(8) | 1

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE WEIGHT SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1898.

NORTH SYDNEY AS A SUMMER PORT.

There is logic in the claim put forward by Louisburg and the Sydneys that if Canada is ambitious to provide a fast Atlantic service which will reduce to an absolute / minimum the time of crossing the ocean, the western port should be in Cape Breton. If were no elements in the case except speed and the shortening of the water route, the farther east the passenger could take the water the bet ter. This is the argument which Halifax makes against St. John. So far as it has force at all, it applies also in favor of a Cape Breton port against Halifax.

The case is presented in a pamphie called "Ocean Routes and Modern Transportation," by George H. Dobson of North Sydney. Mr. Dobson brings to the discussion a wide knowledge of transportation matters, giving an account of the development of speed in the transatlantic service by different routes. The development has been greatly to the loss of Canada. In 1857 there was no such difference as there is now between the speed of the St. Lawrence boats and the New York boats. The quickest passage of the Allan boats between Liverpool and Quetec in 1857 was only twelve hours less than the quickest voyage by Cunard boats between Liverpool and New York the year before. In 1867 the difference in favor of the Cunard service was seventeen hours . In 1877 it was only nine hours, the comparison being between the Sarmatian of the Allan line and the Britannic of the Cunard line. So far the Canadian service seems to have kept pace with the other. But in 1887 the shortest Cunard trip was thirty-seven hours less than the shortest Allan line voyage the lost decade the service has creased its speed, while the Cunard have knocked off another twenty-one hours from the time of their run across the ocean.

Now Mr. Dobson is of the opinion that before we get back the relative share of the transatlantic passenger business that we had a quarter of a century or more ago, we must not only place on our route ships equal in speed ito those on the New York route, but we must place them on the shortest and safest ocean path. His view is that the St. Lawrence does not fill the bill even as a summer route. Mr. Dobson maintains that high speed is impossible over the distance from the eastern side of the Arctic current to Belle Isle and thence to Quebec. a total distance of nearly 750 knots. The true fast route, according to Mr. Dobson, who lives in North Sydney, is by way of North Sydney, which only 2,067 knots from Queenstown making a run on the average time of the fastest Lloyd boat of three days

and 22 hours. If speed were everything, the argument would be a strong one. But the fast ships carry some freight, and the long rail haul to Cape Breton, even for passengers, would be expensive.

Mr. Dobson has in favor of his contention the modern tendency to separate the passenger, express and mail business, from the ordinary freight traffic. So long as sea sickness prevails, and so long as trains can be run at greater speed than boats, the run at greater speed than boats, the tendency of passenger traffic will probably be to reduce the water voyage at the expense of land transport. So long as water transport is cheaper than land carriage for heavy freight, that class of trade—far the more important of the two—will get to sea with as little land carriage as possible. That is the strength of the position of St. John as a freight port compared with Halifax.

THE CASE OF MR. LISTER.

James Lister, ex-M. P. for West Lambton, is, we believe, the ninth patriot who has gone from the present house of commons to a position in the gift of the government. It is only a few years since Sir Richard Cartwright, with that fine indignation which he was better able to manufacture in those times than he is now. declared it to be a scandal and a disgrace that members sat in parliament and voted when they had promises of offices in their pockets. The present postmaster general went farther. He introduced a bill making it unlawful to appoint a member of parliament to an office, or even to give an appointment to an ex-member until a certain length of time after his term of parentary service had expired: The vehement language used by Mr. Mulock on that occasion is fresh in the

It is now perceived what missypoorisy it all was. The country ha arned what a sham and a pretence vas this indignation, and what poor tuff was this assumed virtue. Within onths after Sir Richard Cartright. Mr. Mulock and the other ed office, their own pr ffice were stuffing the po s of their supporters in the se. One member was not only able,

y of members of the last pa

ut willing, to show that the premier imself had given him a written proise of the position of lieutenant govrnor, and that he had sat and voted n the house for a whole session after ward. It is true that an abler and more influential minister than the remier compelled Sir Wilfrid to break the promise, but the man who held the document was in a position to exact an equivalent. Today he is

a judge. This was one case out of many. hree senatorships are already betowed, and two or three others are omised, but not yet delivered bers elected to this parliament have already taken their seats on the bench One member elect is an immigration agent, and one is a lieutenant gover-

Talk about members sitting in ouse with promises of office. Months efore his appointment was made. Mr. Comeron told his friends that he was going to Regina as governor, though when Mr. Bennett told him to his in the house that not free to vote against the ministers when he kney they were wrong, Ar. Cameron almost denied the agreement. It was well nown among Mr. Cameron's friends that he did not approve of the Yukon deal, but he could not condemn it even in causus. It was Mr. Sifton's deal and the lieutenant governor of the Northwest is Mr. Sifton's appoint-

did he sit in the house and supoort the Yukon bill, which certainly did not commend itself to his judg ment, but he assumed the control o the Drummond committee, appointed by the government for the purpose of excusing that atrociously bad gain. Mr. Lister did all that Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair could ask. He rule out all questions put to Mr. Green shields as to the price he paid for his stock and his contributions to th y funds. Any questions which Greenshields or Mr. Tarte did party funds. not wish to answer, Mr. Lister interepted with his convenient rulings ommittee to work. Mr. Greenshields included to tell about his stock and of course Mr. Lister admitted his tes eived the house intentionally by s statement concerning the purchase oney for La Patrie, Mr. Lister, like money for La Patrie, Mr. Lister, like a kindly judge, did what he could to help the minister out of the awkward scrape. After hearing Mr. Blair's own statement that he had been offered the Drummond railway this year for half a million less than he agreed to pay last year, Mr. Lister submitted the majority report, commending the transaction of last year. To the last day of the session, Mr. Lister was violent, aggressive and often offensive in his reflections on members who did their duty in criticising the government. On the day of prorogation, Mr Foster was speaking, when Mr. Lister interrupted with a remark so offensive that Mr. Foster asked the speaker to suppress "this bully." Mr. Foster then remarked that it was Mr. Lister's "farewell session." He knew, as all the house did, that the member for Lambton had the promise of an ap-

waiting for the house to rise in order to get the position. All this is not saying that Mr. Lis ter is not a good lawyer, or even that he may not be a just judge. But think of the hypocrisy of members making appointments in this way after all their pretensions and professions.
The independence of some members of parliament may have been impaired before the late change of government. But surely there was never before this a Canadian parliament. In which so many members at the same time held the promise of office, 'or gave such a return in subservient action. We are only as yet at the end of the second year and the members, ho are pressing with eagerness mises made them, are more than se who have yet entered into their reward.

cointment to the bench and was only

A PLAIN ADMISSION.

If the "fathers of the republic could read the papers of the republic they would perceive that the doctrines of the revolution are outdated. Mr. Bryan, speaking the other day against the forcible annexation of Cuba, made use of the trite observations that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The New York St replies to this venerable doctrine in words that are rude and irreverenbut true. The New York oun says: What does all this talk amo habitants to say about the white men and half-breed Creokes and Spinlards, out in the transaction.

cation to the present situation. The se matters as other power those matters as other powers have done, Great Britain with the rest. One difference is that Great Britain never claimed to extend her rowers by the consent of the new subjects. She professed to consult their, welfare but not their desires, and it may truly be said that the British flag was never raised and kept in any country which was not the better for it.

INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS.

Chairman Cannon of the congressional committee on appropriations stimates the cost of the war with Spain at \$400,000,000 if it shall continue the rest of the year. Of this amount the sum of \$371,637,741 has already been appropriated or recom-mended. The Boston Herald says that if Mr. Cannon's estimate proves correct, the United States will spend in the war with Spain more money in eight months than Britain expended in the great Crimean war of nearly three years against Russis. Yet, as a battle of the giants, and Spain is not much of a glant.

The Boston Herald may, however, and comfort in another feature of the comparison, If the United States is spending more money on this war than Britain did on her great conflict the expenditure of life is much less. It cannot be denied that the British army in Russia lost a great many men, and killed a great many Russians.

STILL ANOTHER.

La Patrie of Montreal, which is the government organ, stated last night that P. A. Choquette, M. P. for Montnagny, would in two or three days be appointed judge of the district, of Arthabasca. This is another case of a member sitting and voting in the house with the promise of office in his pocket. It was stated several times during last session that Mr. Choquette rould be seen in the house no more. Whether he had a letter to that effect from the premier is not known, but it was he to whom Sir Wilfrid wrote promising an appointment for the resent Judge Langelier, who was then a member of parliament. It was ecessary to create a new judgeship in Quebec before Mr. Choquette could get one, as it was to establish a new udgeship in Ontario, before Mr. Lister could find a place on the bench. Mr. Choquette will be the tenth patriot rewarded.

The British tories like to be ted by a peer ney dearly love a lord, and in any case ney would be very reluctant to be under no leadership of a man like Chamberlain

As the last liberal ministry in Great no fewer than six peers in the cabinet, it would appear that the British liberals are willing to be ruled by a lord whether they love him or not Not only the premiership, but foreign office, the colonial office and the navy were held by peers in the late administration.

The party which applauded Mr. Fielding for reducing the Savings Bank interest to two and a half per cent. will now commend him for not reducing it.

FREDERICTON.

Long Standing Dispute Between St. John Presbytery and Rev. Mr. Mullin Settled.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 23. The long standing difficulty existing between the St. John Presbytery and Rev. Mr. McMullin of Stanley finally settled this afternoon at a spe cial sitting of the presbytery held here today for that purpose. There was a long discussioin, sometimes lively, but withdraws all former opposition and submits to the authority of the presbytery. The church will be hereafter opened to the service conducted Frank Baird, the cathecist lately to the Stanley district, and Rev. Mr. Mullin agrees to work amicably Mr. Baird and with the presbytery.
The members are much pleased that
this bone of contention, which has
been kept up for a long time, is now moved and peace and harmony re-

rdict for the plaintil for \$40 in the nisi prius court. Fisher v. Mack was taken up, but the court had to adjourn this afteron on account of the illness of Miss

Mowatt, the stenographer. This is an action for account. The plaintiff claims \$900. W. P. Jones for plaintiff, and Vanwart, Q. C., for defendant. Mrs. George Dunphy of Douglas was thrown from her carriage today and had her arm broken,

RICHIBUCTO.

Death of an Aged Farmer—Indians Sent to

RICHTBUCTO, N. B., June 23. Terranie Curran, farmer and an operator of a saw and grist mill at West Branch, died this morning, aged eighty-three years. Frank Curran, of Summer & Co., Bathurst, is a son of deceased.

big Cove Indians, were arrested yesterday in a drunken condition, by order of W. D. Carter, Indian commissioner. They were given a hearing this morning, but refused to tell where they procured the liquor. The sentence was forty days in jall.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I .- July 3. GOLDEN TEXT.—A soft answerurneth away wrath; but grievou words stir up anger.—Prov. 15: 1.

The section includes 1 Kings, chaps. 12-15; the whole story of the division of the kingdom and its results under he first two kings.

HISTORICAL SETTING.-Time-B C. 975-654, Jeroboam's reign, according to the usual chronology; B. C. 937-915 cording to the corrected chron (Professor Kent's arrangement).

Place—The coronation assembly was held at Shechem, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, then the metropolis of the tribe of Ephraim. The capital of Rehoboam was at Jerusalem. Contemporaries-Rezin I. was king at Damascus, and Shishak the Pharaol of Egypt.

THE KINGDOM DIVIDED. I Kings 12: 16-25.

Read 1 Kings 12: 1 to 14; 20. Commit verses 16-19. 16. (a) So when all Israel saw that he king hearkened not unto them , the answered the king, saying, What portion have we in David? neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse: to your tents, O Israel now see to thine own house, David So Israel departed unto their tents. 17. But as for the children of Israe which dwelt in the cities of Judah. Re oboam reigned over them.

18. Then King Rehoboam sent Adoram, who was over the (b) tribute; and all Israel stoned him with stone that he died. (c) Therefore King Rehoboam made speed to get him up to his chariot, to flee to Jerusalem. 19. So Israel rebelled against the

ouse of David unto this day. 20. And it came to pass that whi all Israel heard that Jeroboam was (d) ome again, that they sent and calle him unto the congregation, and made him king over all Israel; there was none that followed the house of David, but the tribe of Judah only.

21. And when Rehoboam was comto Jerusalem he assembled all th rouse of Judah; (e) with the tribe of Senjamin, a hundred and foursco thousand men, which were warriors, to fight against the house of Israel, to bring the kingdom again to Rehoboan ne son of Solomon

22. But the word of God came unt hemaiah the man of God, saying, 23. Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of olomon, king of Judah, and timto all the house of Judah and Benjamin, and to the (f) remnant of the people, say-

24. Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall no go up, nor fight aguinst your brethren the children of Israel: return every man to his house, for this thing (g) is from Me. (h) The harkened therefore to the word of the Lord, and (i) reurned to depart, according to the wor of the Lord.
25. Then Jeroboam built Shechem in Mount Ephraim, and dwelt therein:

and went out from thence, and built

'therefore' omitted. (i) Returned and

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 16. (a) And. Ver. 18. (b) Levy; (c) And. Ver. 20. (d) Was returned. Ver. 21. (e) And the tribe. Ver. .24, (g) Is of Me. (h) So they

went their way.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. For Book of Kings, Rehoboam and eroboam, see "Hints and Helps," p. 5. The Kingdom Rehoboam Inherited.

The kingdom under David and Solo mon had reached its height of glory and power. It was a centre of religion of literature, of wealth, of commerce There were splendid public buildings the kings and leaders lived in great magnificence. But all this cost a ;reat deal. And Solomon in his latter years not only tolerated idolatry, and built idol temples for his heathen wives, but he oppressed the people with heavy taxes and forced labor. Gold was

vere many who lived narrow and oppressed lives. Circumstances - Solomon was dead Rehoboam, his only son mentioned in history, was his successor. He began to reign in Jerusalem over Judah, but the other tribes assembled at Shechem to accept him as king if he would promise to be a good king. Jeroboam was the leader of th

plenty as iron in Jerusalem, but there

crthern tribes, who insisted on a relesse from the burdensome taxes and exactions and forced labor that Solomon had inflicted on the people. ected the good and followed oad, declaring that his little finger would be thicker than his father's thigh; and if his father lashed them

with whips, he would punish them 6. To your tents, O Israel—The ter tribes returned home, rebelling against Rehoboam. They chose Jeroboam for their king, and thenceforth there were two rival kingdoms instead of one.
20: But the tribe of Judah only-With a large part of Benjamin add-

ed later. 25 Shechem, between Mounts and Gerizim, was made into a city by Jeroboam, as his first capital. Penuel, on the Jabbook, where Jacob wrestled with the angel, was fortified as a fort-ress on the eastern border,

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Turning Points in Life.
Introductory What course of history do we now begin? Over how
many centuries does it extend? What
can you tell about the Book of Kings?

Have you read the other account of this event? Give the date and place I. The New King Who was king when we last studied the Old Testa-ment? Who was his successor? What as the state of the kingdom when he me king? (1 Kings 10: 8-29; 11: 1-9; 4c 20, 21.) What can you tell about Rehoboam, his training and character and companions? (1 Kings 14: 21; 11: 6-8; 12; 10, 11) Do you thank God daily for your good Christian mother? What verses in Proverbs may apply

NOTICE

John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Conferring of Degrees and Presentation ounties named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis

I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J Markham, Northumberland

E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

o him? (Prov. 1: 8, 10, 15; 2: 1-13; 3: II. The Great Question.-Where boam go to be crowned over Israel? Why there? What request did the people make? Who leader? (1 Kings 11: 26-40.) Had the people good reason to complain? Kings 5: 13-16.)

III. Seeking Advice.—To whom did Rehoboam first apply for advice?
Was this wise? Why were these most likely to give good advice? What was their advice? Was it good? Why? Of whom else did he ask counsel? Why were these unsafe advisers? What was their advice? Meaning of scorpions here? Was their counsel good

IV. The Fatal Decision.-Whose vice did Rehoboam follow? In what way did he speak to the people? Are ess and discourtesy always

V. The Results (vs. 16-25),-Wha did the people do when they heard Which tribes forsoo this decision? Rehoboam? Under what Which remained? What two efforts did Rehoboam make to retain the northern tribes? With what results? In what sense was this division from the Lord? What good resulted under the circumstances? VI. A Lamp for Our Feet.-Wha

kingdom does God offer us? (Luke 12: 1, 32; Matt. 6: 33.) What possibilities are before us? Are these turning cir.ts in every life? Of whom should we ask advice? What evils do selfonceit and selfishness bring? will be the result of following bad advice? Who will direct as aright? (Jas. 1: 5; Psa. 73: 24.)

SKIFF LAKE TROUBLE.

and the adjacent village of Canterbury station are now in an intense state of excitement. The "casus belli" appears to be the right of pos sesion to a certain island, one of 22 situated in said lake.

A resident of Canterbury station, some 16 or 18 years ago "squatted" upen and built two small houses upon one of these islands, and has since remained in possession.

The premises were used for the en

ertainment of friends fishing on the ake and for picnics and social gatheres of the inhabitants, and the residents of the adjacent village of Canterbury station when they wished to enjoy a cool day on the lake during The most extensive land owners

around the lake, Mr. Nehemiah Marks and Messrs. Murchie & Son, being always friendly to the settlers around the lake and the residents of the adjacent village, were glad to have them enjoy the use of their lands (which surround the greater part of the lake). as camping grounds, shelter, etc., when fishing or boating on the lake. It was ty the good will of these gentlemen, one of whom (Mr. Marks) supposed that his extensive domain of lumber land included the island now in dispute, that the party now in possession have so long remained in occupation. It turned out, however, that this island was owned by the government and that a company, largely non-resident and American, induced the government to offer the whole lot of islands for sale. As the official notice of such sale is not very widely spread the club obtained the 22 islands for the small sum of \$110. As the object of the "club" is believed to be exclusive control of the valuable fishing privileges, the natives are up in arms and active hostilities have commenced. The "club," anxious for the better safety of the goods and chattels contained in the houses of the recalcitrant occupant of the disputed island, put extra locks on the doors. This solicitude and attention on the part of the "club" was not well received, and the "bottling up" of the property of the lady in question was promptly done away with by means of an axe. The lady also took occasion to remark to a representative of the "club" present, while performing this duty, that she would enjoy the "breaking up" of certain members of the club in a sim lar way.

the placid waters of Skiff Lake and the "squatter" holds possession. It might be added that the natives around the lake and adjacent village are wicked enough to ignore the legal rights and claims of the club, and the sympathy appears to be strongly with

It is a great misforture that so much feeling should be excited about a mat-ter so easily arranged. A mutual concession, a friendly meeting of reecentatives of the opposing intersition of the government would smooth down the aspertites, reconcile the dif-ferences and restore peace and har-mony among all section of the com-munity. I have no loubt but this will be done and the vexatious question settled forever.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

June 20, '98 June 13,98 June 21, '97

Total63,568,000 65,792,000 36,673,000

NOVA SCOTIA

To Subscribers of the St. The Windsor Convocation Exercises Held Yesterday Afternoon.

mission and Race Track.

WINDSOR, N. S., June 22.-The an-

nual meeting of the alumni of Kings college was held today. The new governors elected were C. S. Wilcox of Windsor; W. L. Payzant, Halifax. Dr. Trenamine was re-elected president. The executive committee will consist of Charles Hensley, Rev. Maynard Bowman and W. B. Almon. The association nominated the following named as members of the executive committee of the board of govrnors: Rev. Maynard Bowman, C. S. Wilcox, Prof. Vroom, R. J. Wilson, A. Deb. Tremaine. The association voted against the resolution to repeal the rule allowing candidates for B. A. from St. Augustine's college and St. Boniface, England, and Wyckliffe. Toronto, to take the degree without passing the responsions examination. but a committee was appointed to investigate and report next year. The bishop of New Brunswick is to be asked to request an annual collection from his diocese in support of Kings college, the same as is taken up Nova Scotia. The degree of D. C. L will tomorrow be conferred on the folowing students of the law school in St. John: Reg. Fairweather, Lucien DeBury, C. S. Harrington. The Kings cricket team defeated

the Wanderers' second eleven by a score of 63 to 44. The church school for girls closing ook place yesterday. The exercises were of a most interesting character. mong the prize winners were May

Harrison and Blanche Y. Hanington. HALIFAX, N. S., June 22, 2.30 a. m. -A Fatal fire occurred this morning. At least two people were burned to death—an aged couple named Hurley, and possibly two others. The fire is

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21 .- Fire today badly damaged two buildings on Water street, occupied by Crowell Bros., as a hardware store, and D. R. Heisler as a grocery establishment. The origin of the fire is a mystery, The damage is estimated at over 30,000, which is nearly covered by asurance in various companies.

Mayor Stephens' natal day dinner was a brilliant affair. Among the guests/were Admiral Fisher, General Seymour and other leading officers of the army and navy and the principal men in public life. Among the guests was Mayor Sears of St. John.

WINDSOR, June 23.—The weather for con-ocation was warm, bright and clear. The proceedings this morning began with the convocation sermen in the parish church preached by Rev. Rural Dean DeBlois of Annapolis, who took for his text from one of the postims: ""hy word is a light to my path and a lamp to my feet." In concluding, nev. Mr. DeBlois referred to the educational advantages of kings and expressed the belief that her future would be as honorable as perpast, if, he said significantly, she does not make her degrees too easily obtainable. Convocation hall was crowded before the hour of meeting in the atternoon. After the devotional exercises the conferring of deapolis, who took for his text from one of the grees and the presentation of prizes took rlace. The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. James C. Harvey, Windsor. The university ant-ouncements, which included the statement of those receiving prizes and degrees by examination, was as follows: B. A. Bowman, second class hopors in divinity; Binney exhibition, P. G. Corbin and C. R. Quinn; Halifax; McCawley Hebrew prize, B. A. Bowman, Halifax; governor general's

ity; Binney exhibition, P. G. Corbin and C. R. Quinn; Halifax; McCawley Hebrew prize, B. A. Bowman, Halifax; governor general's medal, T. Davies, Charlottetown; Stevenson schokarship, W. Cotton, Charlottetown; Cogswell cricket prize, F. L. Handsombody, Windsor; Almon Welsford testimonial, H. H. Tyers; Cogswell scholarship, C. R. Quinn, Halifax; the Bishop Binney responsion prize, W. Cotton, Charlottetown; the bishop's prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin; Akins historical prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin; Akins historical prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin; Akins historical prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin; Akins historical prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin, Matriculated M. A., June, 1897; Arts, P. G. Corbin, C. R. Quinn, Halifax; A. B. Stirling, D. V. Warner; A. A. Blanchard, C. Harris. Engineering, N. Tooker, E. A. Cleatemante. Science, D. V. Warner, T. A. Davies, Charlottetown. Responsions, first class, W. Cotton; second class, T. B. McCarthy; S. A. Holyoke; passed, T. Davies, J. L. S. Foster, A. E. Partridge, H. B. Tremaine, H. F. Zwicker; first B. Sc examination; second class, T. B. McCarthy; B. C. L. degree examination, R. R. Fairweather, L. B. DeBury, C. S. Harringtos, St. John; final B. E. examination, second class, G. H. Archibald; B. A. degree examination, first class, Rev. S. H. Morgan, Rev. T. A. Simmonds, Ship Harber; H. B. Tremaine, H. A. Ancient, Halifax; A. E. Partridge, Fredericton.

ton.

Speeches were made by Rev. W. H. Bulloch, Hon. Dr. Borden and Bishop Courtney. Rev. H. I. Linds delivered the valedictory. His plea was for the abolitics of compulsory attendance by students at the chapel. Bishop Courtney in reply, scathingly denounced this as ill advised and inappropriate, and said the rule would never be abrogated in deference to boys of eighteen or any one else.

The annual ball took place tonight; also a dinner by the students of the period between 1858 and 1864.

dinner by the students of the post-1868 and 1864.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The provincial exhi-bition commission this season leased the race track to Halifax parties for the races during the interval between the exhibition seasons. The Evangelical Alliance protest and threatened to go to the country on the issue. The commission met tonight and denounced

DEATH OF MRS. MILNE YERXA.

The death occurred on June 18th of the wife of Fredericton's oldest native born citizen, in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Yerza, beloved wife of Mr. Milne Yerxa, of Saunders street. rs. Yerxa has been ill for some time, and three weeks ago was stricken with paralysis, from which she never re-

The deceased lady was in the sev-The deceased lady was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She leaves a bereaved husband and on son, Lorenzo Yerxa of Douglas, and six daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Ludlow Grant of this city, Mrs. Edward Elkin of St. John; Miss I. Yerxa, tescher in Aberdeen school, St. John; Mrc. Wm. Henderson and Mrs. Tohn E. Bruce of East Boston, and Mrs. Wm. Mills of Worcester. Mrs. Yerra was a member of the Methodist church and a lady very highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

—Fredericton Gleaner.

(Albany Argus.)
A pair on a som
Emjoyed lots of blim;

Arou Together from Cor

When order WEEKLY SU the NAME of which the pathat of the of it sent. Remember Office must ensure promp

THE SUN I issuing weekl WEEKLY SU lation of all Maritime please make a

The Campbe til August The four-ye Kierstead wa

John E. Mo Tapley's summ and A. P. Ba Henry DeLo

Co., died Mon after a ling years, leaving Rev. James take a rest health. He

at St. Andrew Engineer M and a corps city yesterde posed impro

visiting Mr. this city, left Advertiser, J The steame Saturday fro

Mrs. Dixon,

Rico, took 500 consisting pri toes, fish, por Dr. T. L. took passage morning for Sussex Vale,

and will be al several we News, June 1 Two river couver since the Yukon, Capt. J. Joh her own stea.

Advertiser, J J. D. Mun Munsie, has Scotia, on a since he was Campbell of spending sev-left this mor he will rejo Colonist, Jun

R. P. Stra church, will thy because mother, which morning. Mr band, R. F. dren, R. P. Alice B. Str

Mrs. Angel her home in the 19th inst was the wif survives her and boy bal brothers to mains were day for bu

The many pleased to h ton hospit Mass. Miss three years and having to 29th, grade

The lam Monday eve Barrett, Mis her brother has been i death was age. She I George P. I sister, Mrs. Fredericton

The T. M title under ers of Ber applying fo rese undertacheese and and handlin etc. The pr 000 in 100 head office Thomas M. Samuel G