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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.
 ALFRED MACKINAC,
 Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 7, 1898.

WINTER PORT TRADE.

In comparing the winter port trade of the season just closed with that of the previous one, the most notable fact is the increase in the shipments of grain. This season 2,333,125 bushels went forward of which 1,533,427 bushels were of oats, compared with 1,634,125 bushels altogether in the season of 1896-97. The oats shipped this season amount to nearly 100,000 bushels more in quantity than all the grain of all kinds sent forward the previous season. There were 896,540 bushels of wheat and 500,137 of corn this season, besides peas, barley, etc. and buckwheat. Of course grain does not furnish as much work for laborers as other kinds of freight.

Turning to some other lines, it is noted that less flour, bran, and apples went forward this year, but more oatmeal, cheese, and butter, provisions, pulp, furniture, asbestos, sugar and glucose and many other classes of goods. The quantity of lumber was much smaller.

The proportion of foreign produce sent forward was smaller. In a total value of \$4,842,719.97, only \$1,717,729 was represented by foreign produce, from the western and southern states. This is less than one-sixth. The first year of winter port business at St. John saw more American produce shipped, the value being almost a third of the total, which was in the vicinity of \$2,300,000. The total value of cargo shipped has thus been more than doubled in the three years, while the quantity of foreign produce has decreased.

This latter fact, and the other fact that the quantity of lumber required to complete the cargoes has also decreased, show that the people of western Canada are paying more and more attention to trade through this port. Another evidence is in the great increase in inward freight for western points this season as compared with the two previous ones.

But as a C. P. R. official observed, to the Sun recently, the people west are only beginning to wake to the possibilities of this port. The business of the season just closed was well handled, and there were no mishaps. The steamship companies are reported to have been well satisfied, and the exporters and importers patronizing the ship route have made no complaint about serious delay. This is all very gratifying, and suggests the necessity of securing a service by larger steamers to carry on the development of trade.

Thus far our own province has not contributed very much to the quantity of produce sent forward. The field is a promising one, and now that a regular winter service is an assured fact, the farmers and shippers of farm products would do well to acquaint themselves with the exact requirements of the British market, and learn wherein they can turn to their own advantage the opportunity afforded them. They are close to the seaboard, they lack nothing in the matter of soil and climate, and they should not be content to see only the products of the west sent forward through their own port.

THE PULPIT AND THE WAR.

The American pulpit is striving hard to impress on the American nation that Cuba must be freed because the great Christian republic of North America is acting, and that the present war is a war of righteousness to succor God's oppressed people. The New York preachers last Sunday all agreed on the holiness of the cause, but some few made more or less strong protests against mingling appeals for revenge because of the destruction of the Maine with the call to arms.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, one of New York's leading divines, said in the course of his sermon:

"Some say the sufferings of the Cubans have nothing to do with us. I say to them, turn to the Master and see what He has to say about it. Here we have a people at our very door, in a pitiable plight, pleading help for their assistance. What are our obligations? The life of this nation depends upon the fulfillment of these obligations. Has the religion of Jesus Christ become so unimpaired that we can shut our eyes to these great obligations? We cannot escape these obligations and duties. . . . If we shall prove untrue to the cry for help so earnestly and pitifully made by our neighbor, God will give us the sign that free government by the people and for the people is passing from the earth."

In the middle of an ethical sermon in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott broke off and exclaimed:

"What kind of a war are we engaged in, a righteous or unrighteous war? This depends upon its motives. If revenge is its motive, it is an unrighteous war. If it is a friend of mine from the west writes me, 'To hell with Spain.' It is better inscribed upon the monuments of the Washington soldiers, it is a most unjust, unrighteous and wicked war."

On the other hand, if we have heard the

voice of all oppressed people, if we have drawn the sword to set the oppressed free, it is a most righteous and holy war—more righteous than the civil war, which was to free a people partly enslaved by ourselves—for it is for the purpose of setting free a people from the bondage of a foreign nation."

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, in the Calvary Baptist church said: "We owe perpetual duty to destroy people no longer held in the name of God and justice. We will sweep the Spaniards out of Cuba, and in the Temple Emmanuel, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman said: 'This is the most unselfish, the most righteous war waged in this age.' In the opening prayer in the West End Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw invoked the divine aid for the United States in the struggle against Spain, saying: 'Let us return thanks that our soldiers and sailors are engaged in a warfare for human progress and the downfall of tyranny in the world.' Father Sylvester Malone, in the course of his Sunday morning sermon in St. Peter and St. Paul's church, said:

"Spain has claimed that she is a Catholic country. Her motto of government and the whole annihilation of her subjects are in direct opposition to the teachings of the Catholic Church. Spain never recognizes any sympathy from the Catholics of this country, and thousands of her faithful, instead of upholding her tyrannical regime, will seek God for the liberation of her subjects. Our church will in no way suffer by Spanish actions."

LONG DISTANCE CABLEGRAMS.

News of fighting at Manila has to travel more than 14,000 miles over a dozen or more cables and two or three overland wires before it can reach New York. It goes under the China sea, the Straits of Malacca and Bay of Bengal, over India, under the Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Mediterranean, the Channel and the Atlantic. Yet but 25 minutes elapsed after the British operator at Manila opened his key until the news of Commodore Dewey's victory reached New York.

But with the cable between Hong Kong and Manila interrupted, despatches from Manila must be carried by boat across the China Sea. The New York Sun gives the following interesting account of the course of a message from Hong Kong to New York:

From the Chinese port it is first sent down the China Sea coast to the island of Saigon in Cochinchina. Another cable, 400 miles long, carries it to Singapore, on the Straits; or it may be sent to the island of Labuan, Borneo, and then to Singapore. From Singapore it runs around the Malay Peninsula to the island of Sumatra, on the western coast of Lower Sumatra, a distance of 383 miles. Across the Bay of Bengal from Pungwa to Madras the message is repeated on a cable 1,400 miles long. In India the message reaches the first land cable station after leaving the island of Luzon. Across India to Bombay the message runs over 800 miles of wire. Then it is put on a cable again to cross the Arabian Sea to Aden, on the Gulf of Aden, a distance of 1,881 miles. Up through the Red Sea to Suez is another long cable, 1,400 miles. Again the message is repeated on the 200 miles of wire from Suez to Alexandria.

The Mediterranean has no direct cable from Alexandria to Constantinople. The message must be sent over a 213 mile cable to the island of Malta, and then repeated over the 1,000 mile cable to Constantinople. From Constantinople to Caracalla, near Lisbon, is a short cable, 237 miles long, connecting the Atlantic cable station with the 840 mile cable from Lisbon to Funchal, the cable station at Land's End, England.

BRITISH FLAG PROTECTS.

Mr. R. W. Ramsden, Her Britannic Majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, to whose protection the United States consul on leaving the island confided the protection of American interests, is a plucky man. Despite all threats of personal violence at the hands of the Spaniards he sticks to his post. This is the same Mr. Ramsden who, in November, 1873, being then, as now, British consul at Santiago, notified the world through Jamaica that the Spaniards were putting to death the crew and passengers of the American ship Virginia, and appealed to the British flag for protection. The British ship Niobe came into port from Jamaica. Her commander, Sir Lambton Lorraine, heard of what was going on. He sought an interview with the Spanish governor, and told him the massacres must stop. The governor protested that they were only "Yankee dogs" he was killing. No matter, Sir Lambton replied, not another man must be killed. The Spaniard was still defiant. He took his orders from the captain-general, he said, and not from any meddling Britisher. Then the Britisher delivered his ultimatum: "My ship is in the harbor, with double-shotted guns. Kill another man and I will open fire and lay your town in ruins." And not another man was killed.

A TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, who was in Cairo when the British forces left for the campaign up the Nile, stated at the annual meeting of the London Society for the Study of Inebriety, that the glorious victory won by the troops

at Athens on Good Friday morning, was won by temperance men. When the soldiers were leaving Cairo for camp, a whisper went round among the wives and other friends of the military men to the effect that Sir Herbert Kitchener had sent back all the beer that had been ordered to the front with the soldiers, and on making enquiries Lady Elizabeth ascertained that, as far as possible, all intoxicants were to be excluded during the campaign. In a conversation she had with Lord Cromer on the subject, his lordship said that it was allowed in the camp he was afraid there might not be as much work done as without its presence, and when Lady Elizabeth asked: "But what about the Nile water?" the reply was: "We have Father's river in the camp, and plenty of good tea and coffee, which you will find our troops will be able to fight on." When a Greek merchant was detected smuggling spirits into the camp, the Sirdar at once called the men together and in their presence poured the liquor on the sands. And said Lady Elizabeth: "A great temperance as well as a great and brilliant military victory was the result of the fight at Athens."

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.

Says the Montreal Witness: "British people the world over who remember how the American sailors of the United States fleet in the harbor of Aspin, Samos, drifting to their own destruction before the hurricane, cheered the British sailors who, inch by inch, worked the great British warship to safety in the open sea in the face of the gale; who remember how the American ships at the capture of Taku forts, at the mouth of the Peking, could not refrain from joining the British in their fight from pure brotherly feeling; who remember how, after the bombardment of Alexandria, the American men-of-war there sailed up and the British victors and cheered them, will heartily rejoice over the success of their American cousins."

There were eighty-seven milk condensing plants in operation in the United States last year, and their output of condensed milk up to November last was estimated at \$100,000,000. The total value of production was \$55,000,000. Lansing, Michigan, is credited with the largest plant in the world, using 150,000 pounds of milk-per day. The estimated average price paid for milk by condensing plants in the United States last year was \$1.10 per hundred pounds, and by creameries 74 cents.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 42. (a) On what day.

Ver. 43. (b) The Master. (c) Broken through.

Ver. 44. (d) The. (e) Set over. (f) Their food.

Ver. 45. (g) Set him over.

Ver. 46. (h) My lord tarrieth.

Ver. 47. (i) To beat.

Ver. 48. (j) He expecteth not. (k) When he knoweth not.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

42. Watch—Keep awake, be on guard, be prepared by being as faithful as if the Lord were continually present.

Against what to watch—Therefore, on account of the state of things Jesus had just been describing. We are to watch against temptations from within and without, against prevailing iniquities which fill the air with moral malaria, or which the policy even of the church, against failure in duty; against the loss of the warmth of first love; for the day of death and of judgment, so as to be prepared for them when they come.

For what to watch—For the coming of the Lord, watch for it with love and joy, watch for the signs of His special presence and power, watch for openings to serve Him by helping His poor children; watch for opportunities of comforting the sad, upholding the weak, reclaiming the erring, teaching the ignorant, leading men to Jesus, aiding His cause. You are to watch, come—(1) Jesus came in that generation (v. 14) by the destruction of Jerusalem. (2) He will come by the complete triumph of His kingdom. (3) He will come in the day of judgment. (4) He practically comes to us at death, and in the resurrection of our life.

43. In what watch—The signs of the times followed the Romans in dividing the night from sunset to sunrise into four watches. Broken up—Broken into, dug through.

45. Meat—Food.

46. Doing—Attending faithfully to his duties.

47. Ruler over all his goods—Before, he was on trial, while his master was absent; now he is made permanent steward or manager. The way to larger fields is through faithfulness in the smaller. "That promotion shall not come like a striding prometheus, wherewith the one excludes the other, but rather like the diffusion of love, in which the more each has, the more there is for all."—Alford. So each saint owns all God's possessions, even now (1 Cor. 3: 21-22)—Abbot.

The reward is both outward and inward, more glories and blessings, and joys, and larger capacities for usefulness and enjoyment. Larger fields and wider spheres are given, greater opportunities for doing good.

48. Smite—Beat, abuse, tyrannize over. Fellow servants—Especially the good ones who wish to be faithful. Eat and drink with the drunkard—Both with the other servants, and with revelers from without; all at his master's expense.

49. Cut him asunder—In two; a terrible form of death in former times. His portion with the hypocrites—Because he was a hypocrite, one thing in his master's presence, another in his absence; pretending to serve his master, really serving himself.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: Christian Watchfulness.

Have you read the whole section?

What questions of the disciples led to these warnings? About what had Jesus been discoursing?

1. The Duty of the Hour, Watch (v. 42).—What is it to watch? For what are we to watch? Against what things should we watch? What are some of the things which tend to make us careless and sleeping spiritually? What things help us to keep awake and watchful?

II. Reasons for Watching (vs. 42-44).—What illustration does Jesus use? What is meant by His coming? Is the coming certain? What is uncertain about it? How does the fact that we do not know when He is coming help us to be watchful and faithful? Repeat some scripture exhortations about watching. (1 Pet. 4: 7; 5: 8; Rev. 3: 3; 16: 15; 1 Cor. 10: 12; 13: 12; Rom. 13: 11; 1 Thes. 5: 4, 6; Heb. 3: 1; 12: 15.) Why is so much said in the Bible about watching?

Do most of the crises of our lives come unexpectedly? Can we often resist a last opportunity?

III. How to Watch, and the Reward (vs. 45-47).—Relate the parable in these verses. What was the steward's duty while the master was gone? What would be watchfulness in his case? Do we watch for the Lord by faithfully doing His will? What was the reward of the faithful servant? What is our reward for faithfulness? (1 Cor. 3: 21-23; Matt. 25: 23, 34.)

IV. The Consequences of Neglecting to Watch (vs. 48-51).—How would a wicked servant act? What two kinds of sin are mentioned here? Are they apt to go together? How was the wicked servant found out? What was his punishment? Why was he placed with hypocrites? What should this warning lead us to do?

V. Temperance Applications.—What are some of the evils that intemperance brings? Is there great and imminent danger from its ravages? Against what are we to watch? For what should we watch as to intemperance? How are we to watch? The reasons for watching? The consequences to ourselves if we cease to watch? The consequences to the nation?

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VII—May 15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.—Matt. 24: 42.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—Passion week. The last great day of His public teaching, but after that work was completed, and He was alone with His disciples.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Tuesday afternoon, April 4, A. D. 30. The same day as our last lesson, but after Jesus had left the temple. Place—The Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem, on the way to Bethany.

The section includes chaps. 24 and 25: 1-13. The private instructions to the disciples, the refrain of which is Watch.

WATCHFULNESS.—Matt. 24: 42-51. Read chapters 23, 24, and Romans 14: 1-12. Commit verses 44-46.

May be used as a temperance lesson. 42. Watch therefore; for ye know not (a) what hour your Lord doth come.

43. But know this, that if the (b) Goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken (c) up.

44. Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.

45. Who then is (d) a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath (e) made ruler over his household, to give them (f) meat in due season?

46. Blessed is that servant whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.

47. Verily, I say unto you, That he shall make (g) him ruler over all his goods.

48. But, and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord (h) delayeth his coming;

49. And he shall begin to (i) smite his fellow-servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken;

50. The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour (k) that he is not aware of.

51. And he shall out him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall he be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

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CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1898.

St. John, N. B., September 13th to 23rd.

We offer this year many new and attractive features. PRIZES awarded by the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT in every county in New Brunswick. Increased Accommodation for Exhibits. Exhibitors invited in All Branches of Industry. Correspondence may be addressed to Secretary. All questions promptly answered.

WARD C. PIERFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

CITY NEWS.

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

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent. Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

The death of Mrs. William Creelman occurred at the family residence, Queen street, Truro, N. B., on Tuesday, 3rd inst.

The Storm King, Capt. Wasson, arrived at Salem Wednesday night with the brigantine Plover in tow en route for New York. The report telegraphed that the vessel was seriously grounded while entering Yarmouth seems to be unfounded.

The death occurred at Middle Sackville, Sunday, of A. Burton Cahill. He was about 60 years of age and unmarried. Mrs. George Christie of Amherst is the only other member of the family living. The late Leander Cahill of Sackville was a brother.

John Davis of West Leostee, N. B., died quite unexpectedly on Tuesday afternoon. He was in his 35th year. He leaves a wife and son, J. Alder of Amherst; the Rev. J. H. of Port au Tour; R. Smith of San Francisco; Albert and Wellington of Leicester; and Morton of Berwick.

Timothy Murphy has sold his gelding Stokes, by Kearsage, to M. A. Poirer of St. John. The horse was about 4,000. Stokes weighs 1,500 and can easily go a mile in 2:40, and makes 12 miles an hour with ease. He is considered by many horse fanciers to be the best put up big horse in either this city or St. John—Gleaner.

Mrs. M. L. Bonnell, who carried on a grocery business on Union street under the name of Bonnell's grocery, is in financial difficulties, and has made an assignment to Mont. McDonnell. No statement has yet been made as to the value of the business, but it is believed the liquidation will be in the vicinity of \$5,000—Globe.

The Presbyterians of Port Elgin intend building a new church this summer. They have \$1,000 subscribed, and this sum will enable them to make a good start. Mr. Fraser, the pastor, is well liked by his people. The new church will be on the site of the present building.

Allan Andrews, who died in Campbellton on Sunday, was a native of Campbellton. He was in his 62nd year. He lived in Bathurst for a number of years but afterwards returned to Campbellton, where he has been in the employ of the I. C. R. as a carpenter ever since the road was built. He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Petersville, Queens county, on Tuesday lost one of its oldest residents, George Hasson, who, at the age of 82 years, died of paralysis after two days' illness. Mr. Hasson was a native of the parish of Moville, county Derry, Ire., and has lived in this province sixty years—seven at Fredericton and the last fifty-three at Petersville. He leaves one daughter, the widow of Daniel Donovan, and one son, John, both of whom live at Petersville.

On the Pacific express today there arrived the four nurses who are bound for the Klondike, Miss Georgina Powell, superintendent of New Brunswick; Miss R. J. Hanna of Toronto; Miss Amy Scott of London, Eng.; and Miss Margaret Payson of Weymouth, N. S. They are accompanied by Miss Faith Penton, the brilliant Canadian newspaper woman. The party are all in the very best of spirits and ready and anxious to get on to the scene of their labors—Vancouver World, April 25.

On Wednesday morning last the marriage took place of Miss Mary C. Connell, youngest daughter of Wm. Connell of H. M. customs department to James Haley of Sussex, N. B., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. McKough. The bride was handsomely attired in a suit of electric blue, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ella Connell, attired in navy blue. The groom was supported by Edward Graham. After the ceremony the happy couple took the Short Line train for St. John, and returning will spend a few days with the groom's family at Sussex. Thence they will leave for Truro, their future home. The presents received by the bride were numerous and costly and testified to the esteem in which she is held by her friends—Picton Standard.

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WASHINGTON
 Long said at today that received the Dewey. He felt no apprehensions, because ports were cable from more, no feel to maintain the doubt, the modore Dewey the Spanish, accomplished the situation. It was suggested that the Corregidor menace the secretary holding that Olympia and command master M rounds. The depart render effect in the matter of London to a tained in the paration for supply ships the choice of cers for the at Mare Island navy depart cied by the commodore a ary quantity material as a dia affords to He also wounded in the Manila building. No news navy depart ments of Ad but from the few officials that they are soon of new most as inte that receive last Monday. A high of tion today theory that ing to about way from E American so the navy d apprehension did not com mital of th with the Or odds in his wheeled in certainly de ships, and Spanish gov to exch in the war. T points of either Porto Cuban cons is to be ac by the depe Notice on ment from erment has There is no action on government.