efficient llowance, and was t home.

Mr. Frost, M. P., is another friend of the government. The statement has been made that Sir Wilfrid is in power as "the accident of an accident," whatever that may mean, and Dr. Spruille suggests that the phrase is particularly applicable to Mr. Frost. He was counted in and escaped re- count by the action of the returning officer, who got the papers out of his hands before the proper time and before action could be taken. Mr. Frost makes heavy farm machinery and engaged the same protective tariff that had under the late government, with the duty reduced on his raw material. There is nothing lacking in the warmth of his support to the ministry and he cheerfully remarked yesterday that as a business man he greatly re- joiced over the victory of tariff reform. It is not observed that Mr. Frost has given the farmers much benefit from his own increased pro- sperity, and Dr. Spruille did not hesitate to tell the member so to his face. Mr. Frost does his duty by his min- isters and was kind enough to ex- pose

for prohibition, or no against prohibition." From Hampton, Annapolis county, came a similar petition. From the Royal Oak St. of T. Middleton, from the W. C. T. U. of Annapolis Royal, from the Rev. Mr. Langille, and others of Clementport, petitions to the same effect. These were all presented by Mr. Mills of Annapolis, who also submitted prayers from the W. C. T. U. of Middleton, Annapolis, and Lawrence, against the sale of liquor in the Yukon district. This is the record of one county, and others are like unto it. The plebiscite bill, according to the latest promise of the premier, is being brought down before this letter gets to press. This promise, however, is presumptive evidence that the letter will be read before the plebiscite bill appears. S. D. S.

MISS FLETCHER'S MUSICAL AU- TOMATONS. Another member of the fair sex has come forward to disprove the accusation that woman is not original. Miss Evelyn Robinson Fletcher has evolved a new method of teaching the piano to children, beginning with the little tot not more than 3 or 4 years old. Miss Fletcher is a Canadian, her home being in Toronto, and possessing a strong musical bent, she early in life began to devote herself to perfecting that talent. After studying in her native country she went abroad and continued her musical education under the finest masters in England, Belgium and Germany. She then decided to teach for a while, and among other pupils took under her charge a class of children. Being an unusually intelligent young lady, she quickly made up her mind that there was something wrong in the existing method of teaching children music, for they made slow progress and plainly showed their distaste and lack of interest. The new method is a simple one, following natural lines. The principle of acquiring ideas by the sense of touch underlies Miss Fletcher's system. The notes, rests and musical signs, such as clefs, sharps, flats, forte, piano, etc., are cut out of wood, and played with the fingers, as dolls, soldiers, or other toys would be. Besides the mental training thus gained, the physical development of hands and wrists is provided for by extremely pretty exercises, some of which are illustrated in the following songs. The esthetic sense is not neglected, either, for the little ones are made to feel the music as well as to see it and think it. Some beautiful composition is played, and during the recital they are taught to stand with eyes closed, listening intently, and when they feel the rhythm, to begin to clap their hands, keeping time to the music and accenting the best and preserving silence on the unaccented notes.

Miss Fletcher's little pupils name notes as quickly as their clever teacher, and they do not hesitate, no matter how many added lines above or below they are. They go to the blackboard and divide long lines of notes, and play with dolls, soldiers, and other toys would be. Besides the mental training thus gained, the physical development of hands and wrists is provided for by extremely pretty exercises, some of which are illustrated in the following songs. The esthetic sense is not neglected, either, for the little ones are made to feel the music as well as to see it and think it. Some beautiful composition is played, and during the recital they are taught to stand with eyes closed, listening intently, and when they feel the rhythm, to begin to clap their hands, keeping time to the music and accenting the best and preserving silence on the unaccented notes.

THE BISHOP AND THE COSTER. (London Mail, April 6.) The good people of Brentford on Sunday afternoon had the unique experience of seeing a high dignitary of the church being driven through their streets on a coster's donkey barrow. The Lord Bishop of Marlborough, it appears, on his arrival at the station in the afternoon in order to conduct a confirmation service at St. Lawrence church, found to his dismay that there was no cab or vehicle to convey him to his destination. Just as he was debating how he could cover the distance in time for the service, a hawkeye coeter with his donkey and barrow came along, and the bishop seized the opportunity of a lift of any sort, mounted beside the driver and rode through the main street of the quaint old town, causing no little astonishment at this remarkable proof of ecclesiastical humility.

RISKS OF LADY NURSES. Today, for the first time in his memory, the Englishman in Bombay, in taking his morning ride, meets English ladies on their way home from a night's nursing duty, under the escort of an armed guard. We are sure that we shall have many with us when we say that on the day on which an Englishwoman who has come out to nurse the poor of Bombay has to pass through the streets behind a loaded file her mission should be brought to an abrupt end. Now that the violence of the people whom they have come to tend and to care for has come in as a supplement to the risks of pestilence, and the strain of labor, it is not surprising that we see that the time has come to tell the poor of Bombay that English nurses no longer trust themselves upon their indulgence. Advocate of India (Bombay).

Code's Cotton Root Compound. It is essentially a vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from all dangerous ingredients. It is a powerful purgative, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal drug stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold in St. John, N. B., by Messrs. J. H. & W. C. Wilson, St. John, N. B.

TWO CHESS CHAMPIONS. J. E. Narraway, Late of St. John, and A. T. Stephenson, of Orilla, Winners.

Next Year the Meeting of the Association Will be Held in Montreal. TORONTO, April 19.—The last games of the Canadian Chess association's tournament were played on Saturday, when the first class championship and prize game was played, and was captured by J. E. Narraway (a native of St. John) of Orilla, while A. T. Stephenson of Orilla won the similar honors in the second class. On Saturday afternoon, after the games had been concluded, President J. R. D. Davies presented the prizes, cupped the chair, named the prizes, and in happy terms congratulated the prize winners. The presentation meeting was largely attended, and a most enthusiastic one. Next year the meeting will be held during the Easter vacation in Montreal, when it is expected that there will be as many chessmen in attendance as there were here.

Saturday's prizes were presented by Messrs. Cross, Blythe, Hill, Eddis, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Stark, and Dr. Watson. Following are the names of the winners who received prizes, and their respective scores:

Table with columns: Player, Residence, Total Score. Includes names like J. E. Narraway, A. T. Stephenson, etc.

FOUND LUCK AT SEA. Seven Little Mascots Aboard the Staunch Ship Sweet Alice.

A strange story is told by Capt. Bennett of the British steamer Sweet Alice, which reached Philadelphia from London on April 4. Capt. Bennett says that when he was in command of the morning of March 29 an object resembling a boat was sighted about two points off the starboard bow. The steamer bore down on it, and the captain was astonished to find that it was an ordinary dog house lashed to a piece of ice. A boat was launched to see Sir W. Lockhart off, and offered to chair him, singing an Atrid version, no doubt of "He's a jolly good fellow," should live in history. The brave general after thoroughly beating them, has shown so much patience and forbearance that their rude hearts have been touched, and they promise now to fight on the British side. This shows how much the personal element comes in when we have to deal with savages. It suggests, too, that if at the outset there had been a man of the color of stone and a coat of blood and expense might have been avoided.—Homeward Mail.

PLEASANT TOOTH EXTRACTION. In such practices as those in South Africa the dentist covers a very large area. Owing to the distance, the appointments have to be made two or three months ahead. Thus, if a native goes with a racking toothache (say) in December, he may, if he is lucky, have an appointment for some time in March. So victims to toothache have to exercise more patience than their civilized men exhibit under the same trying circumstances. The dentist has an advantage of practically three months, and makes money and disperses teeth at a rapid rate. He is held in great regard, and, unlike his brethren in Europe, he is looked upon as a kind man. The natives think that to have a tooth drawn in the approved style is almost a pleasure. They have been used to less refined methods.—The London Dentist.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. An Interesting Communication from Sir Frederick Pollock.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter this morning from Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence at the University of Oxford, justifying the attitude of the United States in the controversy with Spain. Sir Frederick says in part: "It would be a superfluous and left-handed compliment for England to offer assistance to the United States, but the time has arrived for an Anglo-American entente or alliance, which would do away with the necessity for arbitration treaties. We are the other great power of the North American continent, and it is rightly considered our position we are equally concerned with the United States to forbid the interference of any foreign power in American affairs. The true keystone of an alliance would be on the side of the United States, a frank recognition of our equal standing beyond the Atlantic in right of Canada, and of our joint interest in excluding European complications from America."

EXPERIMENTING ON MR. ATKINS. An interesting experiment in the treatment of enteric fever, which is at present being carried out at Meerut by the medical officer in charge (Surgeon-Major S. J. Rennie, A. M. B.), may, it is judged from the results already achieved, prove to be of the most important in dealing with that awful scourge of the young British soldier in India. The treatment is simply pure olive oil given internally, and out of some twenty cases thus treated up to date there has not been a single case of a serious nature, when we consider that the usual average mortality runs about 30 per cent.—Allahabad Pioneer.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT. Extract from Toronto Globe, April 15: "Several gold bricks worth the value of \$2,500, were received here today from the Olive mine, located near Mine Centre, Ont." This is the mine of which Hon. G. E. Foster is president, and in which several St. John people are interested.

OUR TURN NOW. (London Mail, April 4.) At last the ravens will cease their croaking. England has demanded, and, anticipating formalities, we may say has obtained, a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, on its forthcoming evacuation by Japan, for the same period as Russia has leased Port Arthur. This step has been forced on us by Russia's action in establishing a fortified naval base at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. It was necessary that we should protect our commerce by a strong coaling station in the same region, and in asking for the port at the southern entrance to the gulf, almost immediately facing Port Arthur, we get the very best possible situation for the purpose.

But our action must not be interpreted as in any sense hostile. It is not hostile to Russia; the chief, if possibly object to an ordinary assurance of precaution necessitated by her own action. It is not hostile to Japan, whose own tenancy of Wei-Hai-Wei has almost expired; indeed, we believe, in spite of recent telegrams from England, that Japan will hail our presence in Wei-Hai-Wei as being advantageous to herself. It is not hostile to China; for it is a proof of our determination to assure her that we are not finally hostile to Germany, for the port, as we have said, is not to be used as a centre of commerce, but purely as a coaling station. But it sets at rest the doubts, so freely expressed, that the great England's honor and the future security of her commerce in the New China.

WAS SHE ROBBED OF HER SKIN? A singular action has commenced in the Auckland supreme court. Miss Baker, a young lady, is suing Dr. Arthur C. Purchas for £300 damages for personal injuries. The doctor was attending a patient in the hospital suffering from extensive burns, and was desirous of performing an operation of skin grafting if he could obtain any one willing to give their skin. The plaintiff and two others consented, and being under the impression that only a small piece of skin would be taken, and that she would suffer little inconvenience. Instead, however, 52 square inches were taken from her arm and leg while under chloroform, and she had to remain in the hospital for eleven days. The damages is that the plaintiff voluntarily consented to give what skin was required.—Sydney Mail.

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SEED WHEAT. The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties—WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE, RED FIFE, WELLMAN'S FIFE and CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF—have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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CHAS. H. LABELLOIS, Commissioner of Agriculture, Fredericton, March 24, 1898.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23, 1898.

HOW WEST PRINCE WAS CARRIED.

The great government victory in West Prince seems to have been rather expensive to the country and the party. The people of West Prince are gainers by reason of the vigorous opposition offered to the government. Government appropriations in Prince Edward Island almost equalled those in the larger maritime provinces, and West Prince got the larger share of all that went to the province. If there is now a single want unsatisfied, the people can have it supplied by protesting the election and bringing on another contest.

The application of these grants to the campaign is shown by the appeal of the government organ in the island to the West Prince electors. "It," said the Patriot, "the electors of West Prince are wise, they will, in their own interest and in the interest of the whole province, support the liberal government. Sir Louis Davies was able last year with the help of Mr. John Yeo and the late lamented Mr. Perry to obtain liberal grants. Further, generous grants are in the estimates for this year. If Mr. McLennan is defeated, and in this way the hands of Sir Louis are weakened, our ministers may not be able to secure for the province some of the improvements in our trade communications and other matters which are so important to the island."

THE RESPECTIVE FLEETS.

A gentleman who is described as "America's greatest naval authority," has rushed into print, all the way from Rome, to say that the officers and men of the United States navy are "as efficient as any similar body on earth." He predicts that the result of war would be "speedy and thorough, as the Spanish navy would find to its cost." There is a light-hearted, "whip all creation" flavor in these remarks that is at least entertaining. But, as the rival navies are likely to be put to the proof very soon, it would appear more dignified to wait and let the event declare itself.

It is an open question which country will be the gainer by the delay in commencing hostilities. At the present time all the armored or fighting ships of the United States, some ten in number, are in commission. The ten comprise three first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, two cruisers, and four monitors. Two monitors are on the Pacific coast, and one is en route for the Atlantic. Just now, against these ten ships Spain has only four available, the armored cruisers Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Quendo, and Maria Teresa, and they were, at last accounts, at or near the Cape Verde islands. But by the first of next month Spain will have ready for service four more, the battleships Pelayo, Numancia and Victoria, also the cruiser Carlos V. By June she will have two other cruisers, the Cardinal Cisneros and the Princess de Asturias. It will thus be seen that whereas at present the United States has ten vessels to Spain's four, in a comparative short time the numbers will be practically equal. Spain, therefore, has much to gain by delay. While the eleven American battleships and monitors are heavier in the aggregate than Spain's vessels of the same class, seven of the Spanish fleet are faster than all but two of the American ships, and the monitors, it may be added, are only fit for coast work. If Spain waits for some of the United States fighting ships to be destroyed or crippled in an attack on Havana and then strikes with all her naval force, the odds will not be greatly on the side of her opponents. But after all much depends in the manner in which the respective fleets are handled. Naval warfare has greatly changed its character since either United States or Spanish commanders have been engaged in active service, and it remains to be seen which side will develop the most capable admirals.

A considerable quantity of antimony from the Lake George mines has been brought to Harvey Station for shipment to the American market.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET.

If properly handled the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla will play an important part in the war with the United States, as, according to British experts, the boats taken individually, can stand comparison with any in the world. The flotilla consists of Pluton, twin-screws, launched last year at Clyde Bank; the Furor and Terror, twin-screws, built at the same place in 1896; the Ariete and Rayo, twin-screws, constructed at Chiswick in 1887, and the Azor, single-screw, launched at Poplar last year. The Pluton, Furor and Terror are classed as torpedo boat destroyers and have a speed of 23 to 30 knots per hour. Spain has other torpedo-boat destroyers in the Andaz and Osado, built at Clyde Bank in 1897; also 20 torpedo craft of the first-class and three of the second-class, the majority of which were built at Chiswick and Poplar. None of the English built boats owned by Spain have a less speed than 20-1-2 knots. The United States cannot rival the Spanish flotilla. It has no torpedo-boat destroyers, although it is equipping fast steam yachts, which will serve in some respects to do the work of this class of vessels. Speed, however, is not the only consideration in a torpedo boat. Much depends on the crew and much upon the management of the torpedos. There is no record to show that the Spanish navy possesses crews experienced in torpedo practice, while on the other hand it is well known that the American naval authorities have kept pretty closely in touch with the progress made in this important branch of naval warfare.

In all important navies the building of torpedo-boat destroyers of 30 knots or over is a feature of the programme; but there is great difference of opinion as to whether craft of such high speed will render the service expected of them. The London Telegraph says: "Some experts maintain that it would be preferable to sacrifice several knots in order to strengthen the hull and improve the habitability and sea-keeping qualities of the boat. The experience of the Spanish Pluton, Furor and Terror is, therefore, looked forward to by experts with considerable interest. In view of the results attained by M. Normand at Havre, who, in the case of the Forban, attained 31.2 knots (the length of the boat is 144 ft., and the tonnage 135), and by Messrs. Yarrow, with the Russian Sokol, which is credited with a maximum trial speed of 29.7 knots, the length of the boat being 190 ft., the tonnage 240, and the l. h. p. 4,400—the British admiralty set a higher standard of speed than the 27 knots previously accepted; and the Desperate, the first of the new class, with a speed of nearly 30-1-2 knots, was launched at Chiswick in February, 1895. But even the Desperate did not mean finally, for she will be outpaced by the destroyers now completing. She is stationed at Chatham, and compared with the Spanish Pluton, she is 15 ft. shorter, 1 ft. less in beam, and 5 in. less in draught; but in tonnage and engine-power both craft resemble each other. Assuming the Pluton to give chase to the fastest United States battleship, the Iowa, the latter, with its speed of 18-1-2 knots, would be quickly overtaken; and the Indiana, and the Massachusetts, 15 knots, would fare no better. Nor would the swift cruisers—the Minneapolis, 23 knots, and the Columbia, 22.8 knots—be able to get out of harm's way; whilst the New York and Brooklyn, the largest cruisers in the United States fleet, would not be able to show a clean pair of heels to even the slowest of the torpedo-boats comprising the Spanish flotilla."

Mayor Robertson set sail for Liverpool Wednesday delegated by the city to use his best endeavors to promote the further extension of our winter port traffic. But as a result of the discrimination of the dominion government against St. John, his worship will have to coast along the Nova Scotia shore as far as Halifax before squaring away for England. This is the same dominion government which in the matter of intercolonial freight gives Montreal merchants a decided advantage over their St. John competitors, and is trying to make good Manager Harris's boast that he would kill off water competition by carrying goods from the upper provinces to Windsor Junction at a figure that deprives St. John of the distributing trade it had built up by means of packets to many Nova Scotia coast ports.

Since the rise of Tarte, not much has been heard of Mr. McShane, "the people's Jimmy," of Montreal. But Mr. McShane has not retired altogether from public view. The Star says: "The story is current on the street that Mr. James McShane is to have the appointment of harbor master in place of Captain Howard, deceased, and that the collection of canal tolls will also be added to the plum, in order to give the recipient sufficient pay."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON V.—May 1.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Hosanna to the Son of David; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matt. 21: 9.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—Passion week. The last week of His earthly life. His final efforts to save the Jewish nation from ruin.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Sunday, April 2, A. D. 30, just before the Passover, and five days before the crucifixion, five months after the last lesson. Vs. 12-15 belong to Sunday, April 3.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.—Matt. 21: 1-11. Read Matthew 21: 1-11. Commit verses 9-11. 6. And the disciples went, and did as Jesus (a) commanded them. 7. And brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and (b) they set Him thereon. (c) A very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and (d) strewed them in the way.

9. And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest. 10. And when He was come into Jerusalem, all the city was (e) moved, saying, Who is this? 11. And the multitude said, This (f) is Jesus the Prophet of Nazareth of Galilee. 12. And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple; and overthrowed the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves. 13. And said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of (g) thieves.

14. And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple; and he healed them. 15. And when the chief priests and the scribes saw the wonderful things that He did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; they were (h) grieved.

16. And said unto Him, Heardest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea; have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise? REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 6. (a) Appointed. Ver. 7. (c) And thereon. Ver. 8. (c) And the most part of the multitude. (d) Spread them. Ver. 10. (e) Stirred. Ver. 11. (f) This is the prophet, Jesus, from Nazareth of Galilee. Ver. 12. (g) Robbers. Ver. 15. (h) They were moved with indignation.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.—Several months have passed since our last lesson, including the whole of His Passion ministry. Jesus' work is nearly done, and the time has come for Him to enter Jerusalem as its king, in accordance with the prophecy of Zech. 9: 9, to show the people that He was their long expected Messiah. Route of the Procession.—Leaving phase, a small village near Bethany on road over Mount Olivet to Jerusalem, i. e., the one to the south, between the Mount of Olives and Hill of Ophelaim. The distance travelled was about two miles. 6. And the disciples went—To Bethpage, a small village near Bethany on the way to Jerusalem. They went and found the colt, and the owners objecting, they said unto them, "The Lord hath need of him," even as Jesus commanded them. 7. Spread their garments—Cloaks, outer garments. An eastern custom, to give the highest honor. 9. And the multitudes—In Nero's time a census showed that 2,700,000 Jews were present at the Passover. Went before, and followed. 10. Those who had come out from Jerusalem to meet Him, and those who followed Him from Bethany. Hosanna—The Greek spelling of the Hebrew word for say now in Psa. 118: 25. 12. And Jesus went—This took place the next day, according to Mark. On Sunday Jesus looked into the temple and returned to Bethany, and on Monday returned to the temple. The temple of God, including the outer court, event took place in the outer court, the court of the Gentiles. Sold and bought—Animals, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifices. Money-changers—Many came from other countries, and their money was not current here, and the temple tax must be paid in the coin of the Jewish shekel. 14. It is written—Isa. 56: 7. That clause was from Jer. 7: 11. 15. Children crying—Shouting, singing with the choir and shouting, Hosanna to the Son of David. They caught the enthusiasm from their elders, and entered with great zest into the praises of the Messiah. They—the chief priests. Were sore displeased—Perhaps dreading that the Roman garrison in the adjoining castle of Antonia should hear them and make trouble. 16. Have ye never read—Psa. 8: 2, from Septuagint version.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: The Triumph of the Prince of Peace. How much time has passed, since our last lesson? Can you give some of the events? (From the "Harmony,"

p. 4) To what part of Christ's life have we now come? I. The Prince of Peace (vs. 6, 7). Describe the preparations for this triumphal procession (vs. 1-7). What was its object? (See below.) In accordance with what prophecy? (Isa. 62: 11; Zech. 9: 9.) Would it be a pleasure to help Jesus in such a way? II. His Triumphal Procession (vs. 8-11).—What was the route of this procession? On what day? Was it their Sabbath? What did the multitude do for Jesus? What did they do? What did they express by these acts? How may we honor Christ? Why should we honor Him? Why ought we to have enthusiasm in doing for Christ and His cause? What was the object of this great procession? What did Jesus do when He reached the top of Olivet? (Luke 19: 41-43.) Does Jesus still feel sorry for those who will not repent and come to Him? What did Jesus say to some who opposed this demonstration? (Luke 19: 40.) Of what was this triumphal procession a type and a prophecy?

III. Kindly Deeds in the Royal City (vs. 12-15).—What did Jesus do in the temple on the next day? What was His object? Of what was this cleansing a type? How do children sometimes profane the house of God? How are we made to be? (1 Cor. 3: 16) What is such a temple defiled? What will God do if it remains so? (1 Cor. 3: 17.) What does He want done? (1 Cor. 14: 18; Acts 15: 8, 9.) What other kindly deeds did Jesus do in the temple? Why were such deeds worthy of a king? Does Jesus still help those in sickness and sorrow? Should this also be a work of His church? Is the house of God the place to go for spiritual healing?

IV. The Children's Hosannas (vs. 15, 16).—How did the children honor Jesus? Were their praises acceptable? How many children now honor and praise Jesus? How can the church aid them in this? Is the church aided and blessed by children joining in its services of praise?

HOPWELL HILL, Albert Co., April 17.—Lambert Peck, son of T. W. Peck of the Royal hotel, has returned to Albert to reside. Mr. Peck has been living on the Upper St. John for the past ten years. C. & I. Prescott's mill at Albert will begin sawing tomorrow. Key and Peter Riversdale, was called to his home in Nova Scotia, the week by the serious illness of his father. Mrs. G. D. Prescott took her little girl to Memramcook last week for special medical treatment. Pastor Colwell of the Baptist church baptized six candidates today at Albert, making twenty-three that have been baptized since the special services commenced.

HILLSBORO, Albrt Co., April 16.—William Carlisle of Surrey was before the court of Magistrates Daniel Stewart and G. M. Peck, charged with an infringement of the Scott Act, but on account of relationship which existed between the informant and one of the presiding justices, the matter was allowed to drop. E. B. Peck prosecuted and C. A. Peck, C. D., defended.

A day or two ago Geo. W. Duffy, while working in the mill of the Albert Manufacturing Co., was in the act of picking up a bundle of staves, when the end of one came in contact with his clothing, causing the other end to suddenly fly up and hit him in the eye. The eye is punctured below the sight and has partly run out. Dr. E. C. Randall is treating him.

Mrs. Elliot of Orient, Maine, sister of Mrs. Harvey J. Stevens of Roseville, Albert Co., died yesterday. Her remains will be brought home for interment at Baltimore.

The bark Alert is loading deals at Gray's Island wharf for Great Britain. "BLISSVILLE, Sunbury Co., April 15.—Stream driving has commenced on these waters. W. A. Anderson of St. John, who has nearly two miles of lumber on the South Branch, sent a large crew on Tuesday to commence driving operations. Smith Brothers have their Shin Creek drive out.

While A. E. Rowley, station agent at Hoyt, was riding home to his Sunday dinner on horse back, the horse "stumbled," throwing him, together with his saddle, and fell on him. Mr. Rowley was picked up unconscious. He is recovering.

S. Teed Graham of Juvenile Settlement is seriously ill. Mr. Graham is a member of Court Sunbury, I. O. F. J. H. Miller and family of Fredericton Junction, left on the 11th inst. for St. Paul, Minnesota, where they will reside. Mr. Miller was an engineer on the New Brunswick railway for 18 years and was the inventor of the Miller patent flange, so extensively used. Previously to his coming to Fredericton Junction he was in the grocery business in Fredericton, and while here carried on farming quite extensively.

The Misses Elida and Minnie Miller, who were members of the Church of England choir, were invited by the choir and other friends to the hall on Saturday evening, previous to their leaving, and were presented each with a handsome gold brooch and an address. Miss Miller expressed her surprise and gratification in a few feeling words. Hot coffee and cake were served at the close.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., April 16.—Miss Parley Bridges celebrated the anniversary of her twenty-first birthday along with a party of her young friends at her home on Thursday evening.

Gaspereaux have arrived in our lakes, and Charles Skidd, one of Sheffield's best fishermen, has taken some fine specimens.

Mrs. McGowan, hostess of the old

Elley Landing Inn, an aged lady who spent the winter with friends at Little River, is now at Sheffield, preparing for the season for W. H. Harrison.

Willmot Upton of Lakeville Corner lost a horse this week. McGowan wharf have completed their job.

BURTON, Sunbury Co., April 16.—An interesting and successful pie social and concert was held in the school house, district No. 1, Burton, on the evening of April 7th. The house was well filled, and a very fine programme was carried out, consisting of readings, recitations, dialogues and singing. C. H. Watson was chairman. The school has been under the management of Miss Helen Day, and the people are indebted to her successful efforts for the pleasant time. Charles H. Turney was auctioneer. The pies all sold at good prices. The sum of \$27.30 was realized. The concert broke up by singing God Save the Queen. A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Day and those who ably assisted her. The proceeds are for the benefit of the school.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 19.—Col. Marsh was engaged all day in the police court with the hearing of the Canterbury Station Scott Act cases. There were nine in all. Three each against Hamilton N. Grant, Patrick Donovan and John McCusker. J. W. McCready represented the prosecution in all the cases and J. R. Murphy of Woodstock appeared in the cases against Grant and Donovan. The evidence of violation in all the cases was supplied by Detective Bragdon of Woodstock. The Grant and Donovan cases were adjourned till the 26th to allow the defence to call witnesses, and in the McCusker cases, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, were stood over till tomorrow morning, when convictions will probably be entered.

Mrs. James Tennant passed away this afternoon after a long illness of consumption. Her husband, four sons and three daughters survive her.

In the supreme court today argument in Dunham v. St. Croix Soap Co. was finished; court considers. Long v. Brown—Palmer, Q. C., moves for judgment non-obstante verdict, or to enter verdict for plaintiff or new trial; Phinney, Q. C., contra, asks to add a new plea; court considers.

Cronkite v. Stairs—Bliss moves for new trial; Wilson contra. Application refused upon verdict being reduced by \$66; amount allowed for interest.

Biglow v. McNaughton—M. G. Teed moves for increase of verdict for plaintiff; W. B. Chandler contra; now before court.

FREDERICTON, April 20.—The steamer Aberdeen arrived here this afternoon, but will not go to Woodstock till Saturday, as the ice is still running quite thick in the river.

Allan F. Randolph and wife left for New York this afternoon, where they will be guests at the wedding of Herbert Tully and Miss Bessie Tucker, Mrs. Randolph's sister.

In the supreme court today, in the case of John A. Sinclair v. George Clow, Pugsley, Q. C., with Macrae, move to set aside a verdict for the defendant or for new trial; Mont. McDonald, contra; not called. Motion refused.

Gregory Lebb v. Wm. P. Bourke—Macrae moves to set aside verdict and enter verdict for plaintiffs; McKewen contra. Court considers.

Thomas A. Temple v. Commercial Union Insurance Co.—Dixon moves to set aside verdict for plaintiff or for new trial; Pugsley, Q. C., contra; now before court.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., April 20.—Death has claimed David Fitzgerald, in the 62nd year of his age. As a parent, business man and citizen he will be much missed. About fifteen years ago he returned to this village and began manufacturing leather, in connection with which he established a box and shoe factory, employing several workmen. In a short time he built up a large business, erected a large tannery and shoe shop, together with a comfortable dwelling. He was a business man, honest in all his dealings, and generous to a fault. His wife was a daughter of the late James Buchanan, who survives him, together with two daughters and one son, the latter running a branch business in Glassville. It may be truly said a useful and industrious man has fallen, for whom and his family the people here will long remember.

He remains here laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery, where a large concourse of people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect. The Rev. Joseph Cahill, assisted by Rev. E. Gray and Rev. Mr. Greenlow, officiated at the house and grave. A. Lee, G. Gibson, F. Burtt and M. Tompkins were pallbearers.

In Williamstown, Joseph Emery's son has been unable to leave his bed in the last five weeks. Fever and other diseases are the cause, but hope of his recovery is entertained.

In the same settlement Lindo Graves had his leg broken last week. Dr. Brown is in attendance.

FREDERICTON, April 21.—The concert by the University Glee club this evening in the Opera house had a good house. The entertainment was fully up to the standard of former efforts of the programme was a feature of the evening's entertainment.

Str. David Weston arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock. She was delayed at Upper Gagetown last night by running ice and again at Maugerville today. The river is quite clear of ice here this evening.

Another death occurred in the Carney family at Lincoln this morning. Another of the children being the victim. This is the ninth child that has died since diphtheria attacked the family about two weeks ago. Two other children were buried yesterday.

John Delong, a Fredericton student, has been elected valedictorian for the Normal school for this year.

Prof. Kierstead of Wolfville lectures at the university on Friday evening. The supreme court heard the following cases today:

Baity appeal, Turner v. Godwin—W. B. Chandler supported appeal from the judgment of Judge Hanington; M. G. Teed, contra; court considers. Probate appeal—in re estate of Wm. F. Welsh was sent back for amend-

ment of the return, with strong recommendation from court that the matter be settled.

Hubbard v. Young, an appeal from Gloucester county-courts, M. G. Teed supported appeal; Dr. Pugsley, Q. C., contra; court considers.

Macpherson v. Samet—Duffy supported appeal from the decision of Judge Forbes setting aside the arrest and ordering bail bond to be cancelled; McCready, contra; appeal allowed with costs.

Edgecombe v. Gunter stands till next term at the request of Vanwart, Q. C.; McCready for respondent concedes. This left several other cases standing. In each of the other cases engaged, they were, not waiting for the convenience of these barristers. Judge McLeod had the support of Judge Vanwart, and thought as there had been a ruling on the docket the court should not hastily strike off these cases. McLeod, J., affirming in reply to a remark dropped by another member of the bench that St. John lawyers kept their engagements and were as punctual, and as diligent in the transaction of legal business as lawyers from any other part of the province. The discussion finally came to an end by the chief justice announcing that the court would rise till tomorrow.

SUSSEX, April 20.—The old folks' concert held at "Oatlands" hall last evening, under the auspices of the choir of Church Avenue Baptist church, was quite largely attended.

Mr. Harvey of Amherst and John Watson of Sussex, who have the contract of moving the Queen hotel about seventeen feet eastward and about four feet nearer the street, began work this morning, having a large gang of men at work. The Queen is four stories in height and is about forty-five by forty feet on the ground floor, and will be no easy job to move.

Mr. Doherty is about to greatly enlarge the hotel when completed will be one of the best equipped hotels in the province.

The building occupied by Noah Black as a residence near the Dominion building has been moved further to the rear to make room for a new residence, which will greatly add to the appearance of the locality.

The Erb Bros. have begun work on the Free Baptist parsonage. The foundation is nearing completion and the frame will be put up this week and work pushed to completion.

Wallace Bros., builders, have the frame up for a new house for S. H. White & Co., near the school house, and will carry work on to a finish.

Wallace Bros. have the contract of making the large addition to be made to the Queen, as well as the job of putting up a very large dwelling on Church avenue, for Gordon Mills, of the firm of Huestis & Mills, merchants. A number of other buildings are soon to be under way. Builders are of the opinion that Sussex this year will have a greater number of fine buildings put up than even before in one season.

The preliminary examination of the case of the Queen v. Joseph White will be begun before the stipendiary magistrate tomorrow. Geo. W. Fawcett, barrister, will appear for the prosecution, and it is rumored that James P. Burdick will defend White.

This case it is remembered, is in connection with the stealing of goods from the cot of Pleasant Lake Fishing club in Waterford.

A very fine cow belonging to Jesse Prescott, one of our very large farmers, strayed away or was stolen a year or so ago, and tried to the farm of Thomas Gother of Norton and was returned to the owner. It is creditable to Mr. Crother to state that he bought the cow in good faith and paid a good price for it, and not the slightest reflection can be placed upon him. It may be seen in the party from whom Mr. Crother bought the cow will be able to prove as much.

A farm owned by Isiah Keirstead, situated on Ward's Creek road about three miles from Sussex station, was sold this morning by Frank C. Smith, executor of Gifford Cougle estate, to satisfy a mortgage. J. A. Fawcett, barrister, attended on behalf of the executor of John Walker estate; Robert Morrison, barrister, solicitor for Frank C. Smith. The property sold for \$200. Fred Morrison being the purchaser.

Thomas Roach, who owns a farm at Roachville, a short distance from Sussex station, shipped another of his fine Ayrshire bulls to Waterville station, near Pictou, N. S., today. This makes the fourth animal of this kind Mr. Roach has shipped to Westville and the others were sent to different parts of Nova Scotia, a proof that the stock from his place, now famous, are fully appreciated. He has sold a number to different places in New Brunswick. A few days ago he sold one to Elbert Kennedy of Maple Grove, in the parish of St. John's.

SUSSEX, April 21.—The preliminary examination of Joseph White, charged with having unlawfully entered the cot of the Pleasant Lake Fishing company, in the parish of Waterford, and stealing therefrom, about the 11th day of December last, a lot of blankets, a coffee pot, two knives and sundry other articles, was begun before Stipendiary Magistrate Wallace at ten o'clock this morning in Oddfellows' hall. It will be remembered that the accused was the informant against Fred Erado and Annie Rushbon of Moncton, who were discharged by the stipendiary. Afterwards matters leaked out which tended to show that White was himself the guilty party. A warrant was issued for his arrest. G. W. Fowler, barrister, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The coroner, however, told White he could have time to procure counsel if necessary. He declined to procure counsel.

After a number of witnesses had been examined the prisoner was committed for trial.

The Brier Island fishermen seem to be sorely in need of bait. Falling to get anything on the other side of the bay they are endeavoring to secure gaspereaux here. One order has been received for 15,000 fish, but the merchant to whom it was sent told a St. John reporter yesterday that he was afraid he would be unable to get half that number. Very few gaspereaux are being caught.



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 being sent as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

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

Andrew Myles has been awarded the contract for the new Catholic church at Sussex, for which Architect H. H. Mott prepared plans.

Rev. Frank Hartley, brother of Rev. F. C. Hartley of the city, is to assume charge of the church at Yarmouth, the first of June—Fredericton Herald.

A. D. Thompson of Sussex, who has lately started a tailoring establishment in Yarmouth, is very genial and lovable, and is already well liked.—Dispatch.

H. H. McCain, M. P. P., was in Woodstock last week. He says he has purchased the cheese factory at Tracy's Mills, and will make cheese in summer and butter in winter if the farmers in the vicinity will give him the necessary milk.—Dispatch.

Sir Charles Tupper sent John Baker of Summerside a kindly letter of congratulation on the occasion of the latter's nineteenth birthday, in remembrance of the days when they were school-fellows together.—Charlottetown Examiner.

It will be remembered that the school building in the bay some time ago bottomed up, and it was generally believed that the crew had perished. Word has been received that the crew was picked up by the Freddie Mahn and landed at Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D., president of Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., is expected to visit Woodstock next week. He will address a meeting in the Albert Street Baptist church on Monday evening in the interest of what is known as the Acadia Forward Movement.

A. C. Macdonough, son of M. D. Macdonough, tailor, Charlottetown, leaves this morning for Vancouver, B. C., to join his uncle, who has resided there for the past twenty years. John Macdonough, West Point, also leaves for the same place. George Billingsley will leave this morning for Minnesota.—Guardian, Monday.

Thomas Beeson died at Silver Bow, Montana, on Friday, April 18th, aged 85 years. Deceased was a native of Chatham, N. B., and followed the sea when a young man. In the early fifties he went to California, sailed on the Pacific coast for a time, then entered the mines and died in the mining district.

A Hamburg-American packet company's steamer sailed from Hamburg on the 18th for Halifax, with 1,017 Galician immigrants to be landed here. They are bound for the Northwest, and the C. P. R. has arranged to forward them by two special trains. This will be the largest number of immigrants landed at this port by any one steamer for years.—Halifax Chronicle.

James F. Fletcher died at his home, Portage, York Co., on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness of several months. He leaves a widow and a large family. Three of his sons are residing in the United States. The daughters are Mrs. Thomas Harvey, Mrs. Arthur Quarterman and Mrs. Robert Baxter of Fredericton, and four small children.

The marriage of Miss Kate Harrington and Michael J. McCarthy, assistant foreman in the Globe office, was solemnized at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, at 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Rev. J. O'Donovan performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Harrington, and Wm. C. Gillen supported the groom.

Mayor Robertson called Wednesday on the Lakes Superior for England. A large crowd assembled on the pier to give the mayor a send off. As the steamer swung from the wharf he was given three rousing cheers. When the steamer turned in the stream and started on her Atlantic voyage the usual royal salute was fired and the flag on City Hall was dipped in acknowledgment.

Says Tuesday's Fredericton Gleaner: The happy marriage was celebrated at St. Dunstan's church this forenoon of Thomas Hoy of Bay View, St. John, and Miss Ida Lucy, daughter of Patrick Lucy of Hanwell, York Co. The bride was attended by Miss Maggie O'Brien, and the happy groom was supported by T. L. Morris. The marriage rite was solemnized by Rev. Father O'Leary. The newly wedded pair took passage upon the 9:50 express for St. John.

Extensive repairs are to be made on the Methodist church, Woodstock, at an estimated expenditure of \$1,000. At a meeting on Thursday evening about one-third of the needed amount was subscribed by eight persons. The windows are to be taken out, remodelled and new glass put in; walls are to be newly papered, and the seats removed and replaced by new ones. The organ is to be removed and the position to one directly facing the congregation. It will be tuned and put in the best of order.—Dispatch.

Miss Harriet L. Rainford, daughter of H. B. Rainford, clerk of the legislature, has been appointed matron of the Fall River Emergency hospital, in place of Miss MacLeod, resigned.

Geo. M. Stevens of Amherst was united in marriage Wednesday morning at Nappan by the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Martha J. Bacon. The happy couple have gone to Boston on a wedding trip.

News has been received in Yarmouth of the death at Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C., of Albert Locke, aged 33, of pneumonia. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Hon. Samuel Locke of Lockport, and brother of R. S. Eakins, Yarmouth.

Mrs. A. R. Miles of Margerville was operated upon for an internal trouble at the Victoria hospital, Wednesday morning, by Drs. Atherton and McLearn. She stood the operation well and prospects for recovery are considered good.—Fredericton Herald.

Maurice Downey, a well known resident of Marysville, died at his home Tuesday, after a lingering illness from consumption. He was in his 32nd year, and leaves a widow and four children. Deceased was a member of the A. O. H.

A Sound Island, Nfld., letter of April 13th says: "We have a few more vessels left that are looking for foreign markets. Three cargoes are wanted for Halifax, to be used as lobster bait. Two more vessels are loading for parts of Nova Scotia, for smoking purposes."

Capt. Rogers of New York, who has been buying lobsters at Clark's Harbor, Lockport and Liverpool, arrived this afternoon, says Monday's Yarmouth News. He says there is no doubt the Gloucester bank fishermen have gone back home in consequence of probable war. Others are awaiting orders at Lockport.

In Fredericton on Wednesday the marriage was celebrated at the rectory by Canon Roberts, of George Cummings and Miss Barbara Staples, daughter of Silas Staples, all of that city. James Doohan of Kingsclear and Miss Annie McCreary of Prince William were united in marriage at St. Dunstan's church.

James T. Logan, manufacturer of Magnet soap, is in financial difficulties, and his creditors have accepted a compromise offer of ten cents on the dollar. His liabilities are about \$16,000 and his nominal assets \$3,500. The keen competition in the soap business is the prime cause of Mr. Logan's trouble.—Globe.

Dr. W. L. Ellis, who has been resident superintendent of the General Public Hospital for two years, severed his connection with the institution Wednesday and leaves for Baltimore shortly, where he is to take a special course at the Johns Hopkins University. On Tuesday evening Dr. Ellis was presented with a pair of brushes and an initial ring. The presentation was made by the head nurse, and the gift was from the hospital staff of nurses. Dr. W. Christie, a former superintendent, will take charge until the commissioners appoint their staff in May.

A Tracey Station correspondent of the Gleaner writes: "Mrs. John H. McLeary died on Saturday, aged 21 years. Her maiden name was Rosie E. Mott, daughter of Edward Mott of this place, and had been married only seven months. She had been ill only a few days. Mrs. Ezra Lint, aged 13 years, of Margerville, formerly Violet B. Harris, daughter of Jonathan Harris of this place, died of consumption at her home on last Thursday."

A telegram was received from Tacoma on the 18th inst. by Andrew J. Pearce of Newtown, Kings Co., N. B., announcing the death of his brother, J. Blair Pearce, at Dyea, Alaska. Deceased was a member of Zion lodge, No. 21, E. and A. M., Sussex, N. B. A wife, brother and sister mourn their sad loss.

J. Augustus George, son of D. F. George, Fredericton, has been informed by the corresponding secretary of Harvard University that after his graduation from the university here in June he will be admitted to the fourth year of the arts course in Harvard. The announcement is equally creditable to Mr. George and the standing of the University of New Brunswick.—Herald.

The bride of Chief Logan is dead. On Tuesday evening she passed away to her happy hunting grounds, in the 103rd year of her age. Two years ago the old lady celebrated her 100th anniversary. It was a great event. Mrs. Logan was a young lady of 17 when the war of 1812 was in progress. She has seen the rise and fall of empires. Chief Logan and his wife were very widely known.—Parrobbro Leader.

H. C. Tilley, accompanied by his mother, Lady Tilley, and his brother, L. P. D. Tilley, left on Thursday for Boston. On Monday next H. C. Tilley will be united in marriage to Miss Bessie Tucker. The prospective bride is an artist of considerable ability, well known in this city and province, and for some years past a resident of Boston. She has done much good work in magazine illustrating, etc. The bridesmaid will be Miss Turnbull of this city, and L. P. D. Tilley will be groomsmen. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Tilley will spend two or three weeks with Lady Tilley at Carleton Place, and will then go to Rothery for the summer. In the fall they will take up their residence in the handsome new cottage now building on Canterbury street.—Globe.

**BIG VANCOUVER FIRE.** VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21.—Not since Vancouver was destroyed by fire in 1886 has there been such a conflagration as that which took place early this morning. The fire started on Timson's wharf and soon spread in all directions. A number of Canadian Pacific cars were soon in flames. The fire jumped to the New England Fish Company's Building. The base and roof of the packing shed being set on flame. No estimate of the damage has yet been made as it is not fully known what was destroyed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of the Sun are now calling on Subscribers, etc. EDGAR GANNING, in Albert Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

ON TO THE KLONDIKE. M. G. B. Henderson writing home under date of Wrangell, Alaska, April 5th, says: WRANGELL, Alaska, April 5th, 1898. Arrived here at midnight; landed this m. at 12 noon. Have got all through the customs and start up the Sitken tomorrow. We are on board the Louise, a river steamer, which will start for the Klondike on Monday. We have had beautiful weather since leaving Vancouver on the 1st. The passage to the Klondike is not so bad as it is reported to be. We have had four hours crossing on both sides, sometimes with one hundred yards or so of us. Sunday crossing the Klondike we had a very rough trip. Two of the boys lost their appetite and three of the boys lost their appetite. We are all well and growing fat, but we may lose a little of the next few weeks. Our letters to you will be few and far between for some time, as we will not have the means of communication. So good-bye for the present. We will be glad to get somewhere where they do not have the Klondike.

DROWNING ACCIDENT. (From Thursday's Daily Sun.) Intelligence of a sad drowning accident was received from St. John, N. B., on Tuesday. The victim was a young man named Frank W. Smith, who was on a boat named the Louise, which was on a trip to the Klondike. The boat was on the coast of Alaska, and was carrying a cargo of goods. The boat was struck by a large iceberg, and the young man was thrown overboard. He was not seen again, and is presumed to be dead.

RAILWAY EARNINGS. Both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways show substantial increases in earnings for the past week as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The returns of traffic earnings of the C. P. M. for the week ending April 18th were: 1897.....\$281,000 1898.....\$389,000 Increase.....\$108,000 The returns of the Grand Trunk were as follows: 1897.....\$469,653 1898.....\$465,779 Increase.....\$3,874

SACKVILLE NOTES. The sudden death of George T. Bowser on Monday morning was a shock to his friends. Though he had been falling for some months, no one thought the end was so near. Mr. Bowser was a very honest man in all his dealings, and a great friend to the institutions which he had been connected with. He was a member of the College and Memorial hall are built.

Rev. Fred Harrison has sold his house on Squire street to Mrs. Walter Smith, who will move with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Harrison, to Sackville in July. The health of the Rev. Mr. Harrison is such that he has thought it advisable to move to a warmer and drier climate, hoping the change will be beneficial to his health.

ALEX. GIBSON & SONS despatched a crew of 250 men to the head of the Nashwaak on Monday, to commence stream driving. Wednesday morning Messrs. Welsh and Lynch sent a party of 150 men to the Mira-michi to bring out their drives, and more vessels are being despatched.

John Kilburn has despatched a crew of thirty men to the Quebec lumber woods via the Canada Eastern railway, to commence stream driving operations. Mr. Kilburn thinks the prospects for stream driving are quite favorable. Already John Sloan has his drive all out of the Dunbar brook, and good progress is being made by other operators.

John A. Morrison left for the headwaters yesterday to superintend the driving of his lumber. He will hire his crew at Edmundston. The tugboats have as yet been unable to do anything at the Sugar Island and Douglas booms because of the large quantities of running ice.

LATE B. R. FAIRWEATHER. The following explains itself. Dear Mrs. Fairweather—I have been directed to inform you that you are now No. 13, of Temperance, to convey to you our sincere sympathy in this your hour of sorrow and bereavement, caused by the death of your son, Bertram R. Fairweather. For some years he was a member of this fraternal and benevolent order, and in his life he was a man of high character and noble nature, and we all regret to hear of his death. We will do our best to sympathize with you in this your hour of sorrow, and we will do our best to sympathize with you in this your hour of sorrow.

NEW C. P. R. STEAMER LINE, VANCOUVER TO WRANGELL AND SKAGWAY. Steamer Tartar will leave Vancouver April 28th and Athenian May 5th for the above points. Rates: Vancouver to Wrangell, \$30 first class; \$20 second class; \$10 third class. For further particulars apply to A. H. Notman, assistant general passenger agent C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

C. T. Hillson, it is stated, will shortly make a trip to Newfoundland, in connection with his lumber interests there.

THE NEW ELEVATOR

The Extension to Cost About \$175,000—Total Capacity About One Million Bushels.

The Company Ask the City to Extend the Agreement so as to Cover Extra Space Needed.

Then, Tait C. P. R. manager east of Fort Williams, in the city Wednesday, and with Mr. Timmerman and Mr. McLean met the advisory board of the common council. Their purpose was to discuss the question of arrangements for the extension of the elevator, as there are only seven berths in which to complete the large structure in time for next season's grain shipments. Their plan is to combine the new elevator with the present one to form one complete structure, with three tracks instead of two. The third track would run right through the building and facilitate the unloading of cars. The position is central to all the wharves and one from which the conveyor system could be extended to all the present berths, including the one above the angle of the wharf.

The original agreement of the company with the city was that the latter would provide additional space for an extension of the present elevator to a capacity of half a million bushels. But the company, in view of the rapid development of the last season, feel that it is desirable to go further and make the total capacity a million bushels. That would involve an additional structure about twice as large as the present one. It would be longer, and twenty-five or thirty feet wider.

The upper corner of the present elevator verges on the north line of Protection street, which is ninety feet wide. The extension would run out at the western end thirty-five or forty feet into the street, but would still leave a width of fifty feet, which is as wide as most streets on this side of the harbor.

The gentlemen representing the C. P. R. placed before the advisory board the reasons why they deem it necessary that the extension be made at that place, and asked that they be granted the additional space on the same terms as if they only intended to make the capacity half a million bushels. The board will consider the matter, and a special meeting of the council will be called for next Monday to deal with it.

Interviewed by the Sun last evening, Mr. Timmerman said the site proposed seemed to be the only feasible one on which to make the improvement, particularly owing to the fact that the foundation here is perfectly secure. He said the company hoped an early decision would be made, so that they could secure the material and push the work forward as complete time for the next season's business.

Of course the erection of so large a structure will mean employment for many men, in addition to the purchase of materials and machinery. The extension will cost, it is estimated, about \$175,000. The company ask the city to extend the former agreement, and make the same terms apply to this as if it were only a half million bushel elevator they proposed to build. The rapid growth of the trade led them to believe that it would be better to place the larger building in a better position to compete with others that have facilities for grain storage.

This season they shipped three times as much grain as last. Over 3,000,000 bushels had gone forward prior to March 25th, and the steamer yet to load, against less than one and a half millions last year.

Speaking of the winter port trade generally, Mr. Timmerman said that steamship people were closing up the season, and expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the results, and appeared to look forward to quite an increase in their business next season. Shippers in the west are only beginning to realize that they can ship in large quantities through St. John, and the trade is becoming a favorite route for the shipment of dressed meats. Being the more northerly route, meats are less liable to damage in handling from car to vessel. And yet the temperature is not so low but that apples and eggs and the like can be handled with equal safety and success.

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA." On list to the message that comes to us now, the message so solemn and grand; At first at the touch of nature our kinship is made plain, And the day has come we have watched for long, when natural laws must stand, And Freedom's cause, and Freedom's laws, shall rule the world again.

In the east the old cross flag goes on for equal rights to all, Let them bark and snarl, but they dare not touch that old and pledged their truth. In the west the glorious stars and stripes and treasury must fall, Two stars are up and the plumes hide their snarling heads from the view.

On Africa's sands the black man stands and points with pride to the cross, While further south the law is kept by Eng-lish made plain, In Chinese seas the floating guns guard western trade from loss, While the Stars and Stripes are blessed by the poor, and Cuba's patriot soul.

Then flash the news of the ocean and over the continents wide, The power of the seas and the Lord of the seas, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are floating side by side, And the strength of the world is here untried for war or peace or both.

Bank of British North America

ESTABLISHED IN 1858. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1860.

Paid up Capital—£1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund—£285,000.

LONDON OFFICE—3, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie, John James Carter, George F. Fenwick, Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

This Bank is now prepared to transmit money to

DAWSON CITY, Yukon District (KLONDIKE).

H. A. HARVEY, Manager.

DEATH OF J. HENRY LEONARD. J. Henry Leonard died at his residence, Carleton, shortly after 7 o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Leonard has been a sufferer for some time and his death was not unexpected, but nevertheless it came as a great shock to his numerous friends. He was out of the city, where he was welcomed by many acquaintances. For the last few days he has been gradually sinking and on Wednesday no hope was held out. Mr. Leonard came to St. John in about 1848. He was born in London, Eng., and started for this city when sixteen years old. The vessel he was in was wrecked and he landed on the coast of Ireland. A little later he took passage in another boat and reached St. John safely. He immediately went to an uncle on the St. John river, with whom he stayed for some time. Later he went to Fredericton and was engaged with the late James Hunter in the lumber business. Hunter in the year 1848 came to St. John and continued to be interested in lumber, both as a surveyor and in other respects. After the fire he became associated with James Wetmore, now of Blackville, and the two carried on a lumber and commission business for some time. Of late years Mr. Leonard has been with J. R. Warner & Co., in whose employ he continued until his death. Mr. Leonard was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix Chapter, and the New Brunswick Consistory, A. and A. S. Rite. In the latter body he had reached the thirtieth degree. He was also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and past principal of the chapter of Carleton Union Lodge. He was treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and was also a member of St. George's Society. Mr. Leonard was a member of the Carleton Methodist church and took an active interest in its welfare. His wife, who was Miss Fanny Clark of Carleton, a brother, John C. Leonard, of Boston, and two sisters, Mrs. Marshall Ritchie of Haverhill, Mass., and Miss Leonard of London, survive him. Mr. Leonard was well known throughout the province, and wherever he was known he was well liked. A good citizen, genial, kind hearted, active in any work that appealed to him, his death will be deeply regretted.

INDIANTOWN NEWS.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The river at Indiantown continues to rise steadily and already has caused considerable inconvenience. A telephone message from Fredericton late yesterday afternoon stated that the David Weston had arrived there without mishap. The Weston left Indiantown Wednesday and ran up as far as Gagetown, and continued on yesterday forenoon to Margerville, where she was detained several hours, so she did not get to Fredericton until about 4 o'clock. As soon as she arrived the work of unloading was commenced, and the steamer sailed shortly afterwards for Indiantown. She will lay up over night and continue this morning, reaching Indiantown probably by eleven o'clock, and will start again for Fredericton as soon as possible, coming down again on Saturday. The Olivette, which left for Fredericton yesterday, is also expected down today. She will go up again Saturday.

The May Queen got down from Woodstock yesterday with a good freight. She encountered considerable ice. The str. Springfield, which went up Tuesday, is at Jenkins Cove, Belleisle, ice bound.

The str. Aberdeen will leave for Woodstock on Saturday. Work on the Monticello is being pushed forward with all possible speed. Today she will be towed out of the Cove and will probably receive her coal. It is expected she will be ready to sail on Monday.

A RUINED MAN'S GRIM JOKE.

Hardly anything could bring more forcibly home to the mind the devastation wrought by the Grippelund bush fire than the grim joke of one burnt-out and ruined farmer: "If you want roast beef, pork, veal, lamb, or baked potatoes, you may get 'em at my place. There is plenty of it there, and you can get 'em for nothing. In one heap there are fifty head of milking cows, all baked in another are hundreds of sheep, while the State and the pipes and potatoes."—Melbourne Age.

To any expenses which I might wish to incur? Mr. Billie Darling, I swear to you! Minnie-Well, Mr. Billie, if you can't hold on to your money any longer than that, I must say "No."—London Tit-Bits.

It does sound rather queer, that's a fact, to read that down in prohibition Maine a Bangor hotel has a new \$1,000 bar, but come to think of it, the law doesn't prohibit the building of a bar, and the one in question is probably meant for ornamental purposes only. Milford Journal.

CUSHING PULP MILL.

Prospectus of the Company Issued.

What It Sets Forth.

Geo. Cushing Thinks the War Will Not Seriously Disturb the Lumber Trade.

The prospectus of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd., has just been issued. The directors are Joseph Allison, Thomas McAvity, W. H. Murray, George S. Cushing and Geo. F. Baird. With them as incorporators are George McKean and James Fleming. The solicitor and secretary is L. A. Cunney, the consulting engineer, James Beveridge of London, Eng., and the bankers the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The capital stock is \$500,000, divided into 2,500 shares five per cent. preference stock of \$20 each and 1,500 shares of ordinary stock at \$20 each. The present issue is 2,000 shares of the first named and 3,000 shares of the second. The incorporators have subscribed \$30,000. As soon as the balance of the \$500,000 is sought is subscribed the erection of the mill will be begun. No effort has as yet been made to float the stock, but it is expected a good deal will be taken up here, as a number stated their intention of taking stock as soon as the prospectus was issued. But steps have also been taken to introduce the stock in the United States and in England, with what are believed to be excellent prospects of success.

In their prospectus the company quote the following authorities: "James Beveridge, pulp expert and engineer, of High Wycombe, near London: 'The site affords foundations for building purposes, with excellent wharf and shipping facilities, and is in close proximity to supplies of raw material and labor, and is unquestionably admirably adapted for the erection of the works and to the carrying on of the business, being only twenty minutes' drive from the heart of the city.'"

"N. M. Jones, manager of the Katchewan Pulp Company, Lincoln, Mass., says: 'I consider the proposed site and facilities the very best that I have seen in America, and that the shipping facilities from the port of St. John are unequalled on the Atlantic coast.'"

"M. F. Mooney of St. John, N. B., a pulp expert, in making a report on the location, says: 'Four present locations is admirably adapted for the pulp business. I consider you have one of the best sites for manufacturing sulphite pulp in Canada.'"

After pointing out that sulphur can be got at small cost by steamer from the U. S. and lifted at a reasonable cost here, while the supply of cheap wood is inexhaustible, the prospectus notes the following in regard to economies:

"Cheapest of raw material, with an inexhaustible supply. Cheap fuel, and excellent water. Unexcelled shipping facilities to all parts of the world—steam or sail. Situated on the seaboard, thus avoiding all expensive rail carriage. Proximity to the Canadian spruce wood, excelled by none for the quality of its fibre. Produces the Allan line to London, England. The Head line to Dublin and Belfast, Ireland. The Donaldson line to Glasgow, Scotland. The Pickford & Black line to the West Indies and South America. Also, lines running to Portland, Boston and New York, U. S. A. St. John is also a great railway center, besides enjoying the distinction of being the Atlantic terminus of the great trans-continental line, the Canadian Pacific railway."

It is announced that when the stock is subscribed buildings will be erected to accommodate plant of capacity fifty-six (56) tons of dry pulp per day; but in the meantime machinery for twenty-eight (28) tons per day only will be put down.

The company have now made satisfactory arrangements with the city to water supply, and are ready to proceed with the work of construction as soon as they are financially in a position to do so.

Prospectuses may be procured from the bankers or the secretary.

THE WAR AND TRADE.

Talking with a Sun reporter last Thursday George S. Cushing said that the war cloud has caused a very sharp advance in pulp in the United States, owing to the increased demand for paper, but so far as the lumber trade was concerned he was still cheerful. His own firm has a good many American orders in all, but outside of that they had foreign orders for about five million feet that would in no way be affected by the war. A letter received from a large firm in the states expressed the opinion that while the 1840s would have a bad effect at first there would be a good business, however whether the war was long or short.

Fred S. Wilbur, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Moncton, and lately connected with their branch at Kentville, N. S., left the latter town in November last, pursuant to a trip to Cape Town, South Africa. Mr. Wilbur since his departure from Kentville, where he severed his connection with the bank, in company with a young man from Lockport, N. S., has spent some weeks in Boston and New York, where he took passage for the mother country. A recent communication received from the young man stated they spent a very enjoyable few weeks touring in England, and intended leaving for Cape Town about April 1st.—Moncton Transcript.

The Whistle Blower, once, despise and abhor the sound of bells, which they say cause the evil spirits to assemble together. They do not use them on their mosques or churches, but have instead men called muezzins stationed in the minarets, who call out five times each day for the people to assemble for prayer. The cry is: "There is no god but God, and Mohammed is His prophet."



SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

The Whole Child to be Educated—Translations from Baroness Von Bular and Thoughts from Other Kindergartens.

Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. H. H. Pickett before the St. John S. S. Primary Union.

No. 3.

In carrying out the principles of Froebel, the aim of the Kindergarten is to train the child harmoniously, that is, to train heart, head and hand; no one of the three can be neglected without injury to the other two. The heart is the centre of the whole being; out of it are the issues of life. The intellect takes its place as guide and counsellor to the heart, and suggests ways and means of fulfilling its desires; and the hand is in constant activity, the child cannot use his hand intelligently unless the intellect is guide. The uninterested mind will not work and there can be no interest in any endeavor unless the heart is in it. The true Kindergarten induces the child to engage heartily in his work by appealing to that love of the good and the beautiful which is the natural heritage of childhood. What the man is had its beginning in the child. No one can be a scientist who has not had open eyes in childhood; no one can be an artist who has not had his hands busy in childhood; no one can be a philosopher who has had no appreciation of beauty in form and color. Although we do not expect that all will excel in wisdom or be skilled in art or invention, we desire that they may have at least a measure of the scientific, artistic and philosophic mind, that they may be able to appreciate and execute the works of others. Try to teach the children to see something—all that the eyes given them by God are capable of seeing. We wish them to hear with their own ears the voices of Nature, and to listen by proxy, we wish them to feel so fully in the presence of Him who ordereth all that they will love Him as naturally as they breathe. An atmosphere of love is as essential to the child as sunshine is to the plant. The mind that is not joyous can no more receive and retain instruction than a sick man can receive medicine in healthy activity can receive and digest food; and for this reason the first aim of the teacher should be to make the child happy in his work and play. Ruskin says: "Education, rightly considered, consists, half of it, in making children familiar with natural objects, and the other half in teaching the practice of piety towards them (piety meaning kindness to living things and orderly use of the lifeless)." The human soul in youth is not a machine in which you can polish the cogs with any kelp or brick-dust near at hand, and having got it into good and empty and oiled servableness, start your immortal locomotive at 25 years old, or thirty express from the Straight Gate on the Narrow Road. The whole period of youth is essentially one of formation, education, instruction, inuring of the mind, the establishment of vital habits, hopes and faiths. There is not an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can be done again or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron." This is the testimony of the work of the great philosophers. As a means of rousing the intellect, the Kindergarten seeks to make the child familiar with natural objects; she endeavors to promote the training of his hand by guiding it in the "orderly use of the lifeless," and so train the mind to be affectionate by making him so love all that lives that he must be inevitably kind to all. The Kindergarten, of course, does not profess to make capable men and women of all the children who come under its influence; it leaves much of that work to be done by others; it is the province of the Kindergarten to lay a broad and sure foundation through orderly doing and pleasant play.

The latest educational thoughts recognize the unity and interdependence of the threefold nature of the individual. In the past the home cared for the physical, the school for the mental, and the church for the spiritual; today education addresses itself to the child as a whole, recognizes that every act is three-sided, that the entire being is in every part, that the three sides are governed by the same law. The Kindergarten claims that desire—feeling—is the basis alike of our physical needs and our most spiritual aspirations, the motor power of all deeds, and that its quality determines the quality of the work. The child's first desire grows entirely out of his physical need, but gradually and subtly, there mingles with this need his strongest love. This feeling, not reason, is the key to the child's life. What then constitutes the basis of work of those dealing with little children? Certainly not cramming the memory—for this process does not reach the child's life—it is rather to find out what impressions will awaken feeling, and what feeling will lead to a desirable action, what child action will confirm the true state of life, and consequent moral action. Three sides are the basis of the comprehensive system and varied workings of the Kindergarten. In Kindergarten, however, the children spend 15 hours of the week; in Sunday school but one. Yet, for this short space of time, the methods which reason and experience show to be the best must be most effective; quantity, not quantity, should be the standard.

To show how the fundamental principles of Kindergarten may be applied in the primary Sunday school and to illustrate the process of growth toward religious ideas, this outline is given. Aim at right desires and right action. For fundamental conditions, external impressions furnished to awaken feelings. Let there be the attitude of the teacher, the surroundings, the common interests, and the ideas made vivid and real by useful concrete forms. And there must be feelings of alert-

ness, responsiveness, gladness and self-forgetfulness. And to fundamental conditions, investigations of nature's wonderful economy, the wise and kind provisions of instinct, the grandeur of God's work compared with man's, the sweetness and beauty of human relations, and these will lead to feelings of wonder, care, respect, reverence, love for God and man.

Furnishing activity for this developed feeling will result in true and right action. There will be spontaneous enjoyment in doing and loving practically with hands, heads and feet. Interested investigation of nature as God's work, and finding what is man's work.

The final result of all this will be a child's experience of the truths developed. Of course in a school of any kind the most important factor is the teacher. That, clear insight, adaptability, sensitiveness to impressions, physical and spiritual, combine to make the rare quality which fits one for the position of teacher to these little ones. She must be in sympathy with child nature and respect the miniature life. A child is receptive only when unconscious of self, therefore this is the first condition to be sought after and to be preserved throughout all the exercises.

The room should be as attractive as the teacher. It should not be regarded simply as a place to spend an hour on Sunday, but as a place of happiness. There should be little chairs instead of benches. The room should be alive with interest, and to create this interest lead the children to do the furnishing as far as possible. Decorations should be gradual, and every picture and object should be the child's own. The room speak to him, and so his feelings are related to the surroundings. It is the intelligent and spiritual teacher who watches every natural relation, and from it develops the spiritual side. Instead of simply filling the memory she seeks to call into life right desires and to cause true action. This cannot be accomplished by telling the child he should feel and do so and so, and expecting him to act so by power of will. It must come involuntarily, be brought about by impressions, which will call forth the desired emotions. A little child is effected by the tone of the voice, a look of the eye, by all external things. Objects which appeal happily to his senses may be used as a means to lead him gradually to find truths suited to his powers of digestion and assimilation. Make use of his surroundings. Let the familiar lead to the unfamiliar, let the material be a stepping stone to the spiritual. Feeling is force seeking action; its mission is to do good. To the teacher belongs the work of furnishing proper opportunity for the expression of wholesome feeling. Not a mere repetition of words and familiarity with Bible history will satisfy the teacher who is striving to develop a genuine love of doing, a sensitiveness to divine meanings. The child should be a child in religious life as in the physical and mental. Truth rather than reason will surely reach his heart. He may not be able to formulate it and tell its relations to the dogmas of the church, but he is only yet a child.

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Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SEARS IS MAYOR.

He Has a Majority of One Hundred and Seventy-five Over Dr. Daniel.

Ald. Christie Came Out at the Head of the Poll With Ald. Purdy Second.

The civic elections passed off quietly on 19th inst, and the result is the return of all the old members who sought re-election except Ald. McPherson. Edward Sears succeeded in defeating Ald. Daniel in the majority contest, his majority being 175. Ald. Daniel won out in the southern end of the city, but his opponent carried the north and west ends by substantial majorities.

Ald. Christie, the veteran representative of Lansdowne, led the poll, with 2,775 votes, or more than double as many as his opponent, Dr. Smith. Ald. Purdy came next with 2,358, and

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Address to the Boys of Harrow School. At Harrow school, on Saturday evening, March 19, Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., delivered an address on the Navy. The audience was made up of hundreds of students and masters of the school.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he liked to talk to boys about the navy, for every British youth was imbued with that love of the sea without which no man can be a sailor. He was what it was today. One attraction which the navy possessed for boys was that of taking them earlier than usual from school, and another reason, which operated in his own case to make the navy his profession, was that his parents found him difficult to manage and rightly judged that the discipline of a man-of-war would be beneficial to him. When he was on board the three-decker Marlborough it was no uncommon thing for from five to twenty men to be assigned on board during the night watch all helplessly drunk. Flogging for the slightest offence was resorted to in those days, and he had seen seven men whipped in a single morning. Ignorance was rife in the ranks of the navy, and of 1,200 men on board the Marlborough, 500 could neither read nor write, and rightly judged that the discipline of a man-of-war would be beneficial to him.

The time has come when all the three natures, physical, mental and spiritual, in their ripe development, are considered the ultimatum of the new education. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, a strength developed, for the service of God and man. It's not the cough, but what it may end in, that makes it so serious. The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Ipecac and Turpentine. Price, 25 cents; at all druggists.

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THE KINE

The discussion continued during the afternoon.

After dinner the discussion on the statutory increases was resumed and continued till ten o'clock.

The item for salaries in the governor general's office and privy council office, then passed.

The department of justice was next reached, when it was found that of six clerks qualified for an increase, four got the raise and two did not. This revived the discussion of the discrimination, and again no explanation of the basis of choice was given.

A long discussion took place on the item of militia salaries, respecting the superannuation of Accountant O'Meara and the appointment of Mr. Borden of Kentville in his place at a salary larger to begin with than that paid part of the account of any other department. Hon. Mr. Borden said in reply to the question that the new account was his cousin, but he was the brother of the senior member for Halifax. When the house adjourned at midnight, the militia clause had not been voted. Mr. Davin moved that the item be reduced \$600.

THE MA

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**THE KING OF MY FATHER.**  
The king of my father, they are straying from his keeping!  
The young goats at mischief, but little can I do.  
For all through the night did I hear the Banshee screaming;  
O youth of my love, and is it well with you?  
All through the night sat my mother with my sorrow;  
"Whist, it is the wind, O one child of my heart!"  
My hair with the wind, and my two hands clasped in anguish;  
Black head of my darling! too long are we apart.  
Were your arms at my feet, I would think I half a blessing;  
I could have then the castle, and drive the rocks away.  
Many a Paternoster I would say for your sake keeping;  
I could have saved your heart, until the dawn of day.  
I see you on the prairie, hot with thirst and faint with hunger;  
The head that I love lying low upon the sand.  
The vultures shriek impatient, and coyote dogs are howling;  
Till the blood is pulsed cold within your clenching hand.  
I see you on the waters, so white, so still, forlorn,  
Your dear eyes unclosing beneath a drift- ing rain;  
No prayer for your resting; O mine the bitter pain!  
All through the night did I hear the Banshee screaming;  
Somewhere you are dying, and nothing can I do;  
My hair with the wind, and my two hands clasped in anguish;  
Bitter is your trouble—and I am far from you.  
MRS. SHORTER.

**THE MARK OF CAIN.**  
We were seated in the lobby of a little southern hotel some two years ago, discussing, as travellers are prone to do, a very wide range of topics. The conversation gradually drifted into the question of hypnotism or the various influences of one mind over another.  
Each one present in the circle had casually expressed his opinion upon this subject except a handsome travelling salesman, probably 35 years old, who was familiarly known as "Whitely Saunders." This name was given him owing to the fact that his hair was prematurely and absolutely white.  
During a slight lull in the talk Saunders, who had evidently been drinking, yet was still cognizant of all that was being said, straightened himself up in his chair and without any ceremony launched into the following strange story, which I shall endeavor to repeat as nearly as possible, word for word:  
I have heard several of you men say, he commented, that you did not believe in hypnotism, mesmerism, telepathy or anything of the kind. Well, you are not compelled to do so, but let me tell you a story and show you that you know nothing about what you are discussing.  
There lived in a small town in New York state some years ago two brothers with five years' difference in their ages. They were sworn enemies, owing to some difficulty in the adjustment of property which had been left them.  
The older of the two men was a widower, and the loss of his young wife, together with his unnatural hatred for his brother, had soured him on life, and almost made a recluse of him. He had, however, one companion, an Italian by birth, who had formerly loved the girl which his friend had married. These two were constantly together.  
The younger brother was accounted a good fellow generally, and he had money and was surrounded by a circle of pleasant weather friends.  
In the same village lived an old physician, Dr. Gray by name, who, in addition to having been the family physician of both the brothers, was a man of noble parts, learned far beyond his time, and skilled in sciences and arts which are yet in their infancy. He was a profound student of the doctrines as laid down by Mesmer and others, but held any such abilities in this class as a superstition, required as sacred as the professional confidence of his patients.  
Dr. Gray had long tried to patch up the differences between the two young men, whom he regarded almost as sons. His efforts met with no encouragement from the elder, although the younger brother expressed himself as perfectly willing to meet the other half way.  
In this matter stood when the village foundation one morning when the people woke to learn that the older brother had during the night been foully murdered in his bed. The alarm was first given by the murdered man's valet, and the police were notified by his Italian friend Glava.  
Suspicion pointed but one way—the man was murdered by his brother, the motive being revenge.  
The younger brother was arrested. When found, he was in a dazed condition and exhibited every evidence of guilt.  
He was imprisoned and eventually brought to trial. The evidence was conclusive; not a link was missing. He was convicted, and after being sentenced to hang was taken back to prison.  
During the progress of the trial the prisoner could not be induced to speak a single word. Absolute silence was the only response received to all of Dr. Gray's kind offers of assistance.  
After the young man's sentence had been pronounced, his brother's former friend, Glava, announced his departure for London for an indefinite stay.  
Now, a strange thing happened just previous to Glava's departure. He called at the prison where the young prisoner was confined and was permitted to enter his cell. He remained but a few minutes. Then left the jail and was no more seen in the town.  
Glava had no sooner gone than the prisoner commenced a great screaming and shouting to the guard, "Stop that man, stop that man!" he yelled. They were the first words that crossed his lips in days, but his commands were not heeded.  
Gradually his yells subsided.  
When next the guard appeared at the prisoner's cell, he was met with the request that Dr. Gray be sent for. This request was granted, and not

long after the physician responded.  
Dr. Gray found the prisoner in an entirely changed condition. His seal of silence was broken. He seemed perfectly rational, but could not understand his imprisonment.  
He could get no answers to his questions from the guards, and in his extremity, he explained, had sent for his old friend, who, he felt sure, could help him.  
Upon close observation Dr. Gray noticed that the young man's face was deathly pale, and there was an anxious, haunted air about him which boded ill for the condition of his mind.  
The prisoner told Dr. Gray that he had had a frightful dream, and that he had been awakened within a few hours from a deep sleep to find himself in a prison cell and gazing into the horrible depths of Glava's coal black eyes.  
The shock was awful.  
"I dreamt," he continued, "that last night, when I had gone to my home and retired to my bed, Glava appeared at my bedside.  
"He made me rise and dress, at the same time fixing upon me the most diabolical look that I ever saw. Without knowing why I obeyed his orders. "Come with me," Glava said.  
"I followed him. He led the way straight to my brother's house, in which I had not been for years, admitted us with a key.  
"Once inside we mounted the first flight of steps and directed our footsteps towards my brother's bedroom.  
"Outside of the door Glava thrust into my right hand a long Italian stiletto.  
"He then opened the door, and raising his right hand to its full height above his head, glided across the floor toward the bed, imitating every motion he made. I followed him. Upon reaching his bedside he took his place at the foot, and I stood beside him, nearest to the head.  
"After muttering some unintelligible words, quick as flash he brought his right arm down from its upright position with awful force.  
"Again did I follow his precise movements, and, to my horror, the stiletto which I still clutched in my hand buried to the hilt in my own brother's breast.  
"I felt his blood spurt upon my hands, and then fell into a deep sleep, with his death rattle sounding in my ears.  
"For what and how did I get there?"  
When this fearful narrative was finished, the noble old physician turned away in terror and disgust.  
Mentally he determined that the prisoner, after killing his brother, was feigning insanity to shield himself from the consequences of his crime.  
He bowed his head in his hands, and suddenly an awful suspicion flashed through his mind. "Could it be possible," he ejaculated, "a murderer with his hands not with his mind?"  
Certain long forgotten facts crowded into his mind to give stability to his growing belief.  
"Then became Dr. Gray's painful duty to tell the young man the whole truth. It was done in his own noble way and with the comforting assurance that God might yet prepare a way of proving the prisoner's innocence.  
The old man then took his leave, with a look of such strange determination upon his face as is rarely seen upon the human countenance.  
For four days, so his family told, Dr. Gray never left his locked room to take a morsel of food or a drop of nourishment. During the first twenty-four hours of this time he might have been seen poring over packages of old manuscript or reading long extracts from many dusty volumes. Finally the last batch of manuscript was put back into his strong chest, the last old volume was returned to its place upon the shelf.  
Then the old gentleman threw himself upon his bed without removing his clothes, and seemingly sank into a deep sleep.  
Many and numerous were the calls made for him during the next three days, but all efforts to obtain an answer from within the locked door were without avail.  
At the expiration of the fourth day when even his family were becoming alarmed, though knowing his peculiarities, the old physician appeared once more in the family circle.  
His face was drawn, his eyelids were heavy, his hair appeared even whiter than ever before, but his face shone with the light of a great victory achieved.  
Rushing up to his dear old wife, and with tears of joy streaming down his face, he made the following remarkable declaration:  
"Thank God, it is done! They will never hang the boy after they receive the true confession which I compelled the true murderer, Antoinette Glava, to write in his cabin, while the steamer was in midocean."  
The doctor was right.  
Two weeks later there was received in that town by the police authorities a document which had been found addressed in the cabin of a man who committed suicide by jumping from an ocean steamer.  
The document was in the nature of a curious confession:  
It is of no use. My father taught me that every mind has its master and that the influence of the master mind in some cases extends to the uttermost parts of the earth.  
My master has commanded me to write, and I must obey.  
Your prisoner, charged with the murder of his brother, is innocent, morally and mentally. His mind was the true murderer. Antoinette Glava, in killing the man who took from him the woman I loved, My master bids me die.  
ANTOINETTE GLAVA.  
The prisoner was eventually granted a new trial upon evidence of reasonable doubt and released from custody.  
The indictment against him was never afterward prosecuted, and perhaps might be found in some dusty old pigeonhole today. But, gentlemen, Saunders concluded, you see this white hair of mine. It is my living reminder of the efficacy of just the subject you were discussing.  
My hair was as black as a raven's wing the day my brother was murdered, fourteen years ago.

**WEEKLY SUN!**

**Special Notice to Our Readers.**

**Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st, 1898.**

**Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It is Fresh and Timely.**

**Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.**

**With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers.**

**Commencing January 1st 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.**

**The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.**

**It has been for years a welcome visitor once a week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.**

**By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh**

from the telegraphic wires as the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent.

Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and re-mitting 75cts. for the new year.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

**Diphtheria Near Oromocto.**  
OROMCTO, Sunbury Co., April 16. To the Editor of The Sun:  
Sir—In today's Sun there is a communication from your Fredericton correspondent concerning an error in regard to diphtheria at Mr. Carney's house, which, if you will allow me, I will correct.

It is quite true that they have the disease in its worst form, and have already lost six children out of eleven, which, instead of ranging in age from eleven to eighteen, as your correspondent stated, ranged from eighteen to a little over one year old. That the community is "paralyzed with fear" is false. The whole neighborhood have been most kind. Charles Ward, although having young children of his own, has given his whole time in their cause, making coffins for the dead and walking to the village two and three times a day to get all things necessary for them, supplied by the parish, and kind hearted people—which, thank God, abound in Oromocto when there is sickness or trouble. Mr. Ward, with Geo. Howland and his team, bury the dead, which we all know, is attended with more or less danger. A temporary building has been put up to remove the family into as soon as they can be moved, and the work has been given by men, whose time is money, many of whom have families of little children.

Nor has Oromocto been backward in contributions of money, etc. John W. Gilmore, who has been collecting in the village, and Mrs. Geo. Howland and Miss Edna Kimball in the outlying neighborhood, have, altogether, realized over \$100 in money, besides large donations of clothing, bedding, etc., which the family will need when the disease is stayed and they get into a new house, which will be built for them.  
This is a correct statement, as I have seen a good deal of what I have written. They have had a man nurse since the 19th to help them. I may also say that the mother and ten children were down with the disease before they sent for a doctor, and until then none knew they were ill. There were two sons and the father, who were able to work, and ought to have kept their family fairly comfortable last winter, but they were all home in idleness, and when there is a combination of poverty, disease and no constitution to withstand sickness, and no chance to isolate the sick from the well, is it any wonder that they have succumbed so quickly?  
Yours truly,  
FAIR PLAY.

**CHRISTIE-HOLMES.**

(Victoria Colonist, April 12.)  
The first Easter wedding in that of William Christie, Victoria manager of the C. P. R. telegraph service, who was married last night to Miss Anne Sinclair Holmes, daughter of D. A. Holmes of Springfield, Pictou county, Nova Scotia.  
The ceremony took place in Christ church cathedral, and the abundance of beautiful spring flowers adorning the chancel made a very pretty scene for a wedding. The bride was dressed in a blue travelling dress and had as her bridesmaid, Miss Carrie Christie, sister of the groom, while Robert J. Ker acted as best man.  
Rev. Canon Beauland officiated, and there were present quite a number of the immediate friends of the family, though the wedding was a very quiet one. There was a particularly fine display of presents, included in them being a very handsome oak clock, presented by the staff of the telegraph office, as an expression of the pleasant relations existing between them and their chief. Mr. and Mrs. Christie left by the Charmer on their wedding trip.  
Diet Showed in His Face.—Simpkins—Did you notice how sheepishly Wig-wag looked when I asked him how the fare was at his last Boarding place? Thinkin'—No wonder. They fed him on mutton chops three times a day as long as he was there.—Philadelphia Record.

**MONCTON.**

**A Terrible Shooting Fatality at Mrs. Hicks' Residence in Parish of Salisbury.**

**Another Provincial Constable—An Alleged Nest of Burglars Captured.**

MONCTON, April 20.—A terrible shooting fatality occurred at the residence of Mrs. Josiah Hicks at Kinross settlement, parish of Salisbury, just before dusk last evening. Her son Moody, 22 years of age, left the house with a gun to look for wild ducks. He had only left the house a few moments when his brother heard the report of a gun and going out found Moody lying on the ground with a bullet hole in his breast, from which the life blood was flowing rapidly. He assisted him to the house and started for a doctor, but when he returned, the young man was quite dead, though in the meantime he had crawled from one room to another. Other members of the family were drawn from rooms at the time, and as the young man never spoke after the accident, it is not known just how the accident occurred. It is supposed, however, that in walking over some steps he tripped, the gun catching in some way and being accidentally discharged.  
The dramatic and musical entertainment given in the basement of St. Bernard's church last evening by the society of St. Louis de Gonzague was a decided success, the sum of \$18 being realized.  
Theophilus M. LeBlanc of Moncton has received notice of his appointment as a provincial constable under the act of last session. He has provided his bonds.  
The boilers and furnaces in the burned sugar refinery buildings are being stripped preparatory to removal to Halifax. This is taken to mean that the Acadia Sugar Refining Company has given up all notion of re-building here.  
The amateur athletic association is preparing a first class programme of sports, including base ball for the 24th of May. It is thought considerable interest will be taken in cricket here this summer. Several old players will participate in the game this year and two matches have already been arranged with Truro.  
The police succeeded today in running down a nest of burglars who have been operating here for some months. Three young men—William and Ross Budd, under suspicion for some time, are looked up along with Frank Fowles, driver of an hotel hack. They found four cases of wine, key stolen from McSweeney's bonded warehouse and American hotel, and two part caddies tobacco and empty candy par stolen from an Intercolonial car. Other arrests may follow.

**KLONDYKE FEVER DYING OUT.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—It looks as if the Klondyke fever is dying out. The steaming trade is dropping in a shadow of itself. The steamer catering for northern trade increased in numbers until there are but few exceptions, and is extremely popular in this city, where in the comparatively brief time he has been here, he seems to know more people than old-timers who have grown up with the place. The company has been conducted in a manner that has won the approval of those behind it on the other side of the big berring pond, and while not making a great show, is doing business in the most judicious and large measure to the careful direction of Capt. McLean, who has been in charge since the establishment of Harry's many friends in Vancouver will accompany him to the Land of the Midnight Sun, in which territory he has been displayed in the interests of the Klondyke. Yukon, Stewart Pioneers, abilities of no mean order, and which would effect lasting good.

**THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.**

(Fredericton Gleaner, Tuesday.)  
A meeting of the several committees, having in charge the details of the grand Orange demonstration here on July 12th was held at Orange hall last evening.  
Mr. Pitts, M. P. P., stated that he was in St. John yesterday, conferring with the members of the order there as to plans for transportation. It is estimated that fully one thousand people will come up from St. John to participate in and witness the big celebration.  
The several committees reported excellent progress being made and satisfactory arrangements are being made in every department. The large number of bands who will be here and their music will be one of the features of the demonstration.  
The central committee will meet again on Monday, May 23rd.  
**Old Men and Kidney Disease.**  
Aged persons troubled with weak back, unpaired kidneys, pain in the back and base of abdomen, scalding urine, with a small quantity of water at a time, a tendency to urinate often, especially at night, should use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. You know the doctor's reputation; you know the value of his work, and that Dr. Chase would not risk his reputation on an unknown and untried remedy. Every druggist in Canada sells and recommends them.  
Liable to be Damaged.—Old Croak-boy—I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repaired while I'm laid up. Mrs. Grimace. Mrs. Grimace (as was at his last Boarding place) Thinkin'—No wonder. They fed him on mutton chops three times a day as long as he was there.—Philadelphia Record.

**NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.**

**WEST BROOK, Cumberland Co., N. S., April 18.—This is smelt weather. The shining beauties are making their way up the rivers, and by Monday shoals of them will be scooped up by the crowds of men and boys all along the Maccan river. Some do quite a brisk business in catching and marketing smelts in Springfield; others cure and dry them for winter use, though they make tough chewing and are not inappropriately styled "darning needles," but most persons only scoop a small quantity for a treat while fresh.**

N. F. Taylor is recovering from his recent illness, and has just returned home from a trip to the east of the county. Leslie Roscoe returned home last week from France & Whiston's business college, having secured his diploma in a few days over four weeks.  
The sugar product of the season has been on the whole slightly below the average, but never has better sugar been marketed, especially in Mapleton and Leamington, where sugar makers are each year perfecting the art.

April 18.—The ladies of the Presbyterian church in Southampton have been most successful in the efforts made by their Aid society to raise funds for church purposes throughout the year '98. Besides donating \$150 towards building the mansions of Mr. Hebert, their own church has undergone repairs and was reopened yesterday. The walls have been coated with alabaster, the pews beside the choir removed to make room for the desk and the new organ, hand made Cask and communion table purchased, and the exterior will be newly painted during the summer. The entertaining meetings held monthly by the society at the homes of its members will be continued as before, except that this night of meetings is to be the second Tuesday of each month. Last Friday it was held in the hall, where a most delightful evening was spent in social converse, games, etc. The usual fancy sale was held in connection.

Miss Putnam spent the Sabbath visiting at A. B. Lusty's in Southampton. Recently this very talented young lady entertained the Literary society of River Hebert (where she is teaching) with a graphic verbal description of her visit to London on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.  
Miss Harvey has resigned her position as principal of River Hebert school, and Miss Grant has taken her place. The former, in company with the Misses Mary and Clara Wood, will shortly go to the Hawaiian Islands, where an interesting overland will be the place in which she and Dr. Hubert Wood will be the chief actors.  
Miss Wadman spent her Easter holidays at her home in Five Islands.

**HALIFAX, N. S., April 19.—**

The Beaver line boat Gallia arrived at 2 o'clock from Liverpool via. Moville. Captain Stewart reports rough weather prevailing the two first days of the voyage. He met the big storms which have been prevailing during the past week. The Gallia landed one hundred and fifty tons of freight and English mails. She had a large passenger list, thirty saloon, sixty-eight intermediate and one hundred and ninety-six steerage passengers. Of these, one hundred and twenty-three landed here and went forward by rail. The Gallia left Liverpool one and a half hours after the steamer Vancouver, called at Moville, and still she reached her port five hours ahead of the Dominion liner, which did not arrive till 7 o'clock this evening. The Vancouver landed eighty-three passengers. The Gallia sailed for St. John at 6 o'clock and the Vancouver proceeded to Portland at 8.  
The dates are now definitely announced for the transfer of the British troops from Ireland to this station, and from here to Jamaica. The 1st battalion of the Royal Leinster regiment, now stationed at Birr, Ireland, will embark at Kingston on the transport Dilwara on April 24th for conveyance to this station. On the arrival of the troopship here the second battalion will embark for Jamaica. The married women and their families will not accompany the battalion, but will be sent home. The Dilwara is due to arrive here on May 3rd.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—The Jamaica officials have been appealed to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, for redress against the government of Bermuda, because of the latter's alleged arbitrary quarantine regulations. The Bermuda people believe or pretend to believe that the fever is epidemic at Jamaica and quarantine all steamers coming from Jamaican ports. The Jamaican government proposes the boycott of Bermuda against a sister colony. The governor of Jamaica a few days ago communicated by cable with the governor of Bermuda, declaring the island to be free from fever and in a normal state of health. The Bermuda governor declared his information was of a quite different character, and that the quarantine blockade would be maintained in the last voyage upward of the steamer Beza, she was prevented from landing passengers or calling for Halifax had to reach the steamer in haste. Jamaica people give as a reason for this policy in Bermuda that they wish to keep all American tourists to themselves.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—In the face of a heavy southerly gale and rain storm the British warship Indefatigable at six o'clock this evening steamed swiftly out of the harbor under sealed orders. The orders had been obtained from Bermuda at noon by Admiral Sir John Fisher, and commanded him to leave as soon as possible. Accompanying the order to proceed to sea (nothing was said as to destination) were sealed orders, which Captain Primrose was instructed to open when clear of Halifax. The order to sail was a very curious one, and that which fell on the garboard when the Leinster regiment were ordered two weeks ago to proceed to Jamaica. None of those on the famous official circles expected it, and the man most surprised of all was Captain Primrose, who knows the Indefatigable here from Bermuda on Monday. It is believed the ship goes to the west coast of Africa to relieve the West India regiment is there, but it is not known how the regiment would be conveyed to a look up-coming. One of the Indefatigable's officers expressed the opinion that the destination was Jamaica, and that the mission was to assist in the patrol work which has been assigned as the task of the Leinster. When the Indefatigable was engaged here for some months relieving the look-out ship, the West India regiment was to be sent to the coast of Africa to relieve the West India regiment. The West India regiment was to be sent to the coast of Africa to relieve the West India regiment. The West India regiment was to be sent to the coast of Africa to relieve the West India regiment.

OTES.  
The plebs- produced by Hon. Mr. Levesque will provide for a question pure and of the election will member or October of one later date, when it is prepared, and its sittings to- a deputation waited and urged up- ability of the estab- station in the Gulf and maintaining it oving from place to for the purpose of oysters and lobsters, the habits of food relation was introduced and represented a British Association ment of Science. Mr. was also with the included represent- of Canada's colleges, appropriation of \$15,000, and is for the estab- balance for five ce. Sir Louis gave some encouragement, Mittal.

**AMGN ENDS TILL**

Gen. Sir Herbert commander-in-chief of an forces, has order- paper correspondents front and operations shes have been sus- cess that attended ad advance up to the fact that Mr. m a lot of locomo- Bechuanaaland rail- had some thirty on these engines. The vice would not have requirements. The shaping themselves, possibility that the es, if they have a tionation over- H. M. S. ALGER- NE. line, when coming days ago, grounded getting off shortly ver. On Saturday round at Idropo station with a junk, her boats and land- the bows of the na- morning she went skadoo for an over- spondent telegraphs and starboard bilge in to show Mr. olitical officer at her day.—Calcutta

**GETS A REST.**

April 18.—The Journal seems that "twistin'-on's tail" ought not ular a sport in the nceforward. Since Spain reached, an been evident enough friendship of been the chief ob- an alliance against tary enemy" has tend.

**CLASP HANDS.**

At the other day with nting an American and his British sady's service clas- pedging one another e, while the bulldog exchange knowing on has been largely United States pap- 150 lbs. of four and he after compartment of damaged in the recent

**dsor Salt**

for Toblo and Dely



THE WONDROUS EAR

God's Wisdom Displayed in Its Construction.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says Sense of Hearing Is God's Greatest Gift.

The Gateway to the Soul—Symphony of the Millennium.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage sets forth the goodness and wisdom of God in the construction of the human ear and extols music and encourages prayer; text: Psalm xlv, 9. He that planted the ear shall hear it.

Architecture is one of the most fashionable arts and the study of Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Renaissance styles of building has been to many a man a sublime life work. Lincoln and Rock cathedrals, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and arch of Titus and Theban temple at Abydos and Parthenon are the monuments to the genius of those who built them. But more wonderful than any arch they ever lifted or any transept window they ever fluted, or any Corinthian column they ever crowned or any Gothic cloister they ever elaborated, is the human ear.

Among the most skillful and assiduous physiologists of our time have been those who have given their time to the examination of the ear and the study of its convolutions, its floor, its canals, its convolutions, its divine machinery, and yet it takes another thousand years before the world comes to an adequate appreciation of what God did when He planned and executed the infinite and overmastering architecture of the human ear. The most of it is hidden, and the microscope breaks down at the attempt at exploration. The cartilage which we call the ear is only the storm door of the great temple clear down to eight, next door to the immortal soul.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Buek and De Meville and the late B. C. Hunt have attempted to walk the Apollonian path of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side of the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear—but all connected by most wonderful telegraph.

A ROCK OF STRENGTH. The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The temple of Jerusalem partly built by the contribution of earrings, and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops of the glittering gems suspended from the top of her head." In the modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompeii, the museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the vibrating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the 3,000 fibres of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something like a string; like the anvil, something like a string; like the stirrup of the saddle, with which we mount the steed; like the drum, beaten in the march; like the harpstring, to be swept with music. Coiled like a "small shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called, like a stairway, the sound to ascend; like a bent tube of a hearing apparatus, taking that which enters round and round; like a labyrinth, with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracts, when the nerve is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. The external ear is defended by wax, which with its bitterness discourages insect invasion. The internal ear is embedded in what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defence.

The ear is so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist it can catch the sound of 75,000 vibrations in a second, the outer ear taking in an avalanche of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear halts until another mechanism, divine mechanism, passes it on to the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of the second ear, the sound has no power to come farther until another divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rill track of the brain branchlet and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection, "Thus far and no farther."

VESTIBULE OF THE SOUL. In this vestibule of the palace of the soul how many kinds of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of life-long study and got no farther than the vestibule. The grand central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick despatches, part of the way by cartilage, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve—the slowest despatch plunging into the ear at a speed of 1,000 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeur of an August thunder storm to the softest breathing of a flute. Small instruments of music, only a quarter of an inch in length, and the thickness of one two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch, and that thickness divided into three layers. In that ear, musical staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A

bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment, at this end the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's eulogy of the ear. That voice capable of producing 17,500,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About 15 years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from six years of age, when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the obliquity of the world, and oftentimes all nations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way up to 70 years of age to conquer the world's ear, in that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over this gate of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by the German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle leaving their blood on the keynotes and the musical scores. Great battle fought for the ear—fought with baton, with organ pipe, with trumpet, with violin, with harp, with piano, with brass, and silver and golden weapons of the orchestra; royal theatre and cathedral and academy of music the fortresses for the contest of the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez canal, and the Spaniards and the Persians fought for the defile at Algebras, but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling cadences.

RAPTURES OF MUSIC. For the conquest of the ear Haydn struggled up from the garret where he had hidden his first violin, and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his oratorio of the "Creation" performed, he was carried off to die, but leaving as his legacy for the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the harp, 15 masses, 9 oratorios, 42 German and Italian songs, 39 Scotch songs and 1,538 pages of libretti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the symphony to the "small shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left to the time when he left to all nations his unparalleled oratorio of "Esther," "Deborah," "Samson," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still glowing in the dead march of our great obsequies and triumphs in the features of every Easter morn.

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over a thousand magnificent compositions in the form of the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G minor Symphony" was crunched in on the top of two other paupers into a grave which today is epitaphless.

GOD'S HANDIWORK. For the ear everything mellifluous, from the birth hour when our earth was wrapped in swaddling clothes of light and serenade by other worlds from the time when Jubal thrummed the first harp and pressed a key of the first organ down to the music of this Sabbath day. Yes, for the ear the coming overtures of heaven, for whatever other part of the body may be left in the dust, the ear we know is to come to celestial life, of wonders why the "harpers harping with their harps." For the ear, carol of lark and whistle of quail and chirp of cricket and dash of cascade and roar of ideas oceanic and doxology of worshipful assembly and minstrelsy, cherubic seraphic and arch-angelic. For the ear all Pandean pipes, all flutes, all clarinets, all hautboys, all bassoons, all bells and all organs—Luzerne and Westminster Abbey and Freiburg and Berlin and all the organs of great Glantz's Causeway for the arches of music to pass over. For the ear all chimes, all tickings of chronometers, all anthems, all dirges, all glees, all choruses, all lullabies, all orchestration. Oh, the ear, the God honored ear, grooved with divine sculpture and molded with divine gracefulness and upholstered with curtains of divine embroidery and pillared with divine architecture and chiseled in bone of divine masonry and conquered by processions of divine marshalling. The ear! A perpetual point of interrogation, asking how? A perpetual point of apostrophe appealing to God. None but God could plan it. None but God could build it. None but God could work it. None but God could keep it. None but God could understand it. None but God could explain it. Oh, the wonders of the human ear!

BY GALILEE'S WAVES. How surpassingly sacred the human ear! You had better be careful, how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The Bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting of the blood of a ram on the tip of the ear, the right ear of the priest. But, my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of the ear, and on the arches of the ears, on the eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, and on the tympanic cavity of the ear; and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear clear into the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and on down into the unfathomable depths of the immortal soul. The Bible speaks of "dull ears," and of

"untrammeled ears," and of "itching ears," and of "rebellious ears," and of "open ears," and of those who have all the organs of hearing on a yet who seem to be deaf, but it cries to them "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, He one day met a man who was deaf, came up to him and put a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left ear of the patient and put a finger of the left hand into the orifice of the right ear of the patient, and agitated their tympanum and started the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through into the man's soul cried, "Ephatha!" and the polyphoid growths gave way, and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man who had not heard a sound for many years that night heard the limestones of Galilee against the much Christ thought, To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, He one day met a man who was deaf, came up to him and put a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left ear of the patient and put a finger of the left hand into the orifice of the right ear of the patient, and agitated their tympanum and started the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through into the man's soul cried, 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