

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, June 8 (Special).—Among the revisors whose appointments are in this week's Royal Gazette are: In the city and county of St. John, Peter Clinch, for the city of St. John; Jas. Rourke, for the parish of St. Martin; James Brady, for Lancaster; Fred S. Clinch, for Miramichi; and Alex. Johnston for Simonds.

On Friday evening Dr. Inch will go to Hampton where the several districts are strongly in favor of consolidating their schools. A meeting of the trustees will be held and Dr. Inch says the prospects are very good for consolidation of the school districts there.

The wedding of Bamford Langille, of Toronto, and Miss Anne Ross, daughter of Ald. George Ross, of this city, which was postponed on account of Mr. Langille's illness with typhoid fever, will be held at the street laborers at last evening's meeting of the city council presented a petition asking that they be granted a nine-hour day instead of a ten as at present.

In the Supreme Court this morning McCaughey vs. Campbell, Mr. McCaughey, K. C., moves for leave to enter on special paper of this term and for time to file notices. Granted, notices to be filed and served within three days.

Fredericton, June 9.—In Woodford vs. The Town of Chatham, Mr. McKewen moved to set aside the verdict for plaintiff and enter a verdict for defendant; L. A. Curry, contra, considered.

Argument in King vs. Melanson ex parte Britton was heard. Court considers Rolston vs. City of St. John. Mr. C. N. Skinner supports demurrer to plaintiff's declaration; Mr. Mullin, contra; Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on usual terms.

Smith vs. Smith.—J. P. Byrne moves for nonsuit or new trial; George Gilbert, contra. Now before the court is the well-known lawyer of Woodstock, who has been here this week attending the Supreme Court, last evening for Quebec on an interesting mission.

Kingston, Kings county June 8.—Prof. J. W. Robertson and a number of other prominent speakers, will address a public meeting in the assembly hall of the Macdonald school building on Saturday evening, June 11th. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

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GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, June 8.—Two civil engineers from New York have been here for the past ten days surveying and estimating the power that can be generated here by means of a canal or tunnel from the upper to the lower basin. They are engaged in the interests of the Mangrove Bog Ore Company, and have not yet completed their estimates. Lands in the vicinity of the town were a few days ago purchased at a very high valuation by leading stockholders in the pulp and paper company, and it now begins to look as if the water power here will be soon developed.

The Mangrove Bog Ore Company must deposit \$50,000 with the government early in July next, as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise the executive will lease the valuable power here to another company which appears to be the pulp and paper company to deposit the guaranty. The pulp company control the right of way and their dominion charter has not yet lapsed, so when the government leases the power to the Mangrove Bog Ore it is likely to be an interesting clash of interests.

Senator Procter, who has in town several days, will leave for the Currier Hotel, departed yesterday for the lakes on a fishing trip. Senator Baird, Mr. Baird and Miss Sadler, Mr. Baird, were in town over Sunday, stopping at the Currier.

Greenwich, Kings Co., June 7.—On Monday evening the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whipple met at their residence and gave them a pleasant surprise, the occasion being their tenth wedding anniversary. A large number of friends were in tiaraw, graniteware, etc., testified to the esteem in which the young couple is held. Whist and dancing made the evening pass very pleasantly. At 12 o'clock refreshments were served. Among those present were Messadme E. A. Raveling, Whipple, D. A. Wheeler, Mr. S. B. Byles, Jones, H. B. Byles, Winchester, Peatman, the Misses Nellie Whipple, Sadie Byles, Maude Whipple, May Finner, Gerrie Finner, Jessie Byles, Winifred Seelye, Geililand, Ivy Cameron, Edna Richards, Mosses, E. Nutter, E. D. Whipple, J. B. Gilchrist, D. A. Wheeler, H. Whipple, L. D. Fowler, S. H. Holder, E. Whipple, L. Seelye, F. W. Short, and others.

Grand Manan, June 7.—Inspector W. S. Carter called on our Island schools this week. Miss Lucy Russell, of North Head, spent Sunday with her parents at Woodruff's Cove. Misses Carson and Kennedy, who have been on duty at the Chipman Memorial Hospital for the past three weeks, have returned to their respective homes at St. Andrews and Grand Manan.

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ABLE DISCUSSION ON CHURCH UNION.

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Dr. Falconer's eloquent address made a deep impression upon the assemblage. Rev. Dr. Herdman, seconding the resolution, gave a very interesting account of Sunday school conditions in the synod of British Columbia, where the work is carried on with much enthusiasm, and where summer schools are held. The western Sabbath schools contribute generously to missions on the work of the committee.

Rev. Dr. McFavish submitted the report on Young People's Societies. Rev. Dr. McFavish paid a high tribute to the importance of the work of the Young People's Societies. It called into being many other societies in the various churches. The speaker vigorously combated the statement that Christian Endeavor is "a spent force." It will make its influence felt for many years to come. Dr. McFavish made a very interesting address on the work of the committee, their aims and how these are accomplished.

Rev. Dr. Potter moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the decrease noted in the number reporting. He dwelt upon the importance of the Young People's Societies. The life is most important that the form. It is not necessary that all the organizations shall have an organic connection with the church. He pointed out that the creation of a new church is not the result of the creation of a new church in India for Dr. Wilkie would be the cultivation of political opportunism; and who will advocate such a policy in the church? There are other men who have grievances; and if Dr. Wilkie be sent to India these will be encouraged to rebel against the authority of the foreign mission committee.

Rev. E. D. Miller, D. D. of Yarmouth, endorsed Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who characterized the proposed action as unchristian. Rev. Dr. Fletcher said Dr. Wilkie has been vindicated and stands an unimpaired member of the Presbyterian ministry. He reiterated the remarks of Dr. R. H. Warden, that it is better to have some little division in the Canadian church. He urged that Dr. Wilkie be sent back to India. Judge Forbes said that the devoted work of Dr. Wilkie in Toronto he felt hereby expresses his deep regret at said action.

Rev. Dr. Sedgwick said that Dr. Wilkie be sent out to a new mission he cannot work alone. He must have co-workers. He will differ from them as in the past, and a new story will be opened. Rev. W. A. J. Martin, convener of the foreign mission committee, spoke again. He referred to the statement that the supporters of Dr. Wilkie are loyal sons of the Presbyterian church. If the assembly decide to keep Dr. Wilkie at home, these brethren, as loyal members of the church, will not insist on sending out Dr. Wilkie independent.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt (Ont.), seconded by Rev. S. Acheson, of Wrentham (Ont.), moved as an amendment to Mr. Ross as follows: "That whereas Dr. Wilkie is the possessor of gifts and experience which may be of effective service to exist a widespread mission among the Indians of the Northwest, and that Dr. Wilkie's future attitude toward and loyalty to the foreign mission committee, the assembly, in view of all the facts and circumstances, and the affirming its complete confidence in Dr. Wilkie and the foreign mission committee, still holds that a commission of ten be appointed by the assembly to act."

After more discussion the Knowles amendment was accepted on vote as better than the Ross amendment. On the next vote, the original motion, however, was sustained over Mr. Knowles' amendment; so Dr. Wilkie will now be retired from work in the mission field in Central India, under the superintendence of the foreign mission committee; but his supporters propose to send him out independently.

50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. C. Butler, Edgfield, S. C. Congressman Brookshire of Indiana, says: "From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and a safe cathartic cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordville, Ind. Congressman Duviner of West Virginia, writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. B. Duviner. Congressman Brodick of Kansas, writes from Holton, Kas.: "I have taken two bottles of Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for cold and throat trouble."—C. Brodick.

Congressman Yoder of Ohio, writes: "I have used Peruna for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Lima, O. Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania, writes from Chambersburg, Pa.: "I commend Peruna as a substantial tonic."—Thad M. Mahon. Senator Thurston of Washington, writes from Olympia, Wash.: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston. Congressman Worthington of Texas, writes: "I have taken a bottle of Peruna and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington, Alabama. Congressman Brewster of Alabama, writes: "I ever Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried."—J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, Ala.

Congressman Powers from Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.: "I can recommend Peruna as an excellent family remedy."—H. H. Powers. Senator Sullivan from Mississippi, writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your medicinal cathartic cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sullivan. Congressman Saver of Michigan, writes from Port Austin, Mich.: "I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough."—J. H. Saver. Senator McEnery of Louisiana, writes: "Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it."—S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, La.

Congressman Brewster of Tennessee, writes: "I have taken three bottles of Peruna and feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured of catarrh of the stomach."—W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn. Congressman Clark of Missouri, writes from Pensacola, Fla.: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe cathartic remedy."—Stephen R. Malloy. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. C. Butler, Edgfield, S. C. Congressman Brookshire of Indiana, says: "From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and a safe cathartic cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordville, Ind. Congressman Duviner of West Virginia, writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. B. Duviner. Congressman Brodick of Kansas, writes from Holton, Kas.: "I have taken two bottles of Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for cold and throat trouble."—C. Brodick. Congressman Yoder of Ohio, writes: "I have used Peruna for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Lima, O. Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania, writes from Chambersburg, Pa.: "I commend Peruna as a substantial tonic."—Thad M. Mahon. Senator Thurston of Washington, writes from Olympia, Wash.: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston. Congressman Worthington of Texas, writes: "I have taken a bottle of Peruna and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington, Alabama. Congressman Brewster of Alabama, writes: "I ever Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried."—J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, Ala.

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THE AFTERNOON.

Will Retain Relations of Church With Queen's University—A Knotty Western Question. The Indian Industrial School at Regina was the first subject of discussion in the afternoon. The school has a deficit. The school is partly supported by the church and partly by the government. The Indian department now states that if it has to pay the deficit it will close the school. Rev. Mr. Sinclair, principal of the Regina school, made a full and clear statement of the position of the school, and the negotiations between the foreign mission committee and the Indian department. Unless the church took action it seemed probable that the school would be closed on June 30, and handed over to the Roman Catholics, whose school had been burned. Rev. Mr. Sinclair admirably presented to the assembly the position of the Indian schools in the west, giving much interesting information about them. With regard to the school at Regina, unless a committee from the assembly went to Hon. Mr. Sifton prepared to assume some measure of financial responsibility, the school would pass to the control of the Roman Catholic church, which was centralizing its work at Regina. In reply to the question how the Roman Catholic schools could be more cheaply conducted, he pointed out that with the devoted men teaching without pay there was necessarily less expense. If the Presbyterian church did not produce that kind of sacrifice, it should at least produce the funds necessary to carry on the work. The work of teaching the Indians was a difficult one, and deserved most careful attention. He believed it would produce valuable results, and quoted from the Indian commissioner of the United States to prove that the industrial method is the most successful. If they closed the school at Regina they would close the only one of the kind in the industrial plan, and it would be a backward step. If it were closed it would be to the Indians the symbol of Presbyterian surrender. He believed if they went to the minister of the interior with a reasonable proposition, it would be possible to arrange for the continuance of the school. Rev. Mr. McQueen of Edmonton moved that the foreign mission committee be instructed to enter into such arrangements with the interior department as will ensure the continuance of the Regina school, assuming if necessary some financial responsibility, but urging upon the Indian department the necessity and propriety of giving a generous support for the school.

Queen's University. Prof. W. C. Murray, of Halifax, presented the report of the committee on Queen's University. It recommended that the connection between the church and Queen's University be maintained; that the graduates be given a larger representation on the board of trustees; that the university requires an additional annual revenue of \$20,000, and it is heartily commended to the sympathy and support of the church; that a movement be inaugurated to devise means to raise this additional revenue, and that the assembly appoint a committee to co-operate with the trustees in this movement. Prof. Murray briefly and warmly commended the report to the assembly. Rev. Dr. Warden seconded the resolution, and urged upon the trustees to maintain its relations with Queen's, and co-operate heartily with the trustees in this movement. (Continued on page 8, third column.)

Rev. W. L. Clay, of British Columbia, seconded the resolution and urged, in the interests of work in the Indian schools of British Columbia, that the Regina school be not abandoned. Rev. Mr. Martin again pointed out that the department had refused to pay the deficit of the school, unless the church gave it control of the school. There was a deadlock in regard to the matter. On motion of Rev. Dr. Warden, the resolution of Mr. McQueen was finally referred to a joint committee from the assembly and foreign mission committee for a conference, to report at a later session.

Rev. Mr. McLaren submitted the report of the committee on the Good Samaritan Hospital at Dawson City and on the salary of the board of trustees. They expressed the warmest appreciation and sympathy for Rev. Dr. Grant, and recommended that Rev. Dr. Pringle be commended to the assembly, to endeavor to raise money enough to pay off the debt on the hospital, and expressed the hope that \$8,000 would be raised. They could not find any way clear to grant the \$3,000 asked for. They also recommended that the stipend of missionaries be increased at least 80 per cent, and made some suggestions in regard to the provision of such an increase. The committee could not at present recommend that the Good Samaritan hospital be taken over by the church, but the resolution of the whole question of the relation of hospitals to mission work be reported on at the next general assembly. Rev. Dr. Pringle said he was glad of the expression of sympathy for Dr. Grant and the Good Samaritan Hospital. The hospital was an integral part of their mission work, and unless the church took action it seemed probable that the school would be closed on June 30, and handed over to the Roman Catholics, whose school had been burned. Rev. Mr. Sinclair admirably presented to the assembly the position of the Indian schools in the west, giving much interesting information about them. With regard to the school at Regina, unless a committee from the assembly went to Hon. Mr. Sifton prepared to assume some measure of financial responsibility, the school would pass to the control of the Roman Catholic church, which was centralizing its work at Regina. In reply to the question how the Roman Catholic schools could be more cheaply conducted, he pointed out that with the devoted men teaching without pay there was necessarily less expense. If the Presbyterian church did not produce that kind of sacrifice, it should at least produce the funds necessary to carry on the work. The work of teaching the Indians was a difficult one, and deserved most careful attention. He believed it would produce valuable results, and quoted from the Indian commissioner of the United States to prove that the industrial method is the most successful. If they closed the school at Regina they would close the only one of the kind in the industrial plan, and it would be a backward step. If it were closed it would be to the Indians the symbol of Presbyterian surrender. He believed if they went to the minister of the interior with a reasonable proposition, it would be possible to arrange for the continuance of the school. Rev. Mr. McQueen of Edmonton moved that the foreign mission committee be instructed to enter into such arrangements with the interior department as will ensure the continuance of the Regina school, assuming if necessary some financial responsibility, but urging upon the Indian department the necessity and propriety of giving a generous support for the school.

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