have, a doubt on that point ! have, a gone on the point in who, in addition to have a year for doing precious ietly and "in the best interests \$600 in fourteen months ses, while his act all exhibit a dezen easy journeys on amboats, and in luxurious and all could not smooth. el, could not smount to \$250 in ey, jump at the chance of cost

question was asked and the noney in any such delegation and the affair was supposed to arently well authorized-

latles!
several grounds of objection to
of Mr. Chief Superintendent
blic are willing to tolerate the s services in his office are so e as to demand payment at pwards per aunum, how can himself for several months on nimself for several months on rat Britain? to be sent to properly present ishmen the products and the Brunswick schools, that agent be himself a product of the be himself a product of the ew Branswick. of his deep and economical re-

terests, may deem these con-pment, when his own interests eal, published a few days ago yer Pourdmaker a l' exposibe forwarded by the Domin-hould not New Brunswick send said, though, in favor of exd specimen of the red Indian.

NAL EXHIBITION

BLUENOSE.

nce and Art, Edinburgh, 1886.

and this year will find an ion in the International will shortly be opened in ient and historic capita While the exhibition is cts and industries of all ese there will be a large prominent features will rations of the industrial. ric pursuits which occupy ies of the Scottish people. coughout the length and intry will be adequately ere will be many exhibits ocial life and habits of wn homes. The exhibi age as well as the active jesty Queen Victoria, and treasures in the royal luded in the exhibition ats are being made with encies, for the cheap conto Scotland from nearly world, and daubtless of our countrymen will his opportunity of visiting og in romantic scenery and ciations. The exhibition ng to the municipality the city and extend cres and are divided into inated by electric light, central corridor alone is equence of the great deease the area for allotipal divisions have been gement of the exhibits, eral, the fine art, artizan stries. The first of these the manufanufactures and of all nations, but especialgland and Ireland. The omises to be one of the collections of pictures both ever brought together in gentlemen have been on uring selections from the masters and their efforts d with signal success. The be shown to the ge as regards light and section with this section it is an art union (tickets one h the prize winners will among the pictures in the om the large number of be sold the prizes will be umerous. There are 500 all of whom are allowed their exhibits display a t of skill and ingenuity. dustries section includes work, painting, carving, r female accomplishments, will be seen in operation. partment is most extenon no former occasion has interesting collection, both t rest, been on view. One of the exhibition will be erent systems of electric atract is not in the hands is divided over about a different systems now bell be seen in competition. in connection with the reproduction in full size old Edimburgh houses, eristic of early times when former, and Mary Queen ir home in the capital of d the several floors have ofitable use and do duty

English Synod. e a'ready being made for the rence of the English Presbyconsequence of the withe by Dr. Alexander McLeod, the ground of ill health, the acEwen of Clapham. The en accepted. Dr. MacEwen athaven. Scotland. He was ow and Edinburgh, and was town of Ayr. From Ayrhe nburgh to be colleague to Dr. inburgh to Glasgow to the . Anderson, from Glasgow to eed Dr. John Macfarlane. igs the synod will be asked to er and to own a newspaper. there will be a temperance

kshops, for which there

id among local tradesmen.

dd shop assistants will be aint and characteristic cos-d. This Old Edinburgh

ercat Cross, Nether Bow

and fac similies of the

rench ambassador to the oratory of Mary of Guise,

a house, Heart of Midlo

olbooth, the Mint, etc., e of the chief attractions of

will be carried on, and

Digma Reappears.

10.—Sir Charles; Warren, the of the British troops, has sman Digma has occupied attack was made by rebels a patrols, 2,000 yards from

ich Archdeacon Farrar is to

LEONAINIE. Leonainie—angels named her. And they took the light

Of the laughing stars, and framed her
In a smile of white;

And they made her hair of gloomy Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy Moonshine, and they brought her to me

April - 21, 1886.

In a solemn night of summer, When my heart of gloom Blossomed up to greet the comer Like a rose in bloom; All forebodings that distressed me I forgot as joy caressed me,
(Lying joy that caught and pressed me
In the arms of doom).

Orly spake the little lisper In the angel tongue; Yet I, listening, heard her wisper: "Songs are only sung Here below that they may grieve you— Tales are told you to deceive you — So must Leonainie leave you While her love is young."

Then God smiled and it was morning. Matchless and supreme;
Heaven's glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted With the voice of prayer, and lifted Where my Leonainie drifted From me like a dream.

Attributed to Edgar Allan Poe.

ermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Christianity and the New Theories.

EVOLUTION.

Religion in the Process of Development.

The following extract from a recent ser-The following extract from a recent ser-mon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is copied their [spirital nature? That is the sum and from Plymouth Pulpit. Mr. Beecher's text was the following:-

"And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lezarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foo; with grave-clothes; ard his face was bound about with a naphin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him and let him go."—John xi. 43, 44.

Such is the nature of the human mind and the influences that surround mankind. that no great truth ever emerges and goes forward to its demonstration and settlement, without producing among men intestine disevolution been subject to this common fate of advancing truth, but it has had peculiar opposition and difficulties. Almost immediately two camps were formed, and the theistic and atheistic views divided thinkers according to their circumstances, dispositions, and previous education, as well as according to the way in which the truth struck them severally. For a long time evolution was contested, reluctantly received, then finally embraced; but embraced by contradictory parties. The foremost thinkers of England differ from those of Germany, If we might select typical men, I should say man or continental thought. Both sides have taken distinct grounds. The foremost thinkers of England seem to be growing toward a spiritual centre, and those of the

continent toward a material centre. The Eoglish school tend to repudiate, with growing intensity, that materialism which further at present than agnosticism, though many of them show themselves to be impatient of camping out permanently on that ground. The ablest thinker of them all, and the ablest man that has appeared for centuries, Herbert Spencer, seems to me to have passed the winter solstice, and to be in a dawning spring and summer. Should his life be spared, I should not wonder at finding in him the ablest defender of the essential elements of a rightly interpreted Christianity that has arisen. Not that I regard every part of his system with like favor; not that I should regard every station which he has established and position which he maintains as true or safe. Not that. And yet, when by and by the bounds of knowledge are widened, and the interior more perfectly surveyed and settled, I think that Herbert Spencer will be found to have given to the world more truth in one life time than any other man that has lived in the schools of

philosophy in this world. On the other hand, the gross materialists of the continent, the atheists of the Haeckel school, seems eager to destroy every vestige of religion. There is nothing in the past which they respect. They soem to be irritated if a man claims to hold on to anything in the past of a spiritual and religious nature. They look with disdain even upon theists, and upon those that seek to find in Christianity the highest development of mankind and the ripest fruit of the doctrine of evolution. Atheism or nothing, is their spirit; the absolute negation of any religion of former times; no compromise, ligion of former times; no compromise, no half-way station, no scrap or shred of Christianity can be permitted. And those that read them in this land, if they are un-ripe and have read nothing else, are very apt to catch the same feeling and say, "Oh, well, this preaching that evolution is true, and attempting at the same time to hold on to the old church and old beliefs, is folly." Either to be a Christian in twilight, or else to be a renouncer of religion and an atheist in sunlight, is their demand.

Now when this controversy among the evolutionists themselves is known (and young ambitious men desirous of knowledge are reading on this subject), and when the testimony of the newly-awakened young thinkers in their household alarms father and mother, and when the young and the bold in church assemblies aver the truth of evolution, good men and good women are alarmed; they think that everything they revere is going with a run, and they would fain stop this defection. They think it dangerous to encourage evolutionary doctrines rom the pulpit.

I wish, then, this morning to inquire what the result is likely to be upon the church and upon its ministry, of the acceptance of

the doctrine of evolution. Is it going to TEAR UP THE CHURCH by the roots? Is it going to destroy the Will it overturn all those great spiritual truths on which character has een hitherto founded? Will it turn us over to the unkindly justice of a cold material world? Is it to crucify afresh a living Saviour, and leave us without hope and without God in this world? Under these vague fears, evolution has no fair chance in consideration of those who cling with blind affection to the old ways and forms, and they do not give themselves any fair chance to gain intelligent, clearer views. Do you suppose that now, after fifty years in the Christian ministry, I could attend the funeral of religion cheerfully and joyfully, with every hereditary necessity on me, with the whole education of my south, with all my associations, all the endearments of my past life in my memory, and with vivid and living sympathy of men; do you suppose that I could stand here to advocate any truth that would destroy the substance, or in any degree materially injure even the forme of religion? I would die sooner! Do at suppose from my nature and my whole example, I could go into the course of sermons that I have preached, and into

the course of sermons that, God willing, I will preach yet, for any other reason than that I believe that the new view is to give to religion a power, and s scope, and a character such as have never yet been taken and known in the world at large? Better men than some have been.] suppose, will never be born; better lives than certain single lives will never appear over the horizon of time; but that which I look for is the change of the human race. I am not thinking of men but of mankind. am not in sympathy alone with the church, but with the whole human family. And my longing, as it has been for years, is for such teaching and such philosophies as shall lead the whole human race to a higher and nobler

Suppose, then, that evolution should practically approve itself to be true and should be carried out as a basis of thought and teaching concerning the ways of God in his universe, will it materially affect the church? And if so, will it be favorably or unfavorably? I say, favorably. That is going to surround the church with alleged truths that must needs be considered, you know and I know. No great development can be made in these modern times of universal intelligence and democratic liberty, and not be felt everywhere by all men. The attempt to repress investigation, to keep out of the hands of our sons and daughters the books of the day, written by great men, full of honest and inspiring thought, expressed in lucid and attractive style, is not only wrong, but impracticable. You cannot keep these books out of their hands, and it is bad to have them read by stealth. Open-faced, clear-eyed, frank, the young should be encour-aged to investigate the truth; and when inon, we should not allow ourselves to be ter-rified.

What is the church but an association of men and women, who by direct intercourse substance of it. The definition given, that the church is a body covenanted together to worship God and maintain ordinances is, in a sense, true, but it is technical. A church has its radical idea in this, that by mutual helpfulness and by the kindling of souls to-gether men are able to lift themselves into a higher divine life than in any other way. Some natures are so great and fruitful that they can stand alone. There are some natures that are like the Southern pine, so full of rich, fire-loving substance that they can burn of themselves and act as a torch; but the great cord, divisions, controversies. Not only has mass of mankind need to be treated like fuel in a fireplace, stick upon stick, many and many together, that in the common heat and the common flame they all may glow. Is there anything abbler in the thought of man than the association of men and women in the purpose of living by their very highest nature? Not intellectual alone, not æsthetical alone, not by gracefulness nor beauty alone, but by that which is deeper, integrity, worship, reverence, love; by spirituality, as distinguished from the mere bodily life, That is the central root-idea of the church

so far as the interior is concerned. Now, there is no absolute liberty, man Herbert Spencer was the typical man of feel themselves bound by forms and styles English thought, and Ernst Haeckel of Ger. of outward worship and of inward thought. feel themselves bound by forms and styles But this will perhaps be ONE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS

> of evolution-that wherever men gather together for this supreme conception of helping each other into the higher spiritual life, they are not only the church, but they have of the fathers but the sins of the catechism It does not need to be a church formed on to come together and love one another, and any special pattern. It does not need to triumph with each other in the march. But have such and such forms of ordinance. It if any man has children that are so exceedneeds to have no such connections as hither- ingly weak that they are liable to catch to have been accounted necessary by eccleai-actical tribunals. It inheres in the spiritul liberty of mankind to group themselves together for a higher life in God-not only to be free from the yoke of state enactments, but from that even heavier despotism, the pressure of other men's consciences and religious prescriptions. The realization of this would be a grand ambition, a noble

spire and maintain conduct and character duce wealth, associations to produce pleasure, and these, in their special allotments and offices, are not to be despised; but where down from generation to generation, having the one sole purpose of providing for the community a line of training for conduct and character? That is the peculiar mission of cannot do it. Lawyers are brought mostly in contact with the unfavorable side of business, and there are no institutions or methods by which they could maintain in the community this idea of conductand character. The family can do it in a measure, but the family itself will be unfit to do it, unless it is kindled by some higher intelligence than that which exists in the midst of the multitudes of ill-kept families. The medical profession can give men some knowledge of morality, which is largely connected with health, but they are in no condition to become instructors at large. The civil in stitutions of our land—they maintain metes and bounds, privileges and powers, but they are not instructors of this kind, The newspapers are not yet fit quite to be the instruc tors of the community as to conduct and character. They are divided among themselves; they are party "organs," that is, with liberty to throw stones at everybody but their side; or they are "independent," s, with liberty to throw stones on either side and at everybody. But they are essentially news-vehicles, subject to sale; and they are largely influenced in their holdings-forth by the marketable value of that which they teach. This does not in the lesse degree diminish my regard for the value of newspapers, only it says that spirit-ual education is not their function. They carry out a great deal of knowledge, and they exert indirectly not a little influence for good, and they are among the signs of olvilization; and in their growing excellence of a rising civilization. The newspapers of my childhood were not to be compared for excellence with those that exist today; but one thing is very certain, that the newspaper is not qualified at present to take charge of the conduct or the character of mankind; and the religious papers as little as any. There are multitudes of good, sound, orthodox papers that have much merit in them; but they carry the spirit of sectarianism, and the narrow, selfish, and oftentimes venomous spirit of religious contention into the household. Many of them carry also the gloom of midnight and despair with them, for how a man can say, "The morning has come," who engages in promulgating the Calvinistic notions of God, I cannot conceive. There are, here and there, a very

few religious papers which lay their courses

the same law of justice, and the same law of benevolence in the conduct of business as there is in the household. The church concerns itself with the civic relations of men: and now that slavery is at an end, which was once the domineering question in our land, it necessarily lays hold on other themes of the common life and weal. In other words it pours the light and the justice, and truth and sympathy of the gospel, not alone upon the individual or upon the family, or upon men in their business relations, but upon the whole community, seeking to bring the divine influence to bear upon men in their widest combinations. It embosoms, finally, the whole world. It has taken for its motto

"The field is the world," and given a new glory to the old pagan declarations, "Whatever concerns man concerns me.' Now, is there no need of such an institution? If the church should be destroyed, would there not be a want felt that would reconstruct the church? If you were to obliterate from the Christian world the churches that now exist, the necessities of human nature would bring them to life again, perhaps purified, simplified, made more useful. There is no evolutionary doctrine that can take away from human nature the necessity of the institution which con-cerns itself in developing mankind from the low to the intermediate and from the inter-

mediate to the higher stages. WHAT CHANGES will perhaps be made by evolution? Well. I suppose if it will not give a circumscription or reduction of the externals of the church it certainly will put them in a dif-ferent light from that which they hitherto had. I think the time will come very soon when the central consideration in the church will be spiritually in men. At present we have not risen to that height; at present we are a great way from it. A ruly noble, personally pure, just and upright man, in sympathy with all his fellow-men, who does not avow the doctrines of the church, and has not passed through its regimental ordeal, is considered yet, by the great multitude of re-ligionists in the Christian world, as an outsider. He may be a model in all that Christ would have in a man, but if his views of church organization, of worship, of ordi-nances, and then of theoretical doctrines, do not agree with the professional view of the church itself, he is not admitted or shut out. Children look upon him with wonder, and marvel whether it is possible that such a man, who does not believe in the church, will go to heaven. The day is coming when the spiritual character will dominate everything else, and will be the evidence for which a man will be courted and brought into church concord; and when such a day as that comes I do not believe that the Unitarian and Universalist Sunday schools of Brooklyn will be excluded from the ortho-

dox ranks in the parade of our St. Children's day. I cannot help feeling, I will not say indignation, but a pity that does not stand far from contempt, of those miserable squabbling, sectarian men, that visit not the sine heresy by contact in the street, I think he had better keep them at home on that day; indeed, why should they be allowed to associate with little heretics at all-at day school, at play, in their little social parties.
The fact that these mere intimate associations are constantly permitted shows the

senseless folly (o put it mildly) of the ecclesisatical exclusion. There will also be a cure of the despotism But, so far the community round about is concerned, the church is a light and instructor; it is a school for society, an educater in respect to things for which there is no other school or provisional educator. The which none other had. No safety out of church is that body which under takes to inbaptized child! Tiese are the faultings of among men. There are other noble associations to produce order in society, to produce ideas of education, intellectual and not shine on the good and the bad, and the philosophical. There are associations to projust; no grace that comes to a man of his own choice and endeavor, none that does not come from the ordinance and through else is there an institution that has come | the priest that administers it; a monopoly o God's spirit in the hands of men in church connection. I think these things will be exploded, and the church will be all the better to have them exploded. There will also the church, to take care that there is a min-latry that shall form moral conduct and spiritual character in the community. The law cannot do it, the profession of the law quarralsomeness. One of the saddest effects n connection with the institutions of Christianity-not Christianity itself-has been human nature, and they are special in their that the line of their march has been a line of skulls and bones and blood, and the music of their progress has been sighs and weepings and sorrows. It has been clashing, quarrelling, fighting; for let me tell you, that when the battle is set upon the conscience, there is no such a battle as that known in this whole world. Let a body of men think that God has inspired them above Three instances of a knowledge of their everybody else-nay, laid on them the duty to declare and call men to believe certain things; and let another body be called at just the opposite side, both of them called of God, both of them raising big conscience, both of them defending the faith that was given to the saints, and history shows that is that of the schooner T. A. Stuart, which there is no such quarrelsomeness on the face of the earth. Conscience is a good thing, conscience in love; but conscience in hate is

the very devil of ecclesiasticism.

All this is being done; that is to say, the church is experiencing the gradual ameliorations and changes which are in the air as one may say, certainly which are in the providence of God. There is a

GROWING TENDENCY TO UNITY in the church; it has not overcome, by any means, the spirit of contention, but unexpectedly the work of Christian men outside of their ly the work of Christian men outside of their church is drawing them together inside of their churcher. You bring together the Protestestants and the Catholics, and all the Protestants of two hundred or more sectaries that have a special doctrine or special form or special ordinance, or special something, and they enter together the field of temperance, they work together with some great natrictic enwork together with some great patriotic enthusiasm, or they are touched with the suffer ing of races, unseen, far away—deluges, earthquakes, famines, diseases, pestilences that waste them; they come together in pulic meetings and discuss these questions. What a surprise it is for a Protestant to find a Catholic pastor has neither hoofs nor horns, that he is a man after all and a good man. And I have man after all, and a good man! And I know not but that the same wonder exists among our Catholic brethren who find a robust faith and cheerful piety in men that do not belong to their church. At any rate, the bringing to-

growing by the interior rather than by the exterior. Asceticism is also dying out. The great world movement that is going on, and of which the evolutionary philosophy is but one of the stages and signs, is really changing the

The church, then, so far as its relation to the community is concerned, shines into every avenue of human nature; searches man not from any philosophical interest in him, but searches him for his own well being, how to build him up in Christ Jesus. It seeks to develop the family, and in this sense a high priest to the priest-father and to the priest-mother. It follows men into their business, if it does its duty, and into their business, if it does its duty, and into the reached what God is thinking and of the priest-mother. It follows men into their business, if it does its duty, and into the reached with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of handled with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of handled with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. presence with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of religion as it is being developed from pulpit to pulpit, is more hopeful, more joyful, more loving, more genial, humane and sympathetic. It is a change very greatly to advantage.

> (Montreal Gazette, 9th) THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

lieutenant governor's speech at the opening of the legislature yesterday was, of course, that relating to the finances of the province, anuouncing that, for the first time since 1877, an equilibrium has been maintained between the receipts and expenditures, that the period of deficits in the annual budget is at an end. Whether the full anticipa tions of the treasurer have been realized, that the accounts of the year would show a surplus of about \$50,000, will not be known till he makes his financial exposition, but it is gratifying in the extreme to be able to say that the wise economies and careful administration of the government have been productive of so good results as have been stated. Their task was no easy one, Coming into power in 1879, a Conservative administration received, as a legacy from their Liberal predecessors, a balance on the wrong side of the accounts of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. Besides providing for this, and completing the government railways, the public services had to be maintained in face of a growing population and ex ending field of activity. Yet the task has been accomplished; year by year the amount was decreased, till in his ast statement Hon, Mr. Robertson was able to announce that it amounted to but \$240,-000. This has now been overcome and the province enters upon a new era, whereir, with a careful husbanding of our resources, a continuation of the policy of avoiding all extravagance and unwise enterprise, it will be possible not alone to efficiently discharge the duties of the government, but to aid in moderate degree the work of colonization on our yet unoccupied agricultural lands. It is pleasing, also, in this connection, to be told that the expenditure last year in constructing roads and bridges in the newly opened districts has been productive of good results. There is no question that the judicious use of the public funds for this purpose should meet with approval. With the vast extent of Ontario's territory pened up for settlement by the construction of the Canadian Preific railway, with the population of Manitoba and the Northwest continually growing, and promising ere long to build up in that section of the Dominion new and great provinces, for Que-bec to maintain her position in the confederation it is necessary that she should encourage in every way the filling up with suitable settlers of the vacant public domain. The scheme that is to be submitted by the government desired. ernment designed to effect this object, as well as the ordinary grants for this purpose, should therefore be accorded the consideration and support of all desiring to see the growing intensity, that materialism which is accepted on the continent and pronounce it gross and dangerous. They refuse to go apostles, and the sanction of God himself. of all the different denominations the right is little of new legislation promised in the speech; but that is not an evil. In a country with settled institutions and established laws the need of new statutes being continually enacted does dot exist, and it is better that useless lawmaking should not be indulged in. The experience of last year has shown the need of some improvements in the legislation conperning the public health, and a bill is to be submitted with that end in view. The rail-way department is to be abolished, the sale of the Q. M. O. & W. rallway and the ex-tension to other lines of the provisions of the Dominion statutes has reduced the work attached to it, and there is no longer need of its continuation. These are all the public measures promised, and none of them involve a question of policy. The session, therefore, need not be a long one. The opposition are not likely to provoke debate on the policy of the government, which alone is the issue to be considered. Such action would only lead to their own discomfiture,

> that cannot be impugned. HULKS ON THE SEAS.

(New York Sun.)

and the introduction of outside issues will

not detract from the public appreciation of

the course or the cabinet who can appeal to

the country with a record of administrative

sapacity and devotion to the public service

The most striking feature of the pilot chart of the North Atlantic just issued by the Hydrographic Office is the number of floatng and abandoned wrecked vessels marked npon it. Of these, the greater part lie off the

American coast, while of the remainder nany are directly within the steam lanes between the United States and Europe. These are all dangerous wrecks, visible above the water, or so near the surface as to have been touched by vessels passing. position, dearly bought by experience, are given in the current issue of the pilot chart. One is that of the bark Granville Belle, which on her voyage from New York struck an unknown wreck and was made to leak so badly that she put back to port. Another struck the spars of the bark Ibis, between Shovelful and Handkerchief Shoals. A third is that of the schooner Thomas and William, which stove a hole in her bow by striking the barkentine Joseph Baker, sunk

At the time this chart was printed the tops of three of the Oregon's masts, sunk off Fire Island, were above water, as were those of the Hylton Castle. About half way across the Atlantic, in the steam routes, are the wrecked barks Solo, Gloire, and Maggie L. Carvill, not far from each other. Some distance north-east of them is an unknown craft, capsized. Near the English coast are the brigantine Elise and an unknown vessel, while a third is bottom up in the English Channel. The bark Rowland Hill is on the steamer routes.

On the sailing route to the equator are two unknown vessels near the New Jersey coast, the brigantine Maggie further out, two others several hundred miles at sea, and further on the brigantine A. L. Palmer. On or near the sailing route from the equator to New York are the schooners Mary Helen and Aurora, near the coast, and the steamer Saturnus, further south. Between these outward and homeward routes are the barks Nordcap and Margarita, the schooner St. Vincent, and four unknown vessels. Along the southern most are the schooner Worden and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels,

gether of churchmen, outside of their church connections, is civilizing them; and I hope yet to see the day when that proverb will have died out of the memory of man: "I know they are Christians, they quarrel so."

Perhaps as yet the unity of the church is growing by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving had been provided by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving had been provided by the interior extra the state of their church is southern coast are the schooner Work and Evans, and four unknown vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner Work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels are the schooner when the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the school and the school The driftings of some of these dangerous hulks are specially noticeable. The bark Embla, starting from one point in January,

on the chart, we find reports just received by the Hydrographic office of a large and nearly submerged vessel off Barnegat, in the track of commerce; of a sunken schooner off Smith's Island, and another off the Rappa hanneck; of a copper, bettemed vessel of hannock; of a copper bottomed vessel of about 600 tons, drifting northward and east-ward in the Guli Stream. The presence of a perilous reef may sometimes be told by the roar of breakers, and that of icebergs by a lowering of the temperature; but the water-logged hulk, low in the water, wrecked in the routes of navigation, gives no warning to the vesset that strikes her by night or in the fog. All the more necessary, therefore, becomes the prompt and exact official indication of the positions of such of these hulks as have been observed, and the driftings of The most satisfactory paragraph in the those that are moved about by winds and currents.

S. of T., Ottawa.

ADDRESS TO BRO. CHAS. . EVERETT, OF ST.

(Ottawa Citizen) The large meeting hall of Chaudiere Divison, Sons of Temperance, was crowded to its utmost capacity recently, it being the occasion of the regular weekly meeting, but at the same time one of unnaval interest as i was understood that Bro. C. A. Everett, M.P. Most Worthy Associate of the National Divis ion, had accepted an invitation to be present. The slater divisions of the district were very largely represented, especially that from Bill-inga' Bridge, who sent a grand contingent to

do honor to the occasion.

About hair-past eight o clock Bro. Everett entered the hall and was accorded a hearty welcome. The following address was then read by Bro. Hayne, the worthy patriarch:— To Chas. A. Everett, Past Grand Wortby Patriarch of the Province of New Brunswich; Most Worthy Associate of the National Division, Sons of Temper-ance of North America, and member of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada:

Dear fir and Erother—Half a century ago, in an upper room in the city of New York, a small earnest band of Christian seldiers, witnessing the ruin for time and eternity caused by strong drink, pedged themselves, by the all sufficient help of the God of Right, to fight and crush this giant ev I. Then was instituted No. 1 Division of the noble order the Sons of Temperance, to which it is our privilege and boast to belong. To mere human vision the seed thus sown would

Te mere human vision the seed thus sown would soon decay, the soil seemed so arid and barren. On every side vice reigned, while drunkenness was winked at, but He who doeth all things well watched over His jown luntil, in the fulness of time, the sapling appeared, to be fellowed by the sturdy oak we have today.

Yes, wonderful has been the progress of the order during its brief existence. From its inception its history has been upward, onward, until now the few of years gone by have become the theusands of this v.st continent and of Europe, all striving to bring others under the benefic ant influence of Love, Purity, Fideity.

With such a record well may the humblest member be proud of his initation—how much more those

With such a record well may the humblest member be proud of his initation—how much more those honoured by the highest office.

In your person faithful discharge of duty has been deservedly rewarded by the position you hold—the second in importance of the entire body—and recognizing your worth, Chaudiere Division, ever foremost in any good work, congratulates you on your elevation to the honourable office of Most World y Associate; thanks you for past efforts in our common cause, and hones you will Extending to you an except, cordial welcome and praying that the Great Patriarch above will have you and yours in his holy keeping,

We have the honer to be, in name and on behalf of the members of Chaudiere Division, Sons of Tem-

Yours frateinally,
G. H. HAYNE W. P.
C. P. LEUEUR, R. S. perance, Bro. Everett, in reply, made an earnest and able speech thanking the division for the sen-

timents contained in the address. Hereferred to his long connection with the order, having, as he stated, filled every office in the subordinate and grand divisions in the Province of New Brunswick, many of them more than once. He was proud of having been selected to fill so high an office in the National Divi-sion, but he trusted he had in some messure merited the same by his afforts, through now so many years, in furthering the temperance cause—which cause was indeed dear to him and very near to his heart.

After the conclusion of his speech some rou-

tine business was attended to, including the tendering of a resolution of condolence to brother and sisters Helkett, in the bereavement they had sustained by the death of the former's sister, and a similar resolution to the relatives of the late James Petrie, who had been a members of the division.

Then followed the installation of the officer.

elect for the current quarter, the duty being performed by Bro. E-crett, assisted by Bro. B. E. Jamieson, who acted as grand conductor.

Sackville.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OPPOSITION MEETING IN

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN) SACKVILLE, April 13.-The people's candidates, Hon. D. L. Hanington, J. L. Black, John Humphrey and Dr. Gaudet, spoke at Music Hall last evening. Great interest was evinced from an early hour. The commodious hall began to fill and much impatience seemed to be exhibited until the gentlemen, who are to represent this not le county in the local parliaability, and after a few introductory remarks, called upon John Humphrey, who, on rising, was greeted with choers, and in a few well chosen remarks, defined very satisfactorily his position and views on the questions at

Jas. L. Black next came forward and so clearly enunciated his views that the gent'e-men of the Transcript had better keep their owder dry and wait. " a wee ' until on the floors of the house, we trust he will, with others, endeavor to honestly work out what Hon.

A. G. Biair, with his large following, has failed to do. Mr. Black's speech was well received and when he declared that the very reforms to which he committed himself to when in the house, he would still endeavor with his colleagues to work out, met with ringing cheers. Hon, D. L. Hanington a speech was one of his best and happiest efforts, and although three hours long, yet when he resumed his seat amid the ringing cheers of the electorate, Hanington was called for several times, and he had to come forward and acknowledge by salutation the call. Mr. Hanington entirely dispelled the illusion that the Blair government was either economical or in any other than a retrogressive sense reformatory. Dr. Gaudet greeted the electors in a few veil chosen remarks, declaring that the French people were so shocked at the choice made that he had allowed himself to be put in nomination as their representative.

The election of Mr. Hanington and his colleagues is a foregone conclusion.

Rev. Mr. Dyson Discharged. THE CROWN CONVINCED OF ITS INABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE INDICTMENT

London, April 12.—The case against Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and Rev. Mr. Dyson, a woman's husband, by chloroform, on Dec. cept that it has grown considerably. It held its head, the size of a barrel, high in tral criminal court today. The court room was crowded. The crown declined to proceed against Mr. Dyson, because convinced of its inability to maintain the indictment against him, and he was accordingly dis-charged. Mrs. Bartlett, pale and attractive, watched the proceedings intently.

STYLE IN AUSTRALIA.

This is what they call in England and the English colonies the royal blue button. You get one when you are received by the Queen, or if it is in Australia, where I got mine, by the governor-general, who represents her. It is an ordinary-looking button, having on its exposed surface a ground-work of drab, upon which a yellowish rosette with a blue centre is

which a yellowish rosette with a blue centre is worked.

A metal shank with a small metal disk painted black completes the article. In the manufacture they must cost about 40 cents a gross. One of these is given to each person who has audience with the governor, and it is worn in the lapel of the coat as a badge of the royel favor. The governor-general is a great gun in the colonies, and there is more red tape about him than can be found at Windsor Castle.

When he condescends to go to the theatre his visit costs the local manager about \$200 for

when he condescends to go to the theatre-his visit costs the local manager about \$200 for carpets and decorations, and then he takes such a retinue with him, all of whom get in for nothing, that there is little room for the rest of the public. A funny thing concerning his visit is that as soon as he enters the door the parformance must stop the hard or expected. performance must stop, the band or orchestra strikes up "God Save the Queen," and every-body in the house rises to his or her feet and body in the house rises to his or her feet and turns to the royal box, remaining standing until the governner sits down.

I saw a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" once, in Adelaide; the governor came in just as Eliza was crossing the ice, and there she had to stand in mid-stream on the tossing floes until "God Save the Queen" came to an end and the governor took his seat, when Eliza resumed her journay over the densing ice alors sumed her journey over the dand—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

HOW RACHEL CAME TO MARRY JACOB. This story comes from an old seaboard town

in Maine: -

Jacob loved Rachel, but Rachel wouldnt have him. Jacob labored on, pressing his suit at intervals, and after each rebuff telling her he was bound to win her yet and convince every one she cared for him as much as he believed in his heart she did.

"Very well," oried the indignant Rachel, with a toss of her head, "keep right on till you make folks believe that, and when you do I ll marry yeu!"
Jacob did persevere, but with small success

Jacob did persevers, but with small success, and at last began to lose courage. About this time another suitor of Rachel sarrived home from sea, bringing with him, among other exotics, a parrot of gorgeous hue, which he presented to Rachel, who forthwith had the bird suspended from the sitting room window whence she looked out afternoons when her work was done. For a day or two after his elevation to his dignity the parrot remained marvellously quiet, only casting an eye about as if taking in his new situation. On the third morning, however, no sconer did the neighborn begin to stir than he electrified each passer-by ith the announcement:—
"Raghel's gone on Jacob; no chance for

Of couse the more laughter this raised the more vociferously the bird proclaimed the news. It spread like wildfire, and the parrot's audience steadily increased, Rachel meanwhile went into hysterics, but however much this incommoded the family it made no impression on the parrot who, although threatened and beaten and relegated to darkness, waxed more and more furious with the

desire to spread his knowledge.

Jacob kept out of the way for a while, but there was no lack of couriers to bring him information of the other fellow's discomfiture and the parrot's heroic defence of his cause. At last Rachel's father appeared, wearing on his weatherbeaten face an cdd mixture of

frown and grin. "Look a-here." he said, 'between that dern-ed bird's screechin' an' folks a cacklin, that gal's a'most out o' her head. There's nothin' for you to do but go ever there and try to fix up things as well s ye can. I guess mest likely she'll see ye—I do' no, folks can't always tell.'

The upshot was Rachel married Jacob, who sticks to it that it was the penetrative wisdom of his rival's parrot that did the business, and denies to this day all knowledge of the way the parrot came by his speech,—Boston (Mass.)

Gladstone and Parnell.

THANKS TO ONE AND CONGRATULATIONS TO

THE OTHER. MONTREAL, April 12 .- At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish pational league, yesterday, the following cables were

ordered to be sent:-"To Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone: The Irish national league in Montreal sends you thanks for your pronouncement in favor of home rule, and wishes you godspeed, life and strength to carry the measure through." "To Charles Stewart Parnell: The Irish national league in Montreal extends its congratulations on this advance of the cause, and pledge you support until Ireland is free. Have already forwarded \$1,000 to the parliamentary fund, and send today \$650

Colonization &cheme.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND CHINESE TO BE

EACH GIVEN 20 ACRES OF LAND. CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—A despatch from Portland, Ore., published here this morning nent, entered and took their seate.

John Fawcett presided with much tact and says: Letters were received here by the last Chinese mail by the agent of the Six Companies, stating that an English, German and Chinese syndicate had entered into a contract with the Mexican government whereby the syndicate agreed to send 600. 000 Chinese to Mexico within the next 12 months. The Mexican government agrees to give each Chinaman 20 acres of land. Sixty Chinamen left Portland last week for Mexico, and others are now preparing to leave.

Killed by a Cat Scratch.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH IN A PESNSYLVA-

(By telegraph to the Herald.) READING, Pa., April 10.-Frank Endy, aged 29, a strong and temperate man, in the erjoyment of excellent health, had just died a terrible death, the result of a scratch from a cat. He removed from his home in this city to the country and returned to the house of his mother in-law for two c.ts that had been left behind. While he was putting them into a box one of the cats scratched the back of his hand and wrist. The following day the hand began to swell, the wound inflicted by the cat causing great inflammation, and the swelling extended up the arm to the breast. Proudfish formed in the wound and the inflammation heaves or great and the pair so exercise. nesh tormed in the wound and the inflamma-tion became se great and the pain so excruciat-ing as to throw Mr. Endy into a high fever, with every symptoms of blood-poisoning. The flesh where the cet had made the scratches, mortified to the bone, and Mr. Endy lingered in agony and violent spasms until death reliev-ed him. He leaves a wife and child.

A Maine fisherman, who used to sail the Methodist clergyman of Pimlico, for the alleged murder of Edward T. Barlett, the serpent the other day off Wells. It was like woman's husband, by chloroform, on Dec. one he once saw in the Caribbean Sea, exthe air; its eyes, as big as saucers, gleamed with a marvellous light, and its huge open mouth was armed with triple rows of teeth, The paper that reports this says the old salt is not addicted to drink.

The use of apaulettes will soon be discontinued in the French army.