

A Straightforward Business

Making a bid for popular patronage needs no diplomacy nor sharpness in its management. Clean, honest methods are what the public like. These methods you will find in force here at all times. We are all ready now for the spring business; got a store full of bright, new merchandise to tell you about.

The Cloak Room

Is filled with new Spring Jackets and Capes, showing the best ideas of the most prominent makers. CLOTH CAPES in black, tawn and brown, full sweep, 20 inches long, several rows of broad on both sides, cap and two rows on collar; worth \$12.50; our price, \$1.95. Similar Capes, more heavily braided, \$2.50. STYLISH MIXED TWEED JACKETS at \$5.25 and \$5.50.

The Dress Goods

Department is one of the busiest corners of the store. We are now showing a most complete, up-to-date stock. 42-inch Stylish Mixtures at 80c. 38-inch Tweed Mixtures at 90c. 37-inch Tweed Mixtures at 45c. 40-inch Tweed Mixtures at 45c. 38-inch Tweed Mixtures at 25c. 37-inch Fancy Brocades at 25c. 36-inch All-wool Serges at 25c.

DOWLING BROS.,

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant—the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

SACKVILLE W. C. T. U.

The officers elected by the Sackville W. C. T. U. for the ensuing year are: Mrs. H. A. Powell, president; Mrs. J. C. Cole, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Sangster, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Geo. Black, secretary; Mrs. J. T. Carter, treasurer; Mrs. Josiah Wood, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Archibald, auditor.

DOMINION DEPT.—HEALTH AND HEREDITY.

The following is the plan of the work sent out for 1896:

1. A superintendent in every province, county, local union and Y. W. C. T. U. And that should mean representation in college, camp and slum; in home and church and state; in the factory, store and on the farm.

2. That these superintendents keep by them specimens of the literature which they wish to have used, and recommend it at conventions, as well as in personal conversation, talks or discussions.

3. Systematic courses of study. Let it be at least a bi-monthly or quarterly lesson in every union, so thoroughly prepared and studied and discussed, and withal so practical, as to have a daily abiding application. Suggestive outlines of study are given in my circular-letter, from which sub-headings may be deduced.

4. Classes of study. Having a course of study will find a series of short papers, written by different members of the union, on practical subjects, to be followed by discussion, very interesting and instructive. Have a list of subjects and leaders chosen in advance; that it becomes no burden to prepare a paper when there is plenty of time for so doing.

5. Co-operation. First, with the superintendents of other departments, evangelistic, social purity, mother's meetings and parlor meetings, as health and heredity subjects can be quite appropriately taken up in connection with any meetings of the above nature; also co-operate with superintendents of work in factories, shops and stores, wherever there are such. Hold mutual conferences. Second, with societies that have for their ultimate object better sanitary conditions, the promoting of health and the study of heredity.

6. Enlist physicians, trained nurses and specialists in this line of study, practice and work. Ask them to give half hour talks at the monthly union meetings and arrange for a course of practical lectures when possible; also ask the physicians to give short health talks at meetings of the Bands of Hope and Loyal Temperance Legionnaires.

7. That physicians be memorialized regarding the evil effects of alcohol and opium, and supplied with suitable literature on this subject. Also that your influence be brought to bear, as far as possible, on medical students, while yet in college, by means of students' evenings, etc.

8. That sermons on the religious duty of glorifying God in our bodies be solicited.

9. Let the study and work and literature reach into the homes of wealth; of poverty; indeed, touch humanity at every possible point.

10. Be instrumental in getting good books into town, Sunday school and all circulating libraries; a health column in the local and religious press; the distribution of leaflet literature. Each union should take at least one health periodical, and keep it in constant circulation, and add "Hygiene for the Home," "The Well-Dressed Woman" and "Lectures on Heredity" by Dr. Joseph Cook, to its library.

11. Offer a prize to the school children for the best written paper on "Hygiene." Let it be simple, scientific and practical.

12. At county conventions, where the subject is not brought forward by a county report, a paper should be given on this subject, followed by discussion.

13. Physical culture and correct dress.

14. Hygienic cookery.

15. Non-alcoholic in medicine.

16. And lastly, the best workers will consider the relation of right, being to right doing, of right thoughts to right works, of right physical and material conditions to right mental and spiritual possibilities. Hold health and heredity conferences at both provincial and county conventions when possible.

I. O. F.

At a recent meeting of Court Young's Cove, No. 1812, a letter was read from the chaplain, Rev. A. J. K. Giffner, resigning his ministry and sick benefits and withdrawing from the order.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

A Review of Forty Years of Progress in New Brunswick.

Dr. Inch's Interesting Lecture Before the University Students of Mount Allison.

Sackville, April 1.—Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, of Fredericton, delivered the last lecture in the university course, this evening, before a good audience. Rev. Mr. Stewart was in the chair and introduced the lecturer of the evening. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by Rev. Dr. Borden, seconded by Senator Wood, was tendered to the speaker of the evening. A vote of thanks was also tendered Prof. Tweedle for getting up such an interesting and instructive course of lectures. This was seconded by Mr. Peters.

Dr. Inch in opening devoted a little time to personal reminiscences connected with Mount Allison in his student days, and to personal recollections of eminent teachers and his fellow students of forty years ago.

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MIRAMICHI PRESBYTERY.

Business Transacted at the Meeting Held at Newcastle on Tuesday.

The presbytery of Miramichi met in St. James' hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday, March 31st, at 10 a. m. Present: Revs. G. Johnston, moderator; J. M. McCoy, clerk pro tem; Hamilton, Fisher, Fraser, McClure, Kinneer, J. D. Murray, Thompson, Carr, McLeod and Messrs. Russell, and Stothard, elders.

The minutes of last meeting were read and sustained. The presbytery expressed sympathy with Rev. N. McKay in his illness, and Rev. A. F. Thompson led in prayer for his recovery.

It was agreed to apply for augmentation grants as follows, viz.: Newcastle, \$100; Black Brook, \$150; Harcourt, \$150; committee to visit Red Bank reported in favor of a grant of \$125. Resolutions to receive \$300. The following cathedrals were appointed: G. A. Sutherland to Boletown; W. R. McKay to Doucetteville; E. J. Fisher to Bay, etc.

Other stations were left with the committee to be considered further. Playdays, etc., was recommended for a grant of \$300 from H. M. committee; supply left with committee. Agreed to specially apply for Mr. McInnis to Carquet, New Brandon, etc. Mr. Car to visit same and ascertain mind of the people re supply.

Commissioners to the general assembly were appointed as follows, viz.: Carr, Johnston, J. D. Murray, William Hamilton, N. McKay, alternate A. F. Thompson; clerk and Mr. McCoy to certify elders to assembly, with J. W. Young of Carquet alternate. Clerk, McCoy and Aitken to arrange list of commissioners for future years.

Following members were nominated for assembly's committee, viz.: Hamilton on bills and overtures; Aitken on augmentation; Carr on foreign missions; Fisher and McCoy on French evangelization; T. G. Johnston on aged and infirm fund; N. McKay on savings committee; G. F. Kinneer on church life and work; J. M. McLeod on the Sabbath schools; F. W. Murray on Y. P. societies. Convener of presbytery home mission committee, Joseph McCoy.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D., was nominated moderator of general assembly. Messrs. Babirk and Russell of Black Brook appeared, urging the formation of a new congregation that would include a Presbytery expressed appreciation of the information received and asked the delegates from interested contiguous sessions to appear at a special meeting of the presbytery at Chatham, April 20th, 2.30 p. m.

The clerk was given leave to complete the Sunday school report and forward the same; J. M. McLeod, Y. P. S. C. E. report, and Jos. McCoy, church life and work.

Rev. N. McKay was granted leave of absence for three months to rest. Presbytery expressed sincere sympathy.

The committee re changes in the grouping of stations, reported. The report was received and some of its recommendations adopted.

Rev. N. McKay was instructed by presbytery to see if arrangements could not be made for the boarding of ministers in Pine Hill during the summer when desired.

MEMORIAL WINDOW

The large memorial window in St. John's church is now completed and presents a handsome appearance. The work was executed by Clayton & Bell of Regent street, London, G. B. Two of the five lights have just been put in and bear the following inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Anne Walker Robertson, who died June 29th, 1895, aged 48 years, and 'To the glory of God and record the restoration of this church, erected 1824, enlarged 1873, restored 1885. John de Soyres, M. A., rector." These two windows were presented to the church by James F. Robertson of the firm of Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

Pavia is going to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of its famous Cerveza. The monument was begun in 1396 by one of the Visconti, but was not finished till 1448. It is now a museum.

by those who quit the profession in order to benefit to them any other, and the country gains thereby.

In 1855 the teacher had to submit to the degrading and demoralizing system of boarding round. The average salary, including provincial grant, was for male teachers \$140 and board; for female teachers \$80. Those who insisted upon boarding themselves got (male), \$250, and females, \$190. The average for the lowest class in 1896, poor as teachers' salaries are, was better than the general average for all classes in 1855, and then they had great difficulty in collecting it, in very many cases being unable to secure the total amount agreed on. There was not a single public school house in Fredericton in 1855, and only one in St. John. Rented houses were scarce at \$75 a year, the whole province, 169 were log shanties, 628 without yard or any sanitary arrangements whatever. In Westmorland that year (1855) the inspector had to clope two miles to get to a school, which was 1 1/2 feet square, and 7 feet high, and in a miserable condition.

Dr. Inch gave the following statistics, showing the extension of our educational work in forty years:

Table with 2 columns: 1856, 1896. Rows: Pop. (last census), 1856, 1896; No. of pupils at school, 1856, 1896; No. of teachers, class I, 1856, 1896; No. of teachers, class II, 1856, 1896; No. of teachers, class III, 1856, 1896.

Improvements in methods of teaching, especially in the early grades of the elementary schools, has more than kept pace with the extension of the work. Children were then reluctant to attend school, now to be kept from school is in many cases a punishment. There are exceptions, but the number of teachers unfit to teach is annually diminishing.

School life has been made more pleasant and profitable than in former times, but not only by better methods, but by the introduction of a new class of studies in the line of natural science, cultivating habits of observation.

The assessment principle in the school law of 1871 was alluded to by Dr. Inch as that which makes educational progress and expansion possible. An early local option act was passed permitting assessment for school purposes. Two years later it was withdrawn, but renewed in 1862, with a premium of 25 p. c. increase in the provincial grant to any district which would adopt the assessment principle. But the people would not take the bait. In 1868 a further attempt was made, offering an amount from the provincial treasury equal to that raised by assessment; but for thirteen years not a county or municipality supported the schools. Here and there a district did, after much controversy. The act of 1871 made all property liable to assessment. And yet, though the system works well in general, there are still districts where a few interested parties—perhaps the heaviest taxpayers and perhaps with no children, control the annual school meeting and stave out the school. Personal jealousies and animosities in the rural communities—sometimes prevent united and harmonious action. The school is either closed or the cheapest teacher possible engaged, to run the school without necessary books, maps and apparatus.

There are other difficulties that might be noted; for the removal of which we must await the leavening process of increasing intelligence to broaden the mind of the people of England, and fearing that certain resolves lately passed in a meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in print, may create unfavorable impressions in your Excellency's mind against the town of Boston respecting any obligation we be pleased to inform you that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town meeting, and all of us utterly dislike the indecent reflections on the administration of the East India company, and in particular what is said of your Excellency.

We further disapprove of the resolutions acknowledging any obligation to Boston respecting the town of Boston, and we are determined to use our influence at the next annual March meeting to obtain a reconsideration of the said resolutions.

"Wishing your Excellency a prosperous voyage. We are with the greatest respect your Excellency's most obedient honorable servants. Stephen Longfellow, Thos. Bradbury, David Wyer, jun., Ben. Titcomb, Jer. Pete, Enoch Italey, Thos. Cumming, Greenfield Pete, Thos. Oxenard, Robt. Pagan, John Kent, Moses Shastuck, William Robb, Simon Mayo, Thos. Coulson, W. Simmons, Thos. Sandford. Falmouth, 10th Feb. 1774. To His Excellency, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq."

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But what seems to me peculiarly significant, that the invitation to take part in this celebration was extended to myself and my relatives solely because we were descendants of the loyalist, Thomas Wyer.

The fact that I was the time recorder and deputy-mayor of St. John, N. B., may have led the committee in charge to defray all my hotel bills and other expenses, while attending the festival; but the same course, without a like reason, was pursued in the case of those of English descent who did not support the revolution were tyrants at heart, or intensely hostile to the people of the United States.

It takes a long time to remove impressions made by an undue, and, perhaps, unfair, brooding upon incidents of the past. I have not even those who mourned over the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities; and no persons are more aware than politicians how useful for party purposes, is the retention of party names, which, as applied today, may be utterly inappropriate and almost meaningless.

But, besides the individuals who have not yielded to the phobagastic idea, there are, I think, communities sufficiently advanced in knowledge, understanding, and the capacity to judge correctly, and sufficiently influenced by Christian sentiment to induce them to properly esteem the relationship which should subsist between the two great branches in America of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In support of this opinion the following statement of facts, it is submitted, is not without value. The town of Falmouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had been long in existence when the people of the North American plantations asserted their independence of the British settlement of Falmouth, indeed, was far back as 1638, although it was not until a later date that it became prosperous and populous. During the war of the revolution it suffered greatly from the guns of a British fleet, but not sufficiently to prevent its subsequent growth.

Complete unanimity as to the right of the colonies to separate from the mother country did not prevail in the community, and some of its members were steadfast Loyalists. Among these was Thomas Wyer, a merchant who was greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen, at heart, and the bitterness of party overcome other feelings. As an indication of the temper of the revolutionists, and of the courage of the Kings friends in asserting their opinions, make the following extract from The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, of the 21st of August, 1776, which, yellow and dingy with age, is now before me:

"The following letter was very privately sent from Falmouth, in Casco Bay, to the late execrable Governor Hutchinson, and lately found among his papers. As some persons have been suspected of signing it, who are entirely innocent, it is now given to the public, that such pernicious conduct may be chargeable on those only who are guilty of it: "Sir,—Being informed that your Excellency had taken leave to embark for England, and fearing that certain resolves lately passed in a meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in print, may create unfavorable impressions in your Excellency's mind against the town of Boston respecting any obligation we be pleased to inform you that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town meeting, and all of us utterly dislike the indecent reflections on the administration of the East India company, and in particular what is said of your Excellency. We further disapprove of the resolutions acknowledging any obligation to Boston respecting the town of Boston, and we are determined to use our influence at the next annual March meeting to obtain a reconsideration of the said resolutions. Wishing your Excellency a prosperous voyage. We are with the greatest respect your Excellency's most obedient honorable servants. Stephen Longfellow, Thos. Bradbury, David Wyer, jun., Ben. Titcomb, Jer. Pete, Enoch Italey, Thos. Cumming, Greenfield Pete, Thos. Oxenard, Robt. Pagan, John Kent, Moses Shastuck, William Robb, Simon Mayo, Thos. Coulson, W. Simmons, Thos. Sandford. Falmouth, 10th Feb. 1774. To His Excellency, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



not support the revolution were tyrants at heart, or intensely hostile to the people of the United States. But, not satisfied with this conclusion, and, ignoring the softening influences which have so largely affected the intervening generations, and the gentler policy, which has since prevailed in Britain towards her faithful territories, a tacit acknowledgement of past errors, they impute to the British people the possession of a really superior quality of leavening power, and the possession of more than a century ago.

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The greatest courtesy and kindness were extended to us by our hosts, and, during a series of three most interesting days devoted to the celebration, my national predilections were never offended, unless perhaps in the case of one orator who, in no unkindly spirit, held, in decidedly disordered fancy, the beaver taking refuge beneath the eagle's wing.

It is not inappropriate to conclude my remarks, the session of a really superior quality of leavening power, and the possession of more than a century ago.

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But, besides the individuals who have not yielded to the phobagastic idea, there are, I think, communities sufficiently advanced in knowledge, understanding, and the capacity to judge correctly, and sufficiently influenced by Christian sentiment to induce them to properly esteem the relationship which should subsist between the two great branches in America of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In support of this opinion the following statement of facts, it is submitted, is not without value. The town of Falmouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had been long in existence when the people of the North American plantations asserted their independence of the British settlement of Falmouth, indeed, was far back as 1638, although it was not until a later date that it became prosperous and populous. During the war of the revolution it suffered greatly from the guns of a British fleet, but not sufficiently to prevent its subsequent growth.

Complete unanimity as to the right of the colonies to separate from the mother country did not prevail in the community, and some of its members were steadfast Loyalists. Among these was Thomas Wyer, a merchant who was greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen, at heart, and the bitterness of party overcome other feelings. As an indication of the temper of the revolutionists, and of the courage of the Kings friends in asserting their opinions, make the following extract from The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, of the 21st of August, 1776, which, yellow and dingy with age, is now before me:

"The following letter was very privately sent from Falmouth, in Casco Bay, to the late execrable Governor Hutchinson, and lately found among his papers. As some persons have been suspected of signing it, who are entirely innocent, it is now given to the public, that such pernicious conduct may be chargeable on those only who are guilty of it: "Sir,—Being informed that your Excellency had taken leave to embark for England, and fearing that certain resolves lately passed in a meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in print, may create unfavorable impressions in your Excellency's mind against the town of Boston respecting any obligation we be pleased to inform you that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town meeting, and all of us utterly dislike the indecent reflections on the administration of the East India company, and in particular what is said of your Excellency. We further disapprove of the resolutions acknowledging any obligation to Boston respecting the town of Boston, and we are determined to use