

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 24, 1886.

The Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign commenced last Sunday.

Mr. Gladstone has commenced his electioneering campaign in Midlothian.

The Faculty of the University of Kings College will be held at Windsor to-day.

The Imperial Government intends appointing a commission to enquire into the Belfast riots.

Female Orange lodges are being formed in England to aid the Unionists in their elections.

Last Monday Halifax celebrated the 175th anniversary of "the day when the Britons came over."

The first Canadian Pacific through train for the Pacific coast will arrive in Winnipeg on Dominion Day.

The Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia met at Nictaux last Saturday. Rev. W. H. Warren, of Bridgetown, was elected Moderator.

It is now stated that Mr. Moody will not be able to carry out his intentions of visiting Halifax and other places in the Lower Provinces this summer.

It is reported France has annexed the New Hebrides, and the report, which it is hoped is not true, causes a great deal of anxiety to the English foreign office.

Bismarck having driven the Poles out of Germany, the Russian are retreating by ordering the Germans settled near the Black Sea and in the vicinity of Rya to leave. It is expected that the natives will settle in the Canadian Northwest. They have delegates in the territories spying out the land.

A terrific eruption of the volcano of Montomonte occurred on the 22nd ult., accompanied by a violent earthquake, which destroyed the city of Managua, the capital of the State of Nicaragua, and another town was buried beneath the hot ashes from the volcano. A great number of lives are reported to have been lost.

The bill to amend the British North American Act as to permit the representation of the North West Territories in the Senate and the Commons has passed the Imperial Parliament and awaits the Royal assent. With the passage of this measure the act of the Dominion Parliament, with the same object in view, becomes law.

The British court has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the king of Bavaria. A careful, thorough and scientific autopsy has been made on the remains of King Ludwig. It revealed an abnormal structure of the skull and the existence of membranes of the brain due partly to chronic inflammation.

Considerable interest exists in Halifax over the result of the Annapolis election. Both parties claim the election. Attorney General Langley has demanded the return of Andrews (Tory) but claims his own election. The ballot box from Port Lorne is missing and the sheriff adjourned his court to endeavor to find it. The Port Lorne, presiding officer claims that he delivered the ballot to the sheriff. The district is said to give the Tories a majority.

The great interest taken in the Colonial Exhibition has suggested the desirability of establishing in London a permanent museum, containing articles characteristic of each colony. India has consented to contribute to such a project, and it is possible that the colonies may join. Something in the nature of a permanent exhibition would popularize the colonies in England and would tend to direct the attention of intending emigrants to British fields of settlement.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of Kings College was held in Halifax on the 8th inst. The most important business transacted at the meeting was the appointment of the present acting president, Rev. Canon Brock, to the position of president. Canon Brock has proved himself an able administrator and under his regime the college has assumed a prominent position among the Province. New life and material progress is visible in every department and the friends of King's look forward with confidence to an era of prosperity for the college marked by a widening influence for good.

Grit papers throughout the Dominion are unanimous in claiming the success of the repeal party in Nova Scotia as a great Liberal victory, but the majority of them do not pretend that the victory is likely to secure repeal. The Toronto Globe says that "accession is only the cry of despair" and that "if Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie were in power for the last seven or eight years the proposal to secede would be to-day find no favor in Nova Scotia." The Globe refuses to regard repeal as a practical question for it asserts that "When the general elections place Mr. Blake in power, the people of Nova Scotia will cease to think of secession. This is a clear admission of the dishonesty of the repeal cry, for it is a well-known fact that Mr. Blake has opposed every appeal that Nova Scotia has made for better terms, and that he has repeatedly declared that Nova Scotia has received more than her share already. Nova Scotia has no right to hope for in the accession of Mr. Blake to power, and the assertion of the Globe that such a contingency would stop all thoughts of secession is equivalent to saying that the repeal cry was raised for Grit party purposes."

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

OUR POLITICAL FUTURE.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING in reply to a congratulatory telegram from this Province asks for co-operation in an agitation for Maritime Union and separation from the Dominion.

Maritime Union is by no means new to our people. It was proposed twenty years ago and when a conference of our leading public men took place, the sectional and party difficulties were so great that the larger union was found more practicable. Since then two of our local statesmen, recognizing the absurdity of keeping up those ill-union forms of Government to make and administer the laws over so meagre a population as inhabits the old territory of Acadia, matured and entered upon the advocacy of a measure of Maritime Union. One of them, the Hon. EDWARD WILLIAMS, has been dead for some time, the other, the Hon. D. L. HANINGTON, some years ago abandoned the attempt, and in supporting the permanent establishment of Parliament buildings at Fredericton, practically went over to the opposite Government system now existing. Its warmest advocates are forced to admit that sectionalism, in its most jealous and selfish form is strongly arrayed against it. No one in P. E. Island talks of union. No public man would at present get a dozen votes on that question. In this Province, York County, that has held for a generation or more, the manipulation of our political destinies, is bitterly opposed to it, and it carries with it the most serious of all causes a great deal of anxiety to the English foreign office.

Bismarck having driven the Poles out of Germany, the Russian are retreating by ordering the Germans settled near the Black Sea and in the vicinity of Rya to leave. It is expected that the natives will settle in the Canadian Northwest. They have delegates in the territories spying out the land.

A terrific eruption of the volcano of Montomonte occurred on the 22nd ult., accompanied by a violent earthquake, which destroyed the city of Managua, the capital of the State of Nicaragua, and another town was buried beneath the hot ashes from the volcano. A great number of lives are reported to have been lost.

The bill to amend the British North American Act as to permit the representation of the North West Territories in the Senate and the Commons has passed the Imperial Parliament and awaits the Royal assent. With the passage of this measure the act of the Dominion Parliament, with the same object in view, becomes law.

The British court has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the king of Bavaria. A careful, thorough and scientific autopsy has been made on the remains of King Ludwig. It revealed an abnormal structure of the skull and the existence of membranes of the brain due partly to chronic inflammation.

Considerable interest exists in Halifax over the result of the Annapolis election. Both parties claim the election. Attorney General Langley has demanded the return of Andrews (Tory) but claims his own election. The ballot box from Port Lorne is missing and the sheriff adjourned his court to endeavor to find it. The Port Lorne, presiding officer claims that he delivered the ballot to the sheriff. The district is said to give the Tories a majority.

The great interest taken in the Colonial Exhibition has suggested the desirability of establishing in London a permanent museum, containing articles characteristic of each colony. India has consented to contribute to such a project, and it is possible that the colonies may join. Something in the nature of a permanent exhibition would popularize the colonies in England and would tend to direct the attention of intending emigrants to British fields of settlement.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of Kings College was held in Halifax on the 8th inst. The most important business transacted at the meeting was the appointment of the present acting president, Rev. Canon Brock, to the position of president. Canon Brock has proved himself an able administrator and under his regime the college has assumed a prominent position among the Province. New life and material progress is visible in every department and the friends of King's look forward with confidence to an era of prosperity for the college marked by a widening influence for good.

Grit papers throughout the Dominion are unanimous in claiming the success of the repeal party in Nova Scotia as a great Liberal victory, but the majority of them do not pretend that the victory is likely to secure repeal. The Toronto Globe says that "accession is only the cry of despair" and that "if Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie were in power for the last seven or eight years the proposal to secede would be to-day find no favor in Nova Scotia." The Globe refuses to regard repeal as a practical question for it asserts that "When the general elections place Mr. Blake in power, the people of Nova Scotia will cease to think of secession. This is a clear admission of the dishonesty of the repeal cry, for it is a well-known fact that Mr. Blake has opposed every appeal that Nova Scotia has made for better terms, and that he has repeatedly declared that Nova Scotia has received more than her share already. Nova Scotia has no right to hope for in the accession of Mr. Blake to power, and the assertion of the Globe that such a contingency would stop all thoughts of secession is equivalent to saying that the repeal cry was raised for Grit party purposes."

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets, the coal, stone and iron interests, and the manufacturers generally of United States would gladly embrace an opportunity to possess the free market of so large and flourishing a Province as Ontario. How is it that Nova Scotia is so poor? Free entry of her coal would be opposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal owners; free entry of her stone by the quarry interests of Connecticut, New York and Ohio; free entry of her fish by Maine and Massachusetts; and the most sanguine must admit that the day is far off when Nova Scotia vessels will be allowed to participate in her coastwise trade. The great monopolies of coal, iron, &c., that are potent in Congress, and which have been the cause of the found to be in deadly hostility to any free trade in those industries that belong peculiarly to Nova Scotia. It is to be noted that this open hostility is not a political one; it is a commercial one; these great interests have no intention of endeavoring from competition in their own home markets. The same feeling would be exerted to prevent the admission of Nova Scotia into the American Union, even if Great Britain should withdraw her navy and when she would allow her Canadian Empire to be dismembered. If the United States refuses to trade with Nova Scotia, that Province will have to put up with the inevitable and trade where she may; certainly it will not help her free traders to erect customs barrier to the trade of the contiguous Provinces of Ontario, Still less, we believe, Nova Scotia will gain better terms by showing respect. More money from Ontario, and more money from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and then for Quebec. Will Ontario stand with folded hands and consent to be bled all around and not send in her demands? We believe not. What is the next revenue? Additional taxation for the people of all the provinces. More money taken out of the people's pocket to be spent at Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, &c.

There is a serious defect of the Confederation Act, that its framers left the doors open to so vicious a system as Provincial demands at Ottawa, by making any provision for Provincial subsidies at all. The States Government in the neighboring Republic derive their revenues from direct taxation. This every rate-payer has a direct and immediate interest in watching the public expenditure and the conduct of the state officials, and thus a pure and economical government is induced. Until our people learn to look to direct taxation (instead of to the central chest at Ottawa), to make up Provincial deficits, our Local Government will never be free from extravagance and corruption in one form or another. The sponsor of the large surplus given each province at the time of union is expended, or rather, thrown away, and the sooner the local politicians come down to the hard pan of direct taxation, the better for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people. In the meantime, it is the duty of patriots of all parties to resist the dangerous and vicious principle, unhappily growing, of granting Local Governments better terms for the political morals of the people.

Hundreds of tons of crushed and granular phosphate are now being shipped to St. Catharines, Ont., for grape culture, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing Mr. Gladstone.

The late King Ludwig, of Bavaria, was buried on Saturday.

The Conference.

One of the most pleasing features of the present Conference was the fraternal visit of the members of the Nova Scotia Conference, which took place last Saturday. Such a reunion has not occurred since eight years ago, at which time the Nova Brunswick Conference met here, and the Nova Scotia Conference was held in Amherst, and a united meeting took place in the Nova Scotia border town. The reunion may therefore be regarded as a return visit, but it was also a union meeting of the two Conferences at which matters of great importance to the Maritime Union were freely discussed. The visiting brethren arrived by early train, the latter part of their journey being effected by a special train on the N. B. & P. E. Railway. The members of the two Conferences and a large number of the Sackville congregation assembled in the church soon after, and on motion of President Stewart, ex-President Shenton was elected to the chair, invited Rev. C. O. Williams, general superintendent, to take seats on the platform. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Shenton was elected secretary of the meeting. A motion limiting the time for discussing any question to one hour and giving the speaker ten minutes and other speakers five, was carried. Rev. Mr. Weddall announced the following subjects for discussion: "The General Superintendent, Missionary matters, The Sustentation Fund, Book Room and Publishing Interests, Educational qualifications for probationers, The Children's Fund."

The Rev. Mr. Shenton said that last year had been a year of great prosperity. The increase of membership in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of 1200 in 1885, and it had been concluded that it was absolutely necessary to do something to assist the ten churches in Nova Scotia's one for Reciprocity. The only interest in the United States that would violently oppose a commercial treaty with that Province, is the one controlling the timberlands and lumber markets,