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Wight, missionaries now in Bimlipatam. They gave an account of their efforts to teach the Bible in school, and told of many trials and

Bible in school, and told of many trials and privations in the work of teaching the gospel. A paper from Mrs. Archibald, through Mrs. J. F. Masters, was read. Mrs. Archibald is a missionary laboring at Bimlipatam. She re-lated her experience among the Hindoo women and discussed the best and most effective way of reaching them through the Word of God. Mrs. Wm. Allwood delivered a short fare-well address to the missionaries about to leave for their respective fields of labor. She asked those present, by their prayers and the means which God has blessed them with, to support and stand by the lady missionaries now present with them for the last time. She most affect-ingly said good-bye, bringing tears to the eyes of many present.

ingly said good bye, bringing tears to the eyes of many present. Mrs. Sanford, one of the missionarles about to leave for India, spoke next. She left India through ill health about four years ago and now wishing to go again into the service of Christ in the foreign mission field, she had de-termined to return. In returning she felt she would be welcomed back by the lovers of Christ.

Mrs. Churchill said that thirteen years ago she first stood on a public platform as an ac-knowledged missionary. The heathen are quite different when you come face to face with them different when you come face to face with them to what you are led to expect. They are men and women having of course, habits and cus-toms peculiar to themselves. Mrs. Churchill gave a description of the schools and the man-ner adopted to show the parents of the child-ren that some real tangible results are accom-plished, otherwise these people would not allow their children to get an education. Some times, missionaries in order to gain entrance into the high caste people teach fancy work, sewing. missionaries in order to gain entrance into the high caste people teach fancy work, sewing, etc., always taking the Bible along. A means adopted to reach another class, is going about the streets talking with the women as they are met. On the eve of her departure, Mrs. Churchill said she went again into foreign fields in obedience to her Master's command, ond she trusted the prayers of all would be offered for the missionaries, later, in 1872, he put some water into his wine, and took service under the National flag. This would be offered for the mise

would be offered for the missionaries. A letter was read from Miss Wright. She referred in pleasing terms to her meeting with the union at Moncton two years ago. Speak-ing of her work, she said she found her visits among the natives of India as pleasant and agreeable, and only in one case did she receive agreeable, and only in one case did she receive any harah treatment. There are six months in the year the missionaries have to remain at the station, owing to the heat, rain, etc., although visits are made to the town. More than one thousand persons have heard the gospel from our line, and already there are encouraging our lips, and already there are encouraging signs that the work is taking root and many precious souls will be gathered in. Mrs. March read several extracts of a let-ter from Mrs. Hutchison, at Chicacole.

ter from Mrs. Hutchison, at Chicacole. After the singing of a hymn and taking up of a collection, Mrs. Gates of Newton Centre, Mass., briefly addressed the meeting, speaking especially to the young ladies. Every Chris-tian young woman should ask herself, Does the Master want m? Christ has for you a better service than the cultivation of music and art. God has a special work for the young women of the maritime provinces, The foreign mission field needs lots of laborers, and noth-ing is more worthy than consecrating one's life

ing is more worthy than consecrating one's life to work in the mission field. Mrs. J. F. : Manning, treasurer, announced Mrs. J. F. : Manning, treasurer, announced that since coming to the city she had received a donation of \$10 to the funds of the union from far off New Zzeland. The generous do-nation came from Mrs. Herapath, sister of John March of this city. Mrs. Manning sfierwards spoke of the necessity of societies contributing to the funds of the union.

Mrs. Dutton of Houlton, Maine, spoke of the work of foreign missions in a cheerful man-ner, and urged on the work with renewed

energy. Mrs. F. Higgins, moved resolutions of con-dolence to Mrs. Currie and Mrs. George, missionaries, both of whom lost their husbands since the last meeting. sired portfolio. At last, on the eve of the general elections of 1881, Mr. Joly having pub-licly pronounced himself against the desired alliance, Mr. Mercier resolved to prepare a transition which was to bring him to the object The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Mrs. Pipes, seconded by Mrs. John March, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the union be tendered to Miss Amy Johnston, for having conducted corres-pondence with the Missionary Link, during the year, and requesting she continue during the present year. transition which was to bring him to the object of his ambition -power. He resolved to cease the fight against Mr. Ohapleau, as Mr. Joly's lieutenant, and to resume his liberty of action, so as to participate in all transactions which might bring him into closer relations with the ministry. He therefore announced his inten-tion of leaving political life. Ls Pairie re-ceived the news coldly. But his St. Hyacin-the electors, taken by surprise, insisted on his continuing to represent them. That was what the comedian wanted. He pretented to resist, and at last, after repeated invitations, he only consented to allow himself to be re-elected on the express condition that he should be free

MR. MERCIER'S CAREER As Described by His Political Opponents CONSERVATIVE PAPER TELLS WHAT IT CLAIMS TO KNOW ABOUT THE LIBERAL LEADER.

(From Le Courier du Canada,) For the last two years Mr. Mercier has made a great deal of noise in the halls of the legislature and on the hustings. He has posed as the incorruptible tribune, as the apostle par excellence of the liberal cause, as the disinterested and austere champion of the people's inerests, threatened by the carelessness and dishonesty of the conservative party. Many peo-

ple have allowed themselves to be taken in by his airs and his fine words. Many sincere men have believed in his loyalty, in his love for the public welfare, in his patriotic disinterested-

less adversary that we now see at work. But he may pose, he may thunder, he may raise the cry of conservative corruption, carelessness and dishonesty; his past crushes him. These con-servatives whom he now denounces, were sought in alliance by him. This liberal party, which he now pretends to serve with so much unselfishness, was betrayed by him in 1882. He is a political hark quin, in whom neither friends nor fore can trust. public welfare, in his patriotic disinterested-ness. And yet we repeat it emphatically, all this was nothing but a hamming and falsehood. Mr. Marcier is nothing but a verbose talker, a political intriguer, a much disappointed ambi-tious man, who would like to recoup himself at one stroke for all his miscalculations. We will prove this by studying some of the prin-cipal evolutions of his undulating career. It is well known that the member for St. Hyacinthe has uccessively unfurled every flag. He began by being a conservative in 1862, and then splt fire at the Dorions, the Latel-liers, the Laframboises, etc. Later on, about confederation time, he became a liberal. Stil later, in 1872, he put some water into his wine, riends nor foes can tru Such is the man that is now asking the province of Quebec to raise him to its high place and take him for its head.

To the Editor of The Sun:--MONCTON, Aug, 26.

less adversary that we now see at work. Bu

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SIR-In THE SUN of a recent date I noticed famous dodge, which is being carried on again just now, will be remembered; and it had the communication condemning the methods pursued by the board of education in regard result of giving power to the "old" liberals. The trick played, Mr. Mercier did like the others, and again became a pure liberal. At last in 1879, after the criminal coup d'etat of the 4th of March, he reached the goal of his to educational affairs. That part of the article which referred to the Normal school deserves, I think, further notice.

As is well known the term at Normal school was shortened for the purpose of increasing the number of trained teachers, which result has been attained, and more than attained, for at the present time I know of a number of trained and experienced teachers who cannot obtain schools. Now, the question that will naturally arise is:

the 4th of March, he reached the goal of his ardent aspirations, and picked up the portfolio which had fallen from the nerveless hands of Hon. Mr. Bachand. It was in-toxication for his proud and arrogant na-ture. He was a minister, he was playing a leading part! But this moment of glory and power lasted but the space of a dream. The Joly cabinet was beaten in the upper house elected under its own auspices, and Mr. Mercler once more feund himself a simple mottal, with the coron-ers' bill and all the compromising baggage of the coup detat on his shoulders; nut locks, Gowal scandal, Berger scandal, Bellerive scan-dal, loop-line scandal, the Turcotte purchase, etc., etc. How can this evil be remedied? I asswer, Increase the time at Normal school; 2od make the entrance examination more difficult; 3rd, abolish third class licenses. In regard to these three remedies the first and second at least deserve more than a passing thought.

eta, etc. What then passed in the depths of this heart esten with ambition and tormented by feverish longings for lost power? We know not; but what is certain is that on the Sh of December, 1879, five weeks after the downfall of the Joly government, Mr. Mercier was at St. Hyaointhe, with the word "coalition" on his tongue. Yes, the day after his downfall, just emerging from the terrible struggles of the coup d'etat. at the Some three years ago the term was nine months and at that time teachers had no difficulty in procuring situations, the supply being about equal to the demand. For this reason I think the term should be lengthen. ed. Again students were better trained at that time than at present, for it is impossible the terrible struggles of the coup d'ctat, at the very moment that the liberal party, exapperat-ed by the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, by the reto go over the amount of work required in five months with any degree of thorough ed by the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, by the re-fusal of the supplies, by the advent to power of the Chapleau cabinet, was foaming with rage and howling in the columns of La Patrie and L'Eclaireur, Mr. Mercier, for his part, was ex-tending the olive branches to his foes of the day before! He wanted to get back to the pinnacle from which the 29th of October had pulled him down. From 1879 to 1881, the leader of the opposition worked in the dark at ness. I know one objection urged against the nine months system was that poor parents would not be able to pay the expenses for that period. Now I would like to know which is the most desirable, a longer term with a fair chance of getting a school at the close, or a short term with no prospect of getting a situation. The wholesale licensing of teachers is ruining the profesleader of the opposition worked in the dark at reconstructing his political fortunes by means of a coalition. sion,

because it is filling it Mr. Mercier's efforts at coalition are well mown. The M. P. for St. Hyacinthe met young boys and girls, thus causing the old and experienced teachers to seek other known. The M. P. for St. Hyacinthe met with lively opposition in his own party, Messre. Thibardeau, Beaugrand, Joly, were hostile to the coalition, and Mr. Mercier got mad at these obstacles. Like another Tantalus, he beheld unceasingly escsping him the much de-sired portfolio. At last on the are of the It is injurious again because the vocations.

## Mousseau fiercely, so as to get by main force what he could not obtain by negotiation. But he played a double game. While striking Mr. Mousseau he privately made advances to him. He dabbled in various transactions, amongst others the Terrebonne election contestation case, ST. JOHN TO LONDON. A July Trip Across the Atlantic in the Steamship Damara. which earned for him those terrible certificates of La Patrie.

THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

#### (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) LONDON, Aug. 6. "Next comes the list of passengers

And here it must be told, Whe's first, who's best, who's prettiest, Who's young and who is old,"

of La Patrie. It can easily be understood that all this did not much improve the affairs of the lib-eral leader. In vain he sought to fight La Patrie with Le Temps. Le Temps went down, and he had to capitulate to Mr. Beaugrand. About the same time, Mr. Mousseau was made a judge and the Hon. Mr. Ross became prime minister, leaving Mr. Moreler still out in the cold. Then he saw that there was only one chance laft him; to abandon compromises, and wage war ruthlessly. It is since this that the leader of the opposition has become the fierce partisan, the implacable censor, the piti-less adversary that we now see at work. But The above is the 13th starzs of a magnicent epic poem, intended to enshrine in verse some of the names and characteristics of the officers and passengers of the good ship Damara. It was composed by Gamaliel, tampered with by Christopher, and delivered by the latter. But I am unable o give a complete list of the passengers, and although I may have no doubt as to who was best and pretties', my life would be in danger if I attempted to decide. Indeed, the poet himself did not have the courage to complete his task. Our vessel sailed from St. John, N. B., or

the 15th of July, having on board besides Capt. Campbell and the other officers, etc., a professor, an attorney and a student-at law, all from the celestial city, though per-haps you would not have recognized their origin without reliable information on the point. We penetrated into the harbor of Halifax through a dense fog, and moored beside the large wharf in the midst of a pouring rain. Later in the day (Saturday, 17th) our ship was drawn up on the Dartmouth alip and we could abticipate nothing but linked wretchedness long drawn out. In this, however, we were mistaken. The cheery professor kept our spirit from sinking to the zero point and and on Monday we started out with the intention of doing the city. Ready for any-thing, we went for McNab's Island where we saw the programme of the Fusiliers picnic carried out in this way : First there would be a race. then a fight, then another race and another fight, or perhaps two, ac-cording to the interval allowed and the inactivity of the officers. Our remaining days were passed pleasantly in seeing the lions, patronizing the restaurants and pulverizing the fair sex. On Saturday, the 24th, about 22 more passengers joined us and we set sail for England. Among the new arrivals were a C. B. and A. K. C. B., carriage builder and King's county bushman. A week passad quite uneventfully except that

### A TURKEY FLEW OVERBOARD.

This circumstance produced a profound impression from the fear that some of the gymnastic chickens might follow suit. The latter, however, decided to remain in order to provide exercise for the passengers. The two clerical gentlemen officiated on the Sun-days, but Monday, August two, was a field day for the landsharks, I mean lawyers. A breach of promise case was tried that evenin the saloon, before a titular judge of the supreme court. One of the lady passengers had the courage to act as plaintiff. The defendant was a gentleman who had, so it was stated, been sealed to 17 interesting widows in Salt Lake City, and after break. ing their 17 hearts, was fleeing across the Atlantic to secure his rights to the Tichborne estate. On the plaintiff's side were a Nova Scotia barrister and a New Brunswick people do not get the best return for their money. In regard to the second point—that referring to the entrance examination; This examination is not the test, it should be the September 1. 1826

# SIE CHARLES TUPPER

Presented With an Address on the Eve of his Visit to Canada.

(London Canadian Gazet'e.) There is a general feeling in the Canadian

land '. The balf-breeds, disappointed in their intentions in Dakota, and loaing their fear of the Dominion government, have been drifting back over the border and are preparing to take up land again in Manitoba and the North West Territory. The Dominion government, it ap-pears, does not desire the return of these tur-bulent spirits, and en June 29 last Minister West addressed Mr. Bayard a note desiring for the Dominion government, information as to whether these half-breeds were really taking up land here, and whether they declared, as was a necessary preliminary to entry, their in-tention of actually becoming citizens of the United States. The Canadian government desired this information to use it in op-position to the attempts of these half-breeds be secretary of the interior for reply, and, through the Indian bureau, the information his been obtained, and was sent to the Eng-ity minister today. It is substantially that indians, could acquire no rights on this side of the Indian. The Dominion government will not hom. section among exhibitors, agents and visitors alike, that it is no mere figure of speech to say that the success of Canada at the Colonial exhibition is in a large measure due to the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper. Two years ago when the enterprise was but in its em bryo stage, Sir Charles might have been found in consultation with the prospective royal commissioners and others largely conserned in the movement, and was able by his past experience to assist those early de-liberations in no small degree. He then brought his influence to bear upon the central and provincial governments of Canada with most beneficial results, and shortly The Dominion government will not, however, it is understood, allow the half breeds to settle on Canadian lands, and for their particiafterwards himself went to the Dominion.

visiting province after province, and person-ally stirring up manufacturers and the general public to a realization of the vast importance to Canada of the exhibition. His appeals happily met with a hearty response. and the outcome of these efforts then and since is the present display. Seeing, therefore, the essential part Sir

Mob Attacks the Broadway Cars-The Charles has played in the movement, it was felt by those at the Exhibition connected with the Canadian section that prior to his NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-In order to save departure for Canada an opportunity should best take the form of an address, and on its charter the Broadway road started out a car this morning guarded by five policemer. A cursing, howling mob threatened the car at every turn and the sidewalks were lined with angry. determined strikers. There Dest take the form of an address, and on Friday last at midday a large gathering took place for the purpose in the West Quadrant, The Marquis of Lorne officiated as chairman, and was supported by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary to the Royal Commission, Sir Adolphe Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, Sir Samuel Davenport, Executive Commissioner of South Australia, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen, and others.

Lord Lorne opened the proceedings by ex-pressing the gratification he felt in present. ing to Sir Charles, the following address, which he proceeded to read :--

To Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., E19. cutive Commissioner at the Colonial and In-dian Exhibition for the Dominion of Canada. Sir,-We, the exhibitors, agents, and others connected with the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, cannot permit you to leave London without conveying to you a formal expression of our appreciation of the work you have done in the interests of Canada at this exhibition. We, who are on the spot, and have been brought into meaned the wagon was righted and driven to one side the car went on its charter saving

brought into personal contact with you, can the better appreciate the magnitude of the labor imposed upon you at the exhibition in addition to your cfficial duties as High Com-missioner of Canada. The earnest and un-At the corner of 42d street a car of the 42d street and Boulevard line collided with a charter car. At the same instant a stone grudging spirit you have displayed in attending to the interests of exhibitors, and, watching the advantages to be gained by our country, was hurled through one of the windows in the roof of the Broadway car, and a shower of glass fell on the heads of those inside. On both sides of the street was a howling has raised you greatly in our esteem. When the exhibition was first proposed, you

When the exhibition was first proposed, you visited Canada and roused an interest in it in-every province, and many producers and manu-facturers, who did not forsee as you did the re-sults of this effort, have now to thank you for opening to them the opportunity of introduc-ing their goods to the markets of this vast em-pire. rabble, who ran along with the car. At the junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway the car was blocked by a car of the Sixth avenue road, several men having selzed the horses with the intention of unhooking thom. Capt. Williams, of the 29th

precinct, charged the mob. Bricks, stones, As for the prospective results of the exhibi-tion, never before were the products of our fields, forests, mines, and waters, and of our manufacturing skill, and last, though not less important, the character of our arge wine store was smashed systems, so conspicuously and advantageously placed before the world; and we have already abounding indications that this exhibition will mark a new era for Canada in her commercial WOMEN FRIGHTENED. Further on the mob again appeared and overturned a large dry goods truck on the track. This the police force lifted by main strength from the track and the car proceed-ed on its way, amid the yells and derisive hootings of the crowd. Stones and bricks

the oil factor paid for fresh 30 cents per b 25 cents per l therefrom is c Very little m The Church held their and 98th inst. T 28th inst. good style spared no pain being the first Geo. R. Bata Just as the homeward be were heartily good cheers for Everybody ha The three was wrecked o ago, slid off th of Capt. Casa to tow. The

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around as far a fresh easterly beach her. T and had a valu with other v The hull is to ther service at Among the week were: Barker of Cals Munro and Jo B. Hami'ton c wife, of Philad and Mrs. C. A Oaborn, E. F. St. Stephen; Now, Miss S Chas. Now, of ing and family Capt. Eben by serious illne

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has been serious rioting owing to the attempt to start the Broadway car. Stones, bricks and clubs were used. The mob was finally dispersed after a hard fight with the police. More trouble is expected. The car started from the stables at 10.40 Fiteen reporters were passengers. At the switch at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue the driver ran past the turn, the switch being plugged with pleces of wood. Immediately a mob of about 500 surrounded the car, but the police drove them back. While this was going on at this point another mob had seized a delivery wagon and over-turned it on the track just

chief and revenge.

a in the Riel outbreak they must hence-

forth be outcasts and wanderers, with no

homes and a constantly growing spirit for mis-

RIOTING STRIKERS.

Police Use their Billies Freely.

STONES, BRICKS AND CLUBS.

below 44th street. A score or more of policemen used their clubs vigorously on the heads of the mob, driving them back. After

journey.

the present year. Mrs. John March, was unanimously elected a delegate to the foreign missionary meeting of the F. C. B. Church, which meets at Carle-A vote of thanks was tendered the trustees

A vote of thanks was tendered the trustees of Brussels street and Leinster street churches, for courtesies extended during the sessions. Mrs. Kempton resigned as a member of the executive board and Mrs. J. F. Masters was

The president read a communication from Rev. Dr. A. W. Sawyer asking assistance in the express condition that he should be free from all bonds and that he should perform his the interests of home missions. Several ladies spoke, pointing out that the board of home missions was considerably in debt and that assistance rendered would be a great load off the home mission board.

Action all bonds and that he should perform his duties as their representative as he thought fit. The transition was taking shape. People were commencing to talk about the sale of the North Shore. The member for St. Hyacinthe, who was getting ready to favor the measure, began to stake ont his plan. To a reporter who interviewed him, he said : "To the government which shall proceed to the At the request of the president, some sixty ladies isignified their willingness to contribute the government which shall procure to the country a favorab's transaction for the sale

ladies signified their willingness to contribute one dollar each in support of the board's fund. A committee consisting of Miss Johnson, Mrs Sawyer and Mrs. March, were appointed to devise means of helping out the board in the discharge of its indebtedness. On the suggestion of the president, Mrs. J. F. Masters and Mrs. Hopper were appointed a committee to confer with the foreign mission-ary board in regard to maps for the Sunday schools. a committee consisting of Miss Johnson, Mrs Sawyer and Mrs. March, were appointed to devise means of helping out the board in the discharge of its indebtedness. On the suggestion of the president, Mrs. J. F. Masters and Mrs. Hopper were appointed a committee to confer with the foreign mission-ary board in regard to maps for the Sunday schools.
Rev. Jas. C. Beecher's Suicide.
A BROTHER OF HENRY WARD EEECHER SHOOTS HIMSELF AT THE WATER CURE IN ELMIRA.
ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Rev. James C. Beecher of Cos Cob, Conn., brother of Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of this city, com-mitted suicide at the Water Cure here the rot suices and the down of the select of the sole water of the sole of the rot suice of the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole of the bouse the project of sole of the North Shore. The storm broke. The conservative party split. A violent parlia-mentary and extra-parliamentary campaign began. Meesrs. Joly, Irvine, Ganong, in con-cert with Meesrs. Beautien, de Boucherville measure. Alone Mr. Mercier remained im-passible. The opposition piled up vote upon vote against the sale. The member for St. Hyacinthe was invariably absent on business. One day he chanced to be in the house when a motion of want of confidence was proposed

brother of Henry Ward Beecher and this Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of this city, our method sulcide at the Water Cure here this is during hy shooting himself through the head with a small rite. He had been suffer ing under severe mental troubles for a num-ber of years, and for a time was under trast ment at the Middletown asylum, this tates attendant. At the Cure he appeared to be in preity fair health, and today epioyed himself with others in shooting at a wall conversing on the plazak he suddenjy went to his road taking a rife placed himself. Mr. Beecher was about 59 years old, and was the youngestion of Dr. Lyman Beecher and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Andover Seminary. He was chapilar of the Seminary Mer, Bester and Sitakes, is announced. Prof. Stowe was an base rights friends in a line nearly presented States, is announced. Prof. Stowe was an base rights friends in a manufer on aline Minary Science and States, is announced. Prof. Stowe w Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of this city, coma motion of want of confidence was proposed by Mr. Ganong. What did he do? He boldly voted against his friends and for Mr. Chapleau. But the member for St. Hyacinthe did not confine himself to this. He who now has only

Mr. Mercler's little game. The session of 1882 drew to an end. There the session of 1882 drew to an end. States, is announced. Prof. Stowe was an The session of 1882 drew to an end. There were not wanting people to predict that Mr. Mercier would shortly enter the government. But suddenly events took a different turn. Mr. Chapleau became a federal minister. Mr. Mousseau succeeded him as premier at Quebec. And Mr. Mercier's ship lay to. He resolved to make a supreme effort with Mr. Mousseau. With this view he favored the election of the prime minister in Jacques Cartier, and con-sulted with Messrs. Senecal and Dansersau to arrive through them at a coalition with Mr. Mousseau. But at the critical moment, the latter positively refused. able preacher in the Congregational body, but devoted his life mainly to educational and editorial work. He was one of the foremost of Hebrew scholars, He was for a number of years professor of sacred litera-ture at Andover, Mass., of Biblical literature at Lane seminary, and of natural and re-vealed religion at Bowdoin. In his earlier

mestions as a rule are of the simplest kind, in fact the examination is little more than a matter of form. . I am sure it is time the Board of Educa-

tion took steps to rectify these faults; to treat teachers with more consideration and to redeem, if possible, their past record. Now, Mr. Editor, I will close this letter without touching on the third topic."I do hope that the correspondence that appears in your valuable paper from time to time on this important subject, will have the effect of promoting the educational interests of this province.

Yours truly, TEACHER, (Amherst Gazette ) The Joggins Railway.

with

poet said.

The contact has at length been let for the construction of this much needed and very im-

portant branch of the I. C. R., which is to run from Maccan Station to the Joggins mines, a distance of 12 miles. When, two years ago, the Dominion Government offered the rails for the line (or \$3,200 a mile) there was no reasonable excuse that the Nova Scotia government should longer withhold from this magnificent section of country a line from this magnificent section of country a line with such assured returns to the government treasury in cosl royalties from the mines at its terminus and along the line. The work so well inaugurated at Ottawa, has, however, by the neglect at Halifax to be allowed to re-main in abeyance until the people chiefly interested had become well nigh discouraged, and it was only when it seemed probable that the Dominion government would take compassion on them and build the whole line rather than see so yaluable build the whole line rather than see so valuable a section neglected, that our friends of the local government became sufficiently aroused to take their share of the work. A subsidy of \$3,000 having been granted, with a small grant of land, a company of gentle-men interested in property along the route has undertaken its construction, and the

way train, devolves, what may prove a sensa-tional care of railway murder. Lowe, who lived in Manchester, had gone to London to collect a debt of \$6,000, which was sometime overdue. Letters from him which was read at the inquest, prove that he collected this money and that he presumably had possession of it when he left London. The name of the debtor, however, is unknown. The guard of the train bought Lowe's ticket, returning several dollars change, and then locked the doors of the car-riage, as Lowe experienced a wish to sleep quietly during the trip. The guard heard no noise of any struggle, but upon the arrival of the train at Leicester

roduced. In one of them the plaintiff expressed a desire to recline on the defendant's manly bosom, and watch him artfully wax his wavy moustache, but alas ! as the

With this I will him tax, Although he yet has no moustache, He's already bought the wax. Notwithstanding this discrepancy between fact and fiction or fiction and poetry, the jury were sufficiently convinced of the villainy of the defendant to award the plaintiff \$5,000 damages as a solace for her sadly wounded affections. Next evening there was a great entertain

mente in ye goode shippe Damara. Ship master Campbell, acted as ye shippingman, and introduced the variously talented per-formers who included all sorts and condi-At this moment Capt. Williams, with a large squad of police, appeared and clubbed the crowd right and left. They were driven into the side streets. The mob did not tions of men. "Spoke-pleces" were deliver-ed by Jeremiah and Nicodemus; with songs ed by Jeremiah and Nicodemus; with songs by Quarhle; bocke pieces by ye Rev. master R. Jonathan, Benedick and Gamaliel; Worldlie Songes by Prudence, Solomon, Timethy and Titus; a memorie piece by Zedeklah; A water songe by Rev. master W. and a Sea song by Herzibah; merrie songes by Timothy and Zebedie; and the perfor-mance was concluded by Gamaliel's mangled epics. beginning. again collect and the car proceeded on its way unmolested. At noon six cars were running. More trouble is feared as a large number of new drivers are expected to arrive from Philadelphia,

epics, beginning. Here are the jolly Damarines.

We are a matley crew.
From it I quote the following stanzas :
The captain with his quadrant queer, Bis storm map and his chart
Seems to the lardsman being wise, And lo he p'ays his part.
Then the first mate, so porpoise-like, Who rols round like a whale
And cheats the ignorant passengers, With his solemn moging tale.
He has journeyed over many lands, And seen full many a wreck,
And when he gets a piece of gocse He likes it "abaft the neck."
[More truth than noetry ]

Yet I won't name the Steward round, Who when at least he's here Keeps a large and speaking eye, On Keith's Halifax beer. [Lass line Hyper-catalectic. The following verse Christopher is res onsible for. He has stretched to its fur-

herest limits his poetic license. And poor black Joe, On whem we look Walking with great heavy shocks, And even on the wettess day, Freely content to driak and lay.

The concluding portion of the advertising posters read as follows:-"Ye gentlemen folk are cautioned against ye too free level-ling of spie glasses at ye women folke. Ye chief steward to remove ye hickory people from against ye halle door at the time of eight of the clock, so that ye anxious crowd may flow in."

may flow in.'

On Thursday evening the passengers pre On Thursday evening the passengers pre-sented an address to the captain, expressing their appreciation of his kindness and courtesy and their satisfaction at the pleas-ant voyage then drawing to its close. Next morning, Aug. 6th, we reached Gravesend, and disembarking with only the loss of a few novels confiscated by the customs of-ficers, proceeded by the South Eastern Rall-way to London, there to separate, each to his own business or pleasure. his own business or pleasure,

Yours, JEREMIAH. . Doomed to be Outcasts.

RIEL'S FOLLOWERS CANNOT TAKE UP LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES OB SETTLE IN CANADA.

WASHINDTON, Aug. 24 .- During and after the Riel rebellion in the Northwest a large number of the mutinous half-breeds, finding their cause lost, made a general exodus from Canada to Dakots, fearing arrest and im-

mark a new era for Canada in her commercial relations with the outside world. The distinguished part you have taken in the attainment of this result is too well-known to our countrymen to need emphasis here, and we trust your mission home in this connection may be entirely successful. Please convey to Lady Tupper our wish that she may much enjoy her visit with you to Canada, and, in conclusion, we trust you may find your voyage a pleasant respite from the great additional labours you have undergone during the past few months. [This address was signed by a large number of exhibitors and staff connected with the Canadian section of hootings of the crowd. Stones and Dricks were again thrown against the car, smashing one of the ventilators. At the junction of Sixth avenue, Broadway and Thirty-third street another delay was caused by a Sixth avenue car crossing in front of the Broadway one filled with more and more Street car, filled with men and women, Stones were again thrown, women screamed, affrighted and tried to get out of the car. staff connected with the Canadian section of the exhibition.]

Sir Charles made a lengthy reply, after which he entertained the entire company, numbering 125, to luncheon.

His Love Wrecked His Life,

An Eccentric Woman

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ENDING OF A SAD BOMANCE IN A PAUPER LUNATIC'S CELL.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 27 .- There died a day or two ago, at the poorhouse in Tyngsboro, a

George W. Adams, aged 32 years, died in town seven miles from this city, a man with a Rowley, Mass., last week of a very remarkmournfully strange and romantic history. His able and peculiar disease. On July 22, while name was Willard Pierce, and he was sixtyin Salem, he was taken sick and obliged to three years old when he died. He had been in remain there about two days. At the end of solitary confinement in a cell eight feet square remain there about two days. At the end of that time he took to his bed. In the meanwhile a painful swelling appeared on his left leg, and there was a violent pain in his right hip, ac-companied by the symptoms peculiar to typhoid faver. The pain in the hip and the swelling in the leg disappeared and recurred several times at intervals of about two days, and the complaint, apparently de-valoping into typhoid faver. Was treated swelling in the leg disappeared and recurred several times at intervals of about two days, and the complaint, apparently de-as such until the 15th inst, when the characteristic erup'ion of glanders made its appearance. The attending physician Dr. Bartlett, then for the first time discovered the true nature of the disease, which he pro-nounced to be glanders. He called to his as sistance Drs. Hurd and Hayes of Ipswich and F. A. and E. G. Howe of Newburyort, and and they fully concurred in his opinion. The disease is contagious and one that causes in-tense suffaring. It is very loathsome and fatal, and on account of its rarity is of special in-terest to the medical fraternity. It has it origin in horses, which are sffected with it. Exposure to this class of hores, which, it is said, were recently brought in to this sectional with the dise of source to the cause of Mr. Adama' death. Captain Quigley of the Terror. The Gloucester and Portland fishermen have brought home many reports of the doings of a Quaker City. Illness came and his money dwindled. After his recovery he returned to Tyngeboro to find his affianced untrue to him. The Gloucester and Portland fishermen have brought home many reports of the doings of a Quaker City. Illness came and his money dwindled. After his recovery he returned to Tyngeboro to find his affianced untrue to him. The Gloucester and Portland fishermen have

Canadian revenue and fishery officer, Captain Quigley, of the cutter Terror, who, they say, has harried them and worried them all sum-Bangor boasts of one spinster who for Lusimer. The Herald's correspondent at Halifax has caught Captain Quigley, and sends an inness [ability, pluck and activity cannot be

Died from Glanders.

insome detail, and on Canadian testimony, what are the annoyances and inconveniences to which our fishermen are put by the Canadian authorities. Our people were not interfered with while the treaty lasted. They used Nova of the day and night, being exceedingly eccen-tric in the latter regard. The animals are kept in splendid condition and are said to be per-fectly trained. Last fall the owner sold six cows to go to Fort Fairfield, but did not get her pay as agreed. She waited all the winter, spring and a part of the summer, and finally started after them. She waited the whole dis-tance to the town mentioned, a distance of 160 miles, and returned, driving her own cows. The journey occupied six weeks and the pedes-trian did not seem at all thred after it was over. She was subjected to many curious remarks in the towns through which she passed. In some places boys tried to stampede the herd, but the animals would always halt at a word from their owner and would follow her anywhere. The case is a very curious one and excites no little amount of cemment. with while the treaty lasted. They used Nova Scotian ports as though they were American. It is easy to see that to be suddenly compelled to "report" when they slip into a harbor; to be prohibited from landing, especially where the crews are largely Nova Scotian; to be warned to depart within 24 hours; to be asked their business and forblidden to make purchases ashore—all this seems to them an intolerable annoyance. But they ought not to forget that it was they, the fishermen of Gloucester and Portland, who demanded the abrogation of the treaty under which they enjoyed privileges which they now regret. Inhospitable treatment of our fishermen will be resented, but to oblige them to observe the customs regulations is another matter, - New York Herald.

Recently there was exhibited in Mayence, a richly carved wine cask, holding over 600 litres, made entirely from the wood of the old Roman bridge built across the Rhine by the Emperors Trajan and Maximian. The ruins of the bridge were fished out of the river in 1880. Several smaller casks, to be made of the mode that is let have been adverd the trade A Calgary rancher says that at least 30,000 head of cattle have gone into the Calgary dis-tricts during the past nummer. There are now at least 100,000 head of cattle in that section, distributed among 60 ranches, wood that is left, have been ordered by AmeriDr. Tanner fr would not be sa go a single day Pain King in th notice and costs "When all oth

plaint, Colic, Cra Fowler's Extract rescue." Thus Waterdown, and increasing.

West's Pain I in promptly cu colic, cholera, ( of the stoma All druggists. A Com

" For ten years," laceburg, Ont., broken down with and debuity. Thr. when Burdock Blo is the best medici for the benefit of

> Cholera will v pared by procu King, to be k your premises, King will carry All druggists.

A 23BE CURE

Extract of Wild directions. It i Morbus, Canker Cho'era Infantum All leading dr

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one enquiring West's Pain Kin flux, dysentery, morbus, cholera,

A Gr There is a great of the human syst ters are taken

regulates the boy blood, and resto generally.

West's Pain pound for the o dysentery, dian lera m

(Cor. N. Y. Sun.)

