CHURCH NOTES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Rev. Father Dupire, of the Oblat Order, who for nearly thirty years has been a missionary in the Great Slave Lake district, has recently arrived in Montreal. Before his return to his distant home he intends visiting New York, after which he will go to Paris, where he has a brother whom he has not seen during those thirty years. Speaking of the Indians, he said:

"Don't imagine that they are the typical ignorant savages of genral report. On the contrary, they can all read and write, with a few rare exceptions. Their dispositions are very good and their morals are almost irreproachable. They live altogether by fishing and hunting, and we are obliged to live much in the same way. But there is lots of game in that part of the country, and I myself have seen countless numbers of reindeer running wild upon the prairie. We never lack for food therefore, though it is a fact that game is somewhat scarcer nowadays than of former years."

The relations between the French and English speaking Catholics of Ottawa are at present somewhat strained. The trouble has grown out of the school question, the latter complaining of being unfairly dealt with, and ask that each race menager its own affairs. A protest against the French attitude has been forwarded to Mgr. Merry Del Val, and Cardinal Gotti, at Rome, which states the case very fully and strongly, as may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"We submit that the facts herein set forth constitute such an unanswerable indictment of French aggression and unwarrantable ecclesiastical methods, that their mere recital must convince Your Excellency of the necessity of immediate action. Every day that action is delayed a fresh injury is done to religion and education. Respect for ecclesiastical authority is fast disappearing, and unless radical means be taken to make that authority worthy of respect, the final result must be disastrous to the church. Hence we respectfully request that Your Excellency will at once take steps to secure the legislation necessary to make the French, or bi-lingual schools a system distinct and separate in law, as they are in fact, from the English-speaking separate schools. Pending the securing of such legislation, we beg further to request that Your Excellency will exercise the prerogative of your exalted office and restore the essential features of the compact of 1836."

THE ANGLICAN

The Rev. J. W. Ten Eyck has informed the congregation of St. Peter's church, Hamilton, he would not accept the charge if the congregation did not consent to a change in the ritual. He objected to candles on the altar, eucharist vestments and choir boys' cassocks. The congregation consented to the change being made.

The summit of a church steeple was the scene of a service held on the occasion of laying the capstone of St. George's church, Bickley, Kent. There were present the vicar (Rev. W. A. Carroll), the curate, the choir and one lady. The top was reached by a lift. The spire has cost £6,000, of which £5,200 has been raised.

The movement to disestablish the Anglican church in Wales moves on. A parliamentary committee has been appointed to look into the religious condition in that principality. It represents the leading denominations, and is expected to make a thorough investigation of the standing and work of each church.

In a recent sermon on the efforts made by many to find spiritual rest, Canon Holland says: "They talk it over with friends. They welcome advice. They adopt spiritual receipts. They pray against the recurrence of this or that sin that does so easily beset; many, perhaps, take severer means. There are all the people who definitely give themselves to religious practices. They have set rules. They

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian of the 27th ult., in speaking of "the isolation and loneliness of Christian workers on the frontier and in the Orient," asks its readers "not to forget those who are bravely struggling to uphold the blue banner in the province of Quebec, where they are everywhere overshadowed by a church which regards them as intruders upon its rightful preserves, and where holding the fort is no child's play."

The home missionary committee of Manitoba and the Northwest, after placing every available man and doubling the fields as far as possible, found there were still forty-one fields for which there was no supply. And a similar state of things is said to exist in the British Columbia and Alberta Synod.

Rev. H. B. Price, of the English Presbyterian Mission, writes from China: "There was never such an opportunity as is now presented for the spread of the Gospel in China. There is an insatiable demand for the new education. Mission schools are overflowing. Idolatry is beginning to crumble, and the people are reaching out after something better than the old superstitions. The door is opening wide to the Gospel, and our missionaries have access everywhere."

The Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Proxinces has just held its thirtieth annual session in New Glasgod. There are 309 auxiliary societies, with a membership of 6,830. The contributions for the year were $18,309, a gain of $1,203 over the preceding year.

Rev. Wm. Mackie, for some time pastor of a Presbyterian church in Cape Breton, has resigned, and will again take up evangelistic work.

Rev. Dr. McKay, secretary of the Presbyterian foreign missions, is to leave for an extended trip around the world in the intrest of his work.

THE BAPTISTS

A writer in the Christian World speaks thus of the home coming of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, after a season of rest:—

"Mr. Spurgeon has a resonant voice recalling the mellow timbre of his father's matchless tones. He reads the Scriptures with tremendous emphasis as if he exulted in every word. In the high-railed rostrum Mr. Spurgeon is an arresting figure. He is a tall, broad, handsome man, with a smooth, unlined face. He begins his sermon standing motionless at the handrail with the open Bible on his left hand, but as he warms to his preaching he puts the book aside and then his manner changes. He throws himself, body, soul and spirit into his message, allowing himself full freedom of gesture and moving rapidly about on the little platform. The manner is that of an old evangelical, evangelistic school. So is the matter. He follows the old theological tracks. Not a word in his sermon suggests the twentieth century.

There is no atempt at phrase-making. Mr. Spurgeon has a certain ready eloquence, but he makes no effort to decorate his sentences by finishing touches. The plain, simple Gospel, in plain, simple, homely Anglo-Saxon is his message to his people. They hang on to his words; their hearts have leapt out to him; he has their genuine affection, and he is giving them the Gospel they want in the simple, idiomatic English they use, and like, and understand.

In the United States the Baptists continue to hold their own and more. The net gain in the last year was 108,512. There were 255,570 persons baptized. The number received by letter was 122,768; dismissed by letter 114,750; a gain of 8,018. The loss by death was 46,684, nearly 1,000 less than the year before. The contributions show an advance from $16,825,586.06 to $17,932,572.76. In foreign, home and state missions there was also an advance.

Church union was the subject of a sermon preached in Charlottetown on the 9th ult., and which appeared in the Maritime Baptist of the 3rd inst., by the Rev. G. R. White, formerly of this city. In speaking for himself and for his own denomination he speaks in part as follows:—"Every Baptist church is a self governed body. We are democratic in church government is not ruled by a Presbytery. The Baptists are the only body of Christians in the world who demand that the person must believe himself saved before they will accept him as a fit subject for baptism. . . . "Baptists reject infant baptism as unscriptural and without a single warant in the New Testament . . . . Infant baptism is a great evil. . . . Is the pillar of Popery. In Roman Catholicism infant baptism had its origin, and the loss of it would dismantle Rome of her self constituted power over the conscience and will of men. This view of things will account for the resolution passed by the convention in reply to the invitation of the joint committee to meet with them to discuss the question of church union in Canada, which reads as follows: "That the attitude honestly and conscientiously maintained, as we believe by the denominations represented by your joint committee toward the tenets which distinguish Baptists from other Protestant bodies, render organic church union impossible."

THE METHODISTS

The general conference at its recent session in Montreal adopted a new covenant service, and thereon hangs a tale. Some five years ago the Rev. George Steel, then in charge of the Portland street church, read a paper in the preachers' meeting in which the service in use was shown to be lengthy, gloomy and not in harmony with the spirit and genius of Methodism. The brethren, pleased with the paper, requested that he and Dr. Wilson each prepare a form of service which was done, and after comparing notes one was submitted which met with the hearty approval of the meeting, and a copy was ordered to be forwarded to the general conference of four years ago. It was passed to the committee on ritual, which made its report the other day and with some slight changes the Steel-Wilson form will be the one in use throughout the entire church in the future.

It would appear that the claim that Methodists all over the world are of one mind on doctrinal questions, will have to be revised. Uniformity of belief on certain important matters did not obtain in the recently held general confernce, and the same diversity is met with in other places. At the general conference of the Southern Methodist Church held at Birmingham, Alabama, a proposition was approved to invite all Methodists throughout the world to join in a statement of the ecumenical faith of Methodism. The argument for restatement was that the present doctrinal standards of the American churches, are ill-balanced and too complicated and diffuse for the understanding of laymen uneducated in theology.

Forty-eight Italian residents of Montreal, have asked to have a Methodist mission established in that city.

A Newfoundland woman named Mrs. Morris, whose husband is employed in the Nova Scotia Steel Co.'s plant at Sydney Mines, died under rather sad circumstances on Saturday last at her home, at the rear of the Scot block. Mrs. Morris on Thursday fell through a kitchen hatch to the cellar, sustaining very serious injuries. The day following the acident she gave birth to a child, but the injuries resulting from the fall proved fatal, and she passed away on Saturday. Her child, however, is still living and doing as well as can be expected. Another child, a little over a year old, has been so ill for several weeks past that it is not expected to recover, and the tragic death of its mother lessens what chances it had of getting better. Mrs. Morris was about thirty years of age. Her remains were sent to her former home at Placentia, prominent part.—Sussex Record.

For Family Colds

A reliable cough and cold cure should be always in the house ready for use the moment the first symptoms appear.

It is always easer, cheaper and better to check a cold in the very beginning.

It is safer, too.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been tested for thirty-three years, and tens of thousands of homes in Canada and the United States to-day are never without it.

A dealer writes: "Shiloh's Consumption Cure is without doubt the best remedy for Coughs and Colds on the market. Once used, my customers will buy no other.—L. Elsley, Nassagaweya, Ont."

If it were anything but the best would this be so? Try it in your own family. If it does not cure, you get back all it cost you. We take all the chances. Neither you nor your dealer can lose. Isn't that fair? 25c. is the price. All dealers in medicine sell 503

SHILOH

GENERAL NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 5—Cabling from Sydney, N. S. W., the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Seismographs here and at Perth recorded an earthquake Tuesday noon lasting two hours. The government astronomers believe there was a disturbance somewhere eclipsing the disaster at San Francisco."

The Daily Mail says there was a similar record made by the seismograph in John Milnes observatory on the Isle of Wight.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4.—J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Agent at Sydney, Australia, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that he has reason to believe that if Canada would make overtures she could secure the ten per cent. preference in the tariff recently given to the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Mr. Larke further expresses the opinion that if Canada could secure this preference it would be of great benefit to our trade with the Commonwealth. It would appear that there is still a chance of Canada participating in the new Australian tariff.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The great Parnell monument, for which John Redmond and Lord Mayor Tallon, collected subscriptions in America, is now approaching completion, and is in a fair way to be erected shortly opposite the rotunda in Dublin. It was delayed by a fire in sculptor St. Gaudens' studio in New York.

St. Gaudens' model is now on the way to Italy to be cast in bronze. The figure is eight feet high and is a striking likeness of Mr. Parnell. On the face of the shaft about the figure is a large harp and an incised extra from Mr. Parnell's speech:

"No man has a right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation."

Around the base are thirty-two tablets representing the counties in Ireland. The total height of the monument is sixty-five feet.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Echo De Paris today published a special despatch from Madrid announcing that Minister of Justice Romones had received from the Bishop of Tuy a communication complete retracting his pastoral letter in which he instructed the clergy of his diocese that civil marriages were void, that the parties thereto were considered to be living in concubinage, that they would not be allowed to participate in the sacrament and would be refused absolution in articule mortis as well as Christian burial. The retraction was made in terms agreed upon by the papal nuncio and the government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—A marriage which is of the greatest significance as binding the new and friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia, has been arranged between the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of Emperor Nicholas, and Princess Patricia of Connaught, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward. The bethrothal occurred during the grand duke's recent trip to Copenhagen and Scotland, from which he has just returned. The Grand Duke Michael Alexanderovitch was born in St. Petersburg on November 22, 1878.

The Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught was born in London, March 17, 1886.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6—The trial of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, the captains and part of the crew of the third Baltic squadron on the charge of surrendering to Japanese without fighting in the battle of the Sea of Japan began at Cronstadt today before special court martial.

SIMBIRSK, Russia, Oct. 6—General Starynkowitsch, Governor of Simbirsk, died last night of blood poisoning as a result of injuries sustained September 4 when a bomb was thrown at him.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4—Before the grain commission today D. A. Watt of the Allan Steamship Company was asked if he could give any suggestions to reduce the cost of transportation. He replied that there always was the question of improvement of the St. Lawrence route and the route to St. John. In the St. Lawrence what was needed was deeper water between Montreal and Quebec, improvements in lights and other aids to navigation. He found that the pilot system below Quebec was a close corporation and he thought that ship masters and competent navigators should be allowed to take licenses to take their vessels in and out. At present this was optional but fees had to be paid just the same. Asked about St. John, Mr. Watt said that lights and aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy required improvement. St. John is a difficult port to make and he considered that the disabilities of the port should be taken up by the Dominion Government.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The delegates to the international wireless telegraph conference had a preliminary exchange of general views at the session today, from which it appeared that the British delegates are prepared to go further than previously supposed toward international regulation. They joined in the view that wireless telegraphy had developed to a point where international accord is desirable and their efforts will be directed toward finding the way to co-operate internationally while remaining loyal to the arrangements already entered into with Marconi. This course will probably be followed by Italy, which has similar relations with Marconi.

TORONTO, Oct. 5—Lillian and Gertrude Hudson were early callers at Crown Attorney Drayton's office this morning. They explained that they thought it unnecessary to appear as the charge on which Joseph Phillips was arraigned had been traversed to the next court. The inquiry is going on. Crown Attorney Drayton is engaged daily and will be for some time in presenting the crown's evidence against Phillips. Bench warrants have been withdrawn.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—While giving honor to Captain Amundsen for accomplishing the Northwest Pasage for the first time in the history of exploration, some Englishmen are reflecting with little discomfort that their dignity was rather hastily pledged by Millais' picture in the Tate Gallery, which has been made very well known by reproduction. The picture is called "The Northwest Pasage," and the old sailor who is listening, with a map before him, to his little daughter's reading from a book, is saying, "It can be done, and England ought to do it." Well, it has been done, and England has not done it. One has to recall also that it was a Scandinavian who accomplished an exploit of equal courage and endurance—the making of the Northeast Passage. In June, 1878, Professor Adolf Nordenskiold set out from Europe in the Vega, and passing through the Kara Sea and the Siberian Arctic Ocean, succeeded in September of the following year—1879—in emerging through Behring Strait into the Pacific Ocean.

Bog Spavin

Cures the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the skin—leave the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
52 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

LONDON, Oct. 6.—George Wing, of Harnham, near Salisbury, was worth thousands of pounds, but the house in which he lived had not been cleaned for ten years, because, according to his own statement, he had no liking for spending money.

He was 77 years old when he died suddenly on Tuesday night. The strange facts in his mode of life were brought to light at the inquest yesterday. His house, once occupied by Lady Middleton, stands back from the Northampton road, in its own grounds, which are extensive. It is picturesquely situated, but the neglected trees and lawn that surround it give the place ad desolate appearance.

The interior of the dwelling is thick with dust and littered with refuse in the most extraordinary manner.

Wing used to go about at night only, presumably because the dirty rags he wore would have brought him into trouble if he had worn them publicly by day. He had been an invalid for two years, but would have no doctor. He sent for one at last on Tuesday night, but fell dead under a table before the doctor arrived.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

DENVER, Col., Oct. 5. — According to a despatch to the News, fifteen men are believed to have been entombed in the Dutchman mine at Blossburg, N. M., today, by an explosion which wrecked the walls and roof of the tunnel in which they were working. However only six men are positively known to have been in the tunnel at the time of the explosion, but the usual night shift numbers fifteen, and none of them have been located outside of the mine.

Rescuing parties have taken out four dead bodies, one of which has been identified as Jan Janisky, a single man, forty years old. All but one of the shift were Austrians, the exception being an American. Fire damp has settled in the tunnel, making rescue work difficult. It is not thought that any of the entombed men can live with this condition prevailing. As yet no fire has been reported. The mine is owned and operated by the St. Louis, Rock Mountain and Pacific Coal Company, and was equipped with all modern appliances. The exact cause of the explosion is not known.

THE HAUNTS OF MOOSE AND HUNTERS

Something About the Sport in Different Parts of the Province

HAVELOCK, Oct. 7.—Deputy Game Warden S. E. McDonald returned recently from the haunts of moose and hunters in the county of Queens. He has furnished your correspondent with some interesting game news. About ten years ago less than $200 was taken for game licenses in our entire province. This year in less than three weeks Mr. McDonald has sold 75 resident licenses and five non-resident ones, aggregating about $400.

Miss E. Louise Price of this village and Mrs. Leverett Price of Moncton, after a pleasant sojourn at the Corey Lake camps, returned tody. Dr. Price stays behind a few days longer hoping to bag some game.

Moose meat is very plentiful and cheap. Many have been killed within the last week. Today Moody Corey, John Ryder and Otty Black had carcasses on the local market.

Messrs Bishop, Flanders, Lyons and Rowe came out last night about midnight, hired a special train and proceeded at once to Petitcodiac. Rowe and Flanders succeeded in getting a moose a piece.

The party consisting of Jas. C. Doherty of St. John, W. S. Mason of Head of Millstream and E. L. Bragg of Boston, guided by Cyrus and Venning Keirstead, reached their camp on Saturday evening. In their first outing the Yankee with his 45-70 Winchester dropped a magnificent moose with horns measuring 52 inches and having 23 points. The dressed carcass weighed 834 pounds, most of which was given by Mr. Bragg to the farmers of the adjoining settlement. Dillon McCormack of St. John and F. S. Coakley of Boston accompanied this party and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

HARK BACK TO THE MONKEYS.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

Police lieutenants may vapor and collegiate authorities may threaten, but the studious young collegian will continue to paint the under classman in the semblance of a gyascutus to the end of the chapter. The young human male animal is essentially simian in his instincts and inclinations. This is atavism, and all the police funtionaries and college professors on earth can not eradicate it. It si a commonplace of ethnology that if a certain number of college students were turned loose in a tropical forests they would within three or four generations develop cheek pouches and prehensive tails. With that fact in view why worry about the painting of technology freshmen? "It is their nature to."

BOSTON MARKETS

(Special to the Sun.)

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The inquiry for frames is very fair, but hardly so active as the sanguine thought it would be towards the end of September. The regular market price for 9-inch and under is $23, but it would not be correct to affirm, as some people are inclined to do, that this is never shaded. The fact is that of the outlook quite different views are just now entertained by millmen. Some there are who seem to feel sure that an advance is very near and who instruct those who sell for them here not to accept less than $23 under any circumstances, and to limit the time in which such a bid will be accepted to a week and even less. There are others whose actions indicate less hope, who tell their agents to take $22.50 rather than let an easy order pass them, even though such a course should call down upon them whole vials of wrath from their competitors. The bullishly inclined say that as so many of the small mills have run out of logs and been compelled to shut down, the consequence must be a shortage in the supply within the next 60 days. Those whose views of the situation allow them to concede a little seem to think that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. It is only fair to add that the prophets of a further appreciation are in the majority.

In the demand for and the price of random some merchants say there is an improvement of a very gradual sort. Others declare that they are unable to detect any change worthy of mention. All affrm that the business current is too limited to be satisfactory and that to induce their customers to part with more money than of late they have been accustomed to do is far from easy. Of the yards many have still all they want and more, too.

For matched spruce boards there is a fairly ready sale, and the best continues to command $22. Of hemlock boards there is no oversupply and the tone of the market for them is steady.

The lath market, which within a few weeks has undergone a remarkably transition, seems to have further surprises in store for all but the very vigilant. The demand very lately has been so active that some mills have no more to offer for prompt or early shipment and others, whose supply is not exhausted but is rapidly diminishing, have marked up their quotations to $4 for 1¼ inch and $4.25 for 1½ inch. We cannot affirm that at these high prices much business has as yet been done, but the merchants asking them feel confident that if not at once obtainable they soon will be. At the moment the situation is such that it is difficult to quote with absolute accuracy, but the prices below are as close an approximation as the circumstances will permit. In New York $4 seems at present about the idea, but there is a strong impression that after the cargoes at present on their way to that port have been sold there will be a decided change in an upward direction.

Shingles, extras, may still be picked up for $3.40, but $3.50 promises to become the usual price. Certain deservedly very popular brands have, indeed, already been marked up to $3.60, but there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of this becoming the ordinary quotation. The demand is improving, however, and the tone of the market is strong.

There has been no change in clapboards this week. The demand keeps quiet, but the supply is light and prices are firm.

There has been no chance in clapboards this week. The demand keeps quiet, but the supply is light and prices are firm.

The figures below are those quoted by wholesalers to the yards:

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Rail shipments—10 and 12-inch dimension, $25; 9-inch and under dimension, $23; 10 and 12-inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $24 to $4.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, and 2x7, and up, $18 to 19. All other random lengths, 9 inches and under 10 feet up, $20 to 23.50; merchantable board 5-inch and up, $19 to 20; matched board, $22 to 23; eastern hemlock board, 12, 14, 16 feet, $21 to 22; bundled furring, clipped to same length, p. 1s, $19 to 21.

SHINGLES LATHS, CLAPBOARDS.

Shingles—Cedar ex, $3.40 to 3.50; do. clear, 2.90 to 3; do, 2nds, 2.25 to 2.40; do, clear white, 2.20 to 2.30; do. ex No. 1,

Clapboards—Spruce 4ft., ex, $42 to 45; do, clears, $41 to 43; do, 2nds, $37 to 39. Pine extras, $48 to 50; clears, $44 to 46; 2nd clears, $39 to 41.

The heavy supply of Canadian salt mackerel is a feature of the week's fish market. The Canadian fish are mostly medium. Medium fish have sold as high as $28 and tinkers at $16, but medium shore fish are worth but $14. Cured and pickled fish of all kinds are firm. Large shore cod are worth $7; large Georges, $6.50; large dry bank, $7.25 to 7.50, and large pickled bank, $6.50 to 7. Smoked herring are in large supply, with prices easy at 10c. for medium sealed. Pickled herring are steady with a fair demand at $7 to 7.50 for Nova Scotia large split.

Fresh fish are in liberal supply supply and prices of many varieties are low. Smelts are high, however, and sell from 20 to 27c. per lb. for natives. Large fresh mackerel are quoted at 30c. each; medium, 20c.; tinkers, 12; live lobsters, 22c. per. lb.; boiled, 25 cents.

USES FOR STAGE DOGS.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Low Comedy—Yes, we were pretty successful with our "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show. The bloodhounds were the whole thing; as a matter of fact, if it hadn't been for them we wouldn't have had any money at all.

High Tragedy—You don't say?

Low Comedy—Yes, our manager tried to skip with the receipts, but we used the dogs on him.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SEVENTY KILLED IN COAL MINE EXPLOSION

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered from the west fork of the Pocahontas Collieries Co.'s mine at Pocahontas, Va., and a conservative estimate tonight places the total dead at 70.

The rescuing party reached the scene of the explosion, but the immense amount of debris and wreckage has hampered the search for bodies. There is no evidence thus far of fire.

There is nothing authentic to be learned from any source as to the actual number of men who perished in the disaster. Usually the mine would have in the neighborhood of 100 miners in the section affected by the explosion, exclusive of the drivers, trappers, prop setters and trackmen. The only way to tell how many are missing would be to make a complete census of the company's employes, but the excitement is so intense in Pocahontas that this cannot be done. It is said tonight that it would be the work of ten days to clear the mine of wreckage and slate. The most peculiar feature of the catastrophe is the fact that the mine did not take fire.

This morning at 7.15 several bodies were brought out, running the total number of victims whose bodies have been recovered up to 22. About noon a relief party reported that some more had been found and were being brought out, making the total bodies recovered 29.

It was learned from an official source tonight that the management give the figures at 27 already recovered and 20 missing and believed to be dead.

Half a score of men were put to work this morning digging graves in the same cemetery and close to the spot where in 1884 over 200 who had perished in a similar explosion were buried.

RATOON, N. M., Oct. 5.—Fifteen men are supposed to have lost their lives in an explosion today in the Dutchman coal mine at Blossburg, a small camp five miles from Ratoon. Three bodies have been recovered.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The mine is owned and operated by the St. Louis, Rock Mountain and Pacific Company, and is well equipped with all modern electrical appliances.

The night shift of fifteen men was working when the explosion occurred.

U. S. ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.— Important changes in the laws governing the handling of second-class mail matter were recommended in an statement by John M. Hubbard, assistant postmaster of Chicago, which was read today to the postal commission, which is investigating that subject. They include:

"That second-class mail matter be made self-sustaining. A law obliging bulk matter to be carried outside of the mails would go a long way toward solving the problem.

"That if this proposition is rejected the rate on bulk packages be increased to two cents a pound to news agents and dealers, and to three cents a pound to subscribers, advertisers and exchanges.

"The abolition of the sample copy privilege, the transient rate of postage, the compulsory routing of second-class matter by publishers, and the passage of a stringent law to punish violators of the law."

The carrying of bulk outside the mails, the statement declared, would result in immense saving to the department, and it is thought that the publishers can make better terms with the transportation companies than with the department.

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—Frank Miller, aged 21, proved that he could eat more cheese than any other cheese lover in Johnsburg, and then he died. Fred Justen proved that he could eat almost as much of the limburger variety as Miller. He probably will die. Jake Brayfield made a poor showing as a cheese consumer and he is only desperately sick.

When the contest was held each man had his own table, on which was set a pound slab of limburger. Timekeepers and weighers were named, the audience gathered around the table, and at a signal the rival cheese eaters fell to.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 4—President Rooseveit made a flying trip to Harrisburg and York today and in each city he made a speech in the rain. At both places he wore a dark rain coat and light rubbers while speaking to protect him from the storm. The President enjoyed the trip immensely and except for a slight hoarseness he did not suffer from the rain.

At Harrisburg the President delivered the oration at the dedication of the new State Capitol, completed at a cost of $14,000,000 to take the place of the old state house, burned in 1897. After his speech the President was entertained by Governor Pennypacker at luncheon and shortly before three o'clock he boarded his special car for York. There he visited the county fair grounds and at the conclusion of his speech he left for Washington.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—A blow to immediate tariff revision, and to the champions of more reciprocal trade schedules led by Eugene N. Foss, was delivered today at the Massachusetts Republican convention, which re-nominated by acclamation a state ticket composed entirely of men now in office, and adopted without a vestige of remonstrance, a "stand pat" platform, which called for such changes as might be found necessary from time to time, with the understanding that they be applied to all sections of the country and to all industries. Undisturbed harmony prevailed at the convention. Two voices raised in opposition to the renomination by acclamation of Lieutenant Governor Eben S. Draper constituted the only note of friction in the entire proceedings.

The ticket named was as follows:

Governor—Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston.

Lieut. Governor—Eben S. Draper, of Hopedale.

Secretary of State—William M. Olin, of Boston.

Treasurer and receiver general—Arthur B. Chapin, of Holyoke.

Auditer—Henry E. Turner, of Malden.

Attorney general—Dana Malone, of Greenfield.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Supt. of Police Kirkpatrick received a telegram from the authorities of Falmouth, Mass., asking him to locate Mrs. H. F. Mitchell, who is supposed to have been with her husband on the wrecked train of the Boston & Maine yesterday. Mr. Mitchell was among the injured and is at the Troy Hospital doing well. The police have as yet been unable to locate Mrs. Mitchell. It is thought possible that she may have been slightly injured and found her way to some private house.

BOSTON, Oct. 5. — Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of the eighth Massachusetts district, who was renominated at Cambridge by the Republican party, took occasion to refer to trade with Canada in his speech of acceptance. Mr. McCall said: "I trust we may be able to have a more liberal trade arrangement with the country which stretches along our northern border for nearly 4,000 miles. The greatest of Canadians, Goldwni Smith, has said regretfully that the face of Canada is turning from its own continent and looking towards Europe.

"Fifteen years ago she was a suppliant at our doors, asking for an enlarged trade arrangement. If she shall finally turn towards Europe it will be a triumph of incapacity of statesmanship. A more liberal trade arrangement would be not merely of great advantage to her, but also to us and especially to New England. At any rate she would be treated as a great nation whose friendship is of prime importance to us rather than made a target for the little orators who are ready to sacrifice everything to secure the temporary applause of the moment."

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 5—All of the score of injured in the wreck on the Boston & Main R. R. in this city Thursday are doing well and will recover with the possible exception of George D. Stevens, of Winchester, Mass., who is in a serious condition at the Leonard Hospital here. Mr. Stevens does not know that his wife was killed in the train crash and he keeps calling for her. The hospital authorities do not dare tell Mr. Stevens of his wife's death for fear the shock would be fatal.

ALFRED STILLWELL.

CHIPMAN, N. B., Oct. 2.—The remains of Alfred L. Stillwell arrived by train from the West today and were interred at Gaspereau. Mr. Stillwell left here on August 6th last and went to Winnipeg on the harvest excursion. After proceeding to Prince Albert, Sask., he obtained employment in a mill, and suddenly contracted typhoid fever, to which he succumbed. The body was forwarded home on request, and buried under the direction of the I. O. F. The deceased was 23 years of age, a zealous church worker, and prominently identified in the I. O. G. T. and Loyal Orange Association. Besides a widowed mother, he leaves a brother and a sister, as well as a host of friends to mourn his sad and untimely death.

TORTURES OF ITCHING PILES.

"I had tried very many so-called cures for piles, and can truthfully say that there is no remedy on the face of the earth like Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it has entirely cured me. I would not be without it for any amount of money, and can heartily recommend it to all sufferers."—Mr. John Harvey, Mayor of Arnprior, Ont.

NEW LIGHT ON THE SCRIPTURES.

(The Reader.)

A former bishop of the Episcopal Church of Indiana once preached to a black congregation. At the conclusion of the discourse several of the negroes crowded about the preacher and praised his sermon, saying it was the best they had ever heard. One enthusiast exclaimed:

"Bishop you tol' us things we nevah knew befo'."

"Indeed," said the bishop, gratified at the praise. "What was it I told you that you never knew before?"

"'Bout Sodom an' Gomorrah. Why, bishop, I always thought they was a man an' his wife."