A SCHEME OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

One Queen, One Flag, One Fleet.

III.-THE ARMY.

(From the London Daily Graphic.) Sir-The writer of a recent leading article in one of your contemporaries lays down, with much justice, that without an adequate army even a supreme navy is powerless, except for maritime defence, which includes, of course, maritime attack as the best form of defence, but does not include consists in territorial attack, and, as such, is the specific function of the army." I am not unmindful of this truth: and, accordingly, I ask your ies, to consider the problem of the formation and maintenance of a colonial military force, which shall take its place by the side of the home army and the imperial navy as one of the factors with which all enemies of the One Queen and the One Flag must reckon in the future.

WHY NOT A COLONIAL ARMY CORPS?

I am not of those who believe that in an empire like ours a separate military force for each colony is a superfluity or a wasteful dissipation of energy, On the contrary, that sort of force undoubtedly ought to exist ev-everywhere, and in all the great colonies it happily does exist. It fills, in fact, the functions of the volunteers here, though I am willing to admit many of these colonial organiza tions are much more efficient than scme of our volunteer battalions, and that, in certain respects, they stand upon a wholly different plane.

colonies, however, have nothing at all corresponding with that branch of our army which serves not merely the United Kingdom, but also the empire, and which is available, should it be needed, for Calcutta, or Melbourne, or Quebec, or Cape Town, as it is for London, Edinburgh or Dub-lin. One does not like to put forward the suggestion save in the humblest and most tentative spirit; yet it is surely permissible to ask at this time when the colonies have so lately and se spontaneously assured us of their desire to stand with us in the business of holding the empire together; Why not a Colonial Army Corps?

HEADQUARTERS AT HOME. It is not enough to thank and honor the colonies for their exhibition of British spirit. Something ought to be done to utilize their goodwill, and to prove to them that we do not think lightly of their generous attitude, and that we feel that they mean what they say And it appears to me that no measure would be more effective as a tightener of those volutary bonds which the colonies are proud of wearing and which we are thankful to be still held by, than the establishment of a colonial army corps, with the old home of the race as the normal seat of its mobile headquarters. I should like to see it composed exclusively of colonials un-der colonial officers. I should like to first for service in the colonies and British possessions in all parts of the world. And I believe that it might be formed on some such basis as the following:

AT THE SERVICE OF THE EMPIRE Here is the peace organization of

our first army corps:

Twenty-five inflantry battallions of 860.20,000 Seven machine gun detachments.
Four cavalry squadrons of 112.
Tweive field artillery battaries of 167.2,004
Three horse artillery battaries of 168. 504 nurse ammunitinon park sections.
Four engineer field companies of 213...
One bridging troop.
Half a telegraph battailon.
One engineer field park.
One balloon section.
Twelve A reas. welve Army Service Corps companies of fifty

The whole strength is not much over 25,000 officers and men. The United Kingdom furnishes to the regular army about 55,000 men for each 10,000 000 of inhabitants, and to the reserve yeomanry and volunteers habitants. Now, as I have shown there are about 10,000,000 white inhabitants of the colonies and other outlying parts of the British empire; so that if the colonies, between them, maintained at home an armed force of 50,-000 men, and, for imperial service, a heavy) here is. What the colonies may choose to maintain within their own borders does not, for present purposes, concern this inquiry. My suggestion is confined to this: That the colonies be severally invited to furnish one or battalions, squadrons, com- to be considered. It would panies, etc., so as to make up an army corps of the peace strength of our exfirst army corps; and that they permit this corps to be at the service purposes subject to conditions to be arranged.

THE RENEWING OF YOUTH. The various contingents might be provided by the establishment in the colonies of the system of linked battalions, and one of each pair of such battalions might be always on imperial service, or lying here, awaiting it, while the other remained in its colony, where the station would also be. All expenses of transport would be the affair of the imperial government, which would also provide accommo dation here. The term of service of battalion with the Colonial Army Corps might be either three or four years, and the officers might be in the first instance taken from existing colonial corps, and thereafter entered and educated exactly like officers of the home army. The advantages to all parties would be great. The empire would gain defenders, and would be enefit from the increased intercourse benefit from the increased intercourse. The unfortunate one which Sir Michael the Dufferin their headquarters while in the city. the home army. The advantages to

tain opportunities, such as compara-tively few of them now enjoy, of see-ing and knowing their motherland, and of understanding the greatness of her inheritance, and the proud sigificance of Civis Britannicus sum. And the Old Country would , as it were, renew its youth by intimate as-scciation, in peace as well as in war, great and terrible struggle with shout with the strong scions of its most and song; but we do not see mirth on venturous stocks. Nor can I but think the face, or hear drivel from the lips that the military efficiency, even of the home-staying portions of the colonial forces, would be improved by and the only reflections which are cathe periodical flowing back to them of pable of bringing anything but grief officers and men who had met, either to the heart of such a man at such a as foes or as friends, people of all scrts and hues, in all corners of the world, just as our own army is undeniably improved by its turns of ser-

That marraiges between the daughof the new ones would be promoted is very likely, and would certainly be no drawback to the scheme, seeing that in many of the colonies women are still in the minority.

AT THE WAR OFFICE. Within the new Army Corps proper olonial pride and esprit de corpo night be assisted, as in the navy, by the wearing of appropriate badges. as well, of course, as by the continued wearing of such characteristic uni-forms as have already become identified with particular bodies of colonial troops; and the interests of the corps, and of the colonies furnishing it, might be looked after by the agents-general, represented at the War Office, as at the admiralty, by some one who should be ex officio a member of the joint naval and military committee on defence; to which, in that case, the United Kingdom would send nine and the colonies two members. I have now only to look at the cial aspects of these proposals. This I will do in my fourth and concluding letter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "SPLENDID ISOLATION."

IV. - FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. Sir-The measures which I have described in my former letters contemplate an addition from colonial sources of eight or ten thousand officers and men to the imperial navy, and of about twenty-five thousand officers and men to the active army, and the representation in London of colonial interests, naval and military, by two emissaries, who should be ex officio nembers of the joint naval and military committee on defence. The carrying out of the scheme would, of course, incidentally involve the gradual creation, in every colony, of considerable naval and military reserves of highly-trained men, and would thus be beneficial alike to local and to imperial security, though the rules regulating the period for service in the reserves after completion of service with the imperial fleet or with the active army might well be different in the various colonies. Each of the self-governing ones already spends a substantial sum yearly on local defence: but the amounts now disburs ed would not, it is clear, suffice to meet the necessarily increased expenditure called for under the scheme to which I have invited attention. The financial problem then is-How are the additional funds to be found, and who

is to find them? HOW TO SAVE MILLIONS. It is calculated that if, in addition see it ready to go anywhere and to do to the sums already dispensed by the anything, with our own first army colonies for defensive objects, an amount a little exceeding £2,000,000 a inflammation of the lungs and catarrh. year were available, the cost of the proposed measure would be covered. Now, all the self-governing colonies have been considerable borrowers in the past, and the total amounts of time, somewhere in the neighborhood of £470,000,000. The mean rate of interest which they are paying on this is apparently about 31-2 per cent., and the annual interest paid, at that rate is, roughly, £16,450,000.

The United Kingdom can borrow upon easier terms than this, and no one can doubt that a loan guaranteed by the United Kingdom would be very (Signed) MARGARET SOVEREIGN. eagerly taken up at 3 per cent., if not at even less. Supposing, therefore, that the United Kingdom were to say to the self-governing colonies: "On condition that you will join me, as suggested in this scheme of imperial

defence, that you will bear the consequent additional charges, and that you will guarantee me 3 per cent un the amount of your debts, I will take over the whole of them. The result will be that instead of paving away about 110,000 men for each 10,000,000 of £16,450,000 as interest, you will only have to pay £14,100,000, and that con sequently, without imposing any additional burdens on your taxpayers, you will have a sum of £2,350,000 available for the imperial objects in question." Stated more briefly, an advantageous conversion of the colofurther force of 25,000 men, their mili- nial debts would, as far as can be tary burden would be, pro rata, much seen, solve the problem without pin-less than 50 per cent. of what our military burden (which no one considers perity of the colonies improved, it is ssible that arrangements might be made for the furnishing of still larger contingencies both to the navy and to

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM. There are, of course, many details propriate to go into them in this place and I will not touch them. I will confine myself to saying that if colonial feeling be what it seems to be, of the empire at large for imperial and if here, at home, there be that real desire—which I believe to exist to see this great empire of ours something more than a heretogeneous concourse of atoms, there can be no insuperable difficulties in the way of the kind of defensive union which I have

ventured to sketch. But people in high places must move and initiate, and not sit still and look on. I appeal to the newly-formed British Empire League, to the imperial federation (defence) committee, to the navy league, and to other patriotic bodies of that kind; still more urby public speakers and by the press, and, most urgently of all, to her majesty's ministers at home and in the colonies, and to the agents general in

London. "ARE WE READY?"

Richmond, and of chorusing the piti-ful patriotism of music hall jingoism, we seriously set to work to make ready at all points for the worst that can befall. The man who is drunken with the exuberance of his own swagger, the ignorant man, or the half-witof the true and thoughtful warrior to the heart of such a man at such moment are that his cause is just, his side ready, and his powder dry. yet, alas, we cannot reflect that our side is ready. Our side is willing, no doubt, but it is without organization and so it will remain until the colonies and we have adopted and perfect-I am, sir.

Your obedient servant, "SPLENDID ISOLATION.

ONLY DISCOVERED LATELY

THAT "KOOTENAY" WILL CURE CATARRH.

Read the Sworn Statement of Three of Hamilton's Citizens.

Dominion of Canada. County of Went worth, Province of Ontario, to wit: I, William G. Cox, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, flour and feed merchant at 374 King street west, in said city, do solemnly declars and say that it affords me great pleasure to add my testimony as

to he wonderful properties of "KCOTENAY CURE" for catarrh, with which I have been troubled for fully ten years. I tried almost every advertised medicine 'cr this disease, but without success until I began taking Ryckman's "KOOTENAY CURE." in October, 1895, and found after following the directions closely, that it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and relieved me from all the unpleasant symptoms of the disease. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one thus afflicted, and feel confident that if its use is persevered in for a reasonable time, and directions faithfully observed, that it will lead to a

And I make this solemn declaration onscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence

WILLIAM G. COX. Declared before me at the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 18th day of February, A. D., 1836. (Signed) W. FRED WALKER,

Dominion of Canada, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, to wit: I, Margaret Sovereign, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, residence 376 King street west, do solemnly declare that I am pleased to make the following declaration: My daughter Lulu, aged 14, ter of the Alabama claims. I will only the solution of the Alabama claims. ars, and during that time her health was very poor. Our family physician was called in and pronounced her case Her constitution gradually ran down, and until she commenced taking Kootenay Cure we were feeling alarmed about her. She has now taken one bottle and a half of the medicine and their indebtedness is, at the present has gained eleven pounds in weight, rosy cheeks, her general health has been greatly improved, and she feels that she is being cured of catarrh. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence

> Sworn and acknowledged before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 18th day of February, A. D., 1896.

> W. FRED WALKER. Notary Public. Dominion of Canada, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, to wit: I. Josephine Stuart, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, spinster, residing at 374 King street west, in said city of Hamilton, do solemnly declare and say as follows: That I have been suffering from catarrh for a period of nearly-five years past; that during that time I have used various remedies, recom-mended for that disease, without receiving any relief for it. About two months ago, on the recommendation of a friend, I commenced to take "Kootenay Cure," and have used two bottles according to directions, and have experienced the greatest relief. While I cannot say I am completely cured, I am satisfied I am almost so, and shortly will be by the use of this medicins.

I cannot too highly recommend it to all patients suffering from catarrh. And I make this solemn declaration, onscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed) JOSEPHINE STUART. Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario this 18th day of February, A. D., 1896. (Signed) W. FRED WALKER. Notary Public.

Paul Kruger receives a salary of \$40,000 a year as president of the South African republic. His way of life, however, is distinctly plebian. A story is told of some fashionable ladies who called to leave their cards with the president's wife. They discovered the distinguished lady standing on the loorstep with a half-devoured orange between her lips. One arm was immediately placed akimbo, the orange carefully balanced, while the free hand was stretched out for the cards.

Children Cry for

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. ing to constitute itself on a national basis with a view to co-operate with The London Meeting in Favor of

Arbitration. From the Point of Numbers it is

Declared Disappointing.

Letters Read From Gladstone, Meredith Norman and Others.

London, March 3.-The demonstra tion at Queen's Hall tonight in favor of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was disappointing from the point of view of numbers, the audience, which was not large, being mostly made up of

Much enthusiasm was occasioned prior to the arrival of the speakers for the evening, when the girls who were to sing in the choir trooped up to the stage in batches, which were arrayed alternately in sashes formed of the Union Jack and of the Stars and Stripes until a complete blending of the flags of the two countries was effected, intended to be symbolic of harmony, which the promoters of the

neeting are seeking to establish. Before the meeting opened the organ played Hearts of Oak, Our Ships that Sailed, Columbia, and kindred airs. The choir also sang the well known patriotic air, which is to some extent common in the two countries, one half of the choir singing the words God Save the Queen and the other half My Country, 'tis of Thee, simultaneously, the audience joining in the dual an

Sir James Stansfield presided over the meeting, and he was supported by W. T. Stead, Lady Henry Somerset Right Hon. A. J. Mundel, radical mem-James Bryce, Right Hon. Geo. Shaw-Lefevre, Hall Cain, Rev. Hugh Price Huges, the bishop of Rochester, and

Mr. Stead, after the opening of the meeting, read letters of sympathy with its purpose from A. J. Balfour, lord of the treasury; Mr. Gladstone, Right Hon. Henry Asquith, home sec retary in the late liberal government; Mr. Labouchere, Geo. Meredith, the author, Henry Norman, who went to Washington on behalf of the Chronicle at the time the Venezuela question was at its acute phase, and who wrote strongly from there in behalf of international arbitration, and many

Mr. Balfour wrote: "My sympathy with the object of the meeting has een more than once expressed in public, and I hope I need not emphassize it. There are, no doubt, questions that a nation could not permit to be settled by any tribunal. But this argument is not against arbitration, but igainst its rash and unconsidered use." Mr. Gladstone wrote: "I am glad that the discussion of arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuelan question, upon which I do not feel myself in final and full possession of the was troubled with catarrh for two add that my conviction and sentiment year to year in proportion to the growth of the monstrous and barbarous militarism, which I consider England has to bear no small share of respon-

sibility. The leter from Geo. Meredith says: 'Since the benigent conclusion of the greatest of civil wars I have looked upon the American people as the leaders of our civilization, and whatever may be said among them, I am not alarmed by the thought of their wantonly, willingly or consentingly taking

a strp to shatter it." Henry Norman said in his letter: "The Americans are practically unanimous for arbitration on all subjects The overwhelmingly majority of the British are the same. Only official

might possibly be some day president of the Royal Academy as a practical proof of the art brotherhood of the wo nations.

Similar letters were read from Her-

ney, Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, Dr. Parker and several bishops.

The reading of these letters elicited vigorous cheers from the audience. Sir James Stansfield, the chairman, in his opening speech said that if it were only for the hearing of the letters, the meeting would not have been in vain. The Venezuela question, he said, was a blessing in disguise, because he believed the result would be said, was a blessing in disguise, be-cause he believed the result would be a treaty of arbitration.

William R. Cremer, ex-member of parliament, who visited Washington last year with a petition in fayor of international arbitration signed by the members of parliament, related the history of the present movement. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved a resolution instructing the chairman to sign a

memorial on behalf of the meeting to President Cleveland, the Marquis Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, urging that the time was opportune to conclude a treaty of arbitration. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre then made a speech on the history of the Alabama case and subsequent cases of arbitration, referring to American vigor in negotiating treaties containing arbitration clauses He urged the arbitration of the Ven ezuelan question without any reserva

The Bishop of Rochester seconder this motion, and Lady Henry Somerset supported it with an impassioned denunciation of war between England

Hall Cain, Rev. Hugh Price Huges and others spoke on the resolution, which was then carried by acclama-

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundell then moved a resolution requesting that the committee be convened in a meet-

basis with a view to co-operate with the Washington movement. In the course of his speech he read a telegram of sympathy and concord from a blow on the side of the head with America. He urged the importance of it, knocking him down and rendering grasping the hand of fellowship thus him partially insensible. The m extended, and he advocated the formagot away with about \$200 in cash. tion of a great Anglo-Saxon associa tion to promote the movement and to perpetuate the principle by means of a permanent standing committee both sides of the Atlantic.

This motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with the singing of the national anthem.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The author of this poem was the late Robert Lowell, an elder brotther of James Russell Lowell. He was an Episcopal clergyman, and the author of the Pricest of Conceptiion Bay, a powerfull novel and a number of poems.

Oh, that last day in Lucknow fort!
We knew that it was the last;
That the enemy's mines had orept surely
And the end was coming fast. To yield to that foe meant worse than death And the men and we all worked on; It was one day more of smoke and roar, And then it would all be done.

There was one of us, a corporal's wife, A fair, young, genitle thing, Wasted with fever and with stege, And her mind was wandering.

She lay on the ground, in her Scottish plaid, And I took her head on my knee; "When my father comes home frae the plleugh," she said, "Oh, please then waken me!"

She slept like a child on her father's floor, In the flecking of woodbine shade, When the house-dog sprawls by the half-open door, Amd the mother's wheel is stayed.

it was smoke and roar and powder stench, And hopeless wellting for death; But the soldier's wife, like a full tired child, Seemed scarce to draw her breath. sank to sleep, and I had my dream Of an English willage lame, and wail and garden, till a sudden scream Brought me back to the roar again.

There Jessie Brown stood listening; And then a broad gladness broke All over her face, and she took my hand And drew me"near, and spoke: "The Highlanders! Oh! dinna ye hear The slogan far awa'? The Maggregors! Ah! I ken it weel; It is the grandest of them a'.

"God bless the bonny Highlanders| We're saved! we're saved!" she cried; And fell on her knees; and thanks to Go Poured forth like a full flood-tide.

Allong the battery line her cry Had fallen among the men; Amd they started, for they were to die; Was life so near them, then?

They listened for life; and the rattling fire Far off, and the far-off loar Were all; and the colloned shock his head, And they turned to their guns once more.

Then Jessie said, "The slogan's dune;
But can ye no hear them noo?
The Campbells are comin'! It is nae dream;
Our succors hae broken through!"

It was not long ere it must be heard, A shrilling, ceaseless sound; It was no noise of the strife afar Or the sappers under ground.

It was the pipes of the Highlanders, And now they played Auld Lang Syne; It came to our men like the voice of God, And they shouted along the line.

Aind they wept and shook each others hands, Aind the women sobbed in a crowd, And every one knelt down where we stood, And we all thanked God aloud. That happy day when we welcomed them in Our men put Jessie first; And the general took her hand, and cheers From the men like a volley burst.

And the pipers' ribbons and tartans streamed Marching round and round our line; And our joyful cheens were broken with As the pipers played Auld Lang Syne.

"THE SEA QUEEN'S AWAKENING." (The following martial poem, written by Caput, Olive Philips Wholley, has been incorporated in the British Columbia school

She wakes in the furthest west the mur-mer has reached our ears,
She wakes! in the furthest east the Rus-sian listens and fears—
She wakes! in the ravens' clamor, the winds ory overhead,
The wandering waves take up the cry, "She wakes whom nations dread!" British are the same. Only official conservatism blocks the way. Is this the moment to pigeon hole in the foreign office a draft of a treaty of arbitration with the United States?"

Sir John Millais, the distinguished artist, and lately elected president of the Royal Academy, wrote suggestions that Edwin A. Abbey or John S. Sargent, the well known American artists, might possibly be some day president that the process of the same of t Tound Beachy Head.

She wakes! and the clang of arming echoes
through all the earth,
The ring of warriors' weapons; stern music
of soldiers' mirth.

In the world there be many nations and
there gathers round every throne Similar letters were read from Herbert Spencer, Holman Hunt, Wilson Barrett, the actor; William, Watson, the poet; Viscount Peel, ex-speaker of the house of commons; Leonard Courtney, Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, Dr.

This words there be many nations and there gathers round every throne. The strength of earth bron armies, but the sea is England's own.

As she ruled, she shall still rule it, from Plymouth to Esquimalt; as long as the winds are tameless—as long as the winds are tameless—as long as the winds are tameless—as long as the words are tameless—as long are tameless—as long as the words are tameless—as long as the words are tameless—as long are tameles

> TRADE OF ST. JOHN. More than twice as much tonage of shippings was reported inwards at the port of st John last month as in the month of February, 1895. The increase was notable in both foreign and coastwise trade. The following is the statement for February of

FROM FOREIGN PORTS. No. Tons. ..17 19,760 ..39 7,800 56 27,560 COASTWISE. 15,924 6,086 25 205 ## the statement ear:

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

No. Tons. Men.

14 11.767

1 170

198

22 4.253 22,240 49,800 Grand total Following is the statement for February (last year: 38 16,988

COASTWISE. IN FOR HARBOR. 119 21.478

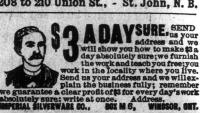
896

3,000 BUSHELS OATS 300 Barrels of Rocket.

Star and Ivy Flour. FEED, MEAL, BRAN, ETC.

---ALSO---20 Tierces Choice Molasses & Syrun

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THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees te send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,



CROUP. WHOOPING COUGH. **COUGHS AND COLDS.** OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

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write for our sealed book, "Perfect Manhood." No charge, Address (in confidence), FRIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

250 BARRELS REDPATH

300 BARRELS Extra Y. C. Extra Bright Sugar.

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SMYTHE STREET.

Gagetown Clearance Sale. In order to make room for Spring Goods I WIND SEEL FROM this dake until the lat of April DRY GOODS AT COST;
FANCY GOODS AT COST;
BOYS AND MEN'S CAPS AT COST;
WOOMEN'S BOO'DS AND SHOES AT COST;
WOOMEN'S OVERSHOES AT COST;
FOUR GALLONS, BEST AMERISAN OIL for \$1.40.

20 Tons Pressed Hay for Sale.

C S BABBITT

ST. JOHN PR

Votes to Hold Qua of Bi-Monthly

Acceptance of the fered by United Ch gow, for the Tob

Election of Delegates to t -Another Sharp Di Mullin's Case-A Gi Business Transacte

Dr. Macrae, the

ed over a meeting presbytery in St. school room on the The first business of the report of changes in the con sections were disc length and action de tions were adopted. Rev. Mr. Rainnie been postponed ow sition of Mr. Suthe Mr. Willet moved the moderator and ter be confirmed. Mr. Fraser of Ham Mr. Robinson should explain his conduct. Rev. Mr. Rainni from Rev. Mr. Rob time fixed for the good reason for h gence. That was so nothing further had

Several of the that Rev. Mr. Robin strangely, it was of Rev. Mr. Macn be authorized to w inson asking for a tion of the affair. expenses sustained presbytery in the e refunded. Adop Rev. Mr. McLean permission from

place a small mort at Harvey. The re A high tribute wa McLean and the pe the energy displ Rev. J. K. Bearis in his resignation that place, and it congregation be their interests at the presbytery. Rev Mr Fiske

elected to change Mr. Bearisto. A call was read Vance as clergyma companied by a g year, and was communicants a The call was acc of Rev. Mr. Vano ond Wednesday in evening. Rev. Mr. pointed to address Mr. McLean to pr Morton to address sion was also gra tion of Buctauche manse to the exte Rev. Alfred through the secre

> of Montreal. Rev. Mr. Miller appointed moderat Kincardine. The secretary quire further into der of Jerusalem. left to the presb Rev. Mr. Morri Burgess of Califo an invitation to

of good standing

with the presbyte AFTERNOO The following rotation this year sembly: Rev. M son, Macneill, M The four addition were: Dr. Macra nie, Rev. Willard J. S. Sutherland. Dr. Bruce, A. S. Clarke as alteri

The following

elected to the

Henderson, Dr.

Judge Stevens,

art, L. W. John and J. A. McKin ing alternates: J. Parks, Jas. L. H. McFarla Jarvis Wilson a Rev. Mr. Bur Fairville exerci his (Burgess's) some of his peo ville had been ald's congregation Rev. Dr. Macr that this discur duce to edificat Rev. Mr. McI tively denied an rev. gentleman' statements wer Rev. Mr. Burg entered into www. closely followed define whether any jurisdiction gregational ma Rev. Mr. McI tery would be had done. It raise such a h had asked ped Sabbath school

The following the home miss ed upon: (1) That an appointed to I Riverside as v Rev. W. Ro he would favo sible to meet L. W. Joh

The matter th

conciliatory wo

rae.