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It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. afrod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

A BOSTON FIRE

Sixteen Men Badly Burned by Hot Air Explosion.

They Were All Firemen and Suffered Considerably Before Being Rescued.

Names of Those Who Suffered from Bruises in the Explosion.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—During a fire in the M. A. Kent & Co. glove factory sixteen firemen were badly burned by a hot air explosion. It is thought all will recover from their wounds, although two, Second Assistant Mullen and Simon Waggett, were fearfully burned about the head and chest. The firemen had great difficulty in locating the blaze until it finally burst from the windows of the third floor, occupied by Kent & Co. One hose line was carried up the ladder to a fire escape from the fourth floor, while three more lines were taken up the stairway to the third floor. The firemen in the building had just burst open the door from the hallway into Kent & Co.'s shop, when the smoke and flames thus liberated came out with a rush and roar which shook the building. All the firemen were hurled down the stairs to the second floor, but not before the flames had spread around them and had followed them part way down. The men lay in a confused heap on the second floor for a minute or two before their comrades below realized what had taken place or had heard their cries. The work of taking out the suffering men commenced quickly, and all the ambulances in the city were summoned to the scene.

The men were hastily treated and then sent to the different hospitals, where at a late hour they were reported as comfortable as could be expected. While the unfortunate firemen inside the building were being burned and blown about, some of their comrades on the outside were in fully as much danger of being burned to death. Four of them had gained a fire escape with a line of hose, when the fire burst from a window below and attacked the ladder, where were five

other firemen. The latter hastily slid to the street, leaving the other four huddled at the end of the escape with the flames pouring upward within a few feet of them, and the ladder, their only means of escape, rapidly being consumed. Fortunately a stream of water was turned on just in time to save the ladder, and several more streams soon drove the flames back into the building, where they were shortly finally extinguished. So sweeping were the injuries among the men that one entire engine company had to be moved. Those who suffered from bruises besides Mullen and Wakmet were as follows: Lieut. Fox had to be removed. Those who suffered from bruises besides Mullen and Wakmet were as follows: Lieut. Fox had to be removed. Those who suffered from bruises besides Mullen and Wakmet were as follows: Lieut. Fox had to be removed.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- Carleton—William N. Hand, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Woodstock. J. Curtis, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the county of Carleton, excluding the town of Woodstock. William A. Hayward to be an issuer of marriage licenses. Northumberland—E. Lee Street, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the county of Northumberland. Victoria—F. N. Welling, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the county of Victoria. York—E. B. Fisher, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Marysville. W. C. Cocker, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the city of Fredericton. Charlotte—William Graham to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Milltown. Gloucester—John C. Mashburn, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the county of Gloucester. Restigouche—A. Gordon Ferguson, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the county of Restigouche. Campbellton—Daniel Murray, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Campbellton.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Shafter's Army Will Sail from Cuba

The Correspondence Between Admiral Sampson and Captain Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The fact that Shafter's army will sail from Cuba tomorrow. The following despatch was received late this afternoon: SANTIAGO, via Havai, Aug. 25, 1898, 3:30 p. m. Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.—"Command all embarked this morning except 24th United States Infantry detachment of recruits for First Illinois Volunteers and part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, all of which will embark tomorrow morning on transports now here. Gen. Bull is with the First Illinois on board the company of the First Illinois, and private horses, leaves today. The Saratoga, with Lieut. Col. Freeman, and the company of the First Illinois, arrived this morning. 300 more expected on the Kulebrotner in two or three days. (Signed) SHAFER, Major General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Admiral Sampson has forwarded to the navy department the following letters, which have passed between himself and Captain Taylor of the battleship Indiana:

U. S. S. Indiana. GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, Aug. 6. Admiral.—The report of Commodore Schley on the battle of July 3, as published, gives credit in the official report to four ships and mentions by name their captains, Philip Evans, Clark and Cooke, and adds: "The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana, and I was unable to get closer to your flagship, so do not take part in the conflict was under your immediate observation."

In your report, as published, you make but slight mention of the Indiana, stating that the Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, etc.

The result of these reports is that the captains of all the vessels of the line of battle except the Indiana have received personal commendations in the official report before the department, while the two smaller vessels had distinctive mention, either from the commander-in-chief or the second in command.

If the official record should be referred to in future, it will appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all of her consorts. Leaving out my personal interests in the matter, it is right that I should consider the officers and crew of the ship, and I speak for them as well as for myself when I submit to you, admiral, that the above commendation of the report will place the ship in the opinion of the department and of the country, markedly below all the other vessels of your squadron. I respectfully submit, sir, that this is an injustice to the Indiana and her officers and crew.

I can say, without disparaging any of the other vessels, that during the first hour of the battle the Indiana's gun fire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and the Teresa more than that of any vessel of our squadron except one, and the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during the hottest part of our hottest fight. I saw the Brooklyn quite plainly.

An examination of these reports with reference to the Indiana will, I believe, convince you, sir, that they do not do justice to the Indiana below all other vessels of the squadron. If it be your opinion, sir, that this is the case, and that all the vessels from the Brooklyn to the Vixen rendered service as much more valuable than the Indiana, as the published report of the commander-in-chief and the second in command taken together would indicate, then I must accept it for myself and the ship. If, on the contrary, that be not your opinion, I urge respectfully that you do not do me the injustice as may seem wise to you.

H. C. TAYLOR, Captain U. S. N., Commanding, To the Commander-in-Chief U. S. N., North Atlantic Station. U. S. S. NEW YORK. GUANTANAMO BAY, AUG. 6. Sir—I am greatly obliged that you have called my attention to what appears to have been an injustice to your ship, officers and crew, for the part which they took in the action of July 3, and also for the very proper manner in which you have presented it. I think, however, that you will agree with me that in submitting such a report to the secretary of the navy, where so many officers are vitally interested and justly proud of their ship, it is no easy task to do so without apparently bestowing praise unjustly. It requires very careful consideration of the report from every point of view to avoid misunderstanding.

The position of the ships of the squadron must be carefully considered to fully appreciate what it was possible for each vessel to accomplish under the circumstances in which she was placed. Those that were to the westward of the escaping enemy were naturally better placed for stopping them, and also better placed for delivering their fire than the vessels to the eastward, which was the blockading station of the Indians.

No distribution of the fleet could completely predict and provide against every variation of such a sort, nor do I consider that any commanding officer deserved either credit or blame because the ship under his command

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

A High Handed Act on the Part of U. S. Customs Officer.

International Conference Had a Five Hours' Session at Quebec

The Dominion and Allan Lines Again Look After the Coming Year's Subsidy.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Archbishop Langevin said today in an interview that while in Rome he had several interviews with the sovereign pontiff on the vexed question of the Maritime schools. "The pope is exceedingly reasonable in reference to the school question," said the archbishop, "and if our authorities would only consider the attitude of his holiness they would willingly agree to concede what he asks." "While I do not wish to be understood as reflecting any discredit on the statement of Laurier personally," said his grace, "or in any way connecting his name with the question, I wish to state emphatically that any one who says there has been a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty says that which is not in conformity with the truth." "If," he continued, "the Laurier-Sifton conference at Rat Portage has resulted in any settlement it is new to me. The school question will only be settled when the minority receives full and adequate restoration of the rights of which they have been deprived, and then, and not till then, will the agitation cease." Archbishop Langevin left this evening for Winnipeg.

SEEBROOKE, Aug. 25.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk railway collided between Lennoxville and Waterville this morning. One man was killed, Fireman Laroche, while Engineers Kelly and McCourt were injured, the latter quite seriously. The cause of the wreck is not known. Both engines were smashed.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—An officer of the Dominion Alliance has been informed that hotel men of Ontario have a plebiscite campaign fund of eighty thousand dollars.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—The members of the international conference met for the first time today, in the legislative council chamber, of the legislature buildings, at 12:30. There was a presentation of an address of welcome by Mayor Parant and members of the council. The answer to the address was given by the youngest Senator of the American commissioners, Senator Fairbanks, Lord Herschell replied on behalf of the British commissioners. He expressed his appreciation of the honor, and said he was sure the British commissioners were not behind the American friends in hearty wishes that the conference about to begin would result in cementing the friendship and everlasting union between the English countries. Lord Herschell has been chosen as president of the conference, and Mr. Cartwright, private secretary to Lord Herschell, Chandler Anderson and Mr. Bourassa, M. P., are to act as joint secretaries of the commission. The sitting of the conference adjourned to Thursday morning.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Col. Hutton was only in office one day when he undid the most sensational decision of his predecessor, his dismissal of Col. Strath from the commission of the Royal Scots, Montreal. The militia general order was signed today by Col. Hutton, which restored Gen. Cartwright to office and substituted the following: Lt. Col. J. A. Strath is permitted to resign his appointment as commanding officer of this corps and is transferred to the reserve of officers. Col. Strath's name will therefore go back in the militia list, but his loss of position of A. D. C. to the governor general is permanent.

Don M. Dickinson, who is acting for Michigan lumbermen here in connection with the protest of his client against the Ontario law prohibiting the export of saw logs, which will be pushed for all it is worth at the Quebec conference. Mr. Powell, U. S. commissioner of immigration, is also here to look into the records of the state department.

Inspector Woods ranks as major, and Supt. Steele, lieutenant colonel, while on duty with the police in Yukon. Some of the writs for plebiscite were issued today.

Col. A. E. Curran is gazetted honorary colonel of the 1st Halifax regiment.

Lt. Col. Otter has been appointed to the command of the Royal Canadian Infantry, vice Lt. Col. Maunsell, retired.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—The Ontario legislature was formally prorogued this evening, the Constable bill being passed after a spirited debate.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—This has been a day of preparation. The British and American commissioners met. Each side spent most of the day in arranging for the work of tomorrow. Official confirmation was received of the report that it is the intention of the commission to adjourn for some time. Some days will be spent by the commissioners in locating points on which they agree, if there are any, and where the line of demarcation should be. During the adjournment of three or four weeks they will consider one another's positions. Then they will meet again and endeavor to reconcile their views. No joint hearings will be given to any deputations. To do so might make the proceedings last a year. Mr. Winter, Newfoundland delegate, arrived this morning.

Mr. Dingley depululates the interview sent out today, in which he is made to say that the Canadian pre-

THE C. M. B. A.

Some Important Amendments Made to the Constitution.

Hon. Mr. Hackett Re-elected Grand President—Niagara Falls the Next Place of Meeting.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—The convention at this morning's session made two important changes in the constitution and by-laws. One provides for the admission of honorary members, who shall pay a fee of 25 cents a month, and shall enjoy the social privileges but not the benefits of the association. This rule is made in view of the fact that several men of great prominence who wish to join the order are too old to do so as regular members. It was also decided that in the future that the branch which has a member on the grand council shall not have any other delegate. This will mean an annual saving of \$1,000.

This afternoon Mayor Parant read an address of welcome to the C. M. B. A., which was replied to by President Hackett. Tonight the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: Hon. Mr. Hackett, re-elected grand president; Dr. L. H. Bellevue, re-elected 1st vice-president; J. E. Roughead, 2nd vice-president; S. R. Brown, re-elected by acclamation grand secretary; W. J. McKee, elected grand treasurer; J. J. Wills, re-elected grand guard; J. Galvin, re-elected grand guard; Niagara Falls was selected as the next place of meeting in 1901.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Woman With Her Neck Broken Still Alive—Fielding and Tarts.

TRURO, Aug. 25.—There has been living in Earlestown since Tuesday a woman, with her neck possibly broken. Mrs. Paul McKay, who fell from a load of hay on August 13th, injuring her bone down between her shoulders. It is hard to ascertain for sure if her neck is really broken, but if not, it is dislocated. Mrs. McKay is now lying entirely paralyzed except her hands, and is not expected to recover.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Tarts and Murray, accompanied by Engineer Dodwell, arrived last evening from Bridgewater. The ministers conferred about the proposed public works and approved of the public building site, which includes a lot they decided to purchase giving a square of about one hundred feet. The ministers left in the morning for the westward, staying off at Western Head to inspect the breakwater.

THE FORESTERS.

The Supreme Court in Session at Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—The supreme court I. O. F. began its session in the new Foresters' temple today, and representatives were present from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Norway, besides those from all parts of Canada and the United States. The corporation of the city of Toronto entertained the visitors with a moonlight excursion by steamer tonight. A band and an orchestra furnished music, and the affair was a success.

Dooley—Yesterday was a sticky day, wasn't it? Hooley—I should say it was. I got stuck for the drinks no less than three times.

DEATH OF G. R. SMITH OF YARMOUTH.

(Yarmouth News, Aug. 25nd.)

The death of George R. Smith on Saturday evening removes one of the best known of our older citizens. Mr. Smith had been ailing for a long time, and his end latterly had been looked for daily. The deceased was 85 years of age and had been for many years actively identified with public business in Yarmouth. In his younger days he was a clerk with the late William Rogers, father of Arthur and W. L. Rogers, and was later in partnership with him. He was long connected with the fire department and had for years been secretary of the firewards. He was also town assessor, clerk of the overseers of the poor, county deputy magistrate and Indian commissioner for Yarmouth. A man of strong character and an earnest conscientious public servant, his end will be generally regretted. His first wife was a daughter of the late Benjamin Rogers, by whom he had two daughters—the late Mrs. Samuel Killam and Miss Elsie Smith. His second wife, who survives him, was a Miss McLaughlin of St. John.

EASTPORT AND CALAIS.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 24.—A construction train on the Washington County road completed track laying on the Eastport branch today, and by doing this city is connected with Calais and the Canadian Pacific. The main line will be completed within a few weeks, so that Boston will be only eleven hours away, and it will obviate the necessity of crossing the Canadian border to reach there.

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THE BAPTISTS.

Address of Rev. H. F. Waring on The Bridge of Christian Education.

Annual Convention Sermon Preached by Rev. J. D. Freeman.

The Sunday School Mass Meeting—Early Morning Meeting of the B. Y. P. U.

AMHERST, Aug. 24.—An exceedingly large crowd taxed the seating power of the Amherst church this evening. Rev. A. Cohoon of Wolfville, the treasurer of the educational institutions, gave the financial report of the last year. The report was not entirely discussed and was adjourned until a later date.

The regular programme of the open educational meeting was then taken up. Rev. H. F. Waring, M. A., of Truro, delivered an address upon "The Bridge of Christian Education." He said: There is need of general education to overcome the general misapprehensions, misinterpretations and doubt. Misinterpretations are, looking from one side, exceedingly numerous but they are fraught with harm. Errors inevitably bring disaster. The English Bible did not come down to us from heaven, but is subject to usual lapses of translations. The Bible is a library of many books, let it be treated as such—poetry and prophecy, history and epistles.

Christian education is a bridge to span the chasm between error and truth. Christian education declares to the worldly student that there is more in the book than you, with all your learning and procedure. "Ho that hath ears to hear." So many of the profoundest students understand intellectually the word of God; they cannot apprehend the spirit of the truth.

Great then is the importance that the Christian should be Christian. It is the Christian influence of Acadia that has given her the right to exist. We, who have gone through her halls, love her and rejoice that the grand old man, Dr. Sawyer, still remains to teach and impress his wonderful Christian personality upon the students, and we likewise rejoice that the governors were led by hands upon Dr. Trotter to take the helm. Great is the power of a regenerated faculty, of a consecrated student body, of an educated ministry, for near the church spirit stands the school.

After music by a picked quartette, Principal J. B. Jakes, M. A., of Horton academy, was called upon to speak for a little while upon his work in the academy. Mr. Jakes briefly sketched the work of that institution, and in a concise manner showed its value to the constituency.

President Trotter was called upon, and responded in his usual happy manner. His remarks, he said, had the material part of the work had compelled him to appear to rather favor finances than men. Compulsion alone forced him into this position. Tonight we have had a touch upon the other side, and how restful it has been to carry out the plan of the forward movement is all that I will say tonight. Twelve thousand dollars remains to complete the assigned work. But there is a large strip of country yet to be canvassed, and I give it as my sober judgment that the \$12,000 will be raised. Tremendous odds have been against us, the failure of certain crops, the drop in prices, and the Windsor fire are some examples. The weather conditions have not come up to our hopes, but the rank and file have gloriously succeeded. When the forward movement has been brought to a successful issue we will be enabled by another campaign, to free ourselves from all embarrassments.

Rev. W. E. Hall responded to the repeated call of his name in a very few eloquent words.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements made a few announcements in respect to the Sunday services.

AMHERST, Aug. 22.—The annual convention sermon was preached in the Amherst Baptist church Sunday morning by the Rev. J. B. Freeman, M. A., of Fredericton. He took his text from Romans 12:1: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable will of God." The epistle to the Romans," said the speaker, "is the Switzerland of the New Testament. Chapters 1-11 are the Alps of doctrine. The last four are the Rhine of exhortation, and the text leads to the headquarters of the stream where it breaks forth from the mountain side. In sight of this stream and of the lofty heights we catch the spirit of the environment.

surely pleasant. The mountain side is rough and steep, but the view from the summit is sublime. To prove that it is "perfect," consummate, it lacks nothing to a completed crown. The summit of the mountain is the climax, the perfect crown the pleasure. The unfinished statue may be grotesque, but the end crowns the work with glorious beauty. This is all very true, but we have been desiring in generalities. Whether shall we turn to prove the work of God? Not to solitude, but a life of service, not by intellectual demonstration but by experience. Our mission is to be fulfilled by our contribution to the higher life of the people. "No man lives to himself." We seek to prove it not by living resplendent in high stations but by common service every day. "Set not your mind on high things." The divinest thing a man can do is to lay hold of a lowly task with great purpose.

The method of fulfilling this mission, it is two-fold (1) an act, (2) an act continued in a process. That is consecration. "Present your bodies." The process is viewed from two points (1) negative, "not conformed." Shall the church be conformed to the age? Would the church be the omnipresent question. Transfiguration, another word for character. "Transform by renewal." Character is that which is stamped and figured. When the work is finished, some one has said nothing will remain but ashes and character. We prove the will of God when we bear His perfect character. I am not one who stands continually for the "B" in Baptist, but there are two "B's." I would like to see written by the church, "not conformed" and "Be ye transformed." We live the life God wants us to live when we do what God wants us to do.

III. The Christian motive for the application of the method. The motive is the realization of the mercies of God. Other motives are legitimate but insufficient. They may not be impure, but they are imperfect. Like April showers, they vanish in the summer sun.

The mercies of God are consummated in the cross of Christ. The cross of Jesus is the crimson lens that gathers up and pours the love of God on human hearts in one burning, melting ray. Daily uncovering before the cross is what we need. It is so necessary that "Let God be true, though it should make every man a liar." Let us not forget, lest we forget.

There are three things before us—the mission the grandest, the method the simplest, the motive the mightiest. I plead no single cause today, but I seek to lift up the standard for pulpits and pen, young and old, church and college workers, missions at home and abroad. It is a standard around which all may gather and lift up our work to a higher level.

The afternoon, after the mass Sunday school meeting, at which addresses were delivered and lessons taught by Rev. A. A. Shaw of Windsor, N. S., Mrs. Golling of St. John and E. S. King of Halifax, the large congregation was dismissed, and the house ready for the evening service.

Special music was furnished by a picked choir led by Hugh McLean.

Rev. H. F. Adams of Truro spoke on "The Revenue Which Would be Lost by Prohibition." The eye of the world is on Canada today watching the first serious attempt to bring about prohibition. From the \$7,000,000 revenue the government gains only \$4,000,000, \$3,000,000 goes to the collectors and tax-payers. \$2,000,000 goes to the distillers. Hon. G. E. Foster struck off sugar duties amounting to \$2,000,000, and there was no talk of direct taxation, and \$2,000,000 is exactly the amount to be made up if prohibition is carried out.

The government, however, can never receive its revenue until by the sale of its liquors it has made your son drunk, destroyed homes, and paralyzed health and strength. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand of Canada's men must become habitual drunkards before the government can receive its revenue.

It costs the manufacturers \$5,039,000.00 to put up the output for one year. The retailers sell it at \$59,579,854, but the government only \$17,367,800. The remainder, with the exception of \$7,000,000 revenue, goes to the manufacturers and brewers. The speaker showed that the cost of the liquor traffic to the country taking into account of jells, etc., is \$103,000,000. If this were invested, not only would the revenue be paid, but in 25 years the debt of Canada would be paid.

These statistics are compiled from figures in the report of the royal commission. Of the \$5,000,000 prisoners who have passed through our penitentiaries, 22,000 assign their crimes to drunkenness.

The last placards in the different provinces gave votes of 266,000 for prohibition, 123,000 against.

now exist. Are you then in favor of prohibition? It is not your business whether anybody else is or not; are you? The power is with you; you are the law, and you must not. The authorities at Ottawa. If you shirk this vote, you never can find fault if any one of our legislators shirks the vote.

The "S. R. O." sign could have been put up outside of the Baptist church Sunday evening some time before the advertised hour for service. Rev. W. B. Hinson, M. A., of Moncton was the speaker of the evening. He spoke from Exodus 19: 5, or rather as he himself says, he took these words as a motto for the evening service, and his theme was temperance: The Book of God abounds in striking examples of the "have wrought by drink." Priest and people have gone astray through spoiled "takes away the heart." The substance goes out of the man until nothing but the shell is left. Talk of revenue, it wastes the substance. Someone has said, I think Dean Farrar, that there is something of the ape, something of the tiger about the drunken man. The ape and the tiger you have seen; the very fascination attributed to the serpent is about the liquor. It will win, suggest of all, the human soul.

The liquor seller is about the same right to exist as the wreckers, who lured vessels to their doom by false lights. Compensation? Yes indeed, compensation! compensation for the widows and orphans of this world. It is in its damnable reach, and the second stone is the curse of the best and the most beautiful of this dominion tonight. The preachers of this Baptist denomination will vote to a man for prohibition (applause). Won't you vote for prohibition next month? If you will, stand up. (All stand.) The third stone I bring at this time is the prayer of its victims, I bring in the direction of this curse the contempt I feel for the liquor traffic is rapidly becoming contempt for the seller. Prof. Keirstead wished me to look at a mosquito through a glass saying it was very beautiful, but the house brutes get its wings spoiled by its beauty for me. So with the rum-seller.

I bring at the close of the Anglo-Saxon. The Englishman's home is his castle. What destroys the home like this? It is not the rum-seller, never, never, never, I bring against it the heaviest word in the English language, the word "ought." I want the men in the Baptist constituency to put the emphasis next month, on that colossal word, "ought." Mr. Morgan's idea that liquor traffic is the name of the children and of white ribboned women, what is your duty?

I never saw a man in my life favoring the liquor traffic who could look steadily into the eyes of God. I never saw a man who did not think whom you stand with if you vote for the liquor traffic, and think of whom you stand with if you vote against. Pastors, between this and the voting, lead them straight, and the eternal take hold of us all and lead us straight. "Come up with God."

Special music was furnished by the choir. A solo by Miss Miles, who has delighted the convention with her singing, was one of the features. The speaker took hold of us all and the inspired oratory, the splendid and impressive personalities of the speaker aiding to its effect.

Everyone who would vote for prohibition and who would stand up with great applause. Let him who will work and vote against it stand up. No one stood. "He is not present," said Mr. Hinson.

AMHERST, Aug. 22.—The early morning meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was given to papers on junior work. Rev. G. R. White, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Baker and Miss Taylor reading them.

At 9 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Morgan delivered an illustrated address upon junior work. Mr. Morgan's address for this side of the young people's work.

President Spurr called the convention to order at 9.30. A short devotional session was held previous to the regular session.

T. Hall desired to know whether he as a delegate from the N. B. convention would have a right to vote, hinting that friction would arise if such would not be done.

Rev. H. Eaton referred the brother to the constitution.

Rev. G. R. White resigned his position on the foreign mission board.

Rev. C. H. Martell presented the report of the committee on church articles and covenant, advising the delegates to take hold of the New Hampshire Article of Faith and Practice, was received and laid over.

The report of the committee on temperance reported through Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Springfield, N. S. The report related the statement of that Baptists were bound to total abstinence. It advised the appointment of strong canvassing committees in each church to aid in carrying the day for the temperance party.

The churches were also advised to give a day of special prayer for the success of the movement. The report was adopted without discussion.

stonaries should go where there are no pastors rather than where men are working.

Mr. Cohoon thought that such a move would be a mistake.

F. H. Beals thought there should not be so many men working in Yarmouth county and surrounding districts left alone.

Mr. Cummings in moving the adoption of the report recommended a revival in the working of the convention scheme. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on credentials was received through its chairman, E. D. King of Halifax.

A rather warm discussion took place concerning this report, some of the members of the convention evidently considering that a discussion could be raised at any point and at any distance to that point. The report was accepted.

C. F. Baker of Fairville gave a most instructive paper on Supplementary Work in the Sunday School. Both of these gentlemen illustrated their addresses by the use of the blackboard.

The report of the Sunday schools was read by E. D. King of Halifax. The report deplored the falling off of membership, comparatively, in the Sunday school. With 50,488 Baptists in the maritime provinces, only 28,161 are attendants at the Sunday school. The committee recommended means whereby this state should be remedied, for example, supplemental lessons, graded schools, teacher training and teachers' institute. The committee also recommended that a time be laid apart for Sunday school work during the convention, that a normal superintendent be appointed, that the Sunday school committee draft a plan whereby the schools may be graded.

Rev. J. D. Freeman, in commenting on the report, emphasized the recommendations made.

Rev. B. H. Thomas believed that the C. C. course interfered with the Sunday school. He wished to explain the falling off in members.

E. M. Sippell thought that there should be more Bible study and less preaching.

The matter of superintendent of normal work was sent into the nominating committee.

The committee on communications reported that in respect to the pamphlet on Horse Racing sent in by the Halifax Evangelical Alliance, the committee recommended that the convention petition the legislative council and house of assembly at their next session against the repeal of the statutes forbidding the use or letting of the track for other than exhibition purposes, and that suitable penalties be provided for the violation of the statute.—Adopted.

Rev. J. W. Manning, B. A., of St. John, treasurer of denominational funds for New Brunswick and P. E. I., reported from the different associations \$7,399, which was distributed as follows: Home Missions, \$754.92; Foreign Missions, \$2,130.07; Acadia University, \$401.49; ministerial education, \$94.43; ministerial relief and aid, \$109.43; Manitoba and N. W. missions, \$169.47; Grand Ligne missions, \$285.56.

Rev. A. Cohoon, treasurer of the Scotia denominational funds, Total receipts, including the \$5,286.19 contributed by the W. M. Aid Societies, amounted to \$14,819.75, spent as follows: Home Missions, \$889.77; Foreign Missions, \$3,490.46; Acadia University, \$1,421.46; ministerial education board, \$347.49; ministerial relief and aid, \$382.40; Northwest missions, \$374.46; Grand Ligne missions, \$404.10.

Howard Barsa, E. M. Saunders, D. D., W. N. Hutchins, R. O. Morse, Mr. Cummings, E. D. King and Miss Johnston. The report was adopted.

Rev. A. H. Lavers presented the following resolution: "Whereas many of the Baptist churches in the province of New Brunswick desire to continue their connection with the maritime convention in the prosecution of their home mission work; and whereas, they have with distinct approval, which has existed during the past year, whereby their contributions to this interest have been passed over to the New Brunswick convention, in which convention they decline to be represented; and whereas, these churches, desiring to execute home mission work, but now possess no acceptable channel through which their contributions may pass towards the carrying out of this desire;

Therefore resolved, That such arrangement be now terminated, and that this convention appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to administer the home mission funds forwarded to the denominational treasury for New Brunswick; in the interests of home missions in that province.

Rev. J. Coombs considered that if this resolution were carried it would mean the New Brunswick Baptist convention men altogether. From the maritime convention, the interests of home missions in that province.

There are a large number of churches who ask for this.

The evening was given to a mass meeting. The house was again packed, in fact all of the meetings of the convention have been marked by large attendance.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, Port Maitland, Nova Scotia, spoke on "Home Missions as a Factor in the Strength of Our Denomination." "We are a strong people, strong in wealth, education, numbers and orthodoxy. Strong in Europe and Africa as well. There are in all of Canada about 1,000 Baptist churches. Go out and count the stars and multiply them twelve and you will have about the number of Baptist churches on this continent. But there was not always so many. Two hundred years ago there were only 12, one for each apostle. Jajals included. In 1810 all the Baptists of the maritime provinces met at Sackville, representing 924 church members.

Now, how did the Baptists become strong? Home missions, pure and simple, did the deed. Each member of the old churches sent here and gave the increase. The churches also were mother churches, and they gave their lives and vigor for the children. They established schools. The schools over the Basin had their beginning because of a great home missionary movement.

In 1825 the Home Missionary society sent its first missionary to P. E. I. Now there are 2,200 Baptists and 26 Baptist churches over there, and all because we sent Dr. Charles Trupper to the island to give ministers, missionaries and professors to us. The home missionary fields are valuable places to train our pastors. It is also a good place to get rid of an obnoxious one. The increase in members in the denomination is greater proportionately on the mission fields than anywhere else. It has only meant an outlay of \$8.50 to secure a convert on home mission field and it has taken \$70 in the old established centres. How can we keep strong? The answer is the same: Home missions. We must live on; Rome has crumbled, Greece faded away. It takes 3 per cent. of the additions to make up the lost one. Safety is only in the advance. Let no one say "We are on the margin, and now we must die."

McQuarrie's address was greatly enjoyed, his dry yet pungent humor keeping the undivided attention of the people.

Rev. F. D. Davidson was to have spoken on "Home Missions." He was not heard, but as a private individual I resign my time to the brethren who have come from across the continent."

Rev. A. J. Vining, general superintendent of Northwest missions, was heard. He said: "I saw some of you boys the other day, and they said 'Give our love to the people at home, and row I give it.' The generosity of Mr. Davidson is characteristic of the people of the north, and we are expected to, in a certain sense, team with the Gospel. Lots of large towns, fifty towns, ranging from 200 to 4,000 in population, without Baptist churches, all waiting to be opened. There are open doors. Now how to enter them, and why? (1) Because God has opened them, and we are held responsible for the establishment of His kingdom in these towns. (2) Because we have been ordered to enter them by God, and a King's invitation is not to be answered but obeyed. (3) We should, because the old doctrines have flourished in all lands and beside all waters. We have hoisted the sails out there, and we want you to raise the wind. (4) We ought to enter them because we are expected to. 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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARSHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 27, 1898.

OUR LOYAL TARIFF.

When the tariff of 1897 was brought down this journal contended that it was not a British but an American tariff. The pretence that it favored Great Britain more than the United States was a sham.

There was nothing said about a preference to the United States, but it was there all the same. The reductions on many classes of goods imported from that country were greater than the British preference reduction.

The returns of trade given out on Saturday to the government press show how the programme has worked itself out. Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright both pointed out in the tariff debate of 1897 that under the previous tariff Canada imported more from the United States than from Great Britain.

The statement was true. In the fiscal year 1896, the last of the conservative regime, Canada bought from Great Britain for home consumption goods to the value of \$32,980,000, though Britain bought from us goods to the value of \$26,690,000.

With the United States, as the minister told us, we had been more generous in our buying. Though the people of that country bought from us only \$44,448,000 worth, we were good enough to buy from them \$58,574,000 worth.

The three ministers in charge of our trade and finance told us that they were going to change all that. We have shown how they went about it. Very little of the result of their operations was seen the first year, but some faint suggestion appeared in the 1897 returns.

In the first year our sales to Great Britain kept on increasing as before. The value of such exports went up from \$36,690,000 to \$37,227,000, a gain of over ten millions.

But where was the gain in our purchases from Great Britain? Instead of our increase there was a decrease of more than three and a half millions, our imports for home consumption being only \$23,412,000.

But where was the gain in our purchases from the United States? The value of the goods that we sold them. It will be seen that our loyal government had made the case a little worse than it was before.

Mr. Fielding tariff only got its work in for a small part of the fiscal year 1897. We come down to 1898, the year which ended in June, and of which the returns are now at hand.

United States were \$36,587,000, gain of \$25,000,000, while our purchases from Great Britain were less than two years ago.

When Sir Richard, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson came to give us a loyal tariff, they found the country giving Great Britain only 49 cents worth of market in exchange for a dollar's worth.

Table with columns: From, To, United States, Great Britain. Rows for 1896, 1897, 1898.

It has come to this, that while Great Britain buys more than twice as much from Canada as the United States does, Canada buys nearly three times as much from the United States as from Great Britain.

THE FISHERIES AND THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

There is no ground for the report that a committee of the maritime board of trade has placed in the hands of Sir Louis Davies a resolution recommending the concession of the use of the inshore fisheries to the United States in return for equal privileges with the United States in the market of Cuba and Porto Rico.

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The new biscuit law has struck Halifax. A number of dealers were warned to pay attention to the extra duty on lots of biscuits which are already consumed.

The harbor excursion on board the steamer Bruce, placed at the disposal of the distinguished party headed by Rev. John Anderson, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Lady Wilson, Miss Pauncefoot, General Manager Hays and Pottinger, and Private Secretary Phillips, by the mayor and town council this afternoon.

The work of the mine has been particularly dull during the past month, and as a consequence very little money is in circulation in town.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held a confirmation service at All Saints church on Friday and administered the rite to twenty-two candidates.

Both the large school houses in town have been undergoing extensive repairs and have been closed. Mr. Piggly is to take charge of the Henri Ross school.

Mr. Foster is doing effective political work during his present western tour. He has already addressed meetings at Nelson, Roseland, Calgary and several other places.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—A violent lightning storm passed over the province this morning. No damage was done.

The prohibitionists of Nova Scotia met in convention today. Sixty-nine delegates registered. J. C. Mackintosh was elected president and organized the convention.

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The capture of the Futurity stakes by a Canadian horse comes close upon the Canadian victory in the yacht race. Martinias is as great by land as the St. Lawrence catamaran is by sea.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

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RECENT ARO

When the tariff of 1897 was brought down this journal contended that it was not a British but an American tariff. The pretence that it favored Great Britain more than the United States was a sham.

There was nothing said about a preference to the United States, but it was there all the same. The reductions on many classes of goods imported from that country were greater than the British preference reduction.

The returns of trade given out on Saturday to the government press show how the programme has worked itself out. Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright both pointed out in the tariff debate of 1897 that under the previous tariff Canada imported more from the United States than from Great Britain.

The statement was true. In the fiscal year 1896, the last of the conservative regime, Canada bought from Great Britain for home consumption goods to the value of \$32,980,000, though Britain bought from us goods to the value of \$26,690,000.

With the United States, as the minister told us, we had been more generous in our buying. Though the people of that country bought from us only \$44,448,000 worth, we were good enough to buy from them \$58,574,000 worth.

The three ministers in charge of our trade and finance told us that they were going to change all that. We have shown how they went about it. Very little of the result of their operations was seen the first year, but some faint suggestion appeared in the 1897 returns.

In the first year our sales to Great Britain kept on increasing as before. The value of such exports went up from \$36,690,000 to \$37,227,000, a gain of over ten millions.

But where was the gain in our purchases from Great Britain? Instead of our increase there was a decrease of more than three and a half millions, our imports for home consumption being only \$23,412,000.

But where was the gain in our purchases from the United States? The value of the goods that we sold them. It will be seen that our loyal government had made the case a little worse than it was before.

Mr. Fielding tariff only got its work in for a small part of the fiscal year 1897. We come down to 1898, the year which ended in June, and of which the returns are now at hand.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 4,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Samuel Jones has been reappointed jailer of Carleton Co. by Sheriff Balloch.

J. Fred Hume, provincial secretary of the Seaman, is going to the brother of Mrs. George Balmain of Woodstock, N. B.

A dance was given in Flag's hall, Campbell Island, N. B., Tuesday evening, several attending from Eastport.

The Point du Chene accommodation on Tuesday killed a cow belonging to Mr. Lawrence near Hampton station.

The odor of swine peas, says a contributor to the Medical Record, will drive flies out of the sick room.

The flourishing manufacturing town of Grandby, Quebec, is proceeding with the construction of its sewer system. McConnell & Marion of Montreal being the supervising engineers.

W. G. Frank, Beer, late of Charlotteville town, has bought the Desatree property in the Lardau district, near Revelstoke. He has three shifts of men at work, and expects soon to make shipments.

The Western Union Telegraph company again telegrams for Grand Manan, the cable from Eastport to the island having been repaired.

The Exhibition Association have amended the prize list in classes 42 and 43 so that sections 69 to 92 are on the same footing with the other poultry exhibits, and a first prize of \$1, 2nd 75 cents and 3rd 50 cents will be offered in each section. This will be of much interest to the breeders of game fowls.

Wm. Teddie, the well known lumberman of Lower Brighton, Carleton county, intends erecting a summer cottage at Brown's Point. The building will be somewhat after the style of the residence of F. Hale, M. P., which is one of the most comfortable cottages at this popular resort.

The Seventh Day Adventists have purchased from W. H. Barnaby for \$400 a piece of land on Spring street, and will shortly begin the erection of a house of worship. Two other churches are now building in this city. One is for the north end Presbyterians on Douglas avenue, and the other for the Jews, on Carleton street.

T. S. Simms has purchased the Hayden mill property at Hardingsville. The price paid was about \$3,500. Necessary machinery will be installed for the manufacture of brush and broom handles, and the mill will be constantly employed manufacturing these articles for the Simms brush factory. Heretofore these articles have been imported.

The mist is doing much damage in Westmorland amongst the grain. Late oats are an almost total failure. A much larger area of wheat has been sown than usual, and a very large percentage of it is rusted. The rains have been frequent enough to impede hay making, and a good deal of hay is being got up badly, though the crop is very large.

Major Sears at the request of the Sons of England has forwarded to Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ontario, president of the Royal Canadian Humane Society, a request that the society's medal be awarded to Fred Bell, a prominent steamboat man in conversation with a Sun reporter yesterday stated that what was badly needed was a whistle at Board's Head and a bell at Green Head.

Much interest is manifested by fire departments in various places over the explosion of an American made fire extinguisher at Calais, by which Ernest T. Lee met his death on the 22nd inst. Mayor Swan has received a letter from the maker of the extinguisher, and Chief Engineer McAllister has received letters of like import from the engineers of fire departments at Portland, Me., St. John, N. B., and Richmond, Me.

According to the Woodstock Dispatch there are about 250 hands employed in five of the leading factories of the town, divided as follows: The Wood Working Factory, 15; the Small & Fisher Co., 25; the Maritime Pure Food Co. (canning factory), 60; the Marking Wrapper Factory, 48; Dickinson's tannery, 25; Connell Bros., 47; Woodstock Carriage Factory, 20; the Woolen Mill, 11.

KINGS LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A convention of the liberal conservative party of Kings county will be held at the Court house, Hampton, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 10.30 a. m. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. A. A. Stocton, M. P., H. A. Powell, M. P., J. Douglas Hazen and others.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.

The Steamer Prince Rupert Disables the Schooner Silver Cloud. The sch. Annie Pearl, Capt. Downey, which arrived here on 24th inst. about noon from Joggins, reported having sighted near Partridge Island a schooner on her beam ends, and people at once began to wonder how the vessel could have been so turned over. The explanation of the affair was not very long wanted, for a despatch was received from the other side of the bay stating that the D. A. K. steamer Prince Rupert, while on her way from this port to Digby yesterday morning, had run into the sch. Silver Cloud, bound from St. John to Digby, with a general cargo for her owners, G. I. Letteney & Bros.

A Sun reporter interviewed Captain Potter of the Prince Rupert last evening and obtained from him the following information: The Prince Rupert left here at the usual hour yesterday morning. The weather was very thick at the time. When about a mile and a half to the southward of Partridge Island the blast of a schooner's fog horn was heard. The steamer had her horn going all the time. All of a sudden the schooner Silver Cloud was sighted directly in front of the Rupert. The steamer was stopped and her engines reversed. When the Rupert struck the schooner she had hardly any headway on. The steamer struck the coaster on the starboard side about the mainmast. In Capt. Potter's opinion the only damage done was the breaking of a few planks.

The Silver Cloud's crew, which consisted of Capt. James Baine, Harry Baine and Wm. Vantassel, at once took to the vessel's boat and were picked up by the Rupert. Capt. Potter then took hold of the schooner, and standing to low her back to St. John, but she took a sheer and the tow line slipped off the bit. Then the schooner went over an her beam ends. The Rupert proceeded on her way to Digby with the crew of the vessel. Capt. Potter says the crew of the schooner admitted to him that they heard the Rupert's horn and knew they were in her way.

The crew of the Annie Pearl as they fell in with the Silver Cloud about a mile southeast of the whistling buoy. They were unable to ascertain her name. Her masts were standing and her sails set, the vessel being on her beam ends. The starboard side was under water. A lot of stingles and some barrels of stuff could be seen floating near the schooner. Her hatches and all deck fixtures were seen.

Mr. Letteney, one of the owners of the vessel, arrived here that night. The vessel was uninsured, as was also the cargo, which was for the Letteney firm. The tugs Digby and Neptune went out in search of the Silver Cloud but were unable to find her.

Sch. Silver Cloud, which was run down in the bay by the str. Prince Rupert on Wednesday, is now at Rodney ship, Carleton. The sch. Victor, Capt. Tufts, on her way here from the bay fell in with the Silver Cloud near Cape Spencer Wednesday night, and took hold of her. Thursday morning the tug G. K. King fell in with the two vessels and towed them to port. The Silver Cloud lost her deckload, but some of the oil and flour was saved.

Mr. Letteney, one of the Silver Cloud's owners, who is here, has taken legal advice, and unless an amicable settlement is reached the case will be taken into court.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred Wednesday of Mrs. Collins, widow of the late David Collins, a resident of Indiantown for sixty-two years.

The many friends of Miss Mary J. Barnes will regret to hear of her death, which occurred at her mother's residence, Hampton, Wednesday morning. She was a daughter of the late J. W. Barnes and a sister of J. Pope Barnes of this city.

The death occurred Wednesday morning of Andrew Johnston, the well known tailor, Mr. Johnston, who was 88 years of age, was a native of Stranraer, Wigton, Scotland, and came here in 1833. He was three times burned out of his home by Robert A. Johnston, pressman of the Sun—and a daughter, survive.

The death occurred Tuesday of John Vance, an esteemed resident of Kennebecasis Island, aged 78 years. The deceased had been a farmer and was well known all along the river. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the interment being made at Milkish.

The death occurred Wednesday at the Mater Misericordias Hospital of Mrs. Catherine O'Neill, who had reached the advanced age of 92 years, and was the widow of Thomas O'Neill, formerly of the north end. Her children, a son and a daughter, are both dead, and she was for three years an inmate of the home.

The readers of the Sun will learn with regret of the death of James Allison, which occurred at an early hour Friday at his home, Brussels street. The deceased gentleman was well known throughout the city, having been for many years in the employ of Oliver Emery. Since that gentleman's demise Mr. Allison managed the business.

UNDER LIBERAL RULE.

(Press Despatch.) A statement published by the government shows that the net debt on July 30th was \$262,678.54, or an increase of \$6,044,407 since June 30th.

BOSTON LETTER.

Indications of an Early Improvement in Lumber.

Visitors from and Exports to the Maritime Provinces—The Blueberry Trade is Very Brisk at Present.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Aug. 23.—This week saw the opening of the first agricultural fair in the New England states, and from now on until the season is over, similar events will follow in rapid succession. The annual New England fair is being held at Portland. Among those in attendance are quite a number of Canadians, most of whom came up to see some of the fastest horses in the world race at Rigby park, one of the fastest tracks in the country.

The following Canadian horses are entered for the racing at Rigby this week: Stake No. 4, 2 1/2 class, trotting, by Martinus, a Canadian horse, Martine is owned in Hamilton, Ont. Charles Beckwith, Kentville, N. S., stake No. 5, 2 1/2 class, trotting, Eleanor W. L. R. Willard, East Angus, Que., same race, Warren Guy, brown stallion, H. E. Lydiard, Kentville, N. S.; stake No. 7, 2 1/2 trotting, Walnut, brown mare, and Lorraine, the Grey; bay stallion, Alexander McLaren, Buckingham, Que.; purse No. 11, 2 1/2, pacing, Arbuteskan, bay stallion, H. H. James, Hamilton, Ont.; stake No. 12, 2 1/2, pacing, Winfield, brown gelding, Maple Hill farm, Sherbrooke, Ont.; purse No. 13, 2 1/2, pacing, Charlie B. (formerly Carleton), black gelding, H. H. James, Hamilton, Ont.

The famous futurity stake at Sheepshay Bay, N. Y., today was won by Martinus, a Canadian horse, Martine is owned in Hamilton, Ont. Reports from Worcester say that a large number of St. John people have signified their intention of attending the big musical festival at Worcester to be held later in the season. H. Egan, William, is to be made the talent at the festival. It is said a party of twenty St. John residents will come up in a private car.

The Quebec conference is creating much interest in this section, most of the business men of the east desiring closer trade relations with a better understanding with Canada.

Walter H. Thompson, a former Nova Scotian, a member of company I, 8th Massachusetts regiment, died recently at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. from typhoid fever.

W. F. Page, a Halifax merchant, and bride were in the city this week on their wedding trip. This is Mr. Page's first visit here.

The Highland Cadets of Montreal are expected here to attend the big celebration of the Scotch clans, Sept. 5 (Labor day). The cadets are to give an exhibition drill on the Boston base ball grounds in the evening.

A ball, which seems to be on the wane in popularity here, is still very popular here. The club, which leads the other eleven, has been picked as the pennant winner by the sporting fraternity. At the last regatta game here 12,500 persons were present.

The blueberry trade is very brisk just now, the receipts from the provinces being very heavy. The steamer Yarmouth landed 238 crates Sunday, and the other steamers large quantities of Nova Scotia blueberries are also active.

William J. Curran, formerly of New Brunswick, died in Roxbury recently. The following are the names of the men in the city during the past few days: James Walker, James R. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, James H. Doody, St. John; W. F. Page and Mrs. Page, Halifax; F. C. Sears, Wolfville; J. M. Scott, Falmouth, N. S.

Among the exports to the lower provinces this week by water were the following: 200 crates of Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth; 400 bunches bananas, to St. John, per steamer St. Croix; 75 barrels beef, 135 packages household goods, to Halifax and Charlottetown, per steamer Halifax.

There are signs of an early improvement in the lumber trade. In fact, the demand for spruce has increased somewhat during the past few days. Many of the eastern mills are closed, owing to the stagnation in the market that has existed all summer and the low water in the rivers. Those that are in operation are securing a better business. The arrivals from the provinces are still few and far between. Spingles are in better request.

The market for lumber is still in fair demand, while clapboards continue dull. Hemlock and pine lumber are quiet and unchanged. The quotations in this market are as follows: Spruce—Random cargoes, \$3.50 to 10.50; car frames, 10 in. and under, \$3.12; 12 in. frames, \$3.50 to 14; 14 in. frames, \$4 to 15.50; yard random, \$3 to 11; boards, planed one side, \$10 to 11; clear kiln-dried floorboards, \$16 to 18; No. 1, \$15.50 to 16; extra clapboards, \$27 to 28; clear, \$25 to 26; second clear, \$23 to 24; singles, \$1.50; laths, 1.5-8 in., \$1.90 to 1.95; 1 1/2 in., \$1.75 to 1.80.

Pine, hemlock, etc.—Eastern pine, No. 2, coarse, \$16 to 17; extra, pine clapboards, \$38 to 40; clear, \$35 to 36; second clear, \$30 to 35; No. 1 eastern hemlock, \$3.50 to 10.50; extra cedar shingles, \$3.50 to 2.65; clear, \$2.25 to 2.50; second clear, \$1.75 to 2.

Unfavorable weather has shortened the supply of new mackerel and cod, and the market is consequently very firm. About 200 barrels of mackerel have been received from the provinces within the past week. Large No. 3 mackerel are quoted at \$12.50; medium, \$11.50; large, \$2 at \$15, and No. 1 at \$20 to 25. Large-dry bank cod are worth \$4.50 to 4.75 wholesale; medium, \$4 to 4.25; large pickled, \$4.25 to 4.75, and large shore and Georges, \$4.75 to 6.25. Nova Scotia split herring are selling steadily at \$1.50. Canned lobsters continue very firm at \$2.75 to 3 for fats and \$2.50 to 2.85 for uprights. Live lobsters are quoted at 14c. and boiled 16c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X.—September 4.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.—Psa. 116: 15

This section includes the two chief remaining incidents in the life of Elisha; both of them for the good of his country, and both containing tests of faith and training in trust. First, chaps. 6: 24-7: 20; then a glance at the religious progress of the nation during the intervening time; and then the lesson verses 13: 14-25.

THE PLACE IN THE HISTORY.

The dynasty of Ahab was extinguished and the forms of Baal worship removed. The new dynasty was Jehu's, who made some rough outward reforms. The lesson belongs to the reign of his son, and was the offer of better things to him.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time—Elisha died early in the reign of Jehoahaz, 842-838 B. C. (or 787-781). This lesson is forty-five years after our Lord.

Place—The interview took place in Samaria. Ahab, according to George Adam Smith, was six miles east of the Sea of Galilee, on the main road from Damascus.

Elisha was now an old man of over 80 years. He had been a prophet for 63 years. During the last 45 years he has not been mentioned in the history, but was quietly doing his good work.

Rulers—Jehoahaz was king of Israel, the third king of the fifth dynasty, beginning his reign of sixteen years B. C. 842 (797, revised chronology), at the close of the reign of Joash of Judah.

THE DEATH OF ELISHA.—2 Kings 13: 14-25.

Read the chapter. Commit verses 20, 21.

14. Now Elisha was fallen sick of the sickness wherewith he died. And Joash the king of Israel came down unto him, and (a) wept over his face, and said, O my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof.

15. And Elisha said unto him, Take bow and arrows. And he took unto him bow and arrows.

16. And he said to the king of Israel: Put thine hand upon the bow. And he put his hand upon it; and Elisha put his hands upon the king's bow and arrows.

17. And he said, Open the window eastward. And he opened it. Then Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The (b) arrow of the Lord's deliverance, and the arrow of deliverance from Syria; for thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek, till thou have consumed them.

18. And he said, Take the arrows. And he took them. And he said unto the king of Israel, Smite upon the ground. And he smote thrice, and stayed.

19. And the man of God was wroth with him, and said, Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times; then hadst thou smitten Syria. Ill thou hast consumed it; whereas now thou shalt smite Syria but thrice.

20. And Elisha died, and they buried him. And the bands of the Moabites invaded the land at the coming in of the year.

21. And it came to pass, as they were burying a man, that he beheld, they buried a head of man; and they cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha; and when the man was laid down and touched the bones of Elisha he revived, and stood up on his feet.

22. But Hazael king of Syria oppressed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz.

23. And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion on them, and hid respect unto them; because of his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and would not destroy them, neither cast he them from his presence, as he had sworn to do.

24. So Hazael king of Syria died; and Benhadad his son reigned in his stead.

25. And Jehoahaz the son of Jehoahaz took again out of the hand of Benhadad the son of Hazael the cities which he had taken out of the hand of Jehoahaz his father by war. Three times did Joash beat him, and recovered the cities of Israel.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 14. (a) Wept over him. Ver. 17. (b) The Lord's arrow of victory, even the arrow of victory over Syria.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

A half century of varying progress brought the extinction of the house of Ahab, and some reforms by Jehu, the successor of Ahab's dynasty. After the death of Jehu the kingdom became greatly weakened. The Syrians were the chief enemies, and they had taken from Israel their possessions east of the Jordan (2 Kings 10: 32, 33), and had desolated and devastated the kingdom, and so reduced its resources that the king had but fifty horsemen and ten chariots in his army of ten thousand footmen (2 Kings 13: 7) when his young grandson Jehoahaz (shortened to Joash) came to the throne.

14. Now Elisha was fallen sick. He was over 80 years old. The chariot of Israel.—A greater defense than all Joah's armies.

15. Take bow and arrows.—Elisha presents a symbolical action, as an explanation of the text that was to follow.

17. The window eastward.—Toward the scene of his recent defeat. The arrow of the Lord's deliverance.—It was said to explain to Joash the meaning of the symbolical action and the text to follow. It meant deliverance from the power of Syria.

18. And he said, Take the arrows.—That is, those left in the quiver. Smite upon the ground.—Shoot them one after another to the ground out of the same eastward window. "He was not merely to shoot, he was to hit." And he smote thrice, and stayed.—He had so little faith, so little earnestness, he was so weakly unbelieving and unperceiving, that instead of shooting till the prophet told him to

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. It is a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness and loss of sleep. The advertisement includes a signature of Dr. H. Fletcher and a list of distributors.

Atop, or till every arrow was gone, he shot only three arrows. 19. Smite Syria but thrice.—According to his faith. See ver. 25.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: According to your faith. I. Faith Tested at the Siege of Samaria (2 Kings 6: 24-7: 20).—Tell the story of the siege of Samaria. What did the king propose to do to Elisha? Why did he think him to blame? How was Elisha's faith tested? What did he promise the king? How was it fulfilled? What lessons concerning faith and unbelief do you learn from this narrative?

II. A Half Century of History and Its Teachings.—Read the history included in chaps. 9 to 12. What became of the house of Ahab? Who succeeded to the kingdom? What reforms did Joash accomplish? Where did they do in the right way? What lessons do you learn from this narrative?

III. The Trial of the Faith of Joash (2 Kings 14: 24, 25).—Where was Elisha buried? How old was he when he was stricken with his last sickness? Who was Israel's king at the time? What did he call Elisha? What did he mean by it?

What symbolical action did he ask of the king? What did it mean? Then what was the king to do? What promise was implied? How did the king show his want of faith and zeal? What was the result?

How did the promise come to pass? What is faith? What lessons about faith do you learn from this narrative?

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

Marion & Mason, patent attorneys, Montreal, write to the Sun: The number of applications for patents received during the year 1897 is, as has been stated, the largest in the history of the office, yet in all probability this number will be exceeded in the coming year. The increase in the number of applications filed is a steady increase throughout the history of the patent office the number of applications filed

EXCURSION RATES G. P. RAILWAY

ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Table of excursion rates for the G.P. Railway. Columns include Single Fare, Special, and dates. Destinations listed include Upper Woodstock, Newburg Junction, Harland, Peel, Florenceville, Bristol, Bath, Beachwood, Browne, Kilburn, Perth, Millville, De Mecharin, Tobique Narrows, Rowen, Curche, Hillside, Red Rapids, and Arthurette.

Single Fare Tickets are issued from September 12 to 31st, good to return until September 24th. Special Tickets issued only September 15th, good to return until September 19th.

Table of excursion rates for the G.P. Railway. Columns include Single Fare, Special, and dates. Destinations listed include Tracy, Green Point, Cork, Prince William, Magogawatic, and McAdam Junction.

Holder of tickets issued September 15th will return by train leaving St. John on September 20th at 9.40 p. m. Particulars of hours of leaving can be secured at all stations.

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

Advertisement for Castoria, a medicine for children and adults. It is described as a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness and loss of sleep. The advertisement includes a signature of Dr. H. Fletcher and a list of distributors.

In any one year has never fallen materially below the number filed in any previous year, and, except in times of general financial depression, has uniformly exceeded the number filed in any previous year. Taking the average number received for each decade since 1840, this increase is more striking:

Table showing the number of applications filed in various years from 1850 to 1890. The number of applications filed in 1897 exceeded the number filed in any previous year.

The number of applications filed in 1897 exceeded by over two thousand the total number of applications filed in the twenty-four years from 1838 to 1860.

Happy is the woman who has as many changes of gowns as she has of mind. Occasionally a woman's face isn't as bad as it's painted.

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will please be prepared to pay when called on.

- L. J. Folkins, Prince County, P. E. I. H. D. Fleckitt, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S. L. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markham, Queens Co., N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M. Curran is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.

LOST.

SPRING HILL, Kings Co., July 9, 1898. LOST—A valuable Overcoat, between the residence of Mrs. Barber and the residence of the finder will be amply rewarded. JOHN CALDWELL.

WSKI DEAD.

to Queen and Was in Sending Across bledon Team.

gushed Militiaman Who a Part in Cana- Life.

to the Col. Sir Cas- kowski, K. C. M. G., uen, died at his resi- rning at six o'clock, xty-sixth year. Of k no active part in

r S. Gzowski, K. C. to the Queen, was rld wide reputation y many of the most r works in Can- many monuments to Niagara river. He r culture and re- r social and his bus- and friends.

was a son of Count ski, a member of an e Polish family, and r Russian Imperial r in St. Petersburg, r parents being at that r the Russian capital, usual with all young r destined for a mili- at the age of nine r Russian Imperial r in St. Petersburg, r parents being at that r the Russian capital, usual with all young r destined for a mili-

He was present at r in Warsaw, and r part in the engage- r, being several and having, on more r, narrow escapes r the Russian forces, r catastrophe occurred r the General who r division Casimir r, surrendered, were r, imprisoned in the r several months, be- r to the United K and file were allow-

He landed in New York e he found himself at r disadvantage on ac- r of the English e he heard spoken for r the harbor police, r, endowed with an r and he set himself to r English tongue with r which has charac- r throughout his life. r knowledge of French, r, gave lessons r, after which he ad- r, Mass., where he r. During his days r applied himself to r language, and in r to the bar. He r, where, as a rinary to admission to r, he took the oath e had, however, little r the study of law, and e to Toronto, where, r of Sir Charles r, a position in the r, where he had his favorite r.

During his six years r this position, and r that time he became r of the St. Lawrence rly company, leav- r in form a partner r Sir A. T. Galt, the r H. Holton, and Sir r, for the purpose of r the building of the rly between Toronto rly many other im-

Gzowski has always r in military af- r president of the r Association, and was r the first Can- r Wimbledon. He was r in 1872, and rnted A. D. C. to her r the honor of knight- r upon him in re- r many services. He r his life, but was r by his country his rders throughout the

He hurried away to effect the alteration, his place being taken by a bald-headed salesman who wore spectacles, and talked to me over them soothingly, as one would to a person of weak intellect, while I formulated practical schemes and asked him pertinent questions with a gravity quelling his own.

When I left the shop I headed straight for Bloomsbury square, but remembering that she might be just then occupied by domestic duties, I did not call there. The ring in my pocket gave me no additional courage, and presently I began to think it was not quite so royal as I had thought.

Edging my way to Regent's Park, I hunted out a quiet spot and sat down to examine it at leisure. It was glorious still, but somehow not so glorious as I could have wished, and I was actually questioning the wisdom of my choice when an approaching football made me close the case. It was light, though firm, and the overlying flint would have worn beneath it. Something, more than the intellect than of the sense, made me look up, and I saw her.

The sensation of being shot through the heart has not, I believe, received adequate literary expression, those who experience it being usually pre-occupied at the exact moment with other matters; but I think I know what it means. She stopped, and we gazed at each other. She was in deep black, but the pallor had gone from her oval cheeks. She made me a half-tentative, if I sprang to my feet.

THE KING AND THE GLOVE.

I felt like Cortez upon a memorable occasion when the Jeweller's glass door swung behind me, and I marching up to the counter, I asked for a ring. "A ring, sir?" said the attendant, a cockney to his finger tips. "What sort of a ring?"

"An engagement ring," said I, valourously. "What size, sir?" demanded the man, doctored me mentally. "Five and a half," I replied, thinking of the glove.

"That's rather an unusual size," he remarked, rubbing one eyebrow, "unless it's a bangle the lady wants." "I'm not sure that she wants it at all," I murmured, producing the little sandalwood-scented bit of silk, "but this is the size, I think."

"Oh—it's the size of the operation, un-der he observed with mild fingers ruffling it. "Well, sir, ladies' fingers fit with a piece of cardboard, but we'll do our best."

"Could not the member be recon-stituted?" I asked irrespectively. "That's the knot of the conceit out of him," he stared at me helplessly. "Fill it with powder or something," I explained.

It took him five minutes to dis-tribute to grasp the startling novelty, but he did, and, under my direction, filled the third finger sheath with plate powder, which I rammed home with my pencil case. Then, producing a miniature calliper, he took measure-ments and began to display a reverent familiarity most impressive to be-licited. Cleopatra, how they dazzled!

"So I shall!" I cried; "but it de-pends upon my lady. I have her por-trait here in this case. She is the only girl I shall ever care for in that way." I added, because a little qual-ification does no harm at even the most exalted moments. By the way, she is an acquaintance of yours, too.

"Are not opera monkeys?" I said, en-davouring to decipher the price. "Oh, we don't hold with such super-stitution," replied the Jeweller, loftily, "but they do say one will keep you from being poisoned."

"Then I shall leave it for the next rich widow," I answered. "But what is the cost of this?" I alluded to an emerald set amid pearls, which I already saw glittering on the loveliest hand in the world. He extracted it with a silent respect bar-rowed from my eagerness, and made a measurement while I watched him, my heart beating madly. The size was exactly the same; the price—but that is a detail. I decided upon it.

"That's looking-glass?" queried the lapidary, glancing up from a surrepti-cious examination of the notes. I nodded. I knew I must be getting ready to go.

"Well," he remarked tolerantly, "it's not exactly usual, but it's a pretty idea—lightens the attraction of the gem, makes the lady see the present from two points of view."

"Hardly an advantage sometimes," I observed, "but can you do it?" "Well, yes, I should think," he re-plied condescendingly.

"Then, get it done, and I shall stand the racket!" I answered magnificently. He hurried away to effect the altera-tion, his place being taken by a bald-headed salesman who wore spectacles, and talked to me over them soothingly, as one would to a person of weak intellect, while I formulated practical schemes and asked him pertinent ques-tions with a gravity quelling his own.

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THE MASON.

hook out at her feet like a skilful con-queror. Then I tried the other pocket, but vainly. "It's a glove," I said wearily, gathering up my belongings, "one of yours, don't you know?"

"I recollect—I missed it," she said coldly. "But the cab went so quickly," I pleaded, "ah, do set down until I find it!" She did so. I was in a gentle per-spiration. "Pray do not take so much trouble," she murmured, plaintively.

"Hurrah, I have it!" I cried, and I extracted the wrig of silk from my watch pocket, where I had thrust it on leaving the shop. "So kind of you," she observed, tak-ing it. Then the powder ran out over her dress.

"How stupid!" I gasped, complet-ely demoralized now, and retaking the glove I shook it vigorously until I had created a miniature dust storm. She sneezed. I devoutly wished that the flying machine was an accomplished fact.

"It's ruined," I muttered woefully, for it certainly presented a piebald appearance. She smiled. I sat down, saying des-perately— "Would you allow me to keep it—the thing is of no use now?" "Why?" she answered quietly, but the voice was low.

"To remind me of that happy day," I replied, shyly. "Indeed? I am glad that you think of it as a pleasant one," she said gra-ciously. "Mr. Turnbull was declar-ing all the way back in the cab. He seemed prejudiced against you."

"He may be described as a man who means well," I observed, severely. "I hope he said something actionable." "Oh, hardly," she answered laughingly; "but he seems to have changed his opinion lately. Your name happened to come up in conversation today, and he said—"

"So I shall!" I cried; "but it de-pends upon my lady. I have her por-trait here in this case. She is the only girl I shall ever care for in that way." I added, because a little qual-ification does no harm at even the most exalted moments. By the way, she is an acquaintance of yours, too.

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THE MASON.

Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Address of Grand Master Walker and Reports of Other Officers.

Dr. Thomas Walker Re-elected Grand Master and W. B. Wallace Chosen Deputy Grand.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick commenced its annual session at 2:30 o'clock on the 23rd inst. in Free-masons' hall, M. W. Thomas Walker, M. D., grand master, in the chair. The deputy grand master, Alex. Burchill of Fredericton, was in his seat.

Also that four new bonds had been issued to replace four which were falling due, and that one of them had been taken for the fund of benevolence. The new bonds bear only four per cent. Other matters of interest only to the craft were referred to in the report.

This report was received and ordered to be upon the table. From the report of J. Twining Hartt it appeared that the total receipts of his office for the year from registra-tion fees, certificates, dispensations, and annual dues were \$1,884.50, stated in detail as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Lodge Name and Amount. Includes Alton Lodge, No. 1 (\$182.00), St. John's Lodge, No. 2 (\$73.00), etc.

All of which was paid to the grand treasurer. Other statistics showed that there were: Initiated 84, Raised 30, Entered 27, Suspended 27, Expelled 27.

Eleven members were buried with Masonic ceremonies; ten dispensations had been issued to confer degrees at short periods, four to wear regalia at other public occasions. Among other details of his work the grand secretary stated that he had issued 166 certifi-cates of membership, the last one being numbered 4,719, which represents the total number issued since the for-mation of the grand lodge.

The report of Edwin J. Everett, grand treasurer, showed that he had com-menced the year with \$1,084.41 cash on hand and had closed it with a cash balance of \$1,119.27, of which \$844.78 was in the Bank of New Brun-swick, and \$274.49 in the Dominion Sav-ings Bank. He had redeemed one \$500 bond; had paid \$329 of interest; \$712.57 on ordinary expenditure account, and deposited \$121.10 to the credit of the fund of benevolence. The latter fund now comprises \$280 bond of the Masonic Hill company bearing five per cent interest, one of \$500 bearing four per cent, and \$40.77 cash in bar—a total of \$2,540.77.

Robert Marshall, Benjamin S. Black and A. R. Campbell, auditors, reported all of the accounts correct, and they summarized the financial operation of the year as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Balance last year (\$1,084.41), Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, four per cent interest (\$2,000.00), Grand Secretary salary (\$120.00), Savings Bank interest (\$7.58), Lodge payments (\$1,884.50), Receipts (\$4,972.74), Expenditures (\$3,860.00), etc.

These financial reports were laid upon the table. Grand lodge fixed the time for the election of grand officers for the even-ing session. The credential committee of this year are J. A. Magilton and Robert Clarke, St. John, and H. B. Fleming, Moncton.

At the evening session the election of officers resulted in the following choice: Thomas Walker, M. D., M. W. grand master; William B. Wallace, R. W. deputy grand master; Josiah R. Murphy, R. W. senior grand warden; E. J. Danville, R. W. junior grand warden; Rev. E. F. Snow, V. W. grand chaplain; E. A. Everett, V. W. grand treasurer; Dingee Scribner, V. W. grand tyler. The grand officers will be installed at 6 p. m. today.

Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Brunswick met Thursday afternoon, and after discussing some routine business proceeded to the installation of officers. M. W. Grand Master Walker was installed by G. Master Ellis. The following is the list: Thos. Walker, G. M.; W. B. Wallace, D. G. M.; Josiah R. Murphy, S. G. W.; E. J. Danville, J. G. W.; Rev. E. F. Snow, G. Chaplain; E. J. Everett, G. Treasurer; Thos. Lawson, Senior Grand Deacon; Geo. S. Dodge, Junior Grand Deacon; E. McLeod, G. D. of G.; W. Alex. Tutin, Asst. G. D. of G.; W. Alex. Porter, G. Sword Bearer; R. W. Grimmer, G. Standard Bearer; W. A. Ewing, Grand Organist; C. P. Lockhart, G. Pursuivant; F. A. Godep,

passed; that an address passed last year to the Queen had been duly for-warded by the general secretary to the department of state at Ottawa, and that the following reply had been received by him:

Ottawa, 22 February, 1898. Sir—In reply to your communication of the 21st December last, I have the honor to inform you that the address to the Queen from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick having been duly laid at the foot of the throne, Her Majesty was much touched by this warm expression of the attachment of the members of the grand lodge to her throne and person, and was pleased to command the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies to convey them her thanks for their cordial congratulations and loyal prayer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH POPE, Secretary of State. Also that four new bonds had been issued to replace four which were falling due, and that one of them had been taken for the fund of benevolence. The new bonds bear only four per cent. Other matters of interest only to the craft were referred to in the report.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Hampton and St. Martins Rail-way and the Daily Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Kindly insert the following letter in reply to a paragraph contained in the Daily Telegraph of August 17th, under the head of "St. Martins Notes."

In justice to this beautiful village and the Railway Co., who are strugg-ling along, and who, as good a ser-vice as possible under existing cir-cumstances, the travelling public ought to know the facts regarding the road.

The paragraph starts out with sar-casm by suggesting that the company take lessons from some good company and get posted in running a railway, and gives his opinion of the system as "penny wise and pound foolish," operating against the interests of the company, never suspecting that his unjust article does more to hurt the interest of the railway, and consequ-ently the welfare of the village, than any system the company could possi-bly adopt.

The article also states that passen-gers had life and limb endangered trying to get on the platform. The first case of any accident of this kind has yet to be recorded. The writer next refers to a lot of hoodlums who blockade the platform, but tourists and strangers visit-ing St. Martins will probably meet a number of respectable people (not hoodlums) on the platform, ready to welcome them to our beautiful village and always ready and willing to ex-tend any courtesy.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would like the travelling public to know that the people of St. Martins are not a lot of hoodlums, but a peaceable and law-abiding people, and that passen-gers and visitors will be perfectly safe in coming to St. Martins to enjoy the beautiful summer breezes and the cool air surrounding the Bay of Fundy.

As for the railway and its manage-ment, it is only just and right to say that every possible attention is given by its officials to the comfort and safety of those who patronize the road. RESIDENT.

LEMONS AS MEDICINE.

Coughs and Other Ailments are Re-lieved by Them. Lemon juice sweetened with loaf or crushed sugar will relieve a cough. For feverishness and unnatural thirst afford a lemon by rolling it on a hard surface, cut off the top, and sugar and work it down into the lemon with a fork, then suck slowly.

During the warm months a some of coolness, comfort and invigoration can be produced by the free use of lemonade. For six large glasses of lemonade use six large juicy lemons, roll on a hard surface, so that the juice can be easily extracted. Peel and slice. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten, and stir it well into the juice before adding the water.

Hot lemonade will break up a cold if taken at intervals. Make it the same as cold lemonade, only use boil-ing water instead of cold water, and use about one-half as much sugar. A piece of lemon or stale bread moistened with lemon juice, held as a corn, will cure it. Renew night and morning. The first application will produce soreness, but if treatment is persisted in for a reasonable length of time a cure will be effected.

The discomfort caused by sore and tender feet may be lessened, and entirely cured by applying slices of lemon on the feet. To cure chilblains take a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well. Repeat if neces-sary. Lemon juice will relieve roughness and vegetable stains on the hands. After having the hands in hot soap suds rub them with a piece of lemon. This will prevent chapping and make the hands soft and white.

LORD ROBERTS ON STRAIGHT SHOOTING.

Speaking at the close of the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting at the Curragh, Lord Roberts said: Under the existing condition of warfare drill, if pursued for itself alone and not with the object of enabling the modern rifle to be used to the best advantage, is very little more than playing at soldiers. And knowing, as I do from experience, how essential rifle disci-pline and accurate shooting are to suc-cess in war, I have no hesitation in ex-pressing my opinion that officers com-manding districts and regiments fall in their duty if they do not do all in their power to make the troops serv-ing under them efficient in musketry. Amongst the factors that go to suc-cess in musketry, such as marching power, health, discipline, organiza-tion, and leading, there is none more essential than being able to establish at the first contact, in the field, a superiority of fire over the enemy. The description of rifle and ammuni-tion in use is, of course, an important agent to this end, but this is really a matter of small account as compared to fire discipline and efficient marksmanship. During the recent cam-paign on the North-West Frontier of India our enemies taught us what could be done with weapons far infe-rior to those with which our own soldiers are armed. It is true that the tribesmen had managed to get good many Martini-Henry rifles, and even a few Lee-Metfords, but, on the whole, their armament was far inferior to ours. Nevertheless, they gave us practical proof that we must discard the notion, as I said down, in our musketry regulations, that only vol-leys will be found effective on small sections at and beyond 300 yards; or, in other words, that individual soldiers could not hit an enemy at this dis-tance without an exaggerated and ex-haustive expenditure of ammunition. The tribesmen, more particularly the Afridis, seemed to find no insuperable diffi-culty in knocking over a man at 300 yards, and single men were hit by single shots at a distance even further, although assuredly cartridges were very scarce and too valuable to be freely fired. What Afridis can do we can do also, and the best possible way of learning how to do it is to prepare for and attend rifle meetings.

PRINCE OF WALES' INJURY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Latest, refer-ring to the recent injury of the Prince of Wales' knee, discourages the fear that the prince will be perma-nently lame.

FIRST TRAIN IN EASTPORT.

EASTPORT, Aug. 22.—The first construc-tion train of the Washington County rail-road arrived here today over the three-wooden bridge connecting Eastport with the mainland, 214 Carver's bridge, which has a crew of men put down more than one mile of track of the four, and nearly all the road here is ready for traffic. It is expected the train will reach the station tomorrow night. Crowds watched the workmen all day, as there is much in the air of the arrival of the train in this city.

The amount of ignorance displayed by some poets is appalling," remarked Bennett, "I think," replied Newman, "for I have here one who apparently never heard of the law of gravitation." "How do you make that out?" he asked, plaintively. "Why do the leaves fall?"

A man who is always asking you to be fair needs watching.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The health of infants and children is of the greatest importance. Castoria is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and is especially adapted for the young. It is a pleasant-tasting medicine, and is easily administered. It is sold in all drug stores, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

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

