

fiscal policy of the Dominion for all the financial troubles of the years 1873-9. Neither is it true that Canadian protectionists, any more than the protectionists in other countries, ever pretended that a protective tariff would insure everlasting prosperity. Neither is it true that Canadian protectionists ever claimed that all our prosperity for the past few years was due to the National Policy. They frankly admitted that times had improved all over the commercial world."

Sir Charles Tupper.

The retention of Sir Charles Tupper in the Cabinet, when he is Commissioner in England, can hardly be anything but a mode of putting off an unwelcome vacancy. The Government will be deprived of its most powerful debater. As a gladiator the Prime Minister is not Sir Charles' equal, though he possesses about all our public men the rare art of speaking for votes, which was also the great gift of Palmerston, whose real counterpart he is. For prompt ingenuity, Sir Charles, perhaps, has few peers. Proteus is not to be bound. "Calamity amidst the battle's roar," Sir Charles cannot be said to be "inventive" in the highest sense. It is changes in the Cabinet that are always ascribed to quarrels or intrigues; but it appears that in Sir Charles Tupper's case health may be the cause.

Sir Charles Tupper has not lived or perhaps cared to live in the odour of political sanctity; he might possibly say like the English politician who was taxed by the king with want of conscience, "It is true your Majesty, that I have not much conscience myself, but I belong to a party which has a good deal." A little scandal which has recently come to light touching Sir Charles' dealings with the Catholic vote is covered by the statute of limitations, and half condoned for the sake of his forcible expression as to the difficulty of placing confidence in "the breed."

The York Gleaner

Advertising Rates.

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There will positively be no reduction from these rates.

Wednesday, July 25, 1883.

DEATH OF THE HON. DR. ELDER.

Hon. Dr. Elder, Provincial Secretary, died suddenly at his residence, in St. John, on Monday evening about half-past ten. He had been employed in his office during most of the day and was in his usual good health and spirits. After returning home in the evening he complained of a slight headache and pain in the chest. He went to bed, but his heavy breathing soon attracted the attention of Mrs. Elder who clearly saw that her husband was dying. Before medical assistance could be procured he expired. These passed away one of New Brunswick's best and greatest men. Dr. Elder was born at Malin in the North of Ireland, July 22nd, 1832, and was consequently 51 years of age. After completing his elementary education in his native town, he entered upon his Arts course in Belfast College, and like many others both in Ireland and Scotland, completed it elsewhere. He spent two sessions at the Glasgow University, then under the Presidency of Principal Macfarlane and enjoyed the predilections of Dr. Thompson, father of Sir Wm. Thompson, and the scholarly expositions of Dr. Lushington and Professor Ramsay. He spent his last session in Edinburgh University under the influence of such men as Sir Wm. Hamilton, and Professor Wilson, author of *Noctes Ambrosianae*. He studied Theology at the New College of Edinburgh under Dr. Duncan and Dr. Cunningham. In all his classes he was a distinguished student, particularly in Metaphysics and Classics. With these subjects he kept up a considerably minute acquaintance until very recent years, though he continued to his latest day to track the phases of modern philosophical thought. On the appearance of Buckle's History of civilization he was the first in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, to point out its dangerous tendencies. He grappled with the philosopher on the doctrine that the progress of society depends on scepticism, and conclusively showed that the work contained sweeping declinations from an imperfect survey of facts. At the death of Sir Wm. Hamilton, he reviewed the Hamiltonian philosophy, and received from Professor Macdonald, the successor of Sir William, a letter of warm commendation for the fine philosophic spirit of the article.

But it is as Editor of the *Telegraph* that Mr. Elder was best known to the Province. Through it he has been a power for good in the country. His fine appreciation of what is good and true and beautiful led him to the advocacy of every thing pertaining thereto. These feelings were stronger in him than party politics, and thus he might at times be found to advocate a principle not suited to a particular case. Hence, he was called by some an undecided. Decided and outspoken he ever was, when a principle, which his broad and cultured mind believed to be correct, was at stake. It was here that he would divide from party if necessary. It was this animating sentiment that made him the unflinching advocate of all measures or schemes fitted to enlighten and elevate the masses, no matter from what party they originated. Though a liberal from principle, he lived in a higher region than mere political partisanship.

We quote from the *Telegraph*—"To say that he was identified with all public questions during the last twenty years is to state what everyone knows already. Reference has above been made to his services in the Confederation campaign. These, great as they were, were inferior to those rendered by him during the discussion of the Free School law, to the enactment and perpetuation of which he probably contributed more than any other single individual. In all measures looking to the advancement of the intellectual, social or industrial interests of the country he took a deep interest, and

labored with all his power to promote what seemed to him to be right.

In the Legislature he possessed great weight, his discriminating mind, vast fund of information, and polished, gracefully oratory, gained him the foremost position. He was one of the few public speakers whose remarks, taken down verbatim, were fit for publication without correction. Both as a speaker and writer, he displayed a great regard for the feelings of others, and generally forebore to use the powerful weapons of sarcasm and invective which he could command at will.

In his habits he was simple and industrious. Indeed it may be truly said that he wore himself out. The responsibilities of business and of his official position rested more heavily upon him than he would admit, and when warned, as he often was, that he was taxing himself beyond his strength, he would make some pleasant answer and say he would take a rest by-and-by. Alas! the rest came only too soon, and too suddenly. He was stricken down in the midst of his usefulness. To the great project of a Centennial Exhibition he had devoted his best energies, and he had every reason to believe they would have been crowned with success. His death is a public loss. He filled a large place in the public life of St. John, and indeed of Canada.

Mr. Elder greatly enjoyed the social and family circle, and was no where more at home. His list of friends were limited only by the number of his acquaintances. His name was a household word in New Brunswick, and his death will be lamented by thousands who have never known him personally, while hundreds, who have enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship, will add their tears to those of his grief-stricken family."

FISHERIES STATEMENTS.

These statements for 1882, received from Mr. Pickard, M. P., show the total yield and value of fisheries in Canada; imports and exports; expenditure in fisheries and fish-breeding; revenues from fishery leases, licenses and fines; the fisheries staff; the fish-breeding, and the list of fishery officers. We find the total value of the production of the fisheries of Canada in 1882 to be \$16,824,092.34. In 1881 the value was \$19,817,162.64, an increase for 1882 of \$1,006,929.70. These figures do not include the catch in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, there being no returns from these districts. The values of the production last year by Provinces are as follows—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Nova Scotia..... | \$7,131,418.36 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,192,338.85 |
| Quebec..... | 2,975,515.11 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,855,687.23 |
| British Columbia..... | 1,842,675.05 |
| Ontario..... | 825,457.02 |
| Total..... | \$16,824,092.34 |
| The value for New Brunswick is made up in this way— | |
| Codfish..... | \$184,819.75 |
| Herring..... | 486,972.00 |
| do smoked..... | 268,492.50 |
| do frozen..... | 70,708.80 |
| Mackerel..... | 25,630.00 |
| do preserved..... | 18,096.30 |
| Haddock..... | 55,149.50 |
| Pollock..... | 38,496.50 |
| Hake..... | 227,816.00 |
| Halibut..... | 18,849.85 |
| Salmon, pickled..... | 1,098.00 |
| do fresh, in ice..... | 202,889.60 |
| do smoked..... | 24.00 |
| do preserved..... | 7,678.00 |
| Alouettes..... | 92,656.00 |
| Tout..... | 5,007.54 |
| Smelts..... | 170,317.44 |
| Shad..... | 20,928.00 |
| Eels..... | 8,964.00 |
| Sturgeon..... | 17,061.00 |
| Sardines..... | 14,010.40 |
| Bass..... | 15,942.36 |
| Pickered..... | 7,200.00 |
| Perch..... | 2,100.00 |
| Hysters..... | 17,517.00 |
| Lobsters, preserved..... | 88,748.25 |
| do..... | 29,160.00 |
| Cod Tongues and Bones..... | 1,544.00 |
| Hake Sounds..... | 63,500.00 |
| Fish Oil..... | 55,199.95 |
| Fish Guano..... | 11,150.00 |
| Fish used as manure..... | 11,182.50 |
| Total..... | \$3,192,338.85 |

Of the production of the different Provinces \$2,454,223 worth is exported to the United States, and \$5,243,285 worth to other countries. Our imports, or at least the amount entered for home consumption last year, was from the United States, \$662,386, and from other countries \$538,147.

Under the heading of expenses and receipts we find a sum of \$92,700.71 was expended for the general service, and the cost of maintenance and running expenses of the armed steamer "La Canadienne" employed in protecting the Gulf fisheries, was \$15,276.07, besides a further sum of \$1,689.33 for raising her when wrecked, and for special repairs; total \$119,666.11. Of this amount we find that New Brunswick received but \$15,832.10, while Quebec whose productions are not nearly so large receive \$23,967.90. The collections made from the Provinces for rents, taxes on nets, fines and forfeitures amounted last year to \$23,687.45. Of this amount New Brunswick contributed \$41,848.84. The licenses issued were for Ontario, 1,483; Quebec, 823; New Brunswick, 1,913; Nova Scotia, 88; Prince Edward Island, 2; total, 4,310.

In his report of the Fisheries for New Brunswick, Inspector Venning says of the Salmon—

"There has been an important increase in the catch of this fish, as compared with that of 1881 and 1880; but it falls very far short of the catches in 1872, 1878 and 1877. I see no reason, from this increase, to change the opinion I have so often put on record, that the salmon fishery of this Province has, as an annual drain. It must be borne in mind that the number and extent of nets now in use in New Brunswick, and the number of men engaged in this fishery, far exceeds those of former years, when much larger catches were made. It should also be remembered that greatly improved modes of arranging and setting these nets have, of late years, been developed by the ingenuity of fishermen, stimulated by the enhanced prices obtained for their fish. But with all these additional aids, and with all the improvement in setting them, the combined catches of last three years aggregate less by 236,618 pounds than the single catch of the year 1875, and less by 718,278 pounds than of 1874. In the face of truths like these, it is useless to deny that our salmon fisheries are threatened with exhaustion, if the present over-fishing is not curtailed, and it is worse than folly to expect any permanent improvement as long as this excessive fishing is pursued. Those who deny that the fishery is failing, and those who pretend to look for its recuperation under existing circumstances, are either very ignorant of facts, or they have some personal end to serve by the denial. The latter is the true case. Reports, suggested, what appears to my under-

standing, the most feasible mode of reducing this excess, and I now beg to repeat that, in the Salmon fishery, as in the fishery of the St. John River, is a great and profitable industry, and as a longer and closer supervision, a much more efficient protection of spawning fish, than the present machinery supplies."

"This fish has become so numerous in the St. John River that it is now utilized as an article of food and export. A small quantity finds sale in our local markets, but the bulk of the catch is packed in ice and shipped to Boston and New York where ready sale is found. The fishery, at present, is carried on in Queen's County where 120,000 pounds were caught this season. Its capture gives remunerative employment to a number of men and youth, who thus employ the time they can spare from their regular employment as agriculturists."

"Several varieties of this fish are plentiful in most of our rivers and lakes; but until this season they have not, to any extent, been taken for food. The largest variety, the white perch (*Morone americana*) which attains a good size, is an excellent pan-fish, abundant in all the sluggish water-stretches on the St. John River. Those employed in catching pickered took large numbers of these perch, which also find a ready sale in American markets. About 35,000 pounds were packed in ice and exported. Should the demand continue, pickered and perch will probably form permanent items in the returns."

"Overseer Orr reports no improvement in the catch of salmon. The scarcity of fish led to much illegal fishing, and a number of nets were seized for being set on Sunday. Shad were last year, but little preparation was made for catching this fishery, and the catch was very small. The number of sturgeon nets set in the lower Counties seems to have prevented the usual numbers of this fish from reaching their accustomed haunts in York. They have been so scarce that not a single boat was engaged in the fishery this season."

"Warden Brown reports a very small catch of fish of all kinds. He still expresses his opinion that the greatest cause of the scarcity of fish in the upper Counties is excessive fishing in the harbor of St. John and its approaches, and he suggests a very novel, but not a very practicable, mode of reducing this evil. He says—"I would suggest the disallowance of all shallop boats in the harbor of St. John, and in the river, and in the bay, from the fall—say until October. No doubt this would benefit the river fishermen for a year or two; but Mr. Brown's anticipation of any lasting improvement would be sadly disappointed."

THE SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The bill before the British Parliament for the construction of a Scottish Local Government Board will supply a want which has been long felt. It gives the new Board a jurisdiction over certain specified subjects. Thus, the Lunacy and Fishery Boards and the Registration system are placed under their supervision. So are all questions arising for decision by the Central Government under the General Police Acts, the Roads and Bridges Act, and the County General Assessments Act. So is the appointment and control of inspectors under the Mines and Factories Acts, and the general responsibility for the execution of these Acts. So is the control of loans by Government to Local Authorities, which had previously to a limited extent, and with out any very definite warrant, been exercised by the Board of Supervision. It is true that the charge of education is not transferred, but industrial and reformatory schools are taken from the English Education Acts which ought certainly to be transferred to the Scottish Board. It may also be noticed that, according to this bill, the powers to be exercised in Scotland with regard to the public health fall far short of those enjoyed by the London Board. The latter may, at their own hand, construct sanitary works which they deem necessary, and charge the cost and the expenses upon the ratepayers assessment of the place affected. In Scotland this would require an order from the Court of Session. The London Board are entitled to make Provisional Orders; they can greatly modify the existing areas or districts of sanitary administration; and their relation to the officers of the Local Authorities is more intimate than in Scotland. But the bill gives more power than is wholesome. That seems to be the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke, who has declared that he means to rule more by advice and suggestion than by force. There can be no doubt, however, of the propriety of giving to the new Board, as the bill proposes, the power which the Privy Council formerly exercised of putting in force extraordinary regulations for the mitigation and prevention of disease under the Public Health Act of 1867. It is not likely that this bill will guarantee a seat in the Cabinet to the President of the Scottish Board. Probably such an arrangement might be inconvenient, as fettering the hands of some future Premier in the construction of his Ministry. That matter will more likely be decided by general political reasons. But there are strong reasons in equity which support the claim for representation in the Cabinet. The new President will have a larger circle of duties than the English President, who is now in the Cabinet. Among other things he takes over from the House Secretary the factories, mines, prisons, industrial schools, and lunatic establishments of Scotland. If the dignity of an office is to be measured by the variety and difficult nature of its duties rather than by the mere pecuniary amounts involved, the Scottish President ought, certainly, to be on a footing of equality with his English brethren. But this will, no doubt, depend on the character and capacity of the man selected. The following is the text of the bill—

1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the Local Government Board (Scotland) Act, 1883.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—A Board shall be established to be called the Local Government Board for Scotland (in this Act referred to as the Local Government Board), and shall consist of a President to be appointed by Her Majesty, and to hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and of the following ex-officio members, that is to say, the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, all Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Advocate.

There shall be paid to the President of the Board, by way of salary, the sum of £10,000 a year, and to each of the other members of the Board, by way of salary, the sum of £5,000 a year.

The Local Government Board shall be deemed to be established from and after the date of the first appointment of a President under this Act.

The Local Government Board may appoint such secretaries and other officers as the Treasury may determine.

No payment shall be made in respect of their duties under this Act to the ex-officio members of the Local Government Board, but there shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the secretaries and other officers of the Board such salaries as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

3. PRESIDENT MAY SIT IN PARLIAMENT.—The President of the Local Government Board, if not a member of the House of Lords or a peer of Scotland, shall, if otherwise qualified, be capable of being elected to and of voting in the Commons House of Parliament, and he shall, if elected, be deemed to be an ex-officio member of that House.

included in Schedule II of the Representation of the People Act, 1867; in Schedule II of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868; and in Schedule II of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

The Local Government Board may adopt an official seal, and describe themselves generally by the style and title of "The Local Government Board of Scotland," and, save as hereinafter provided, any act to be done or instrument to be executed by or on behalf of the Local Government Board may be done or executed in the name of that Board by the President or by any member of the Local Government Board, or by any secretary, if such secretary is authorized to do so or execute the same by any general order of the Local Government Board.

A rule, order, or regulation made by the Local Government Board shall be valid if it is made under the seal of the Board, and signed by the President or one of the ex-officio members of the Board, and countersigned by a secretary; the production of a copy of such rule, order, or regulation, purporting to be certified to be true by a secretary of the Local Government Board, shall, unless the contrary is shown, be a sufficient proof that any such rule, order, or regulation of the Local Government Board was duly made.

5. POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—All powers and duties vested in or imposed on one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or the Privy Council, or the Local Government Board for England, by the enactments in that behalf specified in the schedule hereto, so far as such powers and duties relate to Scotland shall, on and after the establishment of the Local Board, be transferred to, and exercised by, the Local Government Board for England, also any act or thing required or authorized to be done by or to the said Secretary of State, or Privy Council, or the Local Government Board for England, by virtue of any of the said enactments, shall, so far as such enactments apply to Scotland, from and after the establishment of the said Board, be done or to be done by or to the President of the Board.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS OF LOCAL ADVOCATES.—Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or interfere with any rights, powers, privileges, or duties vested in or imposed on the Lord Advocate by virtue of any Act of Parliament or custom.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In an editorial paragraph in last week's issue, on the Miramichi Valley Railway, we should have said that a meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 2nd of August, instead of on the second Tuesday in August.

The reports in the papers concerning Mr. Pickard's health are without foundation. It is true that he has been somewhat indisposed for a day or two, which the most robust may be at this season of the year. He has, however, recovered from his slight indisposition.

The Ontario Government have seized upon the disputed territory, and assumed authority at Port George. It has established Courts, appointed Stipendiary Magistrates and sworn in Constables, and land titles are to be adjudicated upon and settled. This action of the Ontario Government will bring the dispute to a speedy settlement.

The growing popularity of the Local Government is a sad source of annoyance to the *Maritime Farmer*, just as the prosperity of an individual annoys his weakly jealous neighbor. The *Farmer*, like the neighbor, tries to imagine, and to give expression to flaws and defects and talks itself into a belief that something is wrong. Its article in its last issue, "A Row in the Camp" can be explained on no other supposition than that of the envious neighbor. Prosperity is gall and wormwood to it.

FROM FREDERICTON N. B. TO MILTON, N. S.

KESWICK RIDGE, N. B., July 1883.

On Thursday, July 5th, left home to attend an annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to be held in the "Church of the Puritans," at Milton, N. S., and proceed by rail from Fredericton to St. John. For quite a considerable distance the journey is monotonous, relieved by very little in the way of scenery. On the train are the "Knights of Pythias" excursionists on their return from Bangor where they had been testing the hospitalities and courtesy of the Bangor Knights. Though in the main an orderly well-behaved lot, yet want of sleep, or probably Bangor water had disagreed with some of the brotherhood and given them rather a delapidated appearance, especially about the eyes. For a few miles above St. John until the city is reached the scenery is indescribably grand, varied to such an extent as to relieve it entirely of even an approach to monotony. On my arrival at Fairville I stopped off and went over to the Lunatic Asylum to visit one of my parishioners incarcerated there. The Asylum is on the west side of the St. John river and just before entering via Suspension Bridge the young city of Portland which, though a separate city corporation, is really but a suburb of St. John. This institution is at present under the management of Dr. J. L. Steeves, of St. John. Since a former visit about fifteen years ago, the building has been enlarged and improved in a very material manner. The present building is 550 feet in length, besides three wings 100 feet in length, an entire length of 850 feet. Much of the building is 3 stories in height. Under Dr. Steeves management two extensions, in all 250 feet, have been added. Between assistants, attendants, help, etc., there is a corps of about 37 altogether in the Asylum and there are just now 370 patients, some of them curable but the great majority incurable. There are 40 acres of land attached to the institution but nearly one half is covered by buildings or occupied for roads, railroads, etc. On the remainder, are grown all the vegetables used by the occupants except potatoes. About 2000 bushels are purchased each year besides what is grown on the premises. Ten cows are required to supply the inmates with milk, being one cow to forty grown persons. As a matter of economy for the province and also for sanitary reasons, the very efficient medical superintendent advocates having the commissioners sell the farm here and purchase say 1000 acres about 10 or more miles out from the city in the Fredericton direction, where those who will be benefited by out door labor, and also incur-

ables, can be sent, and where they can be maintained much more cheaply than in the Asylum proper. He would have it agglutinated as far as practicable after the "Dexter Farm," near Providence, Rhode Island. Through the kindness of my old fellow collegian, Mr. Andrew McVeigh, the very efficient Superior, and also Dr. Steeves, I had an opportunity of inspecting all the departments and to admire the workings of this so excellently managed institution. I was much pleased with the feeling of kindness towards the patients which characterized Mr. McVeigh in all his communication with them, and the conduct of the patients towards him manifested in the most unmistakable manner that they were accustomed to uniform gentleness on his part. From intimate knowledge of him in the past and observation of his kindly bearing towards the patients, and efficient management of his department, I have no hesitation in affirming that the commissioners are singularly fortunate in having just such a man in this important position in this surpassingly well managed Asylum for the most terribly afflicted of God's creatures. Mr. McVeigh kindly took charge of me, of course not professionally, but as a matter of courtesy, and a remembrance of bygone college days, and carried me over to St. John, where he resides, to partake of his hospitality.

At the Asylum the river is crossed by a suspension bridge having a span of 640 feet, built in 1852. It is hung on ten cables supported on four towers 53 feet high and contains 570 miles of wire. A railway suspension bridge is to be built here immediately. The St. John river which here empties into the harbor along with its branches furnishes 1300 miles of navigable waters, and drains 17,000,000 acres. Directly under the suspension bridge this immense accumulation of waters is forced through a narrow gorge 450 feet wide by about 400 feet in length. Edifying, twisting, foaming, headlong with irresistible force the waters pour. The fall is about 15 feet in the sea at low water, but at high tide the fall is as great as the other way, and the river runs up stream with as great force and rapidity as it ran out before. Steamers, sailing vessels, rafts of lumber, etc., pass through this gorge at certain times of the tide. At low tide the bridge is 100 feet from the water. From here through Portland to St. John the drive is rather uninteresting as Portland, except in the sale and use of "fire water" and its concomitants, is rather a tame affair.

St. John is the chief city of New Brunswick in point of wealth, population, and commercial importance. Its position is commanding. I knew a school teacher, now a merchant in P. E. Island, who was advertised to lecture on Astronomy. After speaking about fifteen minutes he wound up by saying, "why it would take me two hours to tell you all that could be said on the subject of Astronomy, so I'll now stop," so to give a description of St. John is beyond the limits of my letter. It is very much American, but true to the "Union Jack," or as true as there is any necessity for. Here, beside five Presbyterian churches, there is one Congregationalist Church with an actual membership of about 100, ministered to by Rev. J. L. Beman, who occupies a place deep in the affections of the people of St. John of all denominations. Chief among the working members of the church is James Woolford Esq., Assistant Postmaster of St. John, and one of the very prominent members of the "Union." This congregation in point of intelligence and in all things which characterize Congregationalists everywhere, are surpassed comparatively by no congregation in the city, though the Congregationalists residing there gradually drift towards the Presbyterian churches on the principle probably that the larger body has greater absorbing power than the smaller. But notwithstanding, the cultured and able Congregationalist pastor is greatly appreciated by his discriminating congregation.

On Friday morning on the Steamer Empress we cross the Bay of Fundy and reach Digby in about 5 hours. The natural approach to the almost entirely enclosed sheet of water, Annapolis Basin, is somewhat remarkable. Steaming up this narrow passage—"Digby Gut"—and into the harbor we are soon cabled up to the wharf. The town of Digby is beautifully located on the hill overlooking the harbor. It has fine boating and bathing facilities. *Digby Chickens*, *Finnan Haddies* and *Cherries* are the principle exports. A copper mine is being developed in the neighborhood. Leaving the wharf at Digby we soon reach Annapolis, a stirring town of about 2,000 inhabitants. This is a shipbuilding and fishing town as well as the centre of commerce for a large extent of territory. An immense business is done here in apples as this is the terminus of the famed "Annapolis Valley." This town was the first European settlement in this part of North America. It was settled by the French in 1604, under the name of Port Royal. Here was the scene of many exciting events in the early history of the country. The fortifications still standing, and seemingly used as a cow pasture, show signs of the sieges to which it had been subjected in the long time ago. But here from this town to the Atlantic slope there is but one way of shortening the distance between ourselves and Milton, and that is by the oldest of old fashioned stage coaches. When we saw the vehicle which was to carry us over the road we bethought us of the remark of a quondam English fellow traveller concerning a similar carriage. Said he: "In England they would not use such a carriage to carry a criminal to the gallows in." St. John paper published the statement that a brindle cow ran into and partially telescoped the rear car of a moving train on the Annapolis Railroad. Whether true or not, in the case of the car, she could have done something like it in regard to our stage and not exerted herself very

much either. Leaving here between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., we reach Caledonia next morning at half-past one o'clock, a distance of 40 miles. In the little "one horse" country tavern our company, consisting of two (over six footers), clergymen, besides one tall delegate and your correspondent, take quite a little while to get comfortably stowed away. Two of the company take the best room leaving the other two, including your humble servant, to take the other and poorest. As it happens the two tallest take the front room, in which there is one bed, and one, compared with the tall men's length, rather short bed lounge. Soon a council of war is held to which we are summoned, and from the woe-begone aspect of the tall brethren, I conclude that something pretty had either happened or was about to happen. I was completely reassured and very much amused when I found out the trouble to be only this and nothing more than this, that the tall brother was too long for the short lounge, or the lounge too short for the tall brother. The discrepancy in length proved conclusively to my mind that either the good brother or lounge had been away from home when their respective measures for each other were taken. After some rather amusing bantering and a seeming disposition not to relieve the brethren from their awkward predicament, but to give one of them an opportunity of practically illustrating that text of Scripture, which reads, "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself in it," we reluctantly solved the difficulty by exchanging rooms, and on the same short couch sleeping as soundly and sweetly as the good conscience that I had done a most benevolent act would permit me. But after three hours and a half sleep, we were awakened to breakfast and to renew our stage ride. We reached Milton about noon. During our stage ride we were impressed with the idea that whatever attractions, outside of cheerful company, this route presented are due entirely, not to the art of man, but to the hand of nature. In one place we were 74 miles from a dwelling of any sort. Twenty hours after leaving Annapolis we reach our destination. Milton, three miles from Liverpool, is one of the prettiest and most hospitable, and before the late depression, the wealthiest village in Nova Scotia. The Congregationalist church in its palm day was numbered among the expensive churches, and before its lofty spire was blown down one of the most beautiful gothic churches of finest finish in any village, in any land. This church formerly owed its existence and prosperity chiefly to the exertion of Hon. Freeman Tupper, whose relations and descendants are here and building upon the foundation which this eminent noble Christian man was instrumental in establishing. In every sense the Milton people are a noble people, and literally vied with each other in their endeavors to make the members of the Union and the delegates enjoy their visit. The present pastor of the Congregational Church is Rev. G. W. Johnston, late of Bangor Seminary, and whether or not in preparation for the Union we know not, but this we do know, that he certainly did what he could to provide another home for some of the delegates by taking to himself to wife the daughter of the Senior Deacon, W. H. Freeman, Esq., and occupying the cozy parsonage. He proves his good sense by his selection.

I shall have my own opinion of the man who ever forgets the warm hearted hospitality of Milton Congregationalists, and other kind friends as well, in this gem among villages.

D. W. CAMERON.

Since the above was put in type we have read a report of the proceedings of the Union in the Halifax Morning Chronicle, of July 14th, which we reproduce in full, and thus save our correspondent at Keswick Ridge the time and labor required in preparing another account, as he consented doing for next week's issue—

Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"The Union met with the Congregational Church at Milton, Queens Co., N. S., holding its first session on Saturday, the 7th. There was a good attendance of ministers and delegates. The retiring chairman, the Rev. James Shipley, delivered a vigorous address on "Congregationalism," at the close of which the Rev. J. L. Beman, of St. John, N. B., was elected chairman for the current year.

Considerable routine business was attended to during the Saturday sessions. On Sabbath the neighboring pulpits were supplied by the ministers present, whilst the Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Keswick Ridge, N. B., preached the annual sermon before the Union in the Milton Congregational Church at 10.30 a. m. The discourse was an exceedingly able one, from the words of Peter, "a more sure word of prophecy," in course of which rationalism and science, "falsely so called," received a discriminating but severe handling whilst magnifying the revelation of God, whose utterances are beyond and above reason.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Beman preached an eloquent discourse from the statement of the Great Teacher, "the Kingdom of God is within you."

On Monday morning an essay was read by Rev. Mr. Beman, on "Science the servant of Christianity," and another in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. Cameron on "The Training of the Young," both being thoughtful and able papers.

In the evening the annual public missionary meeting was held, when the house was filled to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Alex. McGregor of Yarmouth presented his annual report, on the eve of his removal to the States. The tone of his report was full of encouragement, and the retrospect of a decade of service gave an opportunity for reflection and suggestion, which were freely and tenderly offered. From the reports of the Missionary Secretary and the Treasurer, the outlook seems more hopeful and encouraging than for many years.

In the place of the retiring Missionary Secretary, the Rev. Jacob Cox, B. A., of Noel, was appointed and assumed the duties of his office at the close of this annual session of the society.

On Tuesday forenoon the reports of delegates to corresponding bodies were received and other routine business attended to. In the afternoon a Sunday School institute conducted by Rev. Mr. Beman, proved an interesting and profitable exercise, and in the evening the last public meeting of the Union was held in this meeting by delivering one of the raciest speeches to which we have listened for many a day.

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