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FIRST PART.

SUNNY ITALY.

Glimpses of Rome, Florence Venice and Milan.

Rev. G. O. Gates in Glorious St. Peter's, and in the Vatican, the Largest Palace in the World.

The Pantheon, the Oldest and Most Perfect Example of Roman Architecture—Drove Over the Applan Way—Saw the Tombs of the Scipios—The Protestant Missions.

(Special correspondence of the Sun.) Dear Editor—My last letter I promised that in my next I would say something of our days in Rome.

The railway ride from Naples of more than 150 miles took us through parts of Italy both fertile and beautiful.

The traveler sees the impressions of the railway building in these parts has been expensive and taxing to engineering skill.

But these things add to the interest of the tourist, who quickly passing over the preperated way notes what had to be done.

Then what interesting days we spent in Rome. How eagerly we improved every hour.

Rome was founded 753 B. C. Her progress was one of slow development until the capital of the world.

The Rome of today stands in part on the ruins of the ancient city.

It was in one of these at a noon hour on a week-day a church I was told belonging to the Jesuit order.

At church edifice we note St. Peter's built on the site of a church building dating back to the time of Constantine.

Windsor Salt

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

ten of St. Peter's and then much would be left unsaid.

The length of the building within the walls is 667 feet, its width 46 feet, height from pavement to cross 43 feet.

It is in the Vatican, the largest palace in the world.

Milan is our next stopping place.

Of other places of interest I would mention the Duomo, one of the most perfect examples of Roman architecture.

The Coliseum and Forum, in both of which our party had the privilege of listening to lectures by Prof. Reynaud.

It is not yet known whether the Scottish body at St. Stephen will unite with the Canadian supreme authority this year.

The Encampment of St. John, N. S., and the Order of the Holy Precept, No. 11, have respectively appointed a committee to consider the true interests of Masonry in this city.

Children Cry for

CASTORA.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

The Tatton-Sykes Forgery Scandal Up Again—The Welsh Coal Strike.

Government Can Do Nothing—Emperor William's Trip to the Holy Land—Prosecuting Dreyfus' Friends.

LONDON, June 25.—The law officers of the crown had a consultation on Thursday for the purpose of considering whether the public prosecutor shall interfere in the Tatton-Sykes scandal.

This week the second civil action, which is merely the beginning of a series, which the validity of the husband's signatures is the question at issue.

Whether a decision will be arrived at it is impossible to say.

WELSH COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, June 25.—The coal strike in South Wales paralyses naval and maritime England in a way that would be alarming were a strike to happen in time of war.

PERSECUTING DREYFUS' FRIENDS.

PARIS, June 25.—President Faure has ratified the judgment of the military council depriving M. Joseph Reinach, formerly a republican member of the chamber of deputies, of his rank of captain in the territorial army.

TO VISIT THE HOLY LAND.

BERLIN, June 25.—The details of the journey of the German Emperor and Empress to Palestine are interesting.

AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS.

A simple mountaineer anecdote from the top of Mount Egmont, Taranaki (New Zealand).

A Baby Boy Covered With Eczema and Cured by Dr. Chase.

Forty deaths every year in England alone are attributed to the present state of the law.

"Pa, can you see further with a telescope than with the naked eye?"

THE BISLEY RIFLE TEAM.

The riflemen who will represent Victoria this year at Bisley rifle matches have been selected by Colonel Templeton.

Resolution Adopted by Portland Board of Trade—G. T. R. Semi-Centennial.

At a recent meeting the Portland Board of Trade considered among other things, an invitation of the special committee of the city government on Fourth of July celebration of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Grand Trunk railway between Portland and Canada.

The following was unanimously adopted as the expressed sentiments of the managing directors:

"The commercial relations and social intercourse of Portland and Canada are so close, intimate and of such importance to this city that no opportunity for a friendly interchange of courtesies should be neglected to promote and perpetuate a neighborhood friendship and the broadest trade relations possible with our Canadian brethren; therefore the management express the belief that the members of this Board of Trade and their fellow citizens generally will heartily join in expressing their appreciation of the timely invitation extended by the city government of Portland to the officers and members of the several military companies of Montreal and other distinguished officials of Canada and of its international transportation lines to participate in a proper celebration of the Fourth of July next, that date being the semi-centennial anniversary of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad company between this city and Canada.

BRITAIN'S WATCHWORDS.

If our jingoes watch empire and the power to take a high line with foreign powers, let them build ships, not make useless land wars, for they will find that plan far more successful.

LITERARY NOTES FROM THE CENTURY COMPANY.

Stephen Donald, late of the American legation at Madrid, has written an article for the July Century on Holy Week in Seville.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

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J. T. DAVENPORT

PILES

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ALFRED MARSHALL, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 2, 1898.

COMMISSIONER LAIRD.

The minister of justice has appointed Hon. David Laird, a commissioner to enquire into the management of Dorchester penitentiary. A few weeks ago Mr. Robinson, the defeated candidate of Westmorland, accompanied by Mr. Joseph McQueen and Mr. C. W. Millis, visited Ottawa and waited upon Mr. Millis. It has been reported that Mr. McQueen, who has made himself useful at election times in the disposition of what Mr. Blair calls the resources of civilization, would accept the wardenship of Dorchester. Unfortunately, the prison is provided with a warden and with other officers whose places are objects of desire. The same difficulty existed at St. Vincent de Paul, but it was overcome by an investigation. Whether the Dorchester inquiry is productive of like results probably depends more upon the investigator than upon the facts. The appointment of Mr. Noxon and the Montreal gentlemen who labored so profitably with him at St. Vincent de Paul made all the rest only a question of time. The result was foreseen as soon as the commissioners were named.

Twenty-two years ago next October Mr. Laird was minister of the interior in the Mackenzie government. The other David, who is now minister of justice, had certain ambitions. Mr. Laird, who then stood in the way, accepted the position of lieutenant governor of the Northwest and passed his portfolio to Mr. Mills.

Mr. Laird also has ambitions. He did not intend to close his public career when he ceased to be governor of the Northwest. So in 1882 he was again a candidate for the commons in his own county. He was defeated. In 1887 Sir Louis Davies found that Mr. Laird's ambitions interfered with his own, and Mr. Laird was compelled to seek election in Saskatchewan. In 1891 and 1896 Mr. Laird had a desire to contest Queens, but the managers again put him aside, with fair promises. One of the promises which he holds today was made after Sir Wilfrid became premier, and assures Mr. Laird of a second term as lieutenant governor at Regina. But here again he has been headed off by an aspirant who was in a better position to enforce his claims. It did not matter a cent to the premier that Mr. Laird should not condemn the Yukon bill. But it was a matter of great consequence that Mr. M. C. Cameron, who was in the house, who owned the bitterest tongue on Parliament Hill, and who saw no merit in the Yukon bill, should be gagged.

Mr. Laird did not become governor of the Northwest. But Mr. Mills, who owed to Mr. Laird his place in the Mackenzie ministry, and Sir Louis, who has another by-election to face in Prince Edward Island, have devised this commissioner for Mr. Laird. "No, my child," said the ferd mother, "you cannot go to the circus, but if you are a good boy I will take you to the cemetery to see your grandfather's grave."

And after all there are possible compensations. A few days ago parliament passed this vote as a supplement to estimate of last year: "Balance required to meet the expenses of commissioners: Kingston penitentiary, \$1,817; St. Vincent de Paul do., \$7,727; Manitoba do., \$2,402."

This is in addition to a vote of the previous session of \$10,000 for penitentiary commissioners, which sum was expended on the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul inquiries. If Mr. Laird follows the example of the other penitentiary commissioners he may find some pecuniary compensation for the fees of the governorship.

THE QUEBEC CONVENTION.

The press despatches bring us the names of the British commissioners to the Quebec conference. With the exception of Lord Harschell the representatives of Great Britain are Canadians, and of course are the selection of the dominion government. This is what might be expected, as the interests involved are chiefly and originally Canadian. Baron Harschell, who is an able jurist and has had large experience in commissions and conferences of that kind, may be expected to watch the proceedings rather from the impartial than the colonial point of view, and to give his associates the benefit of his larger knowledge of diplomacy. Mr. Chamberlain could have under-

taken the duty we should have had the strongest possible guarantee that the imperial government's representative was as thorough a Canadian in sympathy as any of our own men. Less is known about Baron Harschell's attitude. Nor is there the assurance that in him we have such resource of knowledge, power, industry and determination, as we would have in Mr. Chamberlain. But the fact that he has been chosen by a ministry of the opposite party argues great confidence in his ability and sagacity.

Among the Canadian commissioners the name of Sir Richard Cartwright is the most welcome. The minister of trade and commerce has met Washington diplomats before now and understands something of the task before him. He knows Canadian history. He has made a study of Canadian trade and finance. He, more than any of his associates, will feel the seriousness of the occasion. If it is true, and we hope it is, that he has had the last trace of the distaste and mischievous spirit which inspired the commercial union programme knocked out of him, Sir Richard will be a safe man to have on the commission.

The next eldest Canadian of the four is Mr. Charlton. It is a pity that this man is allowed to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. Charlton has given every reason to doubt his supreme loyalty to Canada and to Great Britain. He has always been in favor of the United States in every dispute between that country and Canada. It was he who urged and induced congress to impose a retaliatory tariff on Canadian lumber, to be made operative when Canada should levy export duties on logs. The memorial signed "John Charlton of Michigan" is a historic document. When Mr. Charlton signed it he was a member of the Canadian parliament, but his interests were and are largely in the border where his sympathies have always been. So far as may be judged by Mr. Charlton's record his appointment makes one more commissioner for the United States and one less for Canada.

We have no doubt that Sir Louis Davies will go into the convention determined to make the best terms for Canada that can be got. There is no reason to suppose that he would knowingly make any sacrifice of our rights or our interests. His appointment was a foregone conclusion, because his department is more concerned in the deliberations than any other. The danger in his case grows out of his rather loose habits of thought, his careless habits of speech, and his terrible want of exactness. To be almost always inaccurate in statements of fact, and to be usually reckless and careless in a statement of law, or of principle, is bad enough in parliament. In diplomatic proceedings it gives the other party an enormous advantage. In the present case the best that can be hoped is that Sir Louis will either restrain himself, or be restrained by Baron Harschell and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a member of the commission, will probably be a figure head, as he is elsewhere. But as the premier's bent is rather toward caution his presence is not likely to be a source of peril.

The commission is a large one, and is probably made so in order that it may be divided into committees to deal with separate questions.

The United States members are not yet chosen, but it is expected that Mr. Kaeson and Senator Hoar will be two of them. At this moment there is a hitch in the proceedings by reason of the refusal of appropriations committee to recommend the vote of \$50,000 for the expenses of the commission. But this is a time of good feeling, and we may expect a reconsideration.

AN UNFORTUNATE SELECTION.

When the loyal Irish citizens of Montreal invited Mr. J. Grattan MacMahon of New York to address them on the centenary of 1793 they could not know what he would say. If they had known what words the Grandson of the Great Grattan would speak they would have asked him not to say them. The visitor was a man of eloquence and enthusiasm and said many pleasing things. But it could not be pleasant for the gathering of loyal Irish societies to be told in Montreal by a citizen of the United States that the day is coming "when Ireland will recall her sons to preach the funeral oration over the body of her ancient foe." Nor could it have been agreeable to the public and private citizens of Montreal to be told by their visitor at the very beginning of his address that he and they were "here tonight on soil made sacred by the blood of Montgomery." Forgetting that the numerous societies which he addressed were British subjects, and that he was speaking to some of the descendants of the men who beat off Montgomery and his invading force, Mr. MacMahon went on to say that "Ireland and America must in the future be one. Ireland will be the fiftieth state of the union in another fifty years."

Among the other speakers were two members of parliament, several members of the legislature and one superior court judge. They included Mr. Quinn, who represents at Ottawa the of the Montreal constituency. Mr. Quinn in terms as courteous as he could command for the purpose, told the orator that his dreams for Ireland were quite different from those of the Irish people of Montreal. He suggested that Ireland might perhaps follow her near neighbor Newfoundland, into the Canadian union. Mr. MacMahon had advised his hearers to get the works of d'Arcy McGee and read them. Mr. Quinn might have remarked that a study of Mr. McGee's Canadian speeches and poems would go far to correct the false impressions which Mr. MacMahon brought from Brooklyn with him.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.)
THE CANADIAN BIRTHDAY.

We in Canada have as much reason to celebrate our national birthday as the people of the United States have to make a perpetual festival of the fourth of July. In territorial expansion, in material growth, in commercial development, and in all the lines of progress that go to the making of a nation, Canada has made vastly greater advance than was made by the United States in the first three decades of the nation's life. But the Canadian people have never been much addicted to national glorification. We might have had a more noisy patriotism if we had cultivated the spread eagle orator, and prescribed for our schools the boastful text book. Possibly we have as a people been too modest in our words, while speaking with some force by our national works.

But the fourth of July orator, who proclaimed in fulsome phrase the greatness and glory of the United States is nearly extinct. The four years conflict with secession; the consciousness of many internal weaknesses, and the foreboding of many future troubles, show the serious people of the United States that remoteness from the old world does not mean freedom from old world evils. The giddy youth of the republic has passed, and with it at least some of the self-consciousness of adolescence. Maturity has brought with it a greater sense of responsibility and an ever deepening fear of wrath to come.

We too in Canada have had our self-conscious period. We have been perhaps unduly concerned to know what was thought of us by people whose opinion was not worth much. But from the beginning this dominion has been somewhat sober and reserved in its national claims. Our people have grown up with perhaps a greater feeling of responsibility for the country and a less assurance of superiority. The presence of a great nation beside us, whose ambitions we knew, and whose claims were often in conflict with our rights, has tended to keep us from vain-glories, and to make us vigilant and perhaps a little jealous-minded.

If we take stock of ourselves on these birthdays we perceive that our material development, which is easy to be seen by all, has been accompanied by a steadily deepening national sentiment, and a self-bondage requiring less assertion because it has greater certainty. We Canadian people are sufficiently clamorous and amateurish in our internal politics, but in our national relationships we are attaining to greater gravity, and a firmer trust in ourselves as a community.

Among the problems in which greater certainty has been attained is that of the relationship of Canada to the Empire. The annexationist, is no longer regarded as a dangerous element in the country. He is tolerated as another freak, and as much as he would be in England. The more generous dream of Canadian independence, which a few years ago possessed some of our young people, has passed away, and the larger vision of an imperial federation has taken its place. The same and loyal sense of the mass of the people put away with scorn the notion of a surrender of national control to the United States, even when that bolder idea was presented by a great political party in the alluring disguise of a commercial scheme with promise of large worldly gain. One after another the temptations and seductions of deliberate or mistaken enemies of our peace and unity have been met and resisted. Today the people of Canada understand that their future is with the British Empire, but that its destiny on this continent is in their own hands.

Many trials of faith are doubtless in the future, and it becomes us as a people to be modest and serious but at the same time full of faith and of good courage.

A PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

The belief is becoming general that the provincial government will bring on a general election within a few months. This view appears to us to be well founded. All signs indicate that Mr. Emmerson will not meet the present legislature again. It is not yet quite three years since the election, but this legislature will in October have lived as long as its predecessor, and longer than the house that was elected in 1893. But whether long or short, it seems certain that Mr. Emmerson has decided to dissolve the house, and all concerned should get ready for what follows.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.
THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON II.—July 10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruise of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord.—1 Kings 17: 16.

The section includes chapters 12: 26 to 17: 24—the story of the deterioration of Israel, a fruit of Jeroboam's sin, and the advent of Elijah.

The period extends over the first seventy or eighty years of Israel.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Ahab began to reign about 877 B. C. (common chronology). Elijah appeared, according to Smith, in Ahab's tenth year and prophesied sixteen to eighteen years.

Place.—(1) Samaria, the new capital of Israel. (2) The brook Cherith, a deep ravine, with a brook running into the Jordan. (3) Zarephath, a Phoenician town, between Tyre and Sidon, on the Mediterranean.

Rulers.—Jehosaphat, king of Judah, B. C. 849-842 (or 872-833). Ahab, king of Israel, B. C. 886-842 (or 877-835). (See Chron. 2, 17: 1-6.) (Moab, B. C. 925-886, or 884-847). Elisha, king of Tyre and Sidon; Ben-hadad II, king of Syria.

ELIJAH THE PROPHET.—1 Kings 17: 1-18. Read the whole chapter. Comment verses 2-6. 1. And Elijah the Tishbite, who was of the (a) inhabitants of Gilead, said unto Ahab, As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word.

2. And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying, 3. Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward, and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan. 4. And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there.

5. So he went and did according to the word of the Lord; for he went and dwelt by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan. 6. And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening; and he drank of the brook.

7. And it came to pass after awhile that the brook dried up, because there had been no rain in the land. 8. And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying, 9. Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there: behold, I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee.

10. So he arose and went to Zarephath. And when he came to the gate of the city, behold, the widow woman was there gathering of sticks; and he called to her and said, Fetch me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink.

11. And as she was going to fetch it he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. 12. And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse; and, behold, I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me and my son, that we may eat and die.

13. And Elijah said unto her, Fear not; go and do as thou hast said, but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son. 14. For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth.

15. And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah; and she, and he, and her house, did eat many days.

16. And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah.

REVISION CHANGES.
Ver. 1. (a) Sojourners.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

The kingdom of Judah was enjoying great prosperity under a good king, who favored religion and education.

The kingdom of Israel was in a state of irreligion and idolatry, corrupt in morals, persecuting the servants of Jehovah, so that only 7,000 remained true to God and His worship.

Helps Over Hard Places.—1. Elijah—(1) His name means "Jehovah, my God." (2) He was a native of Tishbe, a town in Gilead, a wild, mountainous country east of the Jordan. (3) His dress was a girdle of skin, and a mantle or cape of sheepskin. Not be dew nor rain.—The fertility of Palestine was greatly dependent on the heavy dew. But according to my word.—When God should tell him to call for it. The famine lasted three years (1 Kings 18: 1), or three and a half years (Jer. 41: 17); if we count in the dry season previous to Elijah's prediction.

6. And the ravens brought him bread and flesh.—Some think the food was brought by Arabes. The best scholars generally take the story as it stands, and understand that it speaks of ravens.

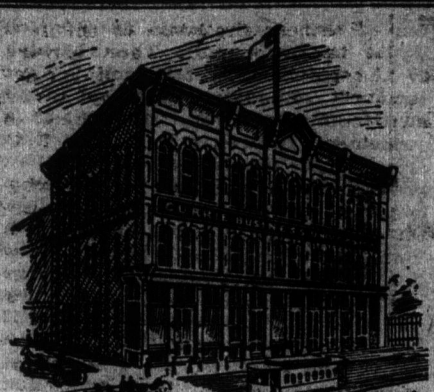
7. After awhile—Probably about a year. Elijah was thus hidden (1) to preserve his life; (2) to avoid the impetuosity of the people; (3) to be prepared by communion with God for his greater work.

12. As the Lord... liveth—Showing she was not a heathen. I have not a cake.—Rather 1947, the smallest kind of bread. Bread was baked in small, round and flat loaves, about a span in diameter, and a finger's breadth in thickness, shaped not unlike flat stones. A handful of meal—Wheat ground in a hand-mill. In a barrel—Probably an earthen jar. And a little oil—Olive oil. In a cruse—A kind of bottle.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject—God's Love and Providential Care.

1. The Course of History.—How long a period between the last lesson and this? Name the kings of Israel. What was their general character? (1 Kings 15: 24; 16: 25.) Who was the worst of all? (15: 30; 16: 31.) What kind of a queen did he have? (15: 31.) How did she lead the people into idolatry?



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(15: 32; 19: 10.) What did she do to God's people? (15: 4; 19: 2; 16.) Who was reigning in Judah at this time? II. God's Love Shown by a Message of Warning (v. 1).—What great prophet suddenly appeared to King Ahab? Tell what you can about him. What was his message to the king? What qualifies in the prophet? Does this action show? Why was this famine sent? (Lev. 26: 18; Deut. 28: 15, 24.) How would it tend to bring the people back to the worship of God? Was it therefore sent in love? Is that the reason God sometimes afflicts us? (Job. 12: 3-5.) How long did the famine last? (Luke 4: 25; Jas. 5: 17.) III. God's Loving Care of His Messenger in the Wilds (vs. 2-7).—Where did God send Elijah? For what reason? (17: 1, 2; Deut. 8: 2, 3; 1 Kings 17: 7.) How was Elijah fed? What lessons of faith would this teach him? Are times of enforced rest and retirement sometimes good for us? IV. God's Loving Care of His Messenger in the Home (vs. 8-16).—Where was Elijah sent from Cherith? What relation was the king of this country to Ahab? (1 Kings 16: 31.) What did Ahab seek to do to Elijah? (1 Kings 18: 7-10.) Why would it be a trial of Elijah's faith to go into this country? With whom did Elijah stay? Tell the story of Elijah and the widow of Zarephath. What test of her faith did he make? How were her faith and goodness rewarded? What lesson as to giving do we learn from this? (Prov. 3: 9, 10; Psa. 41: 1-3; Luke 6: 38.) V. New Testament Light.—What New Testament prophet was like Elijah? (Matt. 17: 10-12.) What petition of the Lord's prayer was answered in Elijah's case? What did Jesus teach from Elijah's going to the woman of Zarephath? (Luke 4: 25, 26.) What promises of Christ were fulfilled in her experience? (Matt. 8: 33; 10: 41.)

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

HALIFAX, June 24.—The Church of England synod of Nova Scotia opened its biennial session today. Rev. H. A. Harley preached the sermon. The address of Bishop Courtney dwelt on a variety of diocesan topics. One of these was the curtailment of the grants from England in aid of work in Nova Scotia. When Bishop Courtney retired the sum of two thousand dollars annually now contributed to the bishop's salary will be withdrawn. Bishop Courtney advised the raising of an endowment of fifty thousand dollars, to which he himself promised one thousand, so as to be ready in this emergency. The members in attendance number one hundred and eighty-three.

AMHERST, June 23.—The marriage took place at 10.30 o'clock this morning at the residence of David Embee, father of the bride, of Joseph Henry Frost, a gold bracelet, set with diamonds, and a gold brooch. The groom, Mr. J. W. Boyer, editor of the Amherst Daily News, to Miss Lillie Jane, youngest daughter of David Embee of Amherst. Rev. D. McGregor, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a handsome dress of white silk and wool, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Lorgnettes, diamonds, and a diamond ring adorned her fingers. The bride's bouquet was composed of white silk and wool, and was surrounded with ribbons. Miss May Purdy of East Amherst, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and looked charming dressed in white silk and wool, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Lorgnettes, diamonds, and a diamond ring adorned her fingers. The groom's party consisted of Mr. J. W. Boyer, editor of the Amherst Daily News, and Miss Lillie Jane, youngest daughter of David Embee of Amherst.

The groom's present to the bride was a handsome mantle clock and to the bridesmaid a gold bracelet. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Annie McCaig, who has just returned from the Ladies' college, Halifax. The many handsome presents speak in the highest terms of the bride's popularity. Her mother and sister's present was a handsome dinner set, her father one hundred dollars in gold. The wedding cake was a present from the groom's parents in Manchester, and was made by the celebrated confectioners, Remell & Stockwell of Manchester, England.

About fifty guests were present, and after partaking of a sumptuous lunch the happy couple left amid showers of rice and good wishes for a wedding trip through the Annapolis valley. The bride's travelling dress was of blue cheviot cloth trimmed with plaid silk and hat to match.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The death occurred suddenly this evening of E. P. Archibald of this city. The deceased was one of the pioneer coal mine owners of Nova Scotia on the appropriation of the monopoly held by the General Mining Association. He developed the first areas at Glace Bay on one hundred acres of land he had taken as security from a man who borrowed a small sum of money from him. Archibald sold out to the Whiteley syndicate for half a million dollars.

The marriage took place this morning of Jared deW. Chipman of the C. P. R. staff, St. John, and Miss Minna Elizabeth Fishwick, daughter of the late P. W. Fishwick, who was performed by Rev. Mr. Webster. E. R. McDonald acted as best man, while the bridesmaids were Miss "Terrie" Fishwick, sister of the bride, and Miss Lily Adams of St. John. The bride wore a handsome travelling dress of dark grey material, with hat to match, and the bridesmaids costumes of green cloth, trimmed with satin and chiffon. After breakfasting at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Chipman left by

the C. P. R. on a trip to Niagara and the upper provinces, after which they will return to St. John, where they will reside.

Pressed hay is selling here at \$7.50 per ton. Oats are declining and were sold today at \$5.2 cents in car lots. HALIFAX, June 20.—The Yarmouth Steamship Co.'s new steamer Express arrived at Yarmouth at 4.30 this a. m. The Dominion Atlantic's steamer Prince George is about ten days Yarmouth. She should have reached Yarmouth about the middle of the month, and was expected to make her first trip on the Yarmouth-Boston route tomorrow. She is one of the fastest boats that ever crossed the Atlantic bound to a port in Nova Scotia, and fears are entertained concerning her safety.

The receipts at the Halifax customs house show a decrease for the six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year of \$175,196. The customs duties collected at this port in the first half of last year were \$578,455, while for the six months ending today the amount was only \$504,158. The smaller deficiencies in other branches make up the total shortage that now appears. In March of last year a large amount was paid in anticipation of a rise in the sugar duties, which partially accounts for the decrease in this half year.

This was the last day in which business assignments could be made in Nova Scotia under the old system. Henceforth no preferences can be made. The provincial law governing insolvent estates comes into force tomorrow. The official assignees have not yet been gazetted, but their appointment will be made immediately. It was feared that there would be more failures than usual at this time in order to escape the provisions of the new law, but these have not occurred. The Nova Scotia failures for the half year ending today were sixty, while for the corresponding period last year they were seventy-nine. The liabilities this half year are \$501,579, while up to June 30 last year they were \$418,725. The nominal assets this half year are \$231,518, while for the same period last year they were \$356,791—\$65,275 less.

WOODSTOCK.

James W. Boyer Injured—Tobique River Shooting Case Men Released from Dorchester.

(Special to the Sun.)
WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 30.—James W. Boyer, the well known boot manufacturer of Victoria Corner, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. He was driving back in his farm on a tour of inspection. The reins got caught under the horse's tail, the horse ran away, upsetting Mr. Boyer, who sustained some very serious injuries, breaking two ribs and being generally badly shaken up. It was some time before he could get assistance. Dr. Rankine was summoned from Woodstock. Mr. Boyer is now doing well, but it will be five or six weeks before he can get out of the house.

H. Philpine and Frank Traton, imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary in connection with the Tobique shooting case of some ten years ago, were to be released today. The sentence was originally for fifteen years, but on representation to the minister of justice the sentence was reduced. They have served ten years.

CARLETON CO. JAIL.

WOODSTOCK, June 27.—A special meeting of the town council was held this evening to consider the possibility of giving a bonus towards the erection of a new court house and jail in the town of Woodstock. It was understood, said the mayor, that if this bonus was offered the county council might re-consider their decision. If this council decided to give the bonus it would be necessary to secure authority to do so from the legislature. This resolution, moved by Coun. Landay, seconded by Coun. R. B. Jones, was unanimously carried.

At a meeting of the county council at the June session appointed a committee to examine the condition of the county jail, whereas said committee had the jail was not fit for the confinement of prisoners or as a residence for the jailer, and recommended that the state of said jail be brought to the notice of the grand jury, and whereas the grand jury, after being instructed by its honor the chief justice, did examine the jail, and found it in the state reported by the committee of the council, and recommended certain repairs, which would cost over \$1,000, and whereas the county council at its last session could not recommend an expenditure of so large a sum on such an old building.

Whereas resolved, that the council of the town of Woodstock, will secure legislation to devote the sum of one thousand dollars towards the construction of suitable buildings for a court house, with jail, on the county lot in the town of Woodstock.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The wheat in sight with comparisons, is as follows:

	June 23, 1898.	June 23, 1897.
Wheat supply U. C.	12,325,000	12,000,000
B. and Can.	12,225,000	12,000,000
On passage to U. C.	23,000,000	22,000,000
On passage to B. and Can.	14,720,000	22,400,000
Contingent	14,720,000	1,900,000
Total in sight	67,020,000	63,300,000

THE TURBINE IN WARSHIPS.
British Ordnance Torpedo-Boat Destroyer with a Speed of 23 Knots.

LONDON, June 24.—With a view to testing the turbine system in warships, the Admiralty has ordered Parsons & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne to build a torpedo-boat destroyer capable of making 25 knots an hour, which will make her the fastest craft afloat.

CITIZEN

Recent Arol

Together from Co

When orde WEEKLY SU the NAME of which the p that of the if sent. Remember Office must ensure prom request.

THE SUN inaugurating WEEKLY SU station of all Maritime please make

Mrs. Thom Ada William whom to mak some weeks

C. T. Whit Apple river a null, which v fire, two rot

James McN nesday in g Corporation. This includes the right ha

The Ovangs dor, Apple r country will vocate Harb by the ladie

Mrs. James and her sista left Summe nipeg, where

Thomas Sta way home fr w saw th of him on th killing one.

A meeting, Brotherhood neers of C States, will July 27th and

Joseph Mar rines injured slaugth of the marena, is a 29 years old.

The Englis awarded \$3. Mud Island, Charles C. O. Kings, in r recesed to the s. a. Grerna.

The Sackv ions favora great crop loo red crops loc large amount over. One of had about 10

Mr. and M Laughlin ro about to re to logge, th last, a large farewell. A v were given v which Mr. m

Speaking American aville Post a have enliste well known r readers; Ha Ford of th to have b last, a large farewell. A v were given v which Mr. m

The harbor busy appear than four lo to have de to; the Co Wayman, L. 1,666 tons. The Spanish Palestro wa boat Palestri British flag, Cork during

A smart h works at E tion to a w tory; they ailing factory vegetables distance fa and their p ness will be building. Th in this new Five hundre ed and beth market.—Be

Rosannah Flidg died of inflammation. She lived to be 56 years old. She w Cleaver, the and four o Samuel C. Tuesdays land marks of the Ridge Parrsboro.

At his be Friday, T knowi mill vanced, age prominent a leaves a fa four sons. These, Mow, Duncan & Murray of St. Nichola at home, and Frank B. C.

Provincial Normal in the Fredericton supervision of education...

Teachers by indent on the open... as to long and well in with the public...

IT COURT. Judge in the case of Frank... a true bill was returned...

LD FIELD. fancifully comes... and who "flies" to the...

KE INFLUENCE. combination threat... and civilized man...

ORIA Children.

A MAD LOVER.

I am a middle-aged woman and an old maid. "Without any family claims and cares," as my maternal relatives often said...

I was, at the time of this story, just returning from an "outing" to my favorite resort...

As I gazed, with a horrible fascination at that silent, slowly moving shadow, it appeared to me that I was watching an exactly similar manœuvre...

shadow, apparently that of a human hand, was very cautiously and noiselessly moving around the edge of the square glass...

There are occasions when one acts rather from instinct and impulse than from the dictates of reason. I was too paralyzed with terror to call out...

I am not now clear if I faintly remembered that a foreign looking gentleman had come to the "Royal Crown" some few hours before the Signora and her party arrived...

The Refrigerant Qualities of Abbey's Effervescent Salt Cool Water, Making a Delicious and Healthful Summer Drink. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

DEER ISLAND. A Public Educational Meeting Held at Lord's Cove.

A public meeting in the interests of education was, at the call of Inspector Carter, held in the public hall, Lord's Cove, Deer Island, on Friday night, June 24th.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. IT SPOILS THEIR BEAUTY. Some time ago, what is called a head and breast attachment was introduced into the Central Telephone Exchange as an experiment.

AGGREGATION NOTES. (From an occasional correspondent) "Glenora." In the heart of Gagetown, never looked better than on Friday afternoon last...

Sr Henry Irving says: "Your Abbey's Effervescent Salt is excellent. It has certainly not been over-rated."

Miss Ellen Terry says: "I have found your Abbey's Effervescent Salt exceedingly palatable and refreshing."

The Canada Lancet says: "This preparation deserves every good word which can be said of it. It is a mild, refreshing and is in itself a sedative, and is particularly soothing to a sensitive stomach."

The Montreal Medical Journal says: "Abbey's Effervescent Salt, which was generally introduced into Canada last year, is now very largely prescribed by the medical profession here and throughout Canada."

The Maritime Medical News says: "One of the most important claims of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is its absolute purity. Its lasting effervescence makes it a most palatable drink, while its refrigerant qualities make it invaluable."

scacela trees in front of their residence. The occasion was the silver wedding of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Peters.

AGAINST THE BOERS. Twenty Thousand Swazis Ready to Take the Field. The King, who has 20,000 warriors ready to fight and well armed, is superior in the Transvaal.

A WORLD-WIDE PROBLEM. The Gwelo Times regrets the case of a native who has been committed to the hospital for trial for mutilating his mother-in-law by cutting off her ear.

LINEAR AND TURPENTINE are not only popular remedies, but are also the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nervous membranes of respiratory organs.

