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ST. JOHN SEMI-WEBKIN SUP

VOL. 21.—NO. 27.

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

FIRST PART

LADIES VACKETS.

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M A SAME SAME

CHATHAM.

Rev. Duncan Henderson Inducted as

Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

The Board of School Trustees to Erect

New Building at a Cost of Eight

Hundred Dollars.

CHATHAM, June 30.—Tuesday evening Rev. Duncan Henderson of Oak mountain, Pictou, N. S., was in-

Oak mountain, Pictou, N. S., was inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Chatham. The congregation was larger and many ministers were present, among them being Rev. Mr. Bowman

among them being Rev. Mr. Bowman of Pictou, who stopped off here on his way home from the general assemblies to be present at the induction. After the preliminary devotional services the induction sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Fraser, after which a hymn was sung. Rev. Mr. Calder of Loggieville gave a history of the steps that had been taken leading up to the induction.

Rev. Mr. Aitken catechized Rev. Mr. Henderson, received satisfactory

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for their property, and a special meet-ing of the society to consider it is call-ed for July 8th. The board propose

The codfish over the speaker's desk in the Massachusetts house of repre-sentatives was first placed in position Jan. 11, 1798.

Standard Oil Company Purchases the Im DOWLING BROS. - -- 95 KING STREET.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The Ottawa Journal publishes a letter tonight, dated Glenora, June 8th, from a member of the Yukon military continger ng the hard times which the force has to contend with and which is a striking commentary on the bungthe supply officer, and says they in-

ead with them not to m gainst him, and he would try and do buying a site and erecting a large school house containing ten rooms. They have made an offer of \$1,200 for the McFarlane property in front of the old lock-up house. would be money for all when they reached Selkirk. The mutinous company was the one from Fredericton, N. B. Heretofore the men have been used like dogs and mules. The writer

here Monday night.

A body, supposed to be the remains of a Mrs. Foster of P. E. Island, who was lost last fall in the wreck of the schooner Janet A. at Fox island, was found in Fraget Flieger's salmon net. not been considerate, and he makes very strong statements against them. He says: "Very little more would cause an open rebellion, some of the men even telling Col. Evans himself that they are not going to be made mules of, and refusing point blank to tery at Escuminac. The body was decomposed past identification; the head was off. The hands were off at the wrists and one leg at the kite. The body, except for one foot enclosed in a tightly laced boot, was denude of clothing. It is about two miles from where it was found to where the wreck took place. The late Mrs. Foster was from Tignish, where her husband still resides.

came major in 1894, and saw active service in Egypt. One of the saddest features of the Foster was from Tignish, where her husband still resides.

The presbytery of Miramichi met Tuesday afternoon. Rev. D. Mackintosh was chosen moderator, and also interim moderator of St. John session. Rev. Mr. Fisher of Dalhousie was elected clerk of the presbytery in succession of the late Dr. McKay. Mr. Mackintosh was appointed to preach One of the saddest features of the ill treatment of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass railway was the deaths of the two young Nova Stotians, Fraser and McDonald. A promise was made by the government that all the circumstances in connection with the sad affair would be rigidly investigated. R. C. Clute here rigidly investigated. R. C. Clute, bar-rister, of Toronto, is here today. He has been appointed commissioner to

cession of the late Dr. McKay. Mr. Mackintosh was appointed to preach in St. John's church next Sunday. A committee of the presbytery met Rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst in reference to the trouble in his congregation, and after a short session reported that Mr. Thomson offered to resign, his resignation to take effect August 7th, his arrears of salary and salary to Aug. 7th to be guaranteed by the presbytery and the pulpit to be supplied by that body. The resignation was accepted, subject to the approval of the congregation at Bathurst, and a commission was appointed to go to Bathurst to try and settle the trouble on that basis.

Harry Watts, vice Harrington, retired; to be quartermaster, with honorary rank of captain provisionally, Second Lieutenant J. M. McIntyre, vice Murray, retired.

TORONTO, June 28.—Alex. W. Murdoch, colonial agent, received a copy of the Federalist of Grenada, which contains an article on the scarcity of food in the West Indies. Vegetation is dry and parched. Every blade of grass is burnt up by the sun. How the live stock continue to exist is a mystery. The price of breadstauffs is high, and with the war imports of provisions have advanced in price. Native food is at famine prices; and adds: "This is now a chance for Canada. Consignments of foodstuffs and provisions from the dominion will restore the prices to the normal position and give our Canadian fellow-citizens a strong foothold in our market."

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

General Quarantine Officer to Make Room for Government Partizan.

Sir Charles Tupper Will Make a Tour Through a Portion of Ontario This Summer.

perial Oil Works-Complimentary Concert to Mr. Clark and Us er.

adds that he leaves the service on the best of terms with all officials, from the minister down, and that the office was being closed on account of the difficulties in running the road on a commercial basis, it being apparent to all that it is impossible to divest the line of political influence. Mr. Harris said that beyond doubt the wisdom of the extension of the Interceionial to Montreal had already been demonstrated and believed that within a year the advantages to the country would be generally recognized.

ALMONTE, Ont. June 29.—Henry Grey, night watchman of the Almonte Knitting Company, was shot dead by burglars last night. Grey found the burglars in the blacksmith shop securing the tools, and when shop securing the tools, and when discovered they shot Grey dead.. Wylet's Roller Mills office was en-tered. The safe was badly wrecked, but whether they secured much booty

The appointment of Mr. Yeo, M. P., to the senate is only awaiting the gov-

bit," Neither could any one with common serse or moderation.

Major H. J. Foster of the Royal Engineers has been appointed quartermaster general of the Canadian militia in succession to Col. Lake, whose time is nearly up. Major Foster became major in 1894 and 1894 Beament of the C. W. A says the by-law-is clearly ultra vires. The associ-ation will take steps to quash it. It is said the standard Oil company,

which during the past few years has spent \$300,000 establishing refineries at Sarnia, has effected a purchase of the Imperial Oil works and leased every other refining plant in Canada for five years, thus securing a monopoly of oil refining in Canada, the Standard company procuring the greatly extended works at Sarnia. There is no expectation to increase

rister, of Toronto, is here today. He has been appointed commissioner to make the enquiry.

The following militia changes were gazetted today: Brighton Companyto be second lieutenant provisionally. Roy McLean Vanwart.

Trd (Northumberland) Battalion, No. 5 Campany—to be captain, Second Lieutenant Alexander Sterling Cameron; to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Frovisionally. Sergt. Archibald Cameron.

The Battalion, No. 1 Co.—To be second lieutenant provisionally. Stanley Scoyll Wetmore; No. 3 Co., to be second lieutenant provisionally. Stanley Scoyll Wetmore; No. 3 Co., to be second lieutenant provisionally. Corporal A. Hampden, vice McIntyre, appointed quartermaster; No. 4 Co., to be ecaptain, Second Lieutenant Wm. Harry Watts, vice Harrington, retired; to be quartermaster, with honorary rank of captain provisionally. Second Lieutenant J. M. McIntyre, vice Murray, retired.

TORONTO, June 28.—Alex. W. Murdoch, colonial agent, received a copy of the Federalist of Grenada, which contains an article on the scarcity of food in the West Indies. Vegetation is dry and parched. Every blade of grass is burnt up by the sun. How the live stock continue to exist is a myster. The price of breadetauffs is

WEDDING AT ST. MARTINS.

mystery. The price of breadstauffs is high, and with the war imports of provisions have advanced in price. Native food is at famine prices; and adds: "This is now a chance for Canada. Consignments of foodstuffs and provisions from the dominion will restore the prices to the normal position and give our Canadian fellow-citizens a strong foothold in our market."

OTTAWA, Dune 29—Coupled with the dismissed of Casa Harris from the position of traffic manager of the Intercolonial is the closing of the railway office in Montreal.

Inspector Hogan of the Ottawa city police has been appointed dominion police inspector, in succession to O'Leary, who is now deputy warden at Kingston penitentiary.

Considerable astonishment is expressed here at the announcement that John Charlton is one of the International commissioners and that Sir Julian Paumeforte was not chosen.

MONTREAL, June 29—Lieut Carranas has left the city. He took his deputure on Monday, but so far all efforts to locate him or learn his destination have failed. Senor Du Bose is still in town.

A. H. Harris, general traffic manager of government railways, interviewed this morning in reference to Income the provisions and charlable institutions.

WEDDING AT ST. MARRINS.

There was a pretty wedding in the Presbyterian church at St. Martins 28th ult., when H. W. Sherwood was married to Miss Lizzle W. Carson, sister of the bridge to customs, by Rev. James Ross. The bridgesmal was Miss Flora Ross. The bridgesmal was Miss Flora Ross. The bridgesmal was Miss Flora Was the first lut the rew church, which was territory as the first pot the rail-was the first lut the rew church, which was territory as the first pot the provise of the France of the France of the International commissioners and that the provise of the France of the International commissioners are the depot at St. Martins to see them off and to shower that bridge the provise of the France Provise of the France Provise of the International Cartana Provise of the International Cartana Provise of the Internat

THE BROOKLYN SUNK

No Confirmation of the Story at Washington.

Twenty-one Thousand American and Cuban Troops Near Santiago.

Camara's Fleet Has Begun the Passage Through the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The opin-ion prevails here that within a day or two at most General Shafter will have begun his attack upon the city of Santiago proper. The important event of the day was the general's an-nouncement that he could take the city in forty-eight hours, but at considerable loss. Taken in connection with the announcement contained in another despatch that he is going to attack without awaiting reinforcements, it will be seen that the officials here have ground for the expectation that the first general engagement of the war will begin very soon. Numand benind barbed wire fences and blockhouses, as against eighteen thousand men under General Shafter's command, asked by four thousand Cubans. One of the gravest elements in the problem, however, is the Spanish warships, for unless Shafter is materially assisted by Sampson, who might engage the full attention of the Spanish ships, their fire upon the Am. Spanish ships, their fire upon the American advance force would be very band to meet. The military authorities say that General Linares has shown great military tact in slowly retiring during the last few days, as he has gradually drawn the troops away from the protection of the Am erican ships in Santiago harbor.

Commodore Schley and 24 seamen.

The consul really believes the "news," and the Spaniards all over the city are drinking champagne and

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At 1.15 o'clock this morning, when the officers on duty at the navy department were shown a copy of the above despatch, they expressed a disbelief in the story. Not a word had been received from Admiral Sampson, they said, since Tuesday night, and the officers regarded it as certain that had anything of the kind related in the despatch happened the admiral would have immediately informed the department.

MADRID, June 29, 6.30 p. m.—The cruiser Antonio Lopez, while trying to enter the river San Juan near San to enter the river San Juan near San Juan de Porto Rico secretry with a cargo of provisions and war material, was detected by two American warships, but escaped by swiftly changing her crurse.

Her captain, determined to land his cargo, headed for shore at Salinas. The shock of grounding exploded the boiler. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The Spanish gunboat Concha and Isabella issued to the assistance of the Antonio Lopez, whereupon the

the Antonio Lopez, whereupon the Americans withdrew and the Antonio Lopez landed her cargo.

Americans withdrew and the Antonio Lopez landed her cargo.

On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntiess, off Santiago de Cuba, Tuesday, June 28, night, via Fort Antonio, Ja., Wednesday Morning, June 29, by Way of Kingston, Ja., June 29, lp m.—The flying squadron, hitherto commanded by Commodore Schiey, has lost its identity by an order issued today by Rear Admiral Sampson, and has been merged into the fleet under the admiral. The order caused considerable surprise on board the Brooklyn, which has been the flagship of the flying squadron, where it was supposed that the squadron would remain intact at least until the fall of Santiago.

Commodore Schiey has been assigned to command the second squadron attached to Admiral Sampson's feet.

From two Cuban officers picked up by the Vixen today it has been learned that General Pando is moving eastward from Manzanillo with eight thousand seven hundred Spanish troops, for the purpose of assisting the beleaguered city of Santiago. The Qubans had come to Acteraderos in small boats with despatches from General Rios for Admiral Sampson and Gen Rabi. They report that Gen. Pando has with him seven battalions (numbering eight thousand seven hundred men), with cattle and a back train with provisions. He left Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, on June 22, to refleve Gen. Linares. The Spaniards were moving at the rate of twelve miles a day when the messengers left, and at their present speed if is expected they will reach Santiago next Sunday, July 3. The Cubans have a small force hanging on the Spanish flenk and rear and are harrassing Gen. Pando's troops at every step. Manzanillo is one hundred and twenty-seven miles west of Santiago, and the roads are in bad condition. The Spaniards say that if

Gen. Pando reaches his goal it will be with less than half the force he started with. The Cubans who are harrassing him only number about two hundred men, but in the passes and in the bush they are at a great advantage. It is probable that im-

that Admiral Cervera's fleet has moved into the upper harbor of San-

Yale yesterday and Gen. Garcia's army transported from the westward, twenty-one thousand men in all have been disembarked in the vicinity of Santiago.

MADRID, June 29, 10 a. m.—Des t Manila that the German wars will prevent the bombardment of place, and it is alleged that Pr ange, and are well treated.

MADRID, July 29.—Corres, minister of war, says Camara has begun the passage of the Suez canal.

CABRO, Egypt, June 29.—Admiral Camara has asked permission to coal his fleet at Port Said, but the Egyptian government, believing the Spanish ships have had sufficient coal to steam to the nearest port of their own country, have definitely refused him permission to do so, in accordance with the neutrality laws.

Wiashington, June 29.—The navy department this afternoon made public the following cablegram:

CAVITE—No change in the situation since my telegram of June 15.

Five German, three British, one French and one Japanese men-of-war French and one Japanese men-of-war in port. The insurgents have been closing in on the city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff, arrived May 15, with my permission on the Namsham. He has established himself at Cavite outside the arsenal, under our guns and the protection of the arsenal. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have been only of a personal nature. The cattegram of course came from Admiral Dewey, but it was neither dated nor signed as given out.

nor sirned as given out.

WASHNGTON, June 29.—The six hundred ton American schooner Clara H. Phinney of New Bedford some days ago was authorized to clear with seven Lundred tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was destined for railroad purposes. On reaching Vera Cruz, Captain Phinney, was directed by L. Jonblanc, his consignee, to place his vessel alongside the Spanish steamer Maria Herrara. In the presence of a group of excited Spanish sympathizers Captain Phinney bluntly refused, declaring with emphasis that no vessel in his charge should ever ite alongside a ship bearing the flag of his country's enemy, much less supply her with even a pound of coal. The captain, with a crowd at his heels, marched to the American consulate and notified the consul, and wrote at once to General Spaulding, acting secretary, that he had placed himself under American protection. Exports of

Mr. Henderson, received satisfactory answers, prayed and formally declared him inducted into the pastoral charge of the church, after which he and all the members of the presbytery of Miramichi shook hands with and all the members of the presbyery of Miramichi shook hands with he new paster. After the service a social meeting of After the service a social meeting of After the service as social meeting of boy."—Indianapolis Journal. SOYILLI

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A Paper Read by Miss F. E. Murray, of St. John.

At the Fredericton Djocesan Sunday School Conference Held at Sussex, N. B., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 17th and 18th.

Assembled as we are at this Sunday school conference, I may take it for granted that we all agree in the importance, may the accessity of Sunday schools. We are not working under protest, only half assured that home teaching may not be quite as efficient. But ing that the social sympathy of the rgarten is brought at a very early feel that children's religious training ought especially at this time to receive all possible help from outside influ-

Taking then this for granted, the first thought in connection with the subject on which I, have been asked to write is which of the different definitions of the word ideal is meant when a paper is requested on The Ideal

The Standard Dictionary tells us, among other definitions, that the "ideal (Sunday school) is imaginary and ordinarily unattainable." This is discouraging. Let us consult Ruskin. He says, "The ideal of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its

Applying this meaning to our sub-ject, we should say that the ideal of a Sunday school is a picture in our minds of a Sunday school in its high-est degree of perfection. But here a difficulty at once presents itself—How can we form a mental picture, a model, an ideal of a Sunday school in its highest degree of perfection, when Sunday school work has so many different aspects. It adapts itself to the city, to the country, to the missionary field and to our wealthy parishes. Several strong contrasts present themselves to my memory. I can recall a nday school in a pretty village in laburn ams "leant over and arched the way" that led from the school past the quiet green graves to the old grey church. The village children, their hands filled with violets or primroses, made as they entered school their curties to their teachers, one of whom, the clergyman's neice, just 8 years old, felt more important at the head of her little class than she does

now, when addressing this conferen me to a missionary school in the far south, shaded by magnolias, palmetto and live oaks from the fierce glare of the almost tropical sun. The seats are filled with dusky scholars, their eager upturned faces, their large dark syes are full of intelligence and en-thusiasm. When the singing begins not a voice is slight. The full tide of Magnificat, chanted at their openi service, or a plantation hymn, as Bell done ring in toder bright world,

I heard from heaben today," or our own familiar "Onward Christian Soldiers." Sunday after Sunday these 400 negro children trudge six or seven miles to gather round their beloved white teacher, who has given a life's work to their education. now assisted by a band of intelligent colored teachers, her former scholars, and I venture to say that these little darkies know as much or perhaps more of their Bible than many white children who have leaflets and Bible helps and all other modern aids to

Coming nearer nome, the picture of a log school house in the backwoods of our own province crosses my mind. The school house is almost hidden by spruce trees, and is filled by a motley group of children of various denominations, gathered from a sparsely settled district, through which the clergyman drives many a weary mile to his absence I took the Bible class, and standing before a promiscuous row of scholars I began, "What is your swer was, "Parson says I needn't learn that, I ain't been sprinkled." It is right to add that this log school house of thirty years ago has been replaced by a pretty gothic building, where, presumably, more satisfactory catechism answers are given.

Then of course we are all familiar with our city Sunday schools, thrividants of old Trinity's Sun ing lescendants of old Trinity's Sun-day school under Dr. Gray. That lacked indeed many modern appli-ances, but its attendance was good. ances, but its attendance was good, its teachers enthusiastic, with a far larger proportion of men than there are at present. There were no leaflets then and no machines for multiplying writings. The rector drew up the lesson scheme, the teachers copied. From this worthy progenitor our ten city schools, with their 2,214 scholars and 213 teachers, have branched out. branched out.

Now for these varied forms of this widespread Sunday school work; how can we find an ideal, a model? This can we find an ideal, a model? This is one difficulty in my way. The other is the complex nature of the subject. An ideal Sunday school implies an ideal Sunday school house, ideal teachers, an ideal superintendent, an ideal parish and an ideal rector. It will be seen therefore that in speaking of an ideal Sunday school I may have to touch on points apparently outside of my subject, but which are in reality as closely connected with it as is the dynamo with the electric cars some miles distant.

To begin with the ideal school

cars some miles distant.

To begin with the ideal school house. The Sunday school house in its highest state of perfection is as near the parish church as possible, as like it as possible in architecture, to symbolize, to emphasize the close connection between the church and the Sunday school. Within, tomfort, as regards light, heat, ventilation and beauty, no bare whitewashed walls, but all that can arouse a child's interest and imagination, plans, maps, and above all suitable pictures. The youngest, the lowest, are open to ideas

month some of the walfs gathered in the Protestant Orphan Asylum were taken to the loan collection of pictures from Montreal, exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Some thought this an useless proceeding, as the pictures would be far beyond the comprehen-Jairus' Daughter," they would steal back from other parts of the hall two and three at a time and stand per-fectly absorbed and silent before the great masterpleze. This is an age of illustrative art. So let us have in our ideal school house pictures as many and as good as can be afforded. The mind is taught through the eye as well as through the ear.

The next requisite is a boys' Bible class room, and also one for girls.

Young people do not like to be classed with children, and separate class rooms might prevent the departure of many scholars, who are apt to leave soon after confirmation. I saw in Wannamaker's large Sunday school in Philadelphia that all the older

classes were separated from the main school by plate glass slides, which were rolled back at the opening and closing services. The seats in our ideal school house should be of different heights, and a table in the middle of each class is a great aid in concentrating and securing attention. first saw them in the school of Christ's church cathedral, Montreal. There each class gathered round its table, which had a drawer for papers and books. A room for the infant class with a blackboard is almost indispensable. The last thing I would men-tion is that perplexing and much abused Sunday school library. So difficult is in to manage that some would abolish it altogether and thus bandon a great aid in influencing and instructing young people. Each Sunday school should have a library of books or reference for teachers and fiction. I say deliberately works of fiction. What are good works of fiction but parables of life? A lesson impressed by living examples is renbered when good advice is forgotten. These books generally reach the parents of the scholars, and will aid in enforcing the rector's admonition and in supplementing his teach ing. That noble society for promoting Christian knowledge, the S. P. C. K. as we call it, provides at its de-positaries in St. John and elsewhere a very good selection of interesting books at moderate prices. Pictur texts, illuminated cards can be had from the same society. This is our ideal school house. An impossibility it may be thought in a country parisi But if we cannot reach we can strike towards an ideal. A small building may be as well proportioned, as well heatel, lighted annd ventilated as a large school house, and in these days

ures, reprints of good pictures are not difficult to procure.

I have not said anything about what might be called the commissariat de-If possible it would be well to relegate these arrangements to the parish house. But in parishes without this useful building the basement of the Sunday school might be utilize for the purpose, and provided with crockery, cutlery and other appliances for the Sunday school feasts and entertainments which are so popular at the present day.

of chromolithographs and photograv

The next part of my subject is the ideal teacher. What are the chief requisites. Presupposing deep religious feeling and a fair amount of biblical and prayer book knowledge the chief requisite for an ideal teacher is the power of control, without which all other gifts are useless, A noisy, undisciplined class is a reproach to

"There are no bad regiments." said the great Napoleon, "but there are bad colonels." . The next best power is that of winning the affection of the young—so only can you mould the character. The third requisite is the power of teaching and imparting knowledge. These are the three imteacher. The power of controlling, the power of attracting, the power of

The ideal teacher will, of course, be punctual and regular in attendance, will get up the lesson carefully during the week, will occasionally visit the parents, so that knowledge may be gained of the home life of the scholars. Ideal teachers will qualify themselves for their work by study and by submitting if possible to examinations. They will not allow social engagements to interfere with teachers' meetings. They will be loyal to rector and superintendent, never indulging in criticism among themselves, always promptly repressing it in the young people and children in their charge. Lastly they will remember their scholars in their prayers. The words of that beautiful prayer hymn will often recur to their minds and be involuntarily breathed from their

"Speak to me, Lord, that I may speak In loving echoes of Thy tiones." The next subject is the ideal super-intendent. A difficult and most imrtant office. In St. John, in the long rast, it has sometimes fallen to the ot of women, and in old Trinity the tames of Miss DeBlois, and later Miss cames of Miss DeBlois, and later Miss Sarah Peters, are recalled with affection, respect and esteem. The position bowever seems more appropriate to men. It requires a man of ability and energy, with strong vitality, which will keep him in touch with the bounding exuberance of youth, and at the same time give him power when necessary to control. He ought with all new notions and plans of Sunday school work, and ready, with the rector's consent, to adopt any that seem suitable. A little knowledge of music and a little enthusiasm about it is also of great advantage to a superintendent in St. Poulle school. superintendent. In St. Paul's school, among our many good superintendents, we have had two who might be said to have almost reached the ideal standard of excellence. I may be allowed to allude to them, as they both left St. John some years ago. One,

men, imbued with a spirit of ambition and activity that would not permit them to be idle.

If many modern

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organs, who is racked with pain, and tortured with headaches and nervousness, cannot be active and helpful. Idleness and invalidism are the natural results of suffering of this description. The poor invalid woman is not at fault, save in her ignorance of her own physical make-up or neglect of her womanly health.

Thousands of women

thirty years chief consulting physician to the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered a wonderful medicine that cures all diseases peculiar to women, in the privacy of the home, without the necessity of these embarrassing ordeals. This great medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It heals internal ulceration and inflammation and stops debilitating drains. It transforms weak, nervous invalids into healthy women.

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nervous invalids into healthy women.

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the present Archdeacon Sill of Cohoes, Diocese of Albany, was for many years Canon DeVeber's curate. He was given complete charge of the Sunday school, which increased rapidly under his management. He had a wonderful memory of faces and names, and never passed one of the 300 scholars in the street without a friendly recognition. His rule was strict, yet loving. His power of controlling, attracting and instructing was particularly marked when he catechisel. The scholars would sit perfectly quiet, their attention fixed he roused the mind and drew out intelligent answers. He also took much interest in the singing of the school, and being very musical himself he brought it up to a high standard.

The other model superintendent was Mr. Montague Chamberlain, a layman, a business man. He is now assistant librarian in Harvard college, Hoston. He brought his exact and business-like ways into every department of our Sunday school. He was ready to adopt new plans and methods when old ones seemed to be losing their power. His zeal and self-denial were shown in one instance by his spending one of his rare holidaysrary, arranging and selecting books.

In these days of eagerly competing business life it is most difficult to find any one who, after a week of hard work, is willing to give up his day of rest and act as superintendent of a Sunday school. All honor to those who do so. Let us appreciate their self-denying labor and support them in their work.

The ideal parish—In the ideal par ish the parishioners take a deep interest in the Sunday school. They see that their children attend punctually and regularly, they enquire about the lessons, assist children in finding texts and in every possible way co-operate with the teachers. In the ideal parish school sessions are so arranged that the little ones have an opportunity of going with their parents to the house of God. In some parishes, such as St. Mary's and St. Paul's in St. John, a morning and an afternoon school have for various reasons been deemed advisable, but these are exceptional cases. As a rule children cannot attend two Sunday school essions and a church service without much weariness. In a general way the afternon Sunday school seems to answer best. It avoids the hurry and scramble of the average family on Sunday morning. "The Sabbath was made for man," for a brainworker or a handworker, and an hour's later rest on Sunday morning is no sin Then after a comfortable family meal a little attention to the children's dress, the whole family proceed with a restful, quiet feeling to the parish church. This plan affords also ample opportunity to attend an early cele

the afternoon school begins with fresh zest and vigor. It is closed in time enough for a Sunday walk. Then the older ones will be ready for evening

THE DEAF HEAR. DR. CHASE'S GATARRH GURE

Working Wonders in Toronto.

Gave MRS. BINDON her hearing when

About 8 years ago, Mrs. Bindon, of 11 Maitland St., Toronto, was attacked with la Grippe, which affected her hearing to such an extent that she was completely deaf. It was a serious affliction and she tried many remedies and consulted a prominent specialist on ear diseases, but derived no beneft. By a happy circumstance she was led to use Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and before she had completed 8 boxes her hearing had partially returned.

She persisted in the application of the remedy, so confident was she of ultimate sure, and by the time 12 boxes had been need her hearing was completely restored. For 3 months now she has been free from deafness, and no emancipated sufferer was ever more delighted than Mrs. Bindon. On Sunday she goes to church and enjoys the service, a thing she was unable to do before Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure gave her back her hearing.

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in the ideal parish—the parish in its

its Sunday school. Books, fuel, lighting, 'repairs—all the needs of the school, should be supplied by the parish. The children's offerings, dedicated by a hymn or prayer, should be appropriated as thought fit by rector, superintendent and teachers in friendly conclave. A portion doubtless will be given to the parish funds, a portion onated to home missions, and a portion, only a tithe it may be, ought to be appropriated to foreign missions the salt on the sacrifice.

The ideal rector-Very careful must be in handling this part of my subject, especially after my remarks about criticism. But I may say that the ideal rector will give the Sunday school a foremost place in his parish arrangements. Remembering Sunday school work originated than 150 years ago from a tiny dropped by the Great Sower, in the heart of one of His humble servants, seeing that since then, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, the Guide of the church, this field of work has overspread the various Christian communities of the English speaking Angle-Saxon race the ideal rector will estimate at its full value the agency thus placed within his reach and use it to the best advantage. He will be in his Sunday school as often as is possible in these days of hard-working, over-worked clergy. He will select the opening and closing serv-ices of his school—the course of yearly lessons by leaflets or otherwise and the hymns. Let us have one hymn book for church and Sunday school services. It binds the Sunday school closer to the church. And if the hymns selected are beyond the appreciation of the Sunday scholar they are probably beyond that of many of the congregation.

The ideal rector holds regular teacher's meetings. Teachers are like telephonic wires By them the rector's influence reaches many more families than would otherwise be possible. Then our ideal rector has an ideal wife, who strengthens his authority and deepens his influence in the Sun-day school. I know there is a difference of opinion on this subject. A

long controversy was carried on about it last year in the London Guardian. Some think that the wife need not, nay, ought not to take interest in her band's professional duties; that her family, her household cares, her social duties, her legitimate recreations will amply occupy her Doubtless there are many such cases. Others contend that the bond of nutual interest and mutual work inreases the sympathy and enjoyment of married life; that in these days of woman's influence it will be one of the highest, sweetest duties of a

lergyman's wife to share her husand's interests, and to assist in the arish and in the Sunday school in the many ways a wife alone can do. I know a parish in which the rector's wife comes into the Sunday school schools. lown the aisle of the school, bright faces and pleasant smiles greet her. She thus becomes acquainted with the young people of the parish. The work lone, she returns to her household duties. Sometimes a sister or a grown

up daughter can take a post of use-fulness in the Sunday school. but nothing can quite replace the gentle, unobtrusive influence of the rector's wife. As I read these words many here will doubtless recall the peloved memory of the wife of a forner rector of this parish. I mean Mrs. Charles Medley, who has so latey entered into rest and rejoined her husband in the paradise of God.

In loving companionship in mutual york, in kind hospitality, in sympathy with the sick, the sad and the sorrowing, she seemed to fill out the ideal of a rector's wife. I only knew her in the retirement of her widowhood, so that I cannot speak more definitely of her active life.

Lastly, the ideal rector will encour-

age the attendance of his teachers at Sunday school conferences. Here again we meet with a differ-ence of opinion. "What is the benefit of conferences?" we are asked. We see that attendance at them is one of the features of the day. There are church conferences, Sunday school conferences, missionary conferences, and, may I add women's conferences. What is the benefit of conferences? we are again asked. Are they merely a fad, a fashion? No, certainly not. There is no great movement of

humanity but has some deep meaning. The spirit of the living God still broods over the world of men as for-merly over the face of the waters, radually evolving unexpected renderstood. The future will probably the benufit of these numerous con-ferences, but even now we can see many good results. Conferences tend to widen sympathy, to arouse energy, listening to the earnest address of another, fresh thoughts come up in our own minds; while we are speaking, others catch the glow of our enthe full benefit of a conference we must do our share of the work. We must not be merely attentive listeners; we must take an active part. A remark, or indeed only a question, from each member will add to the in-

So only shall we feel a fresh impulse given to our own life, so only shall we pass it on to others, so only shall we leave this conference stirred up and encouraged to fresh efforts in our Sunday school work.

I have now presented you with a picture of the ideal Sunday school, its school house, its teachers, its superintendent, its rector and the parish in which it stands. I have said nothin which it stands. I have said nothing of opening or closing responsive services, of bright recessionals while marching in order out of school, of the hearty singing of hymns, of periodical children's services, monthly, quarterly, annually; of mixed services, such as we hold in St. John on Ascension day, when all our schools join in an inter-

require another paper as long as this to enter on these subjects. Some of them will be touched upon during the

them will be touched upon during the course of this conference.

As regards the whole work I will only add that it is the noblest, the most interesting upon which we can have the privilege of being engaged. It has its difficulties, but it has also its encouragements. Both are alluded to in this simple poem, selected by a friend, with which I conclude my never. paper:

That down the centuries come,
The story of St. Christopher
Amid the tempest's glocm,
The dark and stormy madnight,
The tempest raging wild,
Yet safely bearing in his arms
The little wandering child.

He holds him high above the flood,
With an arm that never fails;
Yet now the glant strength grows weak.
The giant courage qualis.
Around him and above him
The watery blackress whirled,
"Mescems, fair child, I bear in thee
The weight of all the world."

Yet for the sake of Christ the Lord He struggles bravely on;
At last he staggers to the bank,
The perilous journey done.
Before his glad adoring eyes
The child form changed and glowed,
Till he knew the Master of his love,
The risen Christ of God.

"O brothers, sisters, ye whose task From tollesome day to day, Is still to guide the Ettle ones Across the dangerous vay; The work of brave St. Christopher Ye carry forward still, Worthy the proudest strength of man

What marvet if your spirits quall
At the perils of the road;
What marvet if ye sometimes faint
Beneath the heary load.
It is the weight of all the world,
Ye bear mid gathering gloom;
The burden of the darkening years
Hope of the age to come.
Although for you no childish form
May ever change or shine
With white celestial splendor,
With majesty divine;
Yet clearly echoes down the years,
A voice from Galilee:
"As ye do it to the least of these,
Ye do it unto Me."

FRANCES E. MURRAY.

SUNBURY COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION. FREDERICTON JUNCTION, June 23 .- A number of superintendents, teachers and Sarbath school workers gathered at the F. C. Baptist church at Fredericton Junction for their annual convention. There were present at the first meeting: Rev. James Robertson, the pastor, Col. T. L. Alexander, the president, the secretary, Ernest L. Tracey, the field scoretary, Miss Lucas and others.

Tracey, the field scoretary, Miss Lucas and others.

After a half hour of devotional service, the field secretary gave a spirited address on the Word and the Work, appealing strongly to the numbers of young people who were present. Miss Lucas then spoke for a few rainutes, addressing earnest words to the teachers who were present. The president poke oriefly of his joy at seeing so many present, and gave all a hearty welcome.

The following day, of three sessions, was one of deep interest in the Sunday school work of the County. The morning session was overed by a Bible reading by the field secretary. The number of delegates was considerably increased over that of last evening, including strong men and women, superintendents and leaders from distant schools.

The report of the county secretary, Ernest L. Tracey, was a complete and clear presentation of the work as far as can be given up to date. There are about thirty schools in this county, but only twenty had reported as yet. The others will be obtained by the secretary as quickly as possible. The twenty schools contain 836 scholars and 139 officers and teachers; a total of 1,095. There are two normal classes, against none last year; and 120 in the home department instead of 40 last year. There is an advance in the work, and when the other schools report the aggregate, it is believed, will be much beyond that of last year.

Some parishes are not yet organized and it was observed that vice presidents of unorganized parishes were not present, nor did they send any report; but the two organized parishes nade excellent reports of improved conditions. The comparison furnished good evidence in fevor of parish organization.

improved conditions. The comparison furnished good evidence in favor of parish organization.

Rev. J. A. Robertson conducted the devotional services of the afternoon. The election of officers following was a season of much profit, information being given on the work of the department officers. The following is the list: President., Col. T. L. Alexander; vice president, Rev. J. Robertson; sec. treasurer, Ernest L. Tracy; home department superintendent, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Blissylle; normal superintendent, Miss Minnie Mense-cau, Fredericton Junction; primary superintendent, Miss Myrtle Hayward, Fredericton Junction.

Vice-presidents of parishes: Blissylle, Weyman Kirkpatrick; Gladstone, C. L. Tracey; Lincoln, Taylor Mensereau; Burton, Samuel J. Kionie; Sheffield, Rev. J. M. Austin; Maugerville, Jas. A. Raymond.

Miss Luccs' address was to the weakest of teachers in the smallest primary departments, and showed how they could truly become "models' as well as those in large schools. It was full of encouragement.

This session was greatly enjoyed by all, judging from the expressions heard when leaving the church. Miss Lucas was accompanied by her friend, Miss Worden, and together they sang duets in morning and afternoon sessions. A resolution expressing the deep sense of lores sustained by this county convention in the recent death of Mr. Kinnie of Oromocto was passed unanimously.

The last session had a very full house. Spiritual power for the teacher was the theme for the opening exercises. The next annual convention was invited to Tracey Station. The address of the field secretary was a plea for acquirement of good knowledge on the part of the young people, concerning the Bible and the S. S. movement. The five delegates elected to represent this convention at the president, secretary and the three county superintendents of department work.

the school.

Brief words of the value of this converse said by Dr. A. J. Murray, the pand others, and these profitable sessions closed with the benediction. An angry small boy was peltin

stones at a noisy dog, when a venerable passer-by stopped and addressed him. "Little boy," the stranger remonstrated, "don't you know you should be kind to dumb animals?" "Yes," replied the angry boy, "but what's dumb animals got to do with yelping dogs?"—Cleveland Plain Deal-

"I guess we better not take Wadderberry as a risk," said the insurance agent. "He is talking of wanting to go to war." "We cannot refuse a man on such unpatriotic grounds," said his partner. "It would ruin our business." "It ain't that at all. I know he would not talk that way unless he had some organic trouble."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

THE SAGAMORE

Manifests an Interest in the Spaniards and the Cubans.

The Reporter Sets Him Right on One or Two Points, and Utters a Warning.

Some Very Important Despatches Relative to the Prospects of a Great 10 Sea Fight.

Paul the Milicete, with his hand on his knife-hilt, his tread cat-like, and his eyes roving like those of a warrior on the death trail, leaped into the reporter's den and quickly closed the door.

The reporter was wholly unprepared for war. It was a comfort to him in that supreme moment to remember that he had been at church twice on Sunday, and had heard one man say salvation depended on deeds, and the other say it depended on faith. Between the two, in the flash of consciousness which he believed preceded a violent extinction, he felt that he might squeeze through.

But the first words of the sagamore

disarmed his fears.

"Any Spaniards here?"

"Spaniards? No. Whe
Spaniards be doing here?" What would

"Where they gone?" was the coun-"To what particular Spaniards do you allude?"

"Them Spaniards been drove 'way from Cuba," replied the Milicete. "I had not heard," said the reporter, "that any of them had started yet." Mr. Paul stared at the reporter for a full minute, and then sat down. "Aint them Yankess drove 'em all

"Not yet. The three weeks war Is still in progress. But the Spanfards are dying rapidly. Numbers of them have been killed, several times. And the bloody work goes on. They will be killed several times more. They appear to like it—even to thrive on it. I see no reason why they should not continue the cheerful pastime all sum-

"Not as much as he was. When the Am-ricans wanted to keep him in, the Merrimac blocked the channel. Now that they talk of going in themselves, "Then," said the sagamore, "I s'pose

they won't need any St. John man with his corkscrew.' There are some things which ruffle the serenity even of a reporter.

hat. You are an infant in the presence of that joke. It had raised a whisker before the mountains were brought forth. It was ancient of days when the moon and the stars sang together in the morning of the world. It is older than the commercial ideas of Halifax. If you ever uncover the relic again in my presence, you will think you have struck the war nose

of a torpedo."

Mr. Paul's apology was humble and ample. He added that in his own view it was much easier to knock the neck off a bottle than to use a corkscrew, and he believed St. John men

were of the same opinion.

The reporter was about to offer some further observations when the Sagamore suddenly burst into tears. Such conduct on the part of a warrior was amazing, and the reporter asked for

"Them poor Cabans," cried the old man. "I'm so sorry for them-it makes me cry. Forty hundred thou-sand been killed by the Spaniards. Best men ever lived—the Cubans." "But they are not as good as they were," said the reporter. "Of course they were patriots of noble soul and umanity. And a war for their deliverance was a holy war. We know that. The congressional record says so. Also Dr. Talmage. But since they day and eating the rations of the American soldiers and smoking cigar-ettes all night—while the Americans do the work and the fighting-they are not quite as noble as they were. In fact, there is a suspicion in the American press that they wouldn't recognize liberty if they saw it—if it was made fast to anything.—But you must excuse me, Mr. Paul. I have a few despatches to fix up, and it is

Mr. Paul bowed himself out, and the eporter fixed up the following im-portant despatches, hot from the wires.

CADIZ, June 29.—The fleet has CADIZ, June 29, 2 p. m.—The fleet has not sailed. CADIZ, June 29, 4 p. m.—The fleet

CADIZ, June 29, 4 p. m.—The fleet has returned here.
CADIZ, June 29, 4.15 p. m.—Despite all rumors to the contrary, it is positively known that the fleet has sailed.
CADIZ, June 29, 5 p. m.—The report that the fleet had sailed is premature.
CADIZ, June 29, 6 p. m.—Persistent reports regarding the movements of the fleet have been sent out, doubtless with a view to give some information. It may be stated on absolutely unquestionable authority that the fleet never had any intention of sailing. It is at this moment sitting on the edge of the wharf combing its on the edge of the wharf combing its

CADIZ, June 29, 10 p. m.-The fleet

Kean—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that home? Steam—Not at all. It's the people the meets who are scared.

SUN

FIR

Glimpses

Rev. G. O. Peter's, Largest

The Pantheon, Example o Over the of the Scip

(Special con Dear Edito mised that something o than 150 mil The travelle parts has b to engineer level and m to tunnel an but these thi the tourist, the prepare be done. It gleams of t fading from saw the firs the Caesars, are within once mistres history is th city of ancie Then what in Rome. I

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Despatches Relative of a Great

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4 p. m .- The fleet contrary, it is posi-the fleet has sailed. 5 p. m.—The report

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10 p. m.—The fleet

SUNNY ITALY.

FIRST PART.

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.

Example of Roman Architecture - Drove Over the Appian Way-Saw the Tombs of the Scipios-The Protestant Missions.

(Special correspondence of the Sun.) In air with earth's chief structures." Dear Editor-In my last letter I promised that in my next I would say something of our days in Rome. The railway ride from Naples of than 150 miles took us through parts of Italy both fertile and beautiful The traveller soon gets the impression that railway building in thes parts has been expensive and taxing to engineering skill. So many hills to level and mountains of hardest rock to tunnel and precipices to be passed; than seven feet long. You pass but these things add to the interest of and down the north and south s the tourist, who quickly passing over the prepared way notes what had to be done. It was just as the last gleams of the evening's twilight were fading from western skies that we saw the first outlines of the city of the Caesars, and a few moments later are within the old walls of the city once mistress of the world, and whose history is the most remarkable of any city of ancient or modern times.

Then what interesting days we spent in Rome. How eagerly we improved every hour. There are here so many objets of interest, each with a history specially noteworthy. The days pass all too quickly as we hurry from one part of the city to the other in order to visit what seemed to be the most historic points. One needs only refer awaken interest. But the visitor of only a few days here can not be expected in a hastily written article to more than refer to the history of the city, which if fully written would per-tain to the history of the whole world, and to briefly make mention of a few of the things that most interested

Rome was founded 753 B. C. Her progress was one of slow development until she became the capital of the world. No city of the past had a more checkered history. In the long ago she suffered from northern invasions, from fires, was despoiled of many beautiful (monuments and works of art by Emperor Constantine, who was intent on making Constantinople the grandest city of his empire. The Vandals sacked Rome; she passed with each other; she passed through dark ages when her own citizens destroyed some of the finest monuments turning them into lime for new dwelling houses. Today one must respect that ancient Rome that abounded in works of art when the British isles can never have other than feelings of reverence for a city that during cen turies was the centre of the world's civilization and which in the provid-ence of God became a great factor in the spread and progress of New Testament Christianity. But the ancient Rome is no more.

The Goth, the Christian, time, war, flood and fire Have dealt upon the seven-hilled city's pride."

The Rome of today stands in part on the ruins of the ancient city, Again and again you are told as you walk her streets that you are now twenty and more feet above the places trod-den by the Caesars. This is especially true in those parts near the old forum. Of places there are many that are interesting both within and with-out the city's walls. There are the historic hills, the gates and walls. Then such places as "Appian Way," the Catacombs, the tombs of the Scirios and many others, the Colliseum. Pantheon, palaces and prisons.
These and other historic points are
full of interest, and you say all these
I must visit now that I am in Rome. Then, too, there are the churches, and centering in many of them is a history of thrilling interest. It was my privi-lege to enter many of these religious edifices, read history written on their walls, note the prominence given to facts in the life of the world's Repaid the paintings and sculptures re-presenting New Testament scenes, the power, the influence the Christ areth has over the minds of

these worshippers.

It was in one of these at a noon hour on a week day—a church I was told belonging to the Jesuit order—I told belonging to the Jesuit order—I listened to one of the finest speakers I had ever heard. For the time I longed to understand the beautiful Italian language which flowed so smoothly from eloquent lips and held in rapt attention a large audience. More, I secretly wished that I, as a speaker, possessed like platform graces of that man, whose every gesture seemed fired with an earnestness carrying with it intensest conviction.

Peter's, built on the site of a church building dating back to the time of corations of this great structure such



ten of St. Peter's and then much would be left unsaid. The approach to the building is imposing. Four rows of pillars seventy feet high sweep off to the right and left in a semicircle. Before you, within this granite, one piece, and reaching a height of one hundred and thirty feet. On either side of this obelisk are fountains constantly flowing, while basins of porphyry. Still before you rising on a flight of marble steps is the wonderful edifice, adorned with dome" and several cupolas. You enter the vestibule and find it paved with marble, adorned with a gilt vault, and from one of its five gateways you seek entrance to the main

"Rich marbles, richer paintings— shrines where flame The lamps of gold, and haughty dome

The length of the building within the walls is 607 feet, its width 446 feet, height from pavement to cross dome is 139 feet, and the ground covered by building is 240,000 square feet. The paintings in the roof must be immense. In one of these we noted Paul writing as it seemed to us with pen and holder of ordinary length, but we are informed these are more than seven feet llong. You pass up and study the different chapels and their contents of paintings, bronzes, marbles and mosaics. Here is Angelo's "Mary with the dead Christ." a work executed when this master of the chisel and brush was only twentyfour years of age. Then, too, we are impressed with dozens of finely sculp-tured monuments, erected to perpetuate the memories of illustrious dead, and here are frescoes and mosaics, the subjects taken from the Bible church history

We visit the Vatican, the largest palace in the world. It is closely joined to St. Peter's. Hours are spent in its museum and picture galleries Here we find the works of the old ing. The Sistine chapel is an object of interest. Here the aged pope min-istered at a special service the Sunday we were in the city. Admission hat day was only by ticket. During week we visited this chapel and looked upon the far-famed fresco of Angelo. In this painting is told a part of the world's history. The various panels, beginning with the creation, which separates light from dark-

ness, follow on the h through different epoches creation and through the from man's earliest history till after the flood. Then behind the altar "The Last Judgment." It is said he lesigned this painting when he was sixty years old and completed it after eighty years. In the Vatican library, under the rule of men of different na-tionalities; she had as time sped on her principal buildings turned into kind. Leaving these precincts, sacred ing manufactured. And now a good drive to other church buildings around which in every case we found clustering history, myth and legend. I can only mention some of them by name, not giving even a line of their histories. St. Agostino, Church of the Cuppuecino, St. Mary Maggiore, St. John in Lateri. St. Paul's without the walls and Quo Vadis. All these have with them much, very much, that is full of interest to all who visit them and of sacredness to

> the worshippers. Of other places of interest I would mention the Pantheon, one of the old-est and at the same time the most perfect example of Roman architec-ture extant. Its interior is circular, with a diameter of 142 feet, and its height is the same as the diameter. It has no windows, but is lighted by a circular space twenty feet in diameter and ever open to the sky. Within these historic walls Raphael and other notable men were buried, the last in-

terment here being that of the body of King Victor Emanuel in 1878.

The Colliseum and Forum, in both of which our party had the privilege of listening to lectures by Prof. Reynaud, proved to be most interesting places. We drove out along the "Applan Way" and had the tombs of the Scipios pointed out. We wandered as long as we desired in the strange Catacombs, now so lonely and desert and amid cypresses saw the tombs of the poets Keats and Shelley, rode up the Janiculum and looked with pleasure on a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Garibaldi.

entered the old Mamertine pri-son, a dark and dreary place, where 'tis said Paul and Peter were mprisoned, and where many a weary life was ended—the happy close of a dungeon existence. This is a dungeon indeed. Here King Juguriha of Numidia was executed B. C. 104. Here he Cataline conspirators were conned. On the walls, dimly lighted by our candles, we note a picture representing Paul preaching to the prisoners and Peter baptizing converts. We knew we were in a historic dungeon, knew we were in a historic dungeon, but we were not so certain that it is identical with the place of a Paul's or Peter's imprisonment. We were shown by our guide the place in the granite wall where 'tis said Peter struck his head, and that, instead of fracturing his skull, he made a deep indentation in the rock. Dear old hard-headed soldier of Jesus, but not so hard-headed as this incident would intelligent.

After nearly a week's stay in Rome, where your interest in the city grows upon you daily as you visit its principal historic places, we are compelled to leave, and do so reluctantly, taking next in order the cities of Florence, Venice, Milan. I must not omit to say that we did not neglect to visit Protestant missions in Rome; for while attending service in St. Peter's we thought of those adoring the Son of God in less grand places of worsh:p. We found Baptists, Methodists, Waldenses and Episcopalians all zealously at work in this city, and here as elsewhere being prospered and blessed in their work. We were especially impressed with the buildings

of the Methodist-Episcopal body, where college work in arts and theol-ogy and as well preaching and print-ing are being carried on.

In the beautiful city of Florence, of which its citizens are so justly proud. we spent most of our hours in the world-famed picture galleries. Of course we went to see the Cathedral, surmounted by a dome 300 feet high; oted the magnificent bronze doors eal works of skill and art; saw the bell-tower, regarded as one of the finest works of its kind in existence; went to the Battistero, beautiful in its interior decorations; visited the conument of Dante and some of the noteworthy religious edifices, where we saw some of Angelo's greatest works. But Florence is especially noted for its galleries of paintings and in these, the "Pitti Palace" and the "Uffizi," we spent some delightful hours. Beside the pictures, both of these buildings are rich in histories. We saw some of the paintings of Raphael, and which are regarded as his best. Beside these, there were the works of Angelo, Titian; Corregio, Baldulchino and others. On leaving, we said Florence is truly a beautiful city. Its stores contain more attractive works of art than any city yet visted. Everywhere you apestries and paintings.

Venice was the unique city of the tour. We leave the train and take a gondola about 10 o'clock p. m., and are rowed to our hotel. We have been one city, noiseless so far as boys and girls are concerned, but here no streets and no carriages nor horses. In their place, canals and boats. To see the canals in evening, with the lights of hundreds of gondolas, and to listen to the serenade songs of those floating here and there. stopping before your hotel, eager for the stranger's coln, and then on to charm others' ears, is what is not to be seen or heard in any other city on continent.

Venice, commercially, is not what it was 400 years ago. Then, here was focused the trade of Europe. But the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the discovery of the new sea route to India told against the commerce once carried on here. This city has long been noted for its art. has a beautiful cathedral, named St. Mark's, after St. Mark, the city's patron saint. This is a large structure. Byzantine in style, and well repays you for your visit. Then we nust not pass the Palace of the Doges without a visit, for within are splen-did paintings and pieces of sculpture. Here is Tintorrello's "Paradise," the largest oil painting in the world. Then, too, you have a dreary desire to visit those awful dungeons of which you have read, but the real history of their awfulness will never be fully known. With dim lights we wander from dungeon to dungeon. Could these walls but speak, what should we not hear? We also stand by "the bridge of sighs" and recall in part what has been written of it. Venice is noted now especially for its long ride in the gondola from canal to canal completes an enjoyable visit.

Milan is our next stopping place Here is a large and prosperous looking city. It specially pleases a stranger. Its magnificent cathedral is regarded by its citizens as the eighth wonder of the world. It is one of the three largest religious buildings in the world. It will hold forty thousand people. Its external appearance is dazzling to the eye. The stained glass windows in the choir are said to be the largest in the world of their kind. To study these is a delight. The interior of the building is cruciform, with double aisles and transept. The structure is Gothic and has the "dim religious light" within. One other especially interesting thing we saw in Milan, which I must mention and then close, was the old painting of Leonardo da Vici, known as "The Last Supper," copies of which I've seen in different places; but the old original, now becoming marred by years, yet speaks, as the copies do not, of the genius and skill of the master's hand. Yours respectfully, G. O. GATES.

ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

The Sovereign Great Priory of Can ada will meet in Hamilton, Ont., on the 14th of September. This date will enable fraters to take advantage of tion this year. Owing to the triennial conclave and the Spanish war, the American commander invited is unable to accept the invitation of the Hamilton knights. However, the fraters of Godfrey are noted for their

It is not yet known whether the Scottish body at St. Stephen will unite with the Canadian supreme authority this year or not. It is only a question of a very short time, however, when the only outside knight templar body in Canada shall fall into line, as the terms offered are all that can be

the terms offered are all that can be desired.

The Encampment of St. John, No. 3d, and the Union de Moiay Preceptory, No. 11, have respectively appointed a committee to consider the terms of amalgamation, and as the true interests of Masonry in this city lie in this direction the able committees appointed will doubtless have little difficulty in arranging so that the new warrant shall bear the numbers of the oldest body, 7iz., No. 3a. There are certainly a very large number of Masonic lodges in the city of St. John, hence all should look with favor tipon such a union, especially as its accom-

Children Cry for

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

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

vernment Can Do Nothing-Emperor William's Trip to the Holy Land-Persecuting Dreyfus' Friends.

LONDON, June 25.-The law officers of the crown had a consultation on Thursday for the purpose of considering whether the public prose shall interfere in the Tatton-Sykes scandal. Banks, insurance societies and money lenders hold bills and promissory notes purporting to have been signed by Sir Tatton, aggregating something like \$1,000,000. Tatton declares that all these documents were

This week the second civil action, which is merely the beginning of a series in which the validity of the baronet's signatures is the question at issue occurred. The jury found that the signatures were forged. The only person who had any interest in the forging of Sir Tatton's signature is Lis wife, who has had the bulk of the oney advanced on the forged docu-

So far Sir Tatton has steadfastly refused to have his wife prosecuted, and if he should consent it is dimcult to see how a conviction could be obtained, the criminal law not permitting the husband to give evidence against his wife. But the matter has become a grave public scandal, the law for the rich and another for the poor, and the tory party agents have been warning the government that the impression is spreading that it is screening a criminal at the instiga-

tion of exalted personages. Whether a decision will be arrived at it is impossible to say. It is only fair to add that Lady Tatton-Sykes denies the forgery, while admitting such little weaknesses as habitual speculations on the stock exchange, betting and gambling.

WELSH COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, June 26.-The coal strike in South Wales paraylzes naval and maritime England in a way that would be alarming were a strike to happen in time of war. The usual naval manoeuvres are to be abandoned for want of coal while the mail steamers are losing speed because they cannot get the South Wales article. Yet such is the state of the law that the government cannot intervene until one or the other party in dispute requests its intervention. Neither party requests, so the dispute must go on, like the engineers' strike, 'till the back of the trade union is absolutely broken for want of money. The employers, of course, have a bottom-

PERSECUTING DREYFUS'

PARIS, June 26.—President Faure has ratified the judgment of the mili-tary council depriving M. Joseph Reinach, formerly a republican member of the chamber of deputies, of his rank of captain in the territorial army because of his publication of articles

reflecting upon the army. M. Reinach was one of the foremost partisans of ex-Captain Dreyfus, and in discussing the merits of the disgraced officer's case translated article written by an English publicist, Mr. Coneybeare, which appeared in the London National Review, declaring that Count Esterhazy was in receipt of 2,000 francs monthly from Col .Von Schwartzkoppen, who was military attache to the German embassy in Paris at the time of Dreyfus's alleged treachery. For the translation and re-publication of this article M. Reinach was deprived of his military rank by the council.

TO VISIT THE HOLY LAND. BERLIN, June 26.—The details of the journey of the German Emperor and Empress to Palestine are interesting. The party will number ninety persons, and no newspaper men will be officially permitted to accompany them. Their majesties will spend six days in the Holy Land. They will land at Jaffa, where they will be re-ceived by a Turkish escort, 100 strong. esides there will be present 12,000 Turkish troops, all in new uniforms. They will leave Jaffa on October 26 the cheap rates offered to visitors to the industrial exhibition in that city. There will be no outside demonstra-They will arrive in Jerusalem on October 29 and will attend divine services on the morning of the 30th in the Protestant church at Bethlehem, and in the afternoon on the Mount of Olives. The church of the Redeemer Hamilton knights. However, the fraters of Godfrey are noted for their lavish hospitality, and the representatives to Great Priory will be royally welcomed. It is expected that the attendance this year will be a record breaker.

It is not yet known whether the Scottish body at St. Stephen will unite with the Canadian supreme authority this year or not. It is only a juestion of a very short time, however, when the only outside knight templar worm in Canada shall fall into line, as and the ruins of the Redeemer at Jerusalem will be consecrated on October 31. Their majesties will encamp the same night on the plain of Jericho, and will visit the river Jordan and the Dead Sea on November 1. Then they will spend four days sightseeing at Jerusalem will be consecrated on October 31. Their majesties will encamp the same night on the plain of Jericho, and will visit the river Jordan and the Dead Sea on November 1. Then they will spend four days sightseeing at Jerusalem. They will probably return by way of Nazareth, whence they will visit the Sea of Galliee and Mount Tabor. They will go to Jaffa and thence to Beyrout. On Daffa and the ruins of the Temple of Baal. and the ruins of the Temple of Baal. They will return homeward via Con-stantinopie, whither they will be escorted by nine Turkish warships.

THE PETROLEUM BATTLE.

"Foor Wakeley leads a dog's life." "Indeed" "Yes; his wife spends all her time waiting on him and calling him pet names." Firsproof wood is to be used in the construction of every tuture American warship where wood is needed.

THE BISLEY RUFLE TRAM.

(Melbourne Leader.)

The riflemen who will represe Victoria this year at Bisley rifle matches have been selected by Colonel Templeton, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and Captain Marshall, and the eleven and Captain Marshall, and the eleven will be accompanied by Captain Marshall, as manager and captain of the team. Captain Marshall's experience and success justifies the confidence reposed in him as officer in charge on this important occasion. As the essential object of sending a team this year is to make another struggle for the Kolapore Cup, so brilliantly won in 1897, it was the desire of the committee to get as many of the original eleven as possible, for their experi-ence of the shooting conditions at Bisley would be of great value. Walker was unable to join, but with this exception the whole of the team of eight who won the Kolapore Cup for the colony last year are included. The eleven selected are:

Sergeant Ross, C Battery. Sergeant Hawker, C Battery

Lance-Corporal Todd, Ballarat Mill-Bombadier Carter, Geelong Artil-

Kirk, Melbourne Rifle Club. J. Grummett, Melbourne Rifle Club. P. Fargher, Melbourne Rifle Club. W. Sloane, Yarrawonga Rifle Club. Sergeant-Major Whitehead, Bendigo

E. Saker, Melbourne Rifle Club. Corporal Hollingsworth, Permanent

Eight of the eleven were in the first Bisley team. The new men, Sergeant-Major Whitehead of permanent staff, Corporal Hollingsworth, permanent Artillery, and L. Saker, take the places of the Permanent Artiller men. Corporal Downey and Bombardier Reilly, who cannot get leave of absence, and E. Walker, who has been obliged to decline for business reasons. The new men are first class shots. Mr. Saker, in fact, has twice won the Queen's Prize, and has made world's record of 103 out of the possible 105 at Williamstown

The Kolapore Cup eight, who are again chosen to visit Bisley, made the record of 751 when they won the cup ast year, with the following scorces The Kolapore eight, who made the record of 751 when they won the cup last year, with the following scores,

Lance-Corporal Todd97 Sergeant Ross94 Sergeant Hawker Mr. Walker89

It is not to be assumed that the same team will be picked for the Kolapore match this year, as the captain will be guided by the shooting of the men in practice, and he has three good emergencies at his disposal; but the fact that seven of the winning eight will once more be on the spot other victory.

place in the large room of the Cafe Denat on Monday night, when Colonel Templeton, chairman of the Victor-ian Rifle Association council, entertained a large party of members of the defence force to tender a farewell compliment to the Bisley rifle team, which sailed for London on Tuesday. The host occupied the chair, with the miltary commandant, Major-General Sir Chas. Smith, on one hand, and Captain Marshall, captain of the team, on the other. Amongst the company, which well represented the various branches of the force, were Sir Frederick Sargood, the mayor of Melbourne, Colonel Freeman, A. Q. M. G.; Colonel Robertson, Commander Collins, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel Hoad, A. A. G., and officers of different corps. Nearly all the members of the Bisley team were among the guests.

After dinner the toast of The Queen was henored, and the commandant then presented the badges and aggre-gate prizes won at the last V. R. A. meeting to such of the winners as were present. The Jubilee medals were also presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and other Victorians who have received it.

Colonel Templeton then proposed

Good Luck to the Bisley Team of 1898. He said the greatest pleasure of his life was experienced when he had command of the team of 1897, which won the Kolapore Cup; and he was gratified to see that this year's team was nearly the same. The success of that team was evidence of the good work done by the Victorian Rifle Association, which had been in very low water at the time its representatives achieved that brilliant victory. (Applause.) He cautioned the team not to rely on last year's victory, and not to lese a single point. (Cheers.)

AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS.

A simple mountaineering anecdote from the top of Mount Egmont, Tar-anaki (New Zealand). A party of climbers ascended the topmost rock of the sleeping giant, planted there-upon a nine foot pole, and hauled aloft the Union Jack. A fortnight later another party, prepared to shin up the pole and so claim a six foot higher record than the first, ascended and found that the flag had frozen while blowing to the breeze; there it was embedded in four inches of ickels, was embedded in four inches of icicle, the colors standing out as in a looking-glass. Not only this, but that icicle extended right down to the ground. All this in summer time! Doubters must not snigger, for the party photographed the phenomenon.—Sydney Bulletin.

A. Baby Boy Covered With Rezemand Cured by Dr. Chase.

A. Baby Boy Covered with rezema and Cured by Dr. Chase.

Mrs. Jas. Brown of Molesworth, Ont., tells how her boy (eight months old) was cured of torturing exeme. Mothers whose children are suffering can write her regarding the great cure, Dr. Chase's Ointment. Her child was afflicted from birth, and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured him.

"Pa, can you see further with a telescope than with the naked eye?" "Of course you can, Johnny." "How can that be, when it brings everything nearer?"—Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND AND CANADA. 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 sp cial committee of the city government

on Fourth of July celebration of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Grand Trunk railway between Port-land and Canada. The sentiment of the members was heartily in accord with giving the visiting military companies and distinguished visitors from Canada and elsewhere on that occasion a most cordial reception are pleasant entertainment while guests of the city.

The following was unanimously adopted as the expressed sentiments of the managing directors:
"The commercial relations and so-

cial 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 neighborly friendship and the broadest trade reations possible with our Canadian brethren; therefore the management express the belief that the me 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 transpertation lines to participate in roper celebration of the Fourth of July next, that date being the semicentennial anniversary of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad company be

tween this city and Canada. "Believing that all exhibitions of fraternal feelings tend to help forwe trust, be secured at no distant day, we recommend that the board accept the invitation of the erate with the city in extending a hearty welcome to our visitors on the occasion of the proposed international elebration."

BRITAIN'S WATCHWORDS.

If our jingoes want 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 is far more succe Let us hope that this view of the case will finally recomend itself to the gov-ernment. When they have time to recover from the shock given them by the diplomatic nethods of Russia, they will see that nothing has really been lost except possibly a little of Russia's honor—though on that I cint there has been a good deal of exaggeration—that there is no need to excite ourselves about China, and that if we build ships and keep our powder dry we shall still be able to exemplify Bacon's dictum that the command o the sea "is an abridgement of empi The command of the sea and friendship of the other half of A very pleasant gathering took race; let these be our watchwords, for thus strengthened we need fear no foe.—The Spectator.

LITERARY NOTES FROM THE CENTURY COMPANY.

Stephen Bonsal, late of the American legatic at Madrid, has written an article for the July Century on Holy Week in Seville. The paper is illustrated with sketches by Joseph Pennell,
Poultney Bigelow contributes to the July number of the Century a paper entitled Ten Years of Kaner Wilhelm. Mr. Bigelow is a personal triend of the monarch, and he reiterates his statement of ten years ago that the emperor has "a Yankee head on his shoulders." The article is accompanied by a drawing made by Emperor William of The Irriclad of the Future.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUR

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

COMMISSIONER LATED.

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 candid Westmorland, accompanied by Mr. Joseph McQueen and Mr. Co visited Ottawa and waited upon Mills. It has been reported that een, who has made himself ful at election times in the disp tion of what Mr. Blair calls ources of civilization, would accept the wardenship of Dorchester. Un-fortunately, the prison is provided with a warden and with other officers whose places are objects of desire. The same difficulty existed at St. Vin cent de Paul, but it was overcome b an investigation. Whether the Dorchester enquiry 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 common his own county. He was defeated In 1887 Sir Louis Davies found that Mr. Laird's ambitions interfered with his own, and Mr. Latrd was compelled to seek election in Saskatchewan. In 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 kas 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 commissionership for Mr. Laird. "No, my child," said the fond 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 parhament passed this vote as a supplement to estimate of last year:

"Balance required to meet the ex-"penses of commissioners: Kingston "penitentiary, \$1,817; St. Vincent de "Paul do., \$17,727; Manitoba do. " \$2.402 "

This is in addition to a vote of the previous session of \$10,000 for penitentlary 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 recuniary compensation for the less of the governorship.

THE QUEBBC CONVENTION.

The press despatches bring us th The press despendence commissioners are of the British commissioners to the Quebec conference. With the exception of Lord Herschell the representatives of Great Britain are Canadiana and of course are the selection of the dominion government. This is what might be expected, as the interests involved are chiefly and

Baron Herschoff, who is an ab rist and has had large experience commissions and conferences o the proceedings rather from the im-perial than the celemial point of view, and to give his associates the benefit must in the future be at his larger knowledge of diplomacy. Will be the fittleth state in another fifty years."

aken the duty we should have had tive was as therough a Car sympathy as any of our own men. Less is known about Baron He attitude. Nor is there the and that in him we have such re determination as we would have in the Chamberlain. But the fact that he has been chosen by a ministry of the opposite party argues great confice in his ability and sagacity.

Among the Canadian commission the name of Sir Richard Cartwright is the most welcome. The minister of trade and commerce has met Washgton 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 seri-

ousness of the occasion. If it is true, and we hope it is, that he has had the last trace of the disloyal and mischlevous spirit which inspired the commercial union programme knock ed out of him, Sir Richard will be safe man to have on the comp

The next ablest 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 nduced congress to impose a retallatory 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 if not mainly on the other side of the border, where his sympathies have always been. So far as may be judged by Mr. Charlton's record his apopintment makes one more commissione 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 rights or our interests. His appointment was a foregone conclusion, because his department is more conerned 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, But from the beginning this dominand his terrible want of exactne be almost always inaccurate in statements of fact, and to be usually reckless and careless in a statment 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 Herschell and Sir Richard

Cartwright. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a member of 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. Kasson 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 Montreal invited Mr. J. Grattan Mac-Mahon of New York to address them on the centenary of 1798 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 elojuence 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 socie ties which he addressed were British subjects, and that he was speaking to some of the descendants of the men who heat off Montgomery and his invading force, Mr. MacManon went on to say that "Ireland and America must in the future be one, Ireland will be the fiftieth state of the union

Among the other speakers were two bers of the legislature and one super or court judge. They included Mr. Quinn, who represents at Ottawa one of the Montreal constituencies. Mr. Quinn in terms as courteous as he could command for the purpose told the orator that his dreams for Treland were quite different from those of the Irish people of Montreal. He suggest ed 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 Dally Sun.) THE CANADIAN BIRTHDAY

We in Canada have as much res o celebrate our national birthday the people of the United States have to make a perpetual festival of the fourth of July. In territorial exp sion, in material growth, in commer ci-1 development, and in all the line 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 roclaimed in fulsome phrase greatness and glory of the United States is nearly extinct. The four years conflict with secession; the conciousness 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 greatknowingly make any sacrifice of our jer sense of responsibility and an ever deepening fear of wrath to come.

We too in Canada have had, cur self-conscious period. We have been perbars unduly concerned to know what was thought of us by people whose opinion was not worth ion has been somewhat soher 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-gloriousness. and to make us vigilant and perhaps a little jealous-minded.

If we take stock of ourselves or these birthdays we perceive that our the commission, will probably be a material development, which is easy to be seen by all, has been accompanied by a steadily deepening na tional sentiment, and a self-confidence requiring less assertion because it has greater certainty. We Canadian people are sufficiently clamor ous and amateurish in our internal politics, but in our national relationships we are attaining to greater ser-enity, and a firmer trust in ourselves as a community.

Among the problems in which gre er certainty has been attained is that of the relationship of Canada to the Empire. The annexationist is no onger regarded as a dangerous ele ment in the country. He is tolerated as any other freak is, and much as he would be in England. The more gen erous dream of Canadian independ ence, which a few years ago possesses some of our young people, has passed away, and the larger vision of an im perial federation has taken its place. The same and loyal sense of the mas for another the temptations eductions of deliberate or mist eductions of deliberate or missiand, nemies of our peace and unity have been met and resisted. Today the people of Canada, understand that their future is with the British Employe, but that their destiny on this 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

A PROVINCIAL BEACHION The belief is becoming general that he provincial government will bring onth. This view appears to us to e well founded. All signs indicate that Mr. Emmerson will not meet the yet quite three years since the elec-tion, but this legislature will in Octa-ber have lived as long as its prede-cessor, and longer than the house that was elected in 1890. But whether long or short, it seems certain that ong or short, it seems certain that Mr. Emmerson has decided to dis-solve the house, and all concerned solve the house, and all concerned should get ready for what follows.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON II .- July 10. GOLDEN TEXT.-Aud the barrel of

HISTORICAL SETTTING. - Time hab began to reign about 877 B. C. (common chronology, 918). Elijah appeared, according to Smith, in Ahab's enth year and prophesied sixteen to

(2) The brook Cherith, a of Israel. leep ravine, with a brook running into the southern Jordan. (3) Zarephath siden, on the Mediterranean. Rulers—Jehosaphat, king of Judah, B. C. 914-889 (or 873-852); Ahab, king

ELIJAH THE PROPHET .- 1 Kings

Commit verses 2-6.

1. And Elijah the Tishbite, who of the (a) inhabitants of Gilead, said unto Alab, As the Lord God of Israel liveth before whom I stand there

hall not be dew nor rain these years, was Elijah sent from Cherith? What relation was the king of this country 2. And the word of the Lord come to Ahab? (1ºKings 16: 31:) What did unto him, saying, 3. Get thee hence, and turn 18: 7-10.) Why would it be a trial of astward, and hide thyself by the Elijah's faith to go into this coutry? With whom did Elijah stay? Tell the

rook Cherith, that is before Jordan. 4. And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook; and I have comnanded the ravens to feed thee there 5. So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord; for he went and dwelt by the brook Cherith, that

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.

that the brook dried up, because there had been no rain in the land. 8. And the word of the Lorod came unto him. saving.

9. Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which elongeth to Zidon, and dwell there: ehold, I have commanded a wide oman there to sustain the

gate of the city, behold, the widow voman was there gathering of sticks: me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink,

it, he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy

God liveth. I have not a cake but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a litin and dress it for me and my that we may eat it, and die. 13. And Elijah said unto her, Fear

thee and for thy son.

to Miss Lillie Jane, youngest daugh ter of David Embree of Amherst. Rev D. McGregor, pastor of St. Stephen' 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 fall, brocade combined with silk lusterine trimmed with mous coording to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah. East Amherst, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and looked charming

REVISION CHANGES.

town in Gilead, a wild, mountain brought by Arabs. The best scholars generally take the story as it stands, and understand that it speaks of rav-

year. Elijah was thus hidden (1) to preserve his life; (2) to avoid the importunity of the people; (3) to be pre-pared by communion with God for his

meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fall, 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 period extends over the first eventy or eighty years of Israel.

eighteen years.
Place—(1) Samaria, the new capita

of Israel, B. C. (918-896 (or 877-855) Mesha, king of Moab, B. C. 925-885 (or 884-844); Ethbaal, king of Tyre and Sidon; Ben-hadad II., king of Syria.

Read the whole chapter.

story of Elijah and the widow of Zare-

7. And it came to pass after awhile

10. So he arose and went to Zar-ephath. And when he came to the

11. And as she was going to fetch

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 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 send-

eth rain upon the earth.

Ver 1. (a) Sojourners.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. The kingdom of Judah was enjoy-ng great prosperity under a good king, who favored religion and education. The kingdom of Israel was in a sad state of irreligion and idelatry, corrupt in morals, persecuting the servants of Jehovah, so that only 7,000 remained rue 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, ous country east of the Jordan. (3) nantle or cape of sheepskin. Not be dew nor rain-The fertility of Palestine was greatly dependent on the heavy dews. 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 (Jas. 5: 17), if we count in the dry season previous to Elijah's prediction. 6. And the ravens brought him bread

ing she was not a heathen. I have not a cake Rather loaf, the smallest kind of bread. Bread was baked in small round and flat loaves, about a span in diameter, and a linger'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.

a period between the last lesson and this? Name the kings of Israel. What (15: 34; 16: 25.) Who was the worst of all? (16: 30, 33; 21: 25.) What kind of a queen did he have? (16: 31.) How did she lead the people into idolatry?



enger in the Wilds (vs. 2-7).-Whe

did God send Elijah? For what rea-

sons? (17: 9, 10, 17; Deut. 8: 2, 3; 1

Pet. 1: 7.) How was Elijah fed? What

Are times of enforced rest and retire-

IV. God's Loving Care of His Mes

enger in the Home (vs. 8-16).--Where

phath. What test of her faith did he

make? How were her faith and good-

giving do we learn from this? (Prov.

New Testament prophet was like Eli-jah? (Matt. 17: 10-13.) 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

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

HALIFAX, June 24.—The Church

England synod of Nova Scotia opened

its bi-ennial 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

usand dollars, to which he himself mised one thousand, so as to be

ready for this emergency. The mem-pers in attendance number one hun-

AMHERST, June 29.-The marriage

ook place at 10.30 o'clock this morn-

ather of the bride, of Joseph Henry

Froggatt, son of Joseph Froggatt of

prietor of the Amherst Daily News,

Presbyterian church, performed the

ly gowned in cream silk and woo

de combined with silk fin

ed in white silk and wool broc

trimmed with laces and ribobns. Lor-

enzo Chapman, M.D., of Albert, N. B.,

upperted the groom. Both bride and pridesmaid carried handsome bou-

quets of roses and lillies of the valley

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 McCabe, who has just returned from the Ladies' college, Halifax. The many handsome presents speak in the

highest terms of the bride's popular-

ity. Her mother and sister's present was a handsome dinner set, her fathers one hundred dollars in gold.

The wedding cake was a present from

through the Annapolis valley.

lue cheviot cloth trimmed with plaid

curred suddenly this evening of E. P. Archibald of this city. The deceased

was one of the pioneer coal in owners of Nova Scotla on the segation of the monopoly held by General Mining association. He veloped the first areas at Glace on one hundred acres of land he taken.

The marriage took place this n ing of Jared deW. Chipman of t P. R. staff, St. John, and Miss M

About fifty quests were pres

sole and ribbons. Miss May Purdy

nony. The bride was handsome

ing at the residence of David Embr

experience? (Matt. 6: 33; 10: 41.)

New Testament Light -- Wha

3; 9, 10; Psa. 41: 1-3; Luke 6: 38.)

ent sometimes good for us?

ssons of faith would this teach him?

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the C. P. R. on a trip to Niagara and (16: 32; 19: 10.) What did she do to the upper provinces, after which they will return to St. John, where they God's people? (18: 4; 19: 2, 10.) Who was reigning in Judah at this time? II. God's Love Shown by a Message of Warning (v. 1).-What great per ton. Oats are declining and were sold today at 361-2 cents in car lots.

HALIFAX, June 30.—The Yarmouth Steamship Co.'s new steamer Express arrived at Yarmouth at 4.30 this a. m. prophet suddenly appeared to King Ahab? Tell what you can about him. What was his message to the king? What qualities in the prophet does this action show? Why was this famine sent? (Lev. 26: 18; Deut 28: 15. The Dominion Atlantic's steamer Prince George is about ten days overdue. She should have reached Yarmouth about the middle of the month, 23, 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? (Heb. 12: 6-9.) How long did the famine last? (Luke 4: 25; Jas. 5: 17.) and was expected to make her first bound to a port in Nova Scotia, and III. God's Loving Care of His Mes-

fears are entertained concerning her 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 balf, of last only \$504,138. The smaller deficiencies shortage that now appears. In March of last year a large amount was paid

duties, which partially accounts for the decrease this half year. This was the last day in which busi-Nova Scotia under the old syste Henceforth no preferences can be made. The provincial law governing insolvent estates comes into force to-morrow. The official assignees have not yet been gazetted, but their appointment will be made immediatel 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 he half year ending today were sixty. 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 vere \$541.356. The nominal assets this half year are \$291.516, while for the same period last year they were \$356,-791-\$65,275 less.

WOODSTOCK.

in Nova Scotia. When Bishop Courtney retires the sum of two thousand

-from Dorchester. (Special to the Sun.)

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 30 .- Jas. W. Boyer, the well known boot man-ufacturer of Victoria Corner, met with a serious accident yesterday after-noon. He was driving back in his farm on a tour of inspection. The reins got caught under the horses 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 Woodstook. Mr. Boyer is now doing well, but it will be five or six weeks before he can get out of

H. Philipine and Frank Trafton, 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 21.—A special meeting of the town council was held this evenig to consider the question of giving a bonus towards the erection of a new court house and jail in the town of Woodstock. It was unestood, said the mayor, that if this nus was offered the county council ght re-consider their decision. If is council decided to give the bonus it would be necessary to secure au-thority to do so from the legislature.

WHEAT IN BIGHT

nd Cary 17,295,000 19,089,000 18,794,000

Total in sight 57,625,000 83,569,000 28,554,000

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WEEKLY ST the NAME which the hat of the

THE SUN issuing week WEEKLY S lation of al Maritime please make Mrs. Thom Ada Willian noon to make

ome weeks

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This include the right har The Orang bor, Apple country will vocate Harb

by the ladies Mrs. James and her siste left Summer nipeg, where

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States, will July 27th an Joseph Mar rines injured slaught of th marena, is a 29 years old

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Mr. and last a large assembled farewell. A

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SUMMER RATES

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p to Niagara and after which they John, where they

ling here at \$7.50 clining and were cents in car lots. .—The Yarmouth steamer Express at 4.30 this a. m. tlantic's steamer out ten days over-ave reached Yardle of the month o make her first th-Boston route ne of the fastest ed the Atlantic Nova Scotia, and

concerning her

Halifax customs se for the six as compared with riod last year of duties collected first half of last hile for the six the amount was aller deficiencies akes up the total pears. In March mount was paid rise in the sugar lly accounts for year.

lay in which busiuld be made in the old system. nces can be al law governing es into force toassignees have ed, but their apade immediately. there would be sual at this time he provisions of se have not ocotia failures for today were sixty, ponding period seventy-nine. The ear are \$501,579, last year they 6, while for the they were \$356.-

OCK.

ed Tobique River len Released

ie Sun.) ., June 30.—Jas. lown boot mancorner, met with ection. der the horses way, upsetting ed some very adly shaken up. ore he could get kine was sumok. Mr. Boyer it will be five or can get out of

Frank Trafton. vincial peniten-th the Tobique ten years ago, day. The sen-or fifteen years, to the minister was reduced.

JAIL.

27.—A special uncil was held the question k. It was undecision: If ive the bonus to secure au-he legislature. red by Coun.

089.000 18.794.000 569,000 28,554,000

ARSHIPS.

CITY NEWS

FIRST PART.

Recent Events in 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 Remember! The NAME of the Post office must be sent in all cases to insure prompt compliance with your

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

Mrs. Thomas P. Williams and Miss Ada Williams left Wednesday after-noon to make their home in St. John, where Mr. Williams has been for some weeks past.—Transcript.

C. T. White has in operation at Apple river near the site of his large mill, which was recently destroyed by

James McNair succeeded last Wednesday in getting the Tobique River Corporation drive into the St. John. This includes his own 5,000,000 cut on the right hand branch.

The Orangemen of Advocate Harbor, Apple river and the surrounding country will celebrate the 12th at Advocate Harbor. Dinner will be served by the ladies of the Methodist church

Mrs. James Sinclair and daughter. and ber sister, Miss Grace Hamilton left Summerside this week for Win nipeg, where her husband is located.

Thomas Stafford of Lepreaux, on his way home from camp, one day last week, saw three bears just in front of him on the road. He succeeded in killing one.

A meeting, representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-neers of Canada and the United States, will be held in Moncton on July 27th and 28th. Joseph Martin, one of the U.S. ma

rines injured lately at the second on-slaught of the Spanish forces at Cala-marena, is a native of Sydney. He is 29 years old.-Advocate.

The English board of trade has awarded £3 to Charles M. Crowell of Mud Island, N. S., and £1 each to Charles C. Crowell and Jeremiah Atakins, in recognition of services in rescaling the shipwrecked crew of the s.s. Gerona.

The Sackville Post reports indications favorable in that section for a great crop of hay and grain, with root crops looking well at present. A large amount of old hay is carried over. One farmer told the Post he had about 100 tons in his barns.

Mr. and Mrs. David Betts of Mc-Laughlin Road, near Moncton, are about to remove from that locality to Joggins Mines, N. S. On Saturday last a large number of their friends assembled at their residence to bid farewall. A number of useful presents were given as a token of esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Betts were held.

Speaking of provincialists in the American army in Cuba, the Sackville Post says: "Among those who have enlisted are Jack Richardson, well known to all the Post's Sackville readers; Harry Ford, son of John Ford of this town, is also reported to have emisted, also a son of Obid Sears of Aboushagan Road, and a man named Wells from Centreville."

The harbor presented an unusually busy appearance on 28th ult. No less than four large ocean framps arrived to load deals, viz., the Larne, 1,936 tons; the Comino, 2,094 tons; the Thos. Wayman, 1,414 tons, and the Palestro, 1,566 tons. The Comino was formerly the Spanish steamer Gallego, and the Palestro was formerly the Spanish boat Palentino. Both now fly the British flag. The Framfield sailed for Cork during the afternoon. Cork during the afternoon.

A smart industry is Connors Bros. works at Black's Harbor. In addition to a well equipped sardine factory, they are putting up a fruit canning factory, for canning fruit and wegetables. This building is some distance from the sardine factory, and their fruit and vegetable business will be conducted entirely in this huilding. They will begin operations in this new building in a few weeks. Five hundred quintals of fish are salted and being cured for the early fall market.—Beacon.

Rosannah Chapman of Bubternut Ridge died on Monday evening of inflammation of the lungs and neuralgia. She lived by herself and was unmarried. She was the daughter of Joseph Chapman, and leaves five brothers and four sisters. She was about 67 years old and sick only eight days. Samuel C. Price, aged 55 years, died Tuesday. He was one of the old land marks, one of the first settlers of the Ridge. He has a son living in Parrsboro.—Transcript.

At his home near Richibucto, on Friday, Terrence Curren, a well known mill owner, died at the advanced age of 74. Decessed was a prominent native of Kenit Co., and leaves a family of five daughters and four sons. The daughters are Mrs. Thos. McWilliam of Ford's Mills, Mrs. Duncan Stevenson and Mrs. Wm. Murray of Moncton, Mrs. Lennox of St. Nicholas River, and Milas Lizzle, at home. The sons are John, Alexand Frank, and Terrence of Nelson, B. C.

Engineer Croasdale of the I. C. R. is taking soundings and borings off Long wharf for the dominion government. A scow and buoy are lying five hundred feet from the end of the wharf. The buoy is marked I. C. R.

been in Monoton the past rew months attending husiness college, leaves to-day for Docktown, North Co., where she has succepted a position on the Camilla Eastern Rollway.—Times.

John E. Moore of this city has purchased from D. J. McLaughlin his lumber property at Pollet River. It consists of a well equipped saw mill and some 14,000 acres of land. The price paid is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

There are six square rigged vessels at West Bay loading deals. M. L. Tucker of Parrsboro, who is in the city, says this year's shipments of deals to the U. K. will probably be in the vicinity of 30,000,000. Last year some 44,000,000 were sent over.

The Albert circuit court opened on Wednesday, Judge Vanwart presiding. There were only three cases on the docket. The legal gentlemen in abtendance included Dr. Stockton. Attorney General White, R. Allison, H. A. Powell, R. Hewson, C. A. Peck, J. H. Dickson, W. B. Grimmer and Geo. H. Steadman.

The firm of John Dewar & Sons of St. George are sawing an average of 20,000 feet of lumber a day. They have shipped ten cargoes this season so far and another vessel is loading at their wharf. They have in addition to their saw mill, one of the best equipped grist mills in the province.—

The Amherst Press says: "Some idea may be got of the state of the hay trade in this section from the fact that at the sale of the goods of the late Albert Cahill at Sackville on Saturday a barn of prime English hay sold for \$4.80 per ton, and a lot of good quality hay for less."

Miss Lilla Snook, and her guests the Misses Agnes and Lilla Tabor of Fredericton, left Wednesday afteron via Black Rock and Maitland for the country, where they will enjoy a weeks' outing with Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMullen at their handsome and roomy residence, "Sawdust Re-treat." South Maitland. These ladles will be joined later in the week by a umber of friends from Truro.-Truro

last, says the Bras D'Or Gazette, the Rev. J. A. Greenlees announced that at the next meeting of Presbytery, which was held Tuesday, that he would tender his resignation of the St. Peter's congregation. Mr. Greenlees has received an offer of a charge in the suburbs of London, and has deemed it advisable to accept the same. At present his intention is to go to Kingston, Jamaica, to supply the pulpit of the Rev. Wm. Graham for a couple of months, and then go across to London. ast, says the Bras D'Or Gazette, the

ter of agriculture. Superintendent Sharp has provided cold storage transit accommodations on the Prince Edward Island railway, and on Wednesday of each week cold storage cars nesday of each week cold storage cars will run from Tignish and Souris to Charlottetown. This will give exporters a chance to ship fresh fish, fresh meat, poultry, butter, fruit, and perishable products of various kinds, to Charlottetown, and connecting there, if so desired, with the steamer Hall-fax, leaving every Thursday for Boston.—Journal.

The grocery store of S. H. Belyea & Co., on Adelaide street, was broken into Tuesday night and some \$20 in cash and about \$25 worth of stuff stolen. The burglars effected an entrance from the rear by outling a hole in the shutter. The money was taken from the tray of a tin cash box and had the party or parties who did the from the tray of a tin cash box and had the party or parties who did the work examined the tray a little more carefully they would have been better rewarded, as in the middle compartment was a package of bills amounting to \$95. The goods taken included a large lot of tobacco, some cheese, extracts and about a dozen bottles of castor oil.

ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT AT HAMPTON.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 28. To the Editor of the Sun:

To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir—Will you kindly insert in your
valuable paper the following facts of
gross injustice to which I was subjected while travelling through the parish
of Hampton, Kings Co., this day. It
is as follows: "While travelling dlong
the road on foot through the parish of
Hampton, on my way to St. John Co.,
carrying in each of my hands a heavy
satchel, and when about two miles
from the town I was brought to a carrying in each of my hands a heavy satchel, and when about two miles from the town I was brought to a sudden halt by three men who had watched and followed me from the station. They commanded me to reveal my business to them, and I said, which is true, that I was on my way to St. John Co. to do my business there. They ordered me to get into their wagon, and I asked what for. They said I must go back and settle for doing business in Hampton, I told them I did not sell any goods in Hampton, and hence was not liable for any license. They, however, insisted that I must go back with them, which I did without any further objections. When we arrived they locked me in Hampton isli and kept me there for about four hours. They then brought me before the magistrate and notwithstanding my denial of having sold any goods there, and no evidence to the contrary, I was forced to pay a fine of \$1.

Now, sir, this is what I call robbery, and the sooner there is a stop put to it the sooner there is a stop put to it the sooner there is a stop put to it the sooner will Hampton rank among civilized towns in the province of New Brunswick.

I wish to have the injustice made known for the benefit of other poor travellers, who may guard against Ialling into the same shark's mouth.

IBAAC RUFFIEL.

122 Brussels street, St. John.

THE METHODISTS

The Sustentation Meeting the Contributions by St. John People.

The Selection of Chairmen and Secretaries of the Various Circuits.

Station Sheet Changes-Report of the Statistical Committee Presented.

CHARLOTTETOWN, After the opening of the session this morning—Monday—the parsonage aid ittee reported in favor of grantng \$150 each to the Hampton and

reneral conference to so change the constitution of the stationing committee as to make it consist of one min-ister and one layman to be elected by each district instead of as at present of the chairman of the district and one minister elected by the united otes of ministers and laymen in the

It was also recommended that the general conference be requested to take such steps as will lead to a re-duction of the price of the hymn book, so as to place the various editions on

and bequests connected with the con-ference, so as to provide for the prorer care and management of the me. The secretary of the Sabbath school committee reported the numper of schools under the care of the conference to be 220; officers and eachers, 1,832; acholars, 14,524, from which had come for the mis fund \$1,386, educational \$22.82, supermerary \$25, S. S. aid \$155, and for general school purposes nearly \$6,000. Other funds had not been forgotten,

but the items were not forgotten. The Epworth league comm ported seventy-two leagues and other young people's societies with having membership of 3,030 and with having raised for various purposes the sum of \$1,646. It was recommended that steps be taken to hold an Ep-worth league conference convention at an early date.

A motion to change the name of th Miramichi district to that of the By special request, Rev. G. Steel read an essay, delivered by him in Sackville during the closing exercises, before the conference this afternoon; subject. Perfect Manhood Replied Only in Jesus Christ.

The following report of the eastern rection of the book committee called

section of the book committee called forth a lengthy discussion, and which was finally adopted, shows the present condition of the business:

The book committee begs to submit to the annual conference the following report of the business for the year

ending March 31st, 1898. The stock on hand at the close of last year was \$8,970.00. Goods purchased during the year amounted to chased during the year amounted to \$14,514.82. The cash sales have been \$10,707.12. Cash sales \$7,255.57. Total \$17,962.69. The gross profits have been \$3,762.65. After deducting from this amount the proportion of expense account chargeable to this department, \$3,539.54, there remains a net profit of \$2,539.54 there remains

count chargeable to this department, \$3,539.54, there remains a net profit of \$416.61.

During the previous year there was quite a large increase in the circulation of The Wesleyan. The last year also gave us about 275 new names. Our present circulation is slightly over 4,000 copies.

The amount received on account of subscriptions and advertising is \$4.405.64, an increase of \$148 over last year. There has been a saving in the cost of paper and a few other items. After putting a fair valuation on subscriptions due, the account for the first time since we adopted the \$1 system shows no deficit.

first time since we adopted the \$1 system shows no deficit.

The following summary will show the business for the quadrennium now close. The total sales are \$75,369.17, and the gross profits \$15,676.96. Deducting expenses from this amount leaves \$2,008.53 as the net profits on nerchandise. The Wesleyan shows a eficit for three years of \$397.52. After deficit for three years of \$397.52. After providing for this amount and after writing off to profit and loss account bad debts to the amount of \$912.57, there remains \$692.54 of a surplus.

The balance sheet of 1894 showed a surplus of \$547.28, which has been increased to \$1,239.67.

creased to \$1,239.67.

This improvement is largely due to the cutting down of expenses in every possible way. The average expenses for each year of the quadrennium are nearly \$500 less than the preceding four years.

It may be stated that in 1888 the ballowed a defect of \$2,657.28.

It may be stated that in 1888 the balance sheet showed a deficit of \$2,657.28, whereas the balance sheet for this year shows a surplus of \$1,239.67, an improvement during the decade of \$3,896.93. During the same period there has been written off to profit and loss for bad debts \$2,204.38, and the deficit on the Wesleyan has been \$708.65. After oroviding for this loss of \$2,913.03, it is satisfactory to find a gain as stated above of \$3,896.95. BALANCE SHEET, March 31st, 1898.

9,278 25 5,980 00 1,269 27 1,224, 28

conference is making slow progress, and will either be a protracted one or there will be a slaughtering of the innocents near the close. A great deal of time is wasted on points of deal of time is wasted on points of

order and in correcting mistakes in district returns, and as this is general conference year some special work has to be attended to.

The weather is fine and it is much acre pleasant this week than last, it is quite warm, and the ground being well soaked with the recent rains, the air is more moist than usual.

The sustentation meeting last night was but thinly attended, indeed the was but thinly attended, indeed the several services have not been equal to those of previous years. The chairwas occupied by Dr. Stewart, and Rev. Messrs. Dawson, H. Penna and Matthews were the speakers. Rev. John Goldsmith read the report, which showed the income to be \$2,415 for the year. Of this amount \$250 was contributed by Senator Lewin of Fairville, \$137 by the Ladies Society of St. John, and \$11.45 interest from of St. John, and \$11.45 interest from John. Hutchings' legacy. The salary of ministers on home missions this year, including what is raised on the year, including what is raised on the missions and the grants from the missionary and sustentation funds, amounts in all to \$527, which leaves a deficiency of \$223 on the salary of \$750, which is the ministers' claim.

The stationing committee met last hight and completed its work, from might and completed its work, fro which it will be seen several chang have been made. It is no easy matt to satisfy all parties, and one change sometimes involves a good deal.

Rev. Mr. Goldsmith and Rev. Mr. Kirby, wife and family leave tomorrow on a visit to the old country, and expect to be away for about two months. Rev. A. C. Bell returns to

Halifax bock room, by request of the conference, spoke on the subject and warmly endorsed the proposition.

It was decided to appoint a committee to look after the various trusts and bequests connected with the conference, see a connected with the conference, see a connected with the conference are a connected with the connected with th Parker has sufficiently recovery be able to visit the conference. The secretary of the evange committee gave a report of the work of the year from a financial point of view, which showed a deficiency of \$228 to be provided for in some way.

ways and means to meet the same. Rev. J., W. Wadman, formerly this conference, but now in connecta-with the Methodist Episcopal churin Japan, was introduced to and addressed the conference, and gave some interesting information about the work in the island empire. The native pastors of that church number 7 the members in the control of the contro native pastors of that church humber 71, the membersship about 5,000, and montes raised nearly \$9,000. The fales of their book room amounted to \$30,000. At a recent service he had the privilege of baptizing 72 young Japanese students.

The election for chairmen and sec retaries was then proceeded with, and resulted thus: St. John, Revs. R. W. Weddal, G. W. Fisher; Fredericton Revs. John J. Teasdale, E. C. Turner ock, Revs. Elias Slackford Wm. H. Spargo; Chatham, Revs. Wm. Re- Harrison, G. M. Young; Sackville, Revs, R. Brecken, D.D., S. Howard, Stern A.B. St. Stephen, Revs. Thos. Marshall, J. C. Berrie; Charlottetown, Revs. G. M. Campbell, R. Opie; Sum-

merside, Revs. H. Sprague, D.D., G. C. Palmer.

The election of delegates from the ranks of the ministry was quite exciting, and required some six or seven ballottings before conclusions were arrived at. The issue was, however, eventually reached and was as follows: Revs. Dr. Brecken, Evans, Stewart and Sprague and Payer Messys

Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Rev. John Goldsmith was elected the secretary-treasurer of the sustentation fund for the current year by a

the station sheet in addition to the announced in the Sun of the 23rd:
Apohaqui—T. J. Deinstadt.
Springfield—F. W. Pickles.
Kingston—To be supplied.
Kingstlear—To be supplied.
Nashwaak—Thomas Pierce.

Stanley—J. S. Gregg.

Bolestown—M, R. Knight.
Sheffield—A. C. Bell. Tantramar-J. A. Ives. Sunny Brae—H. Balderstone.
Shediac—Isaac Howie.
Alma—D. R. Chowen:
St. David—Edward Bell.
Old Ridge—Superintendence of

ohnson.
Deer Island—S. A. Bayley.
Grand Manan—L. J. Leard.

HIS HEAD SPLIT OPEN.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 28.—George McDougall and another constable, while serving a Scott act summons on Michael Managhan, Campbellton, Prince county, were attacked by the dealer with an axe. McDougall's head was split open and his face terribly mutilated. He was carried to a neighbor's house, but medical men say he cannot recover. Managhan was subsequently arrested Managhan was subsequently arread lodged in Summerside jail.

CANADA AND U.S.

The Commissioners Appeinted to Meet the American Representatives.

LONDON, June 29.—In pursuance of the agreement signed at Washington on May 30, providing for a joint commission to idjust the Canadian-American differences, the following have been appointed by Queen Victoria as high commissioners on the part of Great Britain and Canada: The lord high chancellor, Baron Herschell; the premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; 'Sir Fichard Cartwright, Canadian minister of trade and commerce; Sir Louis Henry Davies, privy councillor and minister of marine and fisheries of Canada and counsel for Great Britain before the international fish-

900 DROP A Vegetable Preparation for As-similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS (HILDREN

almost one there was a compact

shon Cheerful mum Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. mplin Sad-

ness and Loss of SLEEP

Tac Simile Signature of Call Hitcher, NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

eries arbitration at Halifax in 1877, between Great Britain and the United States, and John Charlton, M. P. for the north division of Norfolk, Ont. WEDDING BELLS.

There was a very pretty wedding at St. John's (Stone) church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the marriage was solemnized of Miss Louise Tilley, daughter of T. B. Han-Louise Tilley, daughter of T. B. Hanington, postmaster of this city, and
Dr. Horace C. Weitmore, dentist. Rev.
G. Osborne Troop performed the ceremony in the presence of about fifty
of the immediate friends and relatives
of the contracting parties and a large
number of interested spectators of the
happy event. There was no bridesmaid or groomsman, but Charles S.
Hanington and David Puddington
acted as ushers. Appropriate music son presiding at the organ, and the church was prettily decorated with ferns and wild flowers. The bride was the recipient of a large number of handsome presents. The happy couple left om the C. P. R. on a trip to Prince Edward Island, and on their return will reside at the corner of Union and Dorchester streets.

At the Cathedral Wednesday morn Harriett Haley, daughter of Edward H. Haley, was united in marriage to John McGuiggan of the I. C. R. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J.

F. McMurray. The bride wore a mandsome black and white travelling handsome black and white travelling dress, with hat to matoh. Her bridesmaid was Miss Amelia Haley, niece of the bride, who wore a pretty muslin dress and carried a bouquet of pink roses. William Nelson was the groomsman. The young couple left for Halifax by the Atlantic express. There was a quiet wedding at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 Exmouth street, on Wednesday, when Miss Lillie M. Bettle was united in marriage to Alex. R. Neill. The teremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Raymond. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents. After partaking of supper the happy couple drove to their future home on Union street. Their many friends wish them much happiness in their wedded life.

many friends wish them much happiness in their wedded life.

A gay assemblage of relatives gathered together at the home of Mrs. Wm. Quinsler of the north end to witness the marriage of her daughter, Annie Parker, to Chas. E. M. Marven, a popular employe of the James. Pender Co. The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of blue brocade poplin with triminings of shimelied silk and pink chiffon. The bridesmaid was Miss Maggie Quinsler, sister of the bride, and the maid of honor little Miss Helen McConnell. The groom was supported by C. B. B. Raymond of Boston. The ceromony was performed by Rev. Mr. McKim of St. Luke's y Rev. Mr. McKim of St. Luke's

Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. McKim of St. Luke's clairch.

After the ceremony all partock of a bountiful supper. The supper cleared away, the light fantastic was tripped until the small hours of the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Maryen left by the Prince Rupert on Thursday morning. for a trip through Nova Scotia.

Among the very many and beautiful presents received by the bride were the following. Gold watch and chain from the groom; silver tea service, Geo. Quinsier, Brookline; Mr. and Mrs. C. Marven, check; Henry Marven, check; Toseph Quinsier, check; silver salad dish, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Coart; silver water pitcher. Patterson & Wetmore; engraving Mr. and Mrs. L. Parkor; pastel painting. Alice Howes; handpainted majolica, jar, Eliza Howes; chair 200 years old, property of the great great grand mother of the bride. Mrs. Thomas Gregg: Dresden china farn dish from Gleaner's mission of St. Luke's church, of which Mrs. Marven, has been treasurer for the past two years old, of which Mrs. Marven, has been treasurer for the past two years old, of the great great great grand mother of the brides maid was a gold cable bracelet.

At Trinity church on Thursday, at 7 o'dock a pratty wedding took place, when Geo. E. Streeter of Toronto, a well known commercial traveller, was married to Miss Ada Annie Mader, also of Toronto. The Vet. Archdescon Bris.

Castoria is put up in one-size bettles only. It is not sold in bulk! Don't allow anyone to sell you enything else on the ples or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every puspose." ** See that you got C-A-S-T-C-E-I-A. stocke performed the cerei made the two man and wife. The bride was dressed in white. The groom was ably supported by Frank A. Kinnear of this city, and the pridesmaid was Miss Verna Smith of Foronto, S. H. Smith, father of the oridesmaid, gave the bride away. Streeter is an active member of Brotherhood" of St. Andrew, and well anown as such here. The happy couple will visit Nova Scotia on their wedding tour, and it is probable will make St. John their home is the fu-

SUSSEX NEWS. SUSSEX, Jun 30.-At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sussex Driving Park, held in the rooms of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening, t was resolved to begin the erection the work to be done by lay's work. The following gentlemen were elected to carry on the work: W. B. Mc-Kay, president; John A. Humphreys, secretary-treasurer; S. H. White, Major H. M. Campbell and Silas C. McCully. Captain D. Hall Fairweather of the 8th Hussars, is being much praised for having sent his team and mowing machine to cut the grass, which caused much inconvenience and discomfort, where the mem are being drilled on the military grounds as well as in the vicinity of the tents. The Miller Bros., who have the contract of supplying the militia with meat for the troops while in camp, are giving the greatest satisfaction and are being much praised for their promotness.

promotiness.

James Hamilton, appraiser of the customs department in St. John, and T. O'Shaughnessey, preventative officer, of St. Stephen, made a clever capture of a piano which had been brought into these parts via St. Stephen as actulers' effects, when in fact it, was new and dutiable. The piano was found in Newton and is now in care of the customs officer here awaiting further's action. ing further action

A HALIFAX CARGO.

The steamer Baresions, from Halifax for Liverpool and Manshester this week took 380 pkgs binder twine, 13,726 pcs spruce deals, 1,368 pcs ends, 4,655 pcs hardwood deals, 1,064 pcs ends, 27 cases haddles, 12 hhds, 22 casks, 100 drums haddeck, 7,360 bales, 100 hf bals pulp, 165 bbls wood tops, 68 cases pegwood, 1 case leather, 250 tens coal, 10 tons fuetic, 100 casks extract, 4 tons bitter wood, 86 pcs satin wood, 4,736 cases lobsters, 112 hf cases do, 267%, cases do.

MOTHOR

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the countles named. Subscribers in arears will pleased be prepared to pay

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis cunties, N. S. I, D. Pearson, King's, N. B.
A. J. Markham, Northumberland

B. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

VANTED Brown agent to sell an actify seld in every farm library. Large coney, Library GREEN, 55 King street, in, N. B.

R. M. BUCKMASTER, D. O.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

St. John county annual convention held a week ago in St. David's church was the best yet in the association's history. The morning session was devoted to business, and the various reports presented were full of interest. The parishes of Simonds, both east and west, the latter in particular, the parishes of simonds, advanced. shows growth along advanced methods of work. In these two parishes there are five normal classes, all fermed within the year. A good example to the other parishes.

growth of the S. S. were startling and full of encouragement, and hope the figures will be published later in this

The presence of Miss Lucas added greatly to the interest of the conven-tion, and her work at the afternoon session proved her as holding a high place in the field of primary workers. It was a bright hour from 4 to 5, when the children had their turn.

In the evening we had the field sec-retary on the purpose and possibili-ties of S. S. work and the Rev. F. W. Murray in an admirable address delivered in his own inimitable way on

turns, and so next year we expect to convene at Fairville, in the parish of Lancaster. This plan must stimulate and help the different parishes great-

We were glad to note dele from some of the outlying districts, but hope more will avail themselves

The provincial executive had meeting last Wednesday evening in Germain street church, planning for work during the summer and especi-ally in the absence of our devoted secretary, who is now on his way to the world's S. S. convention meeting in London, commencing Monday, July

Miss Lucas will act as substitute, and at the same give special help along her chosen line of work. She will be kept very busy for the next few weeks, having four or five county con ventions to attend, amongst which are Restigouche 5-6 July, Northumberland 7-8 July, and Albert 14-15 July, besides a number of parish con-

We shall be glad to hear her from time to time in the column BRITISH PAPERS

Have Only Good Words to Say About (Manchester Guardian, June 11.) George Robertson, who has come to England to explain the advantages of St. John, New Brunswick, as a winter terminus for Canadian steamship lines, visited Manchester yesterday and addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall. In the days of wooden sailing ships St. John was a busy and tion. Large sums of money have been spent during the past few years in making the harbor suitable for large steamers and in equipping the port with grain elevators and other appli-ances for dealing with merchandise. Indeed, as Robert Barclay, remarked yesterday, St. John's position at present is in some respects analogous to that of Manchester. It is well known, although Mr. Robertson did not say so, that St. John suffers somewhat from the proximity of Halifax. Hall-fax, like St. John, is in direct communication with the Canadian Pacific railway, it is a little nearer than St. John to Great Britain, and it poswhich attaches to the principal British naval station in North America. The situation of St. John. on the other hand, has somewhat preindiced it in the eyes of shipowners, for the Bay of Fundy is famous for the height of its tides and by no means innocent of fogs. It is, however, fair to say that the wreck stas SUSSEX GRAMMAR SCHOOL ADDRESS. tistics for the past eight or nine years do not support the prevalent impression that St. John is an exceptionally Str—The address presented to Mr. King, the dangerous port, and the fact that the eaver line and the new Manch Canadian line, amongst others, have chosen it rather than Hallfax for their winter port seems to indicate that the

old prejudices are beginning to disappear. Apart from their own rival-

fered in common from the competi-tion of Portland and other neighbor-

ing ports in the United States, and it

will be remembered that last autumn the Allan and Dominion lines chose to

relinquish the Canadian mail subsidy

rather than give up calling at Portland. Like Manchester, St. John has learned that such difficulties as these

St. John and Hallfax have suf-

cannot be overcome except by reso-lute and persistent effort, and the success of the recent mission of Sir Bosdin Leech and Mr. Southern to Canada on behalf of the Ship Canal should encourage Mr. Robertson in his campaign. Manchester, at least, has every reason to hope that St. John will prosper (Liverpool Courier, June 10.) Alderman George Robertson, mayor of the city of St. John, New Bri wick, yesterday, delivered an address the boardroom of the Liverpo amber of commerce on the dev ment of British and Canadian trade through the port of St. John. After quoting figures which showed the quoting figures which showed the rapid and growing success which had attended the subsidizing of the Beaver Line Steamship company's service between that port and Liverpool, Mr. Robertson emphasized the need there was for a larger class of steamers. If underwriters would do justice to St. John they would benefit themselves and help to build up the commerce of the empire in a port which had already passed the transition stage as the outlet of a very rich field of Canadian produce. As an argument for a fast Allantic service he pointed out that the route from Liverpool to Chicago via St. John was ten hours quicker than that via New York. quicker than that via New York.

A good deal of interest attaches to the mercantile mission on which the mayor of St. John, N. B., is now visiting this country; and the facts he submitted to the Liverpool chamber of

carefully pondered by the shipowners and merchants. Every steamship ine that Englishmen sands une that Englishmen sends to Can idian ports, says Mr. Robertson, con ributes to build up in the broades ense a great empire; and experience ends to prove that though men of commerce have an eye to the main chance, like most other people, they are fully amenable to patriotic im-British merchants realize, too bulse. British merchants realize, too that in promoting the development of the empire they best contribute to their own welfare. There is no dearly of mercantile interest in the movement for the cultivation of freer tradestween Canada and the mother countries. When the Laurier govern ection they met with a chorus of roval from both sides of the At-ic, though foreigners looked gloomy at the prospect of trade los Mr. Robertson's visit to Liverpool is in the special interest of St. John, of

which he is the chief magistrate. At St. John, which has a population of bout 45,000 is the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, and these circumstances alone are suffi-cient to give the port an important place in mercantile consideration. It has wharf and warehouse accommodation to meet the requirements of Atlantic leviathans, with a grain ele-vator capacity to the extent of 250,000 bushels. But the facts which Mr. Robertson submitted were quite sufficient to indicate the cossibilities of St.

John. The port is not only endowed with up-to-date appliances, but be-hind St. John is a country of vast resources. While big ships can be accommodated, developing cargoes may be confidently expected. Of course it is possible to make too much haste, and to over-supply carrying resources. Still, experience justifies the assump-tion that with adequate steamship accommodation and reasonable charges a greatly extended trade may be expected between this country and St. John, N. B., and Liverpool ships would do most of the carrying. There are sufficient reasons for wishing success to the mission of the mayor of St.

PANIC THROUGH A PICNIC:

It is quite amusing to note how lit tle it takes to throw the Chinese of today into a state of wild conjecture as to the next move of the foreigner. When it became known on Tuesday that we were expecting several friends from Soo-chow to picnic with us on the mountain on Wednesda great excitement prevailed through-out the city, and rumors started spread, and grew! The general tenor of all the talk was to the effect that the expected guests were coming to survey the mountain and make all ary calculations for beginning mining operations during the fourth Some said that four or five hundred foreigners would arrive the following day with spade and pick; sailing ships St. John was a busy and others said only several boatloads prosperous seaport, and after a long were expected at this time, the great period of comparative neglect it is influx to be in the fourth moon. Sevenow trying hard to regain its old posi-eral families, in the general panic, sent their wives and children to dis-tant and safer quarters.—Chanshu correspondent of North China Herald.

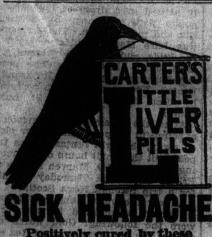
> THE QUEEN AND MRS. GLAD-STONE.

No public announcement has yet been made that the Queen has offered to confer the title of countess on Mrs. Gladstone, though it is probable that her majesty has done so, and that the offer has been refused. In that case, the dignity of an earldom would be conferred upon the grandson of Mr. Gladstone, who is heir to the Hawarden estates. The Queen on more than one occasion offered to elevate the late Mr. Gladstone to an earldom, but it has been said that he would not accept any but the extinct earldom of Liverpool, and that the family which is associated with this title opposed his wishes in this re-

ST. JOHN, June 27th, 1898.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—The address presented to Mr. King, the principal of the Grammar school at Sussex, on the 24th inst., which appeared in your issue of this morning, was evidently written by one who appreciates the style of Byron, as I find in a letter written by him from Venice in 1818 to his frined John Hobhouse in England, the following, which to any one reading the aforesaid address will at once notice the striking similarity: "It is not for minds like ours to give or receive flattery; yet the praises of sincerity have ever been permitted to the voice of friendship," etc., etc.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowstness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE TEACHERS.

Rev. Dr. Pepper Discusses the Personal Element in Teaching.

Prof. Murray's Interesting Address on Germany's Educational System.

Remarks by Other Teachers-Prof. Andrews Advocates Manual Training,

The annual session of the Educational institute of New Brunswick opened in the exhibition hall in the high school on 28th ult. The executive met in the forenoon and transacted the usual routine business, confirming

the programme already prepared. In the afternoon the regular sessions opened, when Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, presided. There was a very large attendance of teachers, in fact the largest for years. After a short introductory or opening address by the chairman, A. C. M. Lawson moved that the fee for lady members be placed at fifty cents, and that for gentlemen at one dollar. This was seconded and carried by a standing vote, the ladies forming a solid delegation in favor of the motion. Formerly the fee was one dollar to all. The enrollment and election of sec

retaries followed. In the absence of the secretary, Miss Stella Payson received the fees. The announcement of the election of secretaries and the number of enrolment will be made to-

During the afternoon the chief uperintendent of education called the ttention of the institute to the series of charts shown in the hall below John March, and stated that Mr. March would be in attendance to ex-

plain the working thereof. Dr. Inch then introduced Rev. W. O. Raymond as the speaker for the afternoon, and said some very compli mentary things relative to that gen tleman's interest in educational matters in this province, stating that outside the teaching profession itself no one had shown greater interest in the work of the public schools or more sincere sympathy with the teachers. Mr. Raymond announced as his sub-ject "Half-finished Work." Under this head there might naturally fall a

great variety of topics concerning which there is room for improvement and in relation to which it falls within the province of the educators of the young to supply what is lacking and where necessary remove misconceptions and bring about reforms. In educational matters the sound of progress is in the air-we are moving and in the right direction. Instances were quoted to prove that within a generaeducation through the work of the common schools of the country.

The speaker paid a tribute to the work he had himself witness. ed on the part of many a young teacher in some backwoods settlement almost on the outskirts of civilization. Young teachers of talent often began their work amidst such surroundings, and if these young ladics escaped the persuasive wiles of the young farmers who as a rule found them particularly attractive-(laughter)-they not infrequently found a place in some of our

high schools in the towns. The period of childhood, however, charming in itself, was not after all the noblest period of human existence. Existence that is filled with the frolic of young animal life and has no definite responsibility is not our ideal of life. The period in which there is "all to receive and nothing to give" is not one in which it was intended we should long linger, If any teacher would fain renounce the dignity and the usefulness of manhood and womanhood in favor of childhood he would ask them why is it so with you? There are some who perhaps would wish to recall the innocence of those days, but no man or woman worthy of the name should shrink from facing either the duties or responsibilities of

In closing his address Mr. Raymon appealed to the teachers not to forget the dull ones among their scholars As the skilled physician takes his keenest delight not in gazing at some specimen of robust mankoods but in restoring to some poor paralyzed being the power of a new life, which, while never so vigorous as the robust manhood of the other, nevertheless was to the sufferer an untold blesssing. So the true teacher would find the noblest exercise of his or her gifts the noblest exercise of his or her gifts in fitting for the battle of life natures that had been warped by their environments. Let the boys and girls that have little chance at home have every chance at school. They may never fill the place of legislators, or educators, or professional men, but they will have their place among the great body of the people of the land, and society will be the richer or the poorer for the attention they receive poorer for the attention they receive at the hands of their instructors.

At 8 o'clock last evening a public educational meeting was held, when the large exhibition hall was filled. the large exhibition hall was filled. Dr. Inch presided. Among those on the platform were: Governor McClelan, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Mayor Sears, Chancellor Harrison of the U. N. B., Rev. Dr. Pepper of Colby University, Maine, Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., Dr. W. W. White, Mrs. Skinner and a large number of others.

The room was very prettily decorated, being the artistic arrangement. The room was very prettily decorated, being the artistic arrangement made by the graduating class for their closing. On the wall at the rear of the platform was draped the Stars and Stripes. The High school orchestra were present and contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening. This orchestra, as Dr. Inch remarked, is certainly a credit to the school

orchestra and a few brief remarks by Dr. Inch, the latter introduced Mayor Sears, who in a few hanny the teachers to the city. His worship

Lieut. Governor McClelan was the next speaker. His honor, after expressing the pleasure it gave him to see such a large gathering, referred to his recent visit to Campbellton to open the new school there. The buildings are a first one than the suite of the su open the new school mere. The building was a fine one, he said, and a credit to the province. Not only in Campbellton, however, did he notice a desire for better school buildings and schools. In Moncton arrangements were being made to construct a \$40,000 echool house, and all over the province there was a general desire for the betterment of the school. The ilding which they were in came in for a share of his honor's praise. Teachers' county and provincial in-stitutes were gatherings his honor said he looked upon with much favor. Their tendency was to make the school

system more proficient.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson followed. The teachers were the moulders of the character of the coming voters and future politicians of the province. He could not divest himself sufficient ly of politics to forget these things. There were a few things he wou like to get from the teachers would be an advantage to the board of education and legislature, and by way of reflex action a benefit to the eople of New Brunswick. These roblems to which he referred were nes with which they must soon deal. Incidentally he would mention that the University of New Brunswick was involved in some degree in these questions. One question was as to the age limit, was it too low? Then there was technical education and compulsory education. In reference to technical education, it was a serious question that would have to be dealt with ooner or later. The province needed some such system, but the main difficulty was the matter of expense.

was encored. The chairman then introduced Dr. W. W. White of the local board of school trustees. Dr. White said he regretted greatly the absence Judge Trueman, the chairman of the board, but he had much pleasure in welcoming them to the High school building. Dr. White spoke at some length.

A vocal solo by Miss Grace Manning

A selection by the orchestra was followed by the introduction of Rev. Dr. Pepper of Colby University. Superintendent Stetson of Maine had een invited to attend, but not being able to do so at the last moment had ent Dr. Pepper in his stead. Inch gave him a hearty welcome. Dr. Pepper referred to the enthusiasm of the teachers and others present for their own High school, and praised it highly. Their building, etc., deserved the enthusiasm. The learned gentle-man then made a touching reference to the flag of his country, which was draped so conspicuously just behind The colors of the two countrie he said, blended very naturally and sweetly together, and he hoped that they might ever be so entwined. (Apthat while enthusiastic of our own tion or two past the great body of the we were generous to them sending people of New Brunswick had made a many of the young people of this notable advance in intelligence and country to their territory, so what we vere doing for ourselves we were do-

ng also for them. Chancellor Harrison of the University was next called upon. After a few happy introductory remarks he referred to some statements in the June and July Monthly, which he thought needed a word. One complained that they had no residency, another that there was unseeming wrangles between the students and factulty. For two years they had a residency, and for thirteen years there had been no wrangles. Another complaint was his failure to appear in public. Dr. Harrison answered humorously, stating that he had declined to participate in a public spelling match against Dr. Inch, and that on one or two other occasions he had to decline on account of the physical difficulty of being in two places at once. In conclusion, he stated that the U. N. B. had never been in a better position than during the year just

A song by John Kelly was followed by a short address by Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., in which that gentleman spoke ers. A selection by the orchestra closed the meeting.

The morning session of the Teachrs' Institute opened in the usual way.

Dr. Inch presided and there was a very large attendance. very large altendance.

Rev. Dr. Pepper of Colby University read a very interesting paper on The Personal Element in Teaching. "Who of us," he said, "does not from time to time, in a quiet, solitary hour, go back over the bygone years and call to mind the men and women who as teachers have had most to do in in-spiring, directing, shaping, building our life, and making us what we are? First of all, we like to see and to say that in the most effective teaching the personal element is only an ele-ment. To regard it as the whole would be a heresy which in these days would nowhere be tolerated, and least of all in this presence. There is a science of teaching. There are true and false principles of teaching. Teaching is not solely and wholly the eacher. We may say the method is the man; the man the method. He errs who declares that it matters not what is the method if only we have the right man. The right man will not say that, for he will take care to have and to follow the method which have and to follow the method which is right. The right man will know the right method. Ways, means, methods, machinery, instruments, will avail but little if they are not controlled by the right man. We will all rejoice in the new education, and will give honor to the old, and to the norwhere who is contributing to the advancement of education." Taking up the teacher's personality, Dr. Pepper referred to the supremacy of the per-

Gook's Gotton Root Compound I is successfully used monthly by over 10.000 Ladies, Bato, effectual Ladies and your druggist for costs Costs mid Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and mitations are dangerous. Friee, No. 1, 11 per 20x, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 25 per box. No. or 3, mailed en receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Ont. 29 Nos. 1 and 3 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

also made an apt reference to matters sonal element. He spoke of the pow of higher education. good teacher exercised over his pu-ils and of the beginning of that By kindness and gentleness and the qualities of good, the teacher reared in the scholar his ideal of all that was noble, and which made a lasting impression on the scholar's mind. Passing on, the speaker described some teachers and schools in the United teachers and schools in the United States, speaking particularly of Samuel Taylor of Andover. He was sympathetic and kind, yet withal severe. He was a leader among men and also a leader among boys. He was admired for his magnificent manhood, and his boys in after years honored him by what they were and not what they said. He aroused in the boys worldly ambition, and incited ideals. His success was a result entirely of His success was a result entirely of the personal element in him. References were also made to Josiah Clark, Dr. Hitchbrook, Prof. W. L. Tyler, all of whom made their work interesting and successful. So in our own experiences we have seen and met with examples of these, "but the greatest example of all, and one which everyone can realize, is that set by Jesus of Nazareth, who taught most impressively the lessons of life and of truth. So the man and woman of high, upright life will do better work than those who, other things being equal, have not the uprightness of paracter. They can get more out of the scholar and their records will be more durable. So those who assign the teachers should consider this in their selections." In concluding, Dr. Pepper said: "Of what avail are ers and teaching, of what avail are schools or government avail is the universe itself, with all its magnificent activities, save to minister to spiritual beings, to character and personal worth? Character is the foundation. Fellow teachers, fellow students, God help us to make of ourselves the best possible and the most of the best, for ourselves, for our fellows, and for His glory. And if to this result the pres-

> The paper was received with great enthusiasm, and on motion of Dr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Mullin of the Normal school, a unanimous stand-ing vote of thanks was extended to

ent hour shall have in any degree con-tributed, we shall in after years think

of it pleasantly and speak of it grate-

Principal Patterson of Acacia Villa, N. S., was then invited to speak, and supplemented the remarks of Dr. Pepper by explaining what men of high character and principle can do in winning the esteem and admiration of their teachers and in fitting them for the battle of life.

Geo. U. Hay then, on behalf of the Natural History society, invited the teachers to a conversazione in the society's rooms in the evening.

Prof. W. C. Murray read a paper entitled How Others Do, which was a representation of education in the a pleasure, he said, to appear before teachers in New Brunswick, but a privilege also. He would not at-tempt, he said, an exhaustive treatise tempt, he said, an exhaustive treatise of his subject. In Germany there is a conscientious experiment of methods above all other countries. In Prussia there are fourteen provinces, divided into governmental departments. These are divided into countles, and these again into districts. In the government there is a minister of education with a council of eight of education, with a council of eight, composed of members of the evangeli-cal and Catholic beliefs. Beneath these are minor councils, smaller these are minor councils, committees and inspectors. There the power at the top controls everything. In this country it is the power at the bottom. Ours is democratic, while Germany's is not. The finances are from contributions from the state and, what is more rare with us, private contributions. The state contributes 31 per cent. of all expenses. There are many kinds of schools, but the distinct types are the higher and the elementary periods. The latter covers about three years and takes the child from higher type takes the pupil then, and turns him out when nineteen or turns him out when nineteen or twenty. In addition to these there are middle or intermediate schools. The sexes are treated differently, For the first three years the same educa-tion is accorded the boys and girls. After that they are educated separately. The girls are not provided with education to fit them for the university. An agitation to effect that end is now being made. In Prussia there is a system of compulsory attendance which works very satisfactorily. The carrying out of that system is in the hands of the police. From 9 to 14 every boy must be in school. Excuses are only received in certain cases. If poverty is pleaded and the plea is found to be just offer the policy.

overty is pleaded and count to be just, after the 12th year found to be just, after the 12th year the boy is permitted to leave school for the half day. There are 36 teach-ing hours in the week, against 25 in ours. Prof. Murray dwelt on the cur-riculum in the schools and the exam-inations which are held. A boy is able riculum in the schools and the examinations which are held. A boy is able to leave school if he makes good marks in German, Latin and mathematics. Considering that the school system is governed in Germany by such high authority, one would expect that teachers would not be given much latitude, but the opposite is the case. There are very few text books, and the teacher must really be the text book. His education must be very complete. He must have a three years' course at the university and undergo searching and trying scholastic courses before being admitted. Teaching in Germany has, therefore, tecome a profession. Furthermore, their social position, is high. One thing that makes the profession desirable is the system of pensioning, and in addition to this there is an allowance to the widow and orphans of teachers. Only 14 per cent, of the teachers are women. This Prof. Murray says, is a loss to the profession. The one great feature of the German system, however, is that teaching is a profession.

D. Mitchell of Keswick Ridge then

D. Mitchell of Keswick Ridge the D. Mitchell of Keswick Ridge then followed with a paper on the schools of Medford. The principal characteristic of these appears to be in a system of meetings held between the teachers and normal school superintendents and inspectors. The writer suggested that an arrangement by

upils at the Provincial Normal could teach in the Fredericton school could teach in the Fredericton schools under the supervision of expert teachers would be advantageous to the training system. Taking up the curriculum of the Medford schools, he showed how advanced it was as compared with ous.

The following were elected officers: Secretary, John Brittain of the Nor-mal school; assistant secretary, Miss

Hattie Gregg, St. John.

The afternoon session opened with a paper entitled "Teachers' Ideals" by Prof. W. W. Andrews of Mount Allison university. This paper proved one of the most interesting of the many excellent papers read. Mr. Andrews spoke strongly in favor of training cl.ildren not only in such subjects as impart literary skill, but insisted upon the equal importance of manual equal importance of manual

The chairman spoke in appreciation of Prof. Andrews' address, after which Inspector Bridges made some remarks on the address of Prof. Mur-

Dr. Bridges was then elected as the representative of the institute to the

The balloting for the election of the executive committee also took place. The announcement as to who were lected will be made at this morning's

HISTORICAL CHARTS AT THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

As announced to the teachers by the chief superintendent on the opening day, John March, so long and well known in connection with the public school system, is spending much time and skill in exhibiting and explaining the fine series of historical charts published by the Comparative Synoptical Chart company of Toronto. These charts are so admirably arranged, so scientifically constructed, and so beautifully colored, as to win immediate commendation from all who inspect them. By a simple yet and facts in a country's history, all the leading events are brought before the eye, and by comparison of dis-tance and duration are impressed upon the memory through the eye as no other systems of teaching history have yet succeeded in accomplishing. The use of a fine scale and the ar-rangement of facts in parallelograms enables the student quickly to realize and then to remember things as they really occurred. So simple and com-plete is the systen that any ordinarily capable teacher can in a few min-utes draft upon the school blackboard a form of blank spaces to represent given periods and within them to uild up the history of a country before the eyes of his or her pupils in such a way as to awaken and maintain a permanent and growing interest in this most interesting and important branch of education.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

At the circuit court, 28th ult., Judg Hanington laid the case of Frank Morris, charged with larceny, before ment, pleaded guilty. He was sent-enced to three years' imprisonment. The case against Felix O'Neil, charged with assault upon Julia Moses, was tried, J. E. Cowan ap-

Carleton for the prisoner. After the jury had been out for some time they came back to the ourt for instructions. Some of them appeared to think that a charge of in-decent assault was sustained, while only common assault was charged. His honor explained the law to be that under the +vidence they might find the prisoner guilty of common assault. Mr. Carleton took exception to his honor's charge, and considerable discussion ensued, until the judge able discussion ensued, until the judge requested the counsel to be seated. Eventually the jury found the prisoner guilty of assault, and he was sentenced to nine months in jall. The court then adjourned sine die.

A NEW GOLD FIELD. From Eastern Manchuria comes news that an apparently rich gold field has been discovered. Just a year ago, travellers having bowls full of gold became tolerably frequent visitors at the small inns in the district. They proved to be farmers and laborers who had discovered gold in a val-ley in the neighborhood, and who ley in the neighborhood, and who were carrying their "piles" to the hearest city. Of course a rush was made for the place, and it was found on the western slope of a hill traversed by a small stream, which disclosed, along its banks, a substratum of richly auriferous soil. Very soon 2,000 dig-gers were working. A great rush to the place was expected when the frost broke up this spring. It is an interesting question whether the region in the neighborhood of the river and even the adjoining mountains may not prove to be rich in gold.—Japan

A SUBTLE WARLIKE INFLUENCE.

If a continental combination threatens either England or the States, it may be the union of the whole Anglo-Saxon race will be an accomplished fact, and that union will carry with it the power and the will to meet the four corners of the world in arms. Every educated and civilized man must hope for and pray for peace, but during the last fifty years a growing but subtle influence, which does not make for peace, has been felt in European and Asiatic politics. The great historian of the Crimean war has described that influence in one moving sentence; Towering high in the misty north men saw the ambition of the Czars. The Englishman, Calcutta.

A certain eminent medical man lately handed to a publisher a treatise on the hand, which the worthy bookseller declined with a shake of the head, maying: "My dear sir, we have too many treatises on our hands already." axon race will be an accomplished

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

DIRS

I am a mid old maid, "W and cares," often remind times appears woman of all my relatives, a I had a husbs own. It is to one seems to crisis arises vices of a nu elling compa that such sho but a dreary selves alone. a single, I a woman; thou house of my tion of the y "useful visits" I was, at th returning fro nursing of a lately marrie residing some dear patient i

me over to to to eatch the but, unluckily altered "for that very day hour previous disturb the abruptly retur-besides, I had don on the anxious to ke an early train do this, I de tion, and wa with my bagg Though I am had very little my absences spent in the tives, and I generally unc the huge Crown," and room for the to a large a upon the first fortable, inde chamber wor

twinge of fru maller and l well. But, as maid volubly was actually vacant in th singer and ac rived that d pany, and ev Crown" was "This very served, but not required, wise I could dated at all, Well, it'w awhile in its overlooked dreaming a days, as we apt to do. It was lat

from my ret the next n time that I around the the gas—I the quiet n a square in doubt for additional side. The one, and it for anyone upon a set o looked into fanciful as of this pa me an un privacy. Po maid" in so that I coul mence my until I had placed on a shawl acros was some peeped in mounted up

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ARTS AT THE INSTITUTE.

dent on the openso long and well with the public nding much time ng and explaining nparative Synopny of Toronto so admirably arcally constructed. olored, as to win By a simple of lines, dates ntry's history, all are brought before mparison of disrough the eye as teaching history in accomplishing. in parallelograms quickly to realize er things as they simple and comnat any ordinarily school blackboard ces to represent within them to of a country be waken and mainand growing interteresting and imducation.

IT COURT. rt, 28th ult., Judgecase of Frank A true bill was er, on arraignst Felix Julia Felix O'Neil. J. E. Cowan ap-

me back to the s. Some of them at a charge of insustained, while ult was charged. dence they might uilty of common on took exception ge, and consider-ed, until the judge el to be seated. found the prisult. and he was onths in jail. The d sine die.

ently rich gold ered. Just a year ing bowls full of dy frequent visit-ns in the district. red gold in a valood, and who urse a rush was and it was found of a hill traversed A great rush to in gold.-Japan

mbination threator the States, it the whole Anglo-an accomplished will carry with will to meet the itics. The great

KE INFLUENCE.

ORIA

FIRST PART.

I am a middle-aged woman and an old maid, "without any family claims and cares," as my married relatives often remind me; although it sometimes appears to me that I work as hard in being a kind of useful "old woman of all work" in the homes of my relatives, as I could possibly do if I had a husband and children of my own. It is to Aunt Milly that every one seems to turn when any sudden crisis arises which demands the services of a nurse, housekeeper or trav-elling companion. I am glad enough that such should be the case-life is but a dreary affair when lived for ourselves alone. However, although I am a single, I am certainly not an idle woman; though I have a snug little house of my own, I spend a good portion of the year in what I may call 'useful visits" among my kinsfolk.

I was, at the time of this story, jus returning from an anxious six we nursing of a favorite niece, who had lately married a country clergyman residing some five niles from a fashionable seaside resort. I had left my dear patient in a fair way to recovery; and the Vicarage groom had driven me over to town in time, as I thought, to catch the last train for London; but, unluckily, the time table had b altered "for the summer se altered "for the summer season on that very day, and I found that my train had departed a quarter of an hour previously. I did not wish to disturb the vicarage household by hour previously. I did not wish to disturb the vicarage household by abruptly returning upon their hands, besides, I had an appointment in London on the next day, which I was anxious to keep. So ascertaining that an early train started the following morning, which would enable me to do this, I determined to spend the night at the nearest hotel to the station and was duly denosited there tion, and was duly deposited there

Though I am now middle-aged I have had very little experience of hotel life, my absences from home being usually spent in the homes of friends or rela tives, and I felt shy, confused and generally uncomfertable, as I entered the huge vestibule to the "Royal Crown," and asked if I could have room for the night. I was shown in to a large and comfortable apartm upon the first floor; so large and com-fortable, indeed, that I with a passing twinge of frugality, hinted that a smaller and less imposing looking bed-chamber would suit me equally as well. But, as the brisk little chamber maid volubly explained, this bedroom singer and actress "on tour" had ar-rived that day with her whole company, and every bedroom in the "Roya

"This very apartment had been reserved, but at the last moment was not required," the girl added; other-wise I could not have been accommo-

the cost, whatever it came to, could not ruin me, so after a hasty meal it the crowded coffee room, where I fel ber thirteen, on the first floor—and sat awhile in its large bow window, which overlooked the hotel garden and the sea beyond, thinking, and perhaps dreaming a little, over the by-gone days, as we elderly folks are sometimes

It was late before I roused mysel from my reveries, and remembere that, as I was to be up and away earl the next morning, it was now high around the room, as I turned to light the gas—I had been sitting before in the quiet moonlight—I observed that a square in the wall above the bedroom door was pannelled with glass; no doubt for the state of the square in the wall above the bedroom door was pannelled with glass; no doubt for the purpose of admitting additional light into the corridor out side. The door itself was a very high one, and it would have been impossible for anyone outside unless mounte upon a set of steps or a ladder, to have looked into the same apartment; bufanciful as was the idea, the discover of this panel of glass in the wall gav of this panel of glass in the wall gave me an unpleasant sense of lack of privacy. Possibly I am "a fidgety old maid" in some matters; anyway I felt that I could not comfortably commence my evening toilet operations until I had scrambled upon a foot stool placed on a chair, and pinned a light shawl across that glass, although it was some seven or eight feet from the ground, and only a glant could have peeped in through it—unless he was mounted upon something.

The bed—a handsome brass one, but according to modern fashion, without curtains or canopy—stood close beside

and lay down, I reflected that "fanciful fidgets" about the g panel might, after all, save me an a tack of my old enemy—neuralgia; the shawl would exclude any possib draught from the door, and some supply the place of the curtains tle did I then dream from what a deadly peril my "fidgets" were to save me.
Tired out, I soon fell asleep, despite
the noises of the hotel; but was awoke
by the shawl which I had pinned over
the door falling suddenly upon me. I
have been so often, during my frequent ministrations as a sick nurse,
called up suddenly during the night,
that an abrupt awakening always
startles me. I hastily sat up in bed,
and was relieved to find that it was
merely the accidental falling of my

lessly moving around the edge of the square glass, as if attempting to loosen it at the edges. I had heard that burgiars have a mode of removing panes of glass by cutting round the edges with a diamond, having previously, by means of a cloth smeared outly.

ously, by means of a cloth smeared with putty or some such substance, pressed against the pane, ensured its noiseless extraction when loosened.

As I gazed, with a horrible fascination at that silent, slowly moving shadow, it appeared to me that I was watching an exactly similar manouvre. Yes, as I lay staring, with throbing heart and catching breath, a dark shade, as of a cloth applied at the back, fell upon the pane of glass. Then it vanished, and I knew by the current of cooler air which entered the room, that an opening had been made above my door.

current of cooler air which entered the room, that an opening had been made above my door.

There are occasions when one acts rather from instinct and impulse than from the dictates of reason. I was too paralized with terror to call out, but with a sudden—and, as it proved, providential—movement, I moiselessly siid out on the other side of the bed, away from the door, and crouched down by the wall with my eyes fixed upon the blank space where the glass had been. That chance movement probably saved my life.

My shawl, a bright colored one, and therefore easily distinguishable even in the uncertain light, was lying huddled together upon the bed by the pillow, looking much as it someone was wrapped in it; this view was apparently taken by whoever had removed that panel. For to my inexpressible horror and alarm, I now saw a hand and arm projected through the opening above the door, and in the hand was a keen, cruel looking knife or daggeron whose blade the moonbeams glinted. The hand hesitated for a moment, as if to make sure of its aim at the supposed sleeper in the bed: then the as if to make sure of its aim at the supposed sleeper in the bed; then the knife descended piteously, vindictive-ly, or.ce, twice; the second time with it again, for the weapon remained fixed in the rillow. Then I heard an indis-

I am not now clear if I fainted outright, or if I merely remained dumb and paralyzed with terror for awhile, but some noments certainly elapsed before the highly respectable "Royal Crown" was aroused, about 4 a. m., by such a ringing of bells and volley of screams as had probably never been screams as had probably never been heard under its roofs before. I am sure the hotel manager, who was the first to arrive upon the scene, attired in an elegant dressing gown and most gorgeous slippers, believed at first that I was either mad or intoxicated, for in the extremity of my terror I could

not explain anything clearly. The Boots, a sober minded old fellow, was the first to point out the proofs posihich was still firmly embedded in my llow. The whole hotel was aroused whose room was only a few doors away from mine, had hurried out with the rest, and attended by her maid, now pushed her way inquisitively to my open door, the little crowd politely making way for her. But no sooner had the Signora, an excitable, voluble Italian, set eyes upon the kuife or dag-ger, which the manager had with-drawn from the pillow and was now carefully examining, than she turned leadly pale, and with a wild shriek of 'Giacomo!' and a fervent nvocation of the saints and the Mainvocation of the saints and the Madonna, fainted away in good earnest. Anr here, in pity to the reader, I will condense the story, which was gradually and slowly pieced together—by the manager and the police inspector—from the lips of two frightened, half-hysterical women—the Signora and

The Signora, a popular singer, had long been persecuted by the addresses of a cousin, who had been her playmate in childhood, but for whom she had never felt anything but a half-sisterly kindness. As the years went by, Glacomo, whose father had died in a lunatic asylum, and who had himself often shown symptoms of extreme nervous excitement, became almost crazed in his persistent wooing of his fair but obdurate cousin; he had often threatened that if she did not marry him she would never become the bride of another man; and, some two years previously, while the Signora was on a visit to her relatives in Italy, Giaa visit to her relatives in Italy, Giacomo, in a sudden fit of jealousy, had attempted to stab her with the very knife now in my pillow, which, by its peculiar shape, and the ornaments upon its handle, the Signora had at once recognized as her cousin's property. In pity for her aunt, who implored her not to make a family scandal public, the Signora had consented to allow the matter of the attempt upon her life, committed while under the roof of her relatives to be hushed up. Giacomo's

Sir Henry Irving says:

"I have found your Abbey's Effervescent Salt exceedingly palatable and refreshing."

"I have much pleasure in stating that I find your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very refresh-

Che Refrigerant Qualities of Hbbey's ~ ~ Effervescent Salt Cool Water, Making ~ a Delicious and Healthful Summer Drink.

"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. . . The carbonic acid gas, generated during its administration, is in itself a sedative, and is particularly sooth-

"Abbey's Effervescent Sait, which was generally introduced into Canada last year, is now very largely prescribed by the medical profession here and throughout Canada. The advertising methods of this Company are particularly commendable. They are clean and honest, and inspire confidence with the profession as well

ire confidence with the profession as well

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

gentleman had come to the "Royal Crown" some few hours before the engaged a bedroom for himself, and then enquired if the famous was to arrive that day, and what roo down the passage the chamber maid had pointed out the room destined for the Signora to this apparently arden admirer of the gifted actress' talents was a true Italian in superstitious fancies, and upon her arrival, noting the number over her door, stoutly re used to occupy a room numbe had, therefore, to be found for her: and I eventually succeeded to the chamber destined for the singer.

maid fidgets," it would have probably cost me mine.

como had noted the glass panel over the door of the Signora's destined room, and laid his plans accordingly, He had easily contrived to provide himself with the requisite burglar's outfit"-the glazier's diamond and the dhesive cloth—and also discovered where the set of steps—which one of the servants had been using that day

write these lines. providential escape. There was, of course, an immediate pursuit of the had sworn should never be the wife of another man."

Before the trial came of however, the hopeless man had lapsed again in-to hopeless insanity, and did not long survive his committal to a criminal lunatic asylum. I wonder if the Signora was altogether sorry to hear of

As for myself it was long, very long before my herves recovered the ter-rible shock I had experienced during the awful night which I had spent in "ill-omened number thirteen." Even now, though the events I have narrated took place many years ago, I do not think anything could induce meeither at an hotel or friend's house—to again occupy a bedroom with a glass panel over the door.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

by the shawl which I had pinned over the door falling suddenly upon me. If have been so often, during my frequent ministrations as a sick nurse, called up suddenly during the night, that an abrupt awakening always startles me. I hastily sat up in bed, and was relieved to find that it was merely the accidental falling of my shawl which had thus awoke me. All was quiet now outside; it must have been long past midnight; and I had lazily gathered my shawl together, and decided that it was not worth getting out of bed to replace it, when suddenly—Among my many "old maid fads" is a dislike to sleeping in an absolutely darkened room; therefore, finding that I had not been supplied with a night light, I had, before stepping into bed, drawn up the window blind, leaving the room faintly illuminated by the moonbeams. And now, looking at the pane of glass in the wall, I could distinctly distinguish, by the aid of the Troomlight on the one side of my door, and by a feeble glimmer, presumably that of a night light in the corridoration the other, that a small dark

A Public Educational Meeting Held at Lord's Cove.

public meeting in the interests of Carter, held in the public hall, Lord's Cove, Deer Island, on Friday night, fune 24th. Great interest was maniested by the people of the island, and of the capacity of the hall

Every school board was represen by one or more of the trustees, and Lord's Cove; J. Stevenson Lord, Richardsonville; Beatrice Duke, Bar Island; Eva Fountain, Chocolate Cove; Cora Patch, Lambert Town; Fannie Cunningham, Lambert's Cove; Lena Haskins, Northern Harbor, and Carman T. Cross, Fair Haven.

D. F. Lambert very efficiently filled the chair and after a chorus by

D. F. Lambert very efficiently filled the chair, and after a chorus by a very attractive class of young girls selected from several of the schools, called upon
Inspector Carter, who in opening

complimented Deer Island upon the taste displayed in the erection of its new school houses, stating that they surpassed in beauty and equipment those of any other parish in his district. If a superintendent's work were to be judged in any measure by the condition of his school houses, hi reputation would be greatly enhanced —was kept. The rest of tht story has by the appearance of those in this been already told; but had not the locality. He urged the people interslight jarring given to the wall by the ested to unite in one district those cutting through of the glass panel now comprising Lord's Cove, Richard-caused that shawl to fall on my feet, sonville and Lambert, and possibly I should probably not now be alive to also include Northern Harbor and Bean's Island, by carrying into effect Mine was indeed a most singular and rovidential escape. There was, of ourse, an immediate pursuit of the ed, would give to Deer Island one of the county with would-be murderer, but it proved that the best districts in the county, with poor Giacomo had obligingly saved all graded schools and all the advantages trouble in this respect. He had quit- resulting therefrom. It would also ted the hotel immediately after his at- give to every boy and girl on the tempted crime, and walked direct to Island a chance to obtain an advanced the police station to give himself up school education. He strongly urged as the assassin of his cousin, "who he upon teachers and trustees the disadvantages of employing "home talent," expressing the opinion that teachers working in their own districts seldom developed as well as away from home, and would receive there much more censure and far less credit for

The inspector's address was most attentively heard and cordially recelved.

The chairman very heartily endorsed what had been said and called

Rev. W. H. Harding, who responded in a neat speech, expressing his approval of the objects of the meeting and suggesting that they be held more frequently.

At the suggestion of the chairman several present were invited to express their opinion on the question of the union of the districts. F. W. Richardson, C. A. Lambert, James Felix, Benj. Simpson and others stated that they were strongly in favor of the scheme.

Inspector Carter named as a committee to arrange details and to call a future meeting to that end: D. F. Lambert, F. W. Richardson, C. A. Lambert, Benj. Simpson and D. L. Martin. He also named Jas. S. Lord and Beatrice Duke as a committee to take the initial steps to form a teachers' association

take the initial steps to form a teachers' association.

During the evening very creditable recitations were given by Marion Trecartin and Mamie Pendleton, and an excellent musical programme carried out by Mrs. F. W. Richardson and Miss Jennie Lord. Miss Murphy presided most acceptably at the organ. After votes of thanks to Inspector Carter and those assisting in music, the meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem.

GAGETOWN NOTES.

(From an occasional correspondent.) (From an occasional correspondent.)
"Gienora," in the heart of Gagetown, rever looked better than on Friday afternoon last, when numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sherman Peters met together upon the lawn under the stately elms and beautiful

The occasion was the silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the of Mr. and Mrs. Peters. many, and numerous silver presents testified to the esteem which the visi-tors had for their host and hostess.

Friends were present from both sides of the river, and included relations from St. John, Charlottetown, etc. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

(in Saturday the yacht Grayling, Stying the colors of the St. John Yacht flying the colors of the St. John Yacht club, dropped her anchor opposite the public wharf. She contained a merry party, consisting of Robert Thomson and six young ladies, including his two and six young ladies, including his two daughters and Miss Dawson of Ottawa. They were all decked in sailor's white caps, and attracted much attention as they walked through inspecting the streets of Gagetown. As a good deal of rain had fallen they greatly appreciated the new plank sidewalks which have lately been laid

through the energies of the Women's Improvement society of the shiretown of Queens. In the afternoon Gabriel DeVeter took some friends out for a

On Sunday evening Alorne court, Independent Order of Foresters, attended in a body the English church. The building was crowded. At the church bells ceased to ring, the For-esters, clothed in full regalia, marched to the front pews of the church to the music of the processional hymn. The sermon was preached by the Rev. 26th verse, and was an exhortation to the members of the order that they should live up to their mottoes, taking heed that they be a reality and

mot a profession only.

Main street displays two new signs, that of John R. Dunn, the well known barrister, whose offices are in the Queen's County Gazette building, the chant custom tailor, who is already advertising for additional hands to carry on his increasing business. The crops are looking well. Farm-

ers say the horn fly pest this year is not so bad as formerly. A mixture of one part of carbolic acid to ten of water or oil applied with a sponge to the backs of the cattle is said here to be the cause of this improvement.
Three beautiful deer were seen on the
mount yesterday, having swam across

AGAINST THE BOERS.

Twenty Thousand Swazis Ready to Take the Field.

CAPETOWN, June 12.—The situa-ion in Swaziland is extremely grave, and war may break out at any mo-

and war may break out at any moment.

The King, who has 20,000 warriors ready to fight and well armed, is superintending the war dances in the mountains, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal. The Bremersdorp storekeepers are closing their shops, and the town is laagered.

Volunteers with artillery are leaving Pretoria on Monday for the disquieted districts.

Last October a deputation of Swazis visited England for the purpose of laying before Mr. Chamberlain their grievances against the Transvaal republic. The deputation had to go back without seeing the colonial secretary. They found means, however, to let the British public know that the Boers had violated their treaty obligations towards them.

After the Transvaal war the independence of Swaziland was recognized by the Boers, but by the convention of 1:94 the Transvaal secured a protectorate over the country, agreeing, however, to allow the Swazis to manage their internal affairs. It was also agreed that three years after the ratification of the convention (February 14, 1895), the republic would have the right to impose a hut-tax and other taxes.

The Swazis very maturally have an

their people. They complain also that they have been robbed of land and ill-treated by Boers who have trekked

into their country.

Above all, they object to being subjected to Boer domination, and would have desired to be placed under the

The British consul in Swaziland is J. Smuts, a Dutch gentleman.

OUR LUMBER IN ENGLAND. (Amherst Press, Tuesday.)

Henry Curwen of the firms of Henry and George Curwen & Co., Robert Curwen & Sons and Curwen Bros., of Preston, Fleetwood and Liverpool, was at the Terrace yesterday. Mr. Curwen is now on this side of the Arlantic on business connected with the firm in which he is interested. In reply to a question as to the general tone of the lumber market in Emgland and the prospects for improvement. Mr. Curwen test that since

A THREE MONTHS' CRICKET MATCH.

A Sydney newspaper man, who has been leiting Samos, describes a cricket much he aw in Apia. The match was being played n aid of the church finds. It had been in progress for about three months. There

BARNING A REWARD.

Sydney law courts from time to time reveal some strange things. There was a recent case in which it was shown that certain hard-up individuals who had cast covetous eyes on the large rewards given for information regarding fillest stills, had rigged up a make-shift still and arranged that one of the party should suffer imprisonment that all might share the reward. It was only when it was subsequently discovered that the alleged "still" apparatus was capable of nothing but a continuous leak that the deception was exposed—Sydney Mail.

the treatment of the nervous mem-branes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant tastes of turpentine and linseed.

Mothers will find this medicine in-valuable for children, it is so pleas-ant to take, and wil positively cure Croup, Whooping Cough and chest troubles.

A BRIGHT RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Takes Pleasure for His Theme.

He Has No Sympathy With Straitjackets, Yet Points Out Dangers.

Recreation That Leads to Sin is His Theme This Time.

From an unusual standpoint Dr. Talmage in a recent discourse discusses amusements and applies tests by which they may be known as good or bad. The test is Judges XVI. 25: "And it came to pass when their hearts were merry that they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. And they called for Samson out of the prison house, and he made them sport."

There were 3,000 people assembled in the Temple of Dagon. They had come to make sport of eyeless Samson. They were all ready for the entertainment. They began to clap and pound, impatient for the amusement to begin, and they cred. "Fetch him out fetch him out!" Yonder I see the blind old giant coming, led by the hand of a child into the very midst of the temple. At his first appearance there goes up a shout of laughter and derision. The blind old giant pretends he is tired and wants to rest himself against the pillars of the house, so he says to the lad who leads him. "Bring me where the main pillars are." The lad does so. Then the strong man puts his hand on one of the pillars, and with the mightiest push that mortal ever made throws himself forward until the whole house comes down in thunderous crash, grinding the audience like grapes in a wine press. "And so it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said. Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. And they called for Samson out of the prison house, and he made them sport." In other words there are amusements that are destructive and bring down disaster and death upon the heads of those who practice them. While they laugh and cheer they die. The 3,000 who perished that day in Gaza are nothing compared with the tens of thousands who have been destroyed, body, mind and soul, by bad amusements and by good amusements carried to excess.

In my sermons you must have noticed that I have no symbol the accelesitation attractions.

In my sermons you must have noticed that I have no sympathy with ecclesiastical straightjackets, or with ecclesiastical straightjackets, or with that wholesale denunciation of amuse-ments to which many are pledged. I believe the church of God has made a tremendous mistake in trying to sup-press the sportfulness of youth and drive out from men their love of amusement. If God ever implanted unything in us, He implanted this de-sire. But instead of providing for this demand of our nature, the church of has for the main part ignored it.

In a riot, the mayor plants a batthat the end of the street and has lived off, so that everything is cut in that happens to stand in the any amusement sends you for ned. They talk as if they rould like to have our youth dress in path of life to the tune of the dead march in "Saul." They hate a blue march in "Saul." They hate a blue sash, or a rosebud in the hair, or a tasseled gaiter, and think a man almost ready for a lunatic asylum, who utters a conundrum.

A GLORIOUS WORK A GLORIOUS WORK.

Young Men's Christian associations of the country are doing a glorious work. They have fine reading rooms, and all the influences are of the best kind, and are now adding gymnasiums and bowling alleys, where, without any evil surroundings, our young men may get physical as well as spiritual improvement. We are dwindling away to a parrow chested, weak armed, feeble voiced race when God calls us to a work in which he wants physical as well as spiritual athletes. I would to God that the time might soon come when in all our colleges and theologicwhen in all our colleges and theological seminaries, as at Princeton, a gymasium shall be established. We spend years of hard study in prepara-

years of hard scudy in preparaor the ministry, and come out
ironchitis and dyspepsia and
implaint, and then crawl up into
hit and the people say, "Doesn't
heavenly!" because he looks
Let the church of God direct Our communities are filled with men and women who have in their souls unmeasured resources for sportfulness and froic. Show me a man who never lights up with sportfulness and has no sympathy with the recreation of others, and I will show you a man who is a stumbling block to the kingdom of God. Such men are caricatures of religion. They lead young people to think that a man is good in proportion as he groans and frowns and looks sallow, and that the height of a man's Christian stature is in proportion to Christian stature is in proportion to the length of his face. I would trade off 500 such men for one bright faced, radiant Christian on whose face are the words, "Rejoice evermore!" Every the words, "Rejoice evermore!"

the year after to learn that he had run off with the funds of the bank with which he was connected. Who is this black angel that you call religion-wings black, feet black feathers black? Our religion is a bright angel—feet bright, eyes bright, wings bright, taking her place in the sout. She pulls a rope that reaches to the skies and sets all the bells of heaven a-chiming. There are some persons who, when talking to a minister, always feels it politiq to look lugubrious. Go forth, O people, to your lawful amusement. God means you to be happy. But when there are so many sources of innocent pleasure why tamper with anything that is dangerous and poliuting? Why stop our ears to a heaven full of songsters to listen to the hiss of a dragon? Why turn back from the mountain side, all a-bloom with wild flowers and a-dash with the nimble torrents, and with blistered feet attempt to climb the hot sides of Co-

topaxi.
Now, all opera houses, theatres, bowling alleys, skating rinks and all styles of amusement, good and bad, I put on trial today and judge of them by certain cardinal principles. First, you may judge of any amusement by its healthful result or by its baneful reaction. There are people who seem reaction. There are people who seem made up of hard facts. They are a combination of multiplication tables and statistics. If you show them an exquisite picture, they will begin to discuss the pigments involved in the cotoring. If you show them a beautiful rose, they will submit it to a botanical analysis, which is only the post ortem examination of a flower. They ever do anything more than feebly and made a bungling job out of if.
But, blessed be God, there are people
in the world who have bright faces
and whose life is a song; an anthem, and whose life is a song an anthem, a paean of victory. Even their troubles are like the vines that crawl up the side of a great tower, on the top of which the sunlight sits, and the soft airs of summer holds perpetual carnival. They are the people you like to have come to your house. They are the people I like to have come to my house. Now, it is these exhilarant and sympathetic and warm hearted people that are most tempted to pervictous amusements. In proportion as ricious amusements. In proportion as a ship is swift it wants a strong helmsnan, in proportion as a horse is it wants a strong driver, and these teople of exuberant rature will do well to look at the reaction of all their amusements. If an amusement sends you home at night nervous so you cannot sleep, and you rise in the morning not because you are slept out, but because your duty drags you from your slumbers, you have been where you ought not to have been. There you ought not to have been. There are amusements that send a man next day to his work bloodshot, yawning, stupid, naussated, and they are wrong kinds of amusements. There are entertainments that give a man disgust with the drugery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working approaches. with the drugery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working aprons because they are not infuriated buils of the arma. If any amusement sends you some longfor a life of romance and thrilling venture, love that takes poison and lots itself, moonlight adventures

us up, and if they pull us down as to our moral or as to our pyhsical sion that they are obt UNRESTRAINED AMUSEMENT. Still further, those amusements are wrong which lead into expenditure beyond your means. Money spent in

and hairbreadth escapes, you may de

wrong which lead into expenditure beyond your means. Money spent in recreation is not thrown away. It is all folly for us to come from a place of amusement feeling that we have wasted our money and fime. You may by it have made an investment worth more than the transaction that yielded you \$100 or \$1,000. But how many properties have been riddled by costly amusements? The table has been robbed to pay the club. The champagne has cheated the children's wardrobe. The carousing party has burned up the boy's primer. The table cloth of the corner saloon is in debt to the wife's faded dress. Excursions that in a day make a tour around a whôle month's wages, ladies whose lifetime business it is to "go shopping," have their counterpart in uneducated children, bankruptcies that shock the money market and appall the church and that send drunkenness staggering across the richly figured carpet of the mansion and dashing into the the mansion and dashing into mirror, and drowning out the carol of music with the whooping of bloated sons come home to break their old mother's heart. When men go into amusements that they cannot afford. rassment and then into theft, and when a man gets as far on as that he does not stop short of the penitentiary. There is not a prison in the land where there are not victims of unsanctified amusements. And again and again I have gone and implored for the young man—sometimes, alas! the petition unavailing.

How brightly the path of unre-strained amusement opens! The young man says: "Now I am off for young man says: "Now I am off for a good time. Never mind economy. I'll get money somehow. What a fine road! What a beautiful day for a ride! Crack the whip and over the turnpike! Come boys, fill high your glasses! Drink! Long life, health, radiant Christian on whose face are the words, "Rejoice evermore!" Every morning by his cheerful face, he preaches 50 sermons. I will go further and say that I have no confidence in a man who makes a religion of his gloomy looks. That kind of a man always turns out badly. I would not want hin for the treasurer of an orphan asylum. The orphans would suffer.

SUSPICIOUS PIETY.

Among 40 people whom I received into the church at one communion, there was only one applicant of whose piety I was suspicious. He had the longest story to tell, had seen the inost visions and gave an experience so wonderful that all the other applicants were discouraged. I was not surprised

the counsel of some Christian friend, "Who are you?"

Passing along the street some night you hear a shiek in a grogshop, the rattle of the watchman's club, the rush of the police. What is the matter now? Oh, this reckless young man has been killed in a grogshop fight. Oarry him home to his father's house. Parents will come down and wash his wounds and close his eyes in death. They forgive him all he ever did though he cannot in his silence ask it. The prodigal has got home at last, Mother will go to her little garden and get the sweetest flowers and twist them into a chaplet for the silent heart of the wayward boy and push back from the bloated brow the long locks that were once her pride. And the air will be rent with the father's the air will be rent with the father's ery: "Oh, my son, my son, my poor son! Would God I had died for thee, cry: ch, my son, my son!"

EFFECT OF BODY ON SOUL.

You may judge of amusements by their effect upon physical health. The need of many good people is physical recuperation. There are Christian men who write hard things against their immortal souls, when there is nothing the matter with them but an incompetent liver. There are Christian people who seem to think that it tian people who seem to think that it is a good sign to be poorly, and because Richard Baxter and Robert Hall were invalids they think that by the same sickness they may come to the same grandeur of character. I want to tell Christian people that God will hold you responsible for your invalidism when it is your own fault, and when through right exercise and prudence you might be athletic and well. The effect of the body upon the soul you acknowledge. Put a man of mild smile. There are no great tides of feeling surging up from the depths of their soul in billow after billow of reverberating laughter. They seem as if nature had built them by contract little while his blood will change its other contract of the surging and in a surging laughter. chemical proportions. It will become like unto the blood of the lion or the tiger or the bear, while his disposition will change and become fierce, cruel and unrelenting. The body has a powerful effect upon the soul. There are people whose ideas of heaven are all shut out with clouds of tobacco all shut out with clouds of tobacco smoke. There are people who dark to shatter the physical-wase in which God put the jewel of eternity. There are men with great hearts and intellects in bodies worn out by their own neglects. Magnificent machinery capable of propelling a great. Etruria across the Atlantic, yet fastened in a rickety North river propeller. Physical development which merely shows itself in a fabulous lifting or in perilous rope walking or in puglistic encounters rope walking or in puglistic encounters excites only our contempt, but we con-fess to great admiration for the man who has a great soul in an athletic body, every nerve, muscle and bone of which is constructed to right uses Oh, it seems to me outrageous that men through neglect should allow their physical health to go down beyond repair, spending the rest of their life, not in some great enterprise for God and the world, but in studying what

is the best things to take for dyspep sia. A ship that ought with all sail ne-half of your physical and mental ilments, do not turn your back from uch a grand medicar pend upon it that you are the sacri-ficed victim of unsanctified pleasure. Our recreations are intended to build SINFUL PLEASURES. Again, judge of the places of amuse-

ment by the companionship into which they put you. If you belong to an organization where you have to associate with the intemperate, with the unclean, with the abandoned, however well they may be dressed, in the name of God quit it. They will despoil your nature. They will undermine your moral character. They will drop you when you are destroyed. They will when you are destroyed. They will not give one cent to support your children when you are dead. They will weep not one tear at your buriat. They will chuckle over your damnation. But the day comes when the men who have exerted evil induence when their fellows will be brought to upon their fellows will be brought to judgment. Scene, the last day. Stage, the rocking earth. Enter dukes, lords, the rocking earth. Enter dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No sword. No tinsel, No crown. For footlights, the kindling flames of a world. For orthestra, the trumpets that wake the dead. For gallery, the clouds filled with angel spectators. For applause, the clapping floods of the sea. For ourtains, the heavens rolled together as a scroll. For tragedy, the doom of the destroyed. For farce, the effort to serve the world and God at the same time. For the last scene of the fifth act, the tramp of nations across the stage, some to the right, others to the left.

Again, any amusement that gives

Again, any amusement that gives Again, any amusement that gives you a distaste for domestic life is bad. How many bright domestic circles have been broken up by sinful amusements? The father went off, the child went off. There are all around us the fragments of blasted households. Oh, if you have wandered away, I would like to charm you back by the sound of

ments of blasted households. Oh, if you have wandered away, I would like to charm you back by the sound of that one word. "Home." Do you not know that you have but little more time to give to domestic welfare? Do you not see, father, that your children are soon to go out into the world, and all the influence for good you are to have over them you nust have now? Death will break in on your conjugal relations, and, alas, if you have to stand over the grave of one who perished from your neglect.

I saw a wayward husband standing at the deathbed of his Christian wife, and I saw her point to a ring on her finger and heard her say to her husband, "Do you see that ring?" He replied, "Yes, I see it." "Well, said she, "do you remember who put it there?" And all the past seemed to rush upon him By the memory of that day, when in the presence of men and angels you promised to be faithful in low and sorrow and in sickness and in health by the memory of those pleasant hours when you sat together in your new home talking of a bright future; by the cradle and the excited hour when one life was spared and another given by that sickbed, when the little one lifted up the hands and called for help and you knew he must die, and he put one arm around each of your necks lifted up the hands and called for help and you knew he must die, and he put one arm around each of your necks and brought you very hear together in that dying kiss, by the little grave in

Bible, where in its stories of heavenly love is the brief but expressive record of births and deaths; by the neglects of the past, and by the agonies of the future; by the judgment day, when husbands and wives, parents and children, in immortal groups will stand to be caught up in shining array or, to shrink down into darkness—by all that I beg you to give to home your best affections. I look in your eyes today, and I ask you the question that Gehasi asked of the Shunamite: "Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child?" usband? Is it well with thy child? God grant that it may be everlasting-

DECIDING DESTINY. Let me say to all young men your style of amusement will decide your eternal destiny. One night I saw a young man at a street corner, evidently doubting as to which direction he had better take. He had his hat lifted high enough so you could see he had an intelligent forehead. He had a stout chest; he had a robust devel-opment. Splendid young man, cul-tured young man. Honored young man. Why did he stop there while so many were going up and down? The fact is that every man has a good angel and a bad angel contending for the mastery of his spirit. And there was a good angel and a bad angel struggling with that man's soul at the

struggling with that man's soul at the corner of the street.

"Come with me," said the good ansel. "I will take y on home I will spread my wing over your pathway, I will lovingly escort you all through life, I will bless every cup you drink out of, every couch you rest on, every doorway you enter; I will consecrate your tears when you weep, your sweat when you toil, and at the last I will hand over your grave into the hand of the bright angel of a Christian resurrection. In answer to your father's petition and your mother's prayer I have been sent by the Lord out of heaven to be your guardian spirit. Come with me," said the good angel in a voice of unearthly symphony. It was music like that which drops from a lute of heaven when a seraph breathes on it. "No, no," said the bad angel, "come with me! I have something better to offer. The wines I pour are from chances of bewitching corousal, the dance I lead is over floor tessellated with unrestrained indulncies. There is no God to frown on the temples of sin where I worship. The skies are Italian. The paths I tread are through meadows daisied and primrosed. Come with me" The young man hesitated at a time when hesitation was ruin, and the bad

angel smote the good angel until it departed, spreading wings through the starlight upward and away until a door flashed open in the sky and orever the wings vanished. That was he turning point in that young man's istory, for, the good angel flown, he hesitated no longer, but started on a pathway which is beautiful at the pening, but blasted at the last. The ad angel, leading the way, opened gate after gate, and at each gate the road became rougher and the sky more lurid, and, what was peculiar, as the gate slammed shut it came to with a jar that indicated that it would never open.

Passed each portal there was a grinding of locks and a shoving of polts, and the scenery on either side deserts, and the June air became a cutting December blast, and the bright wings of the bad angel turned to sackcloth, and the eyes of light became hollow with hopeless grief, and the fountains that at the start had cossed wine, poured forth bubbling tears and foaming blood, and on the right side of the road there was a serpent, and the man said to the bad angel, "What is that serpent." And the answer was, "That is the serpent of stinging remorse." On the left side of the road was a lion, the left side of the road was a hol, and the man asked the bad angel, "What is that lion?" And the answer was, "That is the lion of all devouring despair." A vulture flew through the despair." A vulture flew through the sky, and the man asked the bad angel, "What is that vulture?" And the answer was. "That is the vulture waiting for the carcasses of the slain." And then the man began to try to pull off of him the folds of something hat had wound him round and round and he said to the bad angel, "What is it that twists me in this awful con-vulsion?" And the answer was, That is the worm that never dies!' gel, "What does all this mean? I trusted in what you said at the correr of the street that night. I trusted it all, and why have you thus deceived me?" Then the last deception fell off the charmer and it said: "I was sent forth from the pit to destroy your soul. I watched my chance for my triumph. Now you are here. Ha, ha! You are here! Come, now, let us fill these two challess of fire and drink together to darkness and woe and death. Hall, hall!" O young men will the good angel sent forth by christ, or the bad angel sent forth by sia get the victory over your soul? Their wings are interlooked this mo-

CABLED FROM LONDON.

The Postal Conference—Hon. Mr. Blair in the City.

MONTREAL, June 29.—The Star's London cable says: "The postal conference for which Hon. Mr. Mulock, postmaster general of Canada, is in England, opened at noon on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace hotel. The proceedings are private. Hon. Mr. Mulock himself is reticent, but in Canadian circles here the hope is expressed that he is empowered to impress upon the imperial ministry the necessity of a three cent rate."

Chief Justice Sir Henry Samuel Strong of Canada arrived at Liverpoel today to attend the sittings of the julicial committee of the privy council. MONTREAL, June 29.—The Star's

council.

Hon. Mr. Blair, Canadian minister of railways and canals, is in the city.

SHEW SIEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

6 28—Str Cumberland, Thompson, from 10, C. H. Lacchler, indee and pass, Patestro, 1568, Arastrong, from Liver-Win Thomson and Co, bal. Comino, 2004, Randle, from Liverpool, Thomson and Co, bal. Laine, 1936, Faeris, from Liverpool, Thomson and Co, bal. Thomson and Co, bal. Thomson and Co, bal. Thomson and Co, bal. Sir Larne, 1836, Feeris, from Liverpool, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Str Thomas Wayman, 1414, Watt, from Shields, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Sch. Petetta, 124, Maxwell, from New York, D. J. Purdy, coal.

Coastwise-Strs Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; Flushing, 174, Ingersoil, from Advocate Harbor; Chapparel, 38, Mills, from Mindsor; Maudle, 25, Beardeley, from Port Lorne; John and Prank, 56, McKay, from Beaver, Harbor; Theima, 48, Milner, from Anapolis; Lidia Gretta, 67, Ells, from Quaco; Juliette, 65, Evans, do; Geo L. Slipp, 88, Wood, from Harviy; str Alpha, 211, Crowell, from Yarmouth; Nina Bianche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Henry, Nickerson, 70, Brewster, from Sackville; Greville, 57, Baird, from Quaco; Annie Harper, 92, Golding, do.

June 29-Str Istok, 1849, Socoletch, from Philadelphia, J. H. Scammell and Co, bal.

Str Nile, 1267, Morris, from Hamburg, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Barktn Antille, 442, Read, from Boston, R. C. Elkin, bal.

Coastwise-Schs Dove, 19, Ossinger, from Tiverton; Clarine, 96, Dickson, from Quaco; Miranda B, 79, Day, from Alma; Willie D, 38, Oglivie, from Parrsboro; Kedren, 22, Taylor, from Clementsport; Ida M, 86, Smith, from Quaco: Rebecca W, 30, Gough, de; Roland, 33, Roberts, from Parrsboro; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport; bag M, 86, Smith, from Quaco: Rebecca W, 30, Gough, de; Roland, 33, Roberts, from Parrsboro; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport; bag M, 86, Smith, from Guaco: Rebecca W, 30, Gough, de; Roland, 31, McNamara, from Parrsboro; Maggie Lynds, 66, Christopher, from Port Williams.

June 30.—Str State of Maine, Colby, from Boston, C E Lacchler, mdse and pass.

Str Tiber, Delisle, from Montreal, S Schofield and Co (itd), gen cargo.

Str Start, 1554, Weatherhill, from South Shields, J H Scammell and Co.

Str Sca King, 87, Odell, from Eastport, master, and cleared again.

Sch Certenniad, 124, Ward, from New York, J M Taylor, coal.

Coastwise-Schs Annte Gale, 96, Wolfe, from River Hebert; Marysville, 77, Moffat, from do; Electric Light, 32, Pohand, from West Isles; Cliff

Smith, for Quaco; Dove, Ossinger, for Tiverton.

June 30.—Sch Prudent, Dickson, for City Island, fo.

Coastwise—Schs Kedron, Taylor, for Digby; Greville, Baird, for Wolfville; Roland, Roberts, for Parrsboro; Citizen, Woodworth for River Hebert; Trader, Merriam, for Parrsboro; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Corinto, Kennte, for Harvey; Electric Light, Poland, for West Isles; Gertie H, Thomson, for Sandy Cove; Willie D, Ogilvie, for Parrsboro; Geo L, Slipp, Wood, for Harvey.

CANADIAN PORTS.

sie Parker, from St John.
At Charitottown, June 23, seh Viols, Finlay, from New York.
HALIFAX, N S. June 28—Ard, str Tiber,
Delisle, from Montreal, and salled for St
John; seh Carrie Rasier Crosby, from do.
At Chatham, June 27, sch Gladstone, Martin, from Louisburg.
HALIFAX, N S. June 29—Ard, sch Arctic,
Arenbers, from Potes, PR.
Sid, str Halifax, Pye, for Boston.
Cld. str MacKay-Bennet (cable), Schenk,
for St Pierre, Mig.
At Sheet Harbor, June 21, bark Gerd, Milbery, from Antwerp.
At Hilsboro, June 28, schs Nellie F Sawyer, Willand, from Boston; Fred B Baiano,
Sawyer, from Salem; Sadle Wilcutt, Walson,
from do.
At Quaco, June 29, schs Alfaretta S Snare,
Lawson, from Boston; Silver Wave, Walch,
do; Mira B, Gale, from John; Rex, Sweet,
and Evelyn, McDonough, from do.

Cheirea.

At Hillsboro, June 25, sch Cathle C Berry,

Gayton, for Newark: Glad Tidings, Christopher, for Harvey Bank,
At Chatham, June 24, sch Maggie J Chadwick, Starkey, for New York: Bark Omera,
Lestie, for Cardin.

At Hillsboro, June 27, sch Hannah F Carleton, Faulkingham, for Newark.

At Quaco, June 29, schs Acara, Nash, for Advison, Faulkingham, for Newark.

At Quaco, June 29, schs Acara, Nash, for At York; Marton, Hicker, for do: Mira B, Gale, for St John; Rex, Sweet, and Evelyn, McDonough, for do.

At Chatham, June 28, bark Onward, Dahl, for Grangemouth; sch Eltie, Howard, for New York. York. Halfax, June 28, sch Howard, Lohnes At Newcastle, June 29, sch Anita, Melene for New York.

From Chatham, June 27, bark Fylgis, Dan-iclsen, for River Tees. From Point du Chene, June 29, bark Faye-land, Petersen, for Cardiff.

BRITISH PORTS.

Halifax.

From Glasgow, June 25, bark Cato, Olsen, or Miramicht: not previously.

From Barbades, June 11, son Barthold reston, for Grenads.

From Plushing, June 27, bark Kephe, Ejer From Flushing, June 27, bark Kepha, Ries

from Colonia via Queenstown.

At Buenos Ayres, June I, ship Albania, Pye, from Sabine Pass via Barbados; bark Northern Empire, Ellis, from Mobile.

At Philadelphia, June 27, bark Calcium, Smith, from Turk's Island.

At Stonington, June 28, ach Hattie Muriel, from S. John. At Stonington, June 28, sch Hattle Muriel, from St John.
At Boston, June 28, sch Shafner Bros, from Bridgetown.
At Farnandins, June 27, sch Saint Marie, Morchouse, from Bermuda. from do

At New York, June Zi, schs Omega, LcCain, from Cheverie, NS; Florida, Odell,
from Hillsboro, NB; Mary F Pike, Raye,
from Eastport; Emily C Dennison, Comeau,
from New London; Florence R Hewson, Patterson, from Hillsboro, NS.
Odell, from Hillsboro, NS.
NEW YORK, June 29—Cld, schs Gypsum
Queen, for Windsor, NS; S M Bird, for Halifax, NS.

At Boston, June 27, schs I A Plummer, from Hillsbore; M E McDougall, from Charlottetown; A Gibson, from St John.

At New York, June 27, schs Wentworth, Dill, for Hillsbore; Onyx, McKinnon, for Chatham, NB.

BANGOR, June 28—Sid, sch Ella H Barnes, for Liverpool, NS.

ROCKPORT, June 29—Sid, schs Riverdale, for St John; Leo, for do.

From New York, June 27, brigt L G Crosby, for Desterro. From New York, June 27, brigt L G Crosby, for Desterro.
From New York, June 27, sch Wandrain, Ward, from Weymouth, NS.
From Trapani, June 1, ship E J Spicer, for Gloucester, Mass.
From Grimstad, June 20, Dovero, for Canada.
From Lisbon, June 11, bark Akershus, Christiansen, for Halifax
From St Thomas, June 1, bark Glenafto, Mundy, for Madeira—has been reported sailed for Macocis.
From Pernambuco, June 6, bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnom, for Barbados.
From Rotterdam, June 27, sir Feliciana, James, for St John.
From Ymuiden, June 25, bark Ymer, Brichsen, for Canada.
VINEYARD HAVEN, June 29—Psd. sch. Winnie Lowery, from Quace for New York.
BOOTHBAY, June 29—Ard, sch Glenara, frem Quaco.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, June 27 atrs Coban, Fraser, from Sydney for Montreal; Turret Age, Brady, from Montreal for Sydney, Passei out at Delaware Breakwater, June 25, ship Glosscap, from Philadelphia for Munita. 26. ship Glosscap, from Philadelphia for Manila.

Passed Deal, June 27, bark Jorgen Bang, Christiansen, from London for Miramichi.

Passed Isle of Wight, June 27, bark British America, Steele, from Mobile for Dordrecht.

Passed Lundy Island, June 26, bark Gratia, Stray, from Barry for Campbellton.

In port at Shanghai, June —, bark Neilie Troop, Trites, for Tacoma in ballast.

Passed Sydney Light, June 28, strs Louis-burg, Gould, with barge, from Sydney for Montreal; Strathdon, Phillip, from Tyne for Sydney; Wildcrott Cassan, from Blyth via Sydney for Quebec; Bonavista, Frazer, from Montreal via Sydney for St Johns; Bruce, Delaney, from Placentia for Sydney.

Bark Florence B Edgett, from Rosario for Soston, June 24, lat 36.53, lone 71.22. Ship Andelana, Staling, from New York or Shanghal, June 12, lat 10 N, lon 25 W. Bark Giuseppe Pignome, Musanta, from les for St John, June 18, lat 37, lon 2

NOTICE TO MARINERS

PERTH AMBOY, June 25—The Lighthouse Board announces that a fog bell is to be es-tablished at Great Beds Light Station, in Raritan Bay. It is to be struck by machin-ery during thick or stormy weather, a single blow every fifteen seconds.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

Father Gallagher. Peter Lawlor to Miss Margaret Cecelia, youngest daughter of the late Lawronce Donovan.

CALLISTER-WILSON—On June 28th, at the residence of John McAllister, Duke street, by Rew. T. F. Fotheringham, M. A., John A. McAllister to Mary Annie, daughter of the late Sergt. Samuel Wilson, both of this city.

CUINGGAN-HALEY—On June 28th, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father McMurray, John McGuiggan to Harriet G. Haley.

URDIE-CHAMBERLAIN.—At the home of the bride's parents, June 28th, by the Rev. W. O. Raymoud, M. A., rector of St. Mary's church, Frank S. Purdie of Shemogue, Westmorland Co., to Carrie Maud, second daughter of Geo. H. Chamberlain of this city.

J. St. George street, Moncton, N. 29th, by Rev. J. M. Robinson. Talbot of Westville, N. S., by Preen of Moncton.
J. SEELY — On June 30th, at Langights, St. John, by Rev. G. A. Walter Drake Thompson and J. A. Seely, all of St. John west.
Mcallister—on june 28th, a george the bride's father, by Rev.

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A. J.

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