

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Casimir-Perier Chosen on the First Ballot.

Socialists Endeavor to Make a Disturbance, But Without Success.

The Head of the Nation Proceeds from Versailles to Paris After Election.

PARIS, June 26.—At a plenary meeting of all the republicans this afternoon to decide upon a candidate for the presidency, a vote was taken with the following result: M. Casimir Perier, 144; M. Dupuy, 16; M. Brisson, 6; M. De Freycinet, 4; M. Constans, 2; M. Arago, 2; M. Louze, 2; M. Cavaignac, 1.

At a meeting of the republican deputies and senators this evening, called to decide upon a candidate for the presidency, the members of the two chambers who were present were unable to come to an agreement and the majority was not in a majority during the discussion of the candidates.

LYONS, June 26.—At 7 this p. m. rioters gathered and marched upon the northern district of the city. On arriving there the rioters attacked a number of stores owned by Italians. During the pillaging a barrel of petroleum exploded, killing three of the rioters, who were burned to a crisp. The riot continues at this hour, and troops have been sent to the northern district. In addition all the dangerous points about Lyons have been occupied by the military, and most serious trouble is apprehended.

LONDON, June 26.—In the house of commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor, in moving a resolution of censure and indignation at the murder of President Carnot, dwelt upon the fact that England was always the friend and sometimes the ally of France. He pointed out the fact that the assassin of the emperor of Germany had been a Frenchman, and that the assassin of the emperor of Mexico had been a Frenchman.

PARIS, June 27.—France for a brief period seems to have laid aside her feelings of grief and anger over the murder of President Carnot, and to have concentrated her attention upon the political battle which is to be fought at Versailles this afternoon.

In the great hall of the palace of Versailles, so resplendent with remembrances of the kings and queens of France, the scene of the proclamation of the victorious King William I. of Prussia as emperor of Germany on Jan. 18th, 1871, the French senate and chamber of deputies will meet in electoral congress and decide upon who is to succeed the late President Carnot.

The late electoral congress was held in Versailles in 1877, when the murdered chief magistrate, whose remains are now resting in state in the Elysee palace, was chosen to succeed the late M. Jules Grevy, the third president of France.

As a preventative against any possible disturbance in this city or in Versailles the garrison of both places will be confined in barracks until all danger is past.

Verailles is the capital of the department of Seine et Oise, and is situated about ten miles from Paris.

The great palace of Versailles, now a historical museum and place of meeting for the electoral congresses, etc., with its magnificent galleries, flower gardens and parks, with the two terraces, the chateau, the Little Trianon, are pleasant sights, familiar to all American travellers. From 1865 to 1870 Versailles was the legal capital of France.

For the past two days extensive preparations have been made in Versailles for the electoral congress, and an army of sweepers and polishers, carpenters, electricians and decorators have been employed in preparing for today's deliberation.

A number of hastily constructed telegraph offices were in working order this morning and relay of bicyclists will assist in the transmission of messages to Paris.

In Ville Davray, about half way to Paris, another series of temporary telegraph offices have been erected to re-enters the local offices which are bound to be smothered with messages.

The general opinion this morning seems to be that M. Casimir-Perier, ex-premier and now president of the chamber of deputies, will be elected president.

Most of the Parisian newspapers endorse this view. The radicals alone believe that the republicans will be obliged to vote for M. Brisson.

Some six newspapers predict that Premier Dupuy will be elected.

The most extensive precautions have been taken in Versailles to prevent anarchy outrages.

All the entrances to the place were placed under strong military and police guard. Every person entering the grounds and building had to be identified and undergo a strict examination if his identity was not well known.

chambers of deputies, was elected president of France to succeed the late President Sadi-Carnot on the first ballot by a vote of 451. The chamber of deputies is composed of 384 deputies and the senate is composed of 300 members.

PARIS, June 27.—The members of the left held a meeting before the national met and decided to support M. Brisson.

The senate of the right in a similar meeting resolved to vote for General Ferville. A scene occurred in the Galerie des Tonneaux owing to the fact of M. Challemeil Leclercq, a republican journalist, an entrance to that part of the palace.

The journalists protested, but were compelled to retire. The galleries presented a brilliant scene, thronged with ladies in fashionable toilets, the fair sex seeming as much interested as the men.

Just before balloting began a socialist deputy shouted, "I demand the abolition of the presidency." "Down with dictators." There were other cries from various parts of the hall, which were lost in the general hubbub of the election.

M. Faber, a deputy from Paris, a working hat maker by trade, and an advanced socialist, cried, "Vive la revolution sociale." Deputy Constant, representing Beas, a journalist and lawyer, cried out, "Down with reaction."

M. Jaures, the socialist deputy from Albani, and one of the leaders of the workmen's party, added, "And with the dictatorship."

These socialist clamors were then drowned by torrents of counter cheering, and in a moment the galleries were again in a state of confusion. The secretary to the minutes of the meeting, and the session of the national assembly was then closed with cries of "Vive la republique."

The speaker then read the minutes of the session, and the secretary to the minutes of the meeting, and the session of the national assembly was then closed with cries of "Vive la republique."

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

Many of the parliamentarians took lunch at the Hotel des Reservoirs. The members of the democratic party preferred the Hotel de la Chasse. The busy and noisy throng of the guests was then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

betives prowled about among the crowds of holiday makers who had taken railway tickets to see what might be the public places of Versailles might afford. The public places above all to get into the parliamentarian train, by which, as it turned out, not many legislators travelled, they preferring to start from the quieter Mont Parneaux point at the south side of Paris, which was also by troops and police.

The ladies present included the wives, daughters, nieces, cousins and personal friends of the members of congress. They had no time to buy mourning for Carnot or prepare special toilets for the presidential election. The reputation of the Parisian women for elegance was unworthily maintained, yet numerous were the leaders of fashion.

Two special trains of great length were prepared towards noon; another train of saloon cars awaited the ministers, and poor Carnot's state train was ready in the event of the future president preferring to return to Paris by railroad. The last time it was used was to bring back M. Carnot's remains from Lyons. It is customary for the newly elected president to drive back from Versailles in a private equipage escorted by outriders.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station the minister starting first, and the diplomat corps next. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town. The guests were then the ladies and gentlemen who were waiting for the president of the republic.

AGAINST THE PULLMANS.

Eleven Chicago Roads Tied Up by the Big Strike.

All Men Employed in the Northern Pacific Yards Quit Work.

Labor Leaders Meet in Chicago to Make Plans to Secure Aid.

DENVER, Col., June 27.—Owing to the Pullman boycott through trains are running on the Santa Fe railroad today. Five trains are held in Raton, N. M., and one in Lajunta, Col. The company officials are determined not to move the trains without licenses, and has had no train which will handle these cars.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 27.—The American Railway union boycott against Pullman cars is beginning to fail here, the first trouble being on the Northern Pacific, one of the switching crews refusing to make up a train. They were promptly laid off.

CHICAGO, June 27.—This afternoon the employees of the Illinois Central company in the Burnside shops, numbering between 900 and 1,000, joined the strikers. They walked out of the shop in a body and took a train for the day.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The plans to secure aid from the organizations to conduct the fight against the Pullman company assumed definite shape today, and a conference of leaders of the Knights of Labor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and American Railway union was held. General Master, secretary of the Knights, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Secretary of the American Railway union, were all at the meeting. Not a Pullman car was moved today by the switching crews of the Chicago and North Western, and Great Western, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wisconsin Central. The situation for the Wisconsin Central is serious, as there are long lines of cars loaded with perishable freight that cannot be moved. A number of ice trains are also tied up.

LIVINGSTONE, Mont., June 27.—All men employed in the Northern Pacific yards were laid out on a strike last night, and today all shop hands went out. Not a single employee of the switch department in Montana is at work. All the American railway union men refuse to work on English trains, and the Pullman cars are being moved in either direction. The American Railway union has decided that one of the conditions of the strike would be a restoration of the wages to the level of Jan. 1st. The National park tourists are detained here.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—The employees of the Great Western railway went out tonight, making a total of eleven Chicago roads now tied up and crippled by the American Railway union boycott of Pullman cars. The roads so far affected by the strike at this point are the Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Chicago Great Western, Chicago and Northern Pacific, Western Indiana, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Wash. Grand Trunk, and Baltimore and Ohio. On some of these roads Pullman cars were still being carried to night, but the strikers leaders confidently asserted that tomorrow will see the boycott completely effective.

Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney was inducted into the pastorate of St. James' church on 27th ult. There was a large congregation in attendance and the following clergymen took part in the service: Revs. Archdeacon Brigstocke, J. deSoyres, R. Mathers, W. H. Sampson, W. Eschwege and Mr. Dickar.

The service began with the reading of the usual notice by the archdeacon and the mandate of the bishop, by R. W. Crookshank, the senior church warden. Mr. Crookshank then presented the rev. incumbent with the keys.

Rev. Mr. Dewdney replied in the usual form and the induction service was completed. Evening prayer was then said, the archdeacon and all the clergy taking part therein.

The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Brigstocke and was a short address on the parable of the sower.

Little Chips.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

Rule by appearing to submit.

A CROP THAT WILL PAY.

THEY'S GOLD IN THE BEAN POD PROPERLY CULTIVATED.

Bean Planters, Bean Harvesters and Bean Threshers Now Lessen the Cost of Labor and Put the Crop on a Paying Basis.

This country (the United States) does not grow enough beans for consumption, over \$1,000,000 worth being imported some years, yet the prices range from \$1 to \$3 per bushel, and the yield is any where from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, on very rich ground as much as 60 bushels per acre having been secured, though such yield is the exception. Pennsylvania produces but a small crop compared with what should be done, and her soil is well adapted for them. From one to two bushels of seed per acre should be used, according to the variety, the smaller the seed the less required by measure. They are grown in rows of sufficient width to admit of shallow cultivation with the horse hoe, and the seed may be drilled in with a hand drill, or being ready to drop with intervals of eight inches between each hill. One advantage is that beans are a summer crop, and may be planted in June, the crop being ready to harvest in September, thus coming in for work after the corn crop has been planted.

LABOR IN CULTIVATION.

One of the drawbacks in growing beans has been the labor required. Formerly they were planted by hand, the stalks pulled up, and great care exercised in cutting and flailing the seed. At the present time there are bean planters, bean harvesters and bean threshers, which bring the cost down to a minimum, entailing no greater expense than is required for wheat, while the crop is grown and harvested in a much shorter time. The White Navy, or White Wonder, is usually preferred, and the main point is to have the beans clean and free from imperfections, which is the most tedious operation connected with their growth, as they must frequently be hand picked a process which is performed during the winter, however, and by younger members of the family, or by giving employment to girls for the winter months. If the crop has been well cared for this will not be as tedious or necessary as when the stalks and beans have been exposed to the weather.

HARVESTING AND STORING.

The greatest care necessary with the bean crop is in harvesting and storing. The stalks are cut when the pods turn yellow, and they should be cured sufficiently to avoid heating when stored in the barn, or in a shed, and if they may be stacked and covered, and then gotten under shelter as soon as possible, as rain discolor the beans. They may be flailed out on the barn floor or threshed. A bean threshing machine is used, or they may be trampled with horses. Potash and lime are splendid fertilizers for the crop, and as beans are a leguminous crop, the soil is enriched, and the stalks will add more to the soil than they remove, when turned to the soil as manure, and will be picked over and used as fertilizer to a certain extent. It would be better for an inexperienced person to try a small crop this season, if only on half an acre, in order to learn the best method of handling them, as season only will be sufficient to enable growers to understand how to grow them in large amounts during another year, while even the small crop will be found valuable for home consumption.—Philadelphia Record.

ON THE FARM.

Seed Pieces for Late Potatoes—Notes in Variety.

When planting late potatoes have seed pieces large. Experiments show that cutting the potatoes to very small sizes makes a saving in the cost of the seed, but the loss in yield is proportional, and more than the gain in seed. Economy is practiced only when large pieces are used.

Do not keep too many varieties of stock. The farmer who has two or three kinds of sheep or swine will find the cost increased. The object should be to have one kind, and aim to make it the best.

Sleep is labor-saving stock, as they assist themselves, and cause but little expense in labor of management. They also perform labor for the farmer in clearing off weeds and undesirable grasses, or in mowing the soil, spreading their droppings evenly over the surface of the ground, and treading them in with their feet. It is an old experience that the feet of the sheep is gold to the farmer.

All crops have different values, according to the uses to which they may be applied. There is a feeding value and a manure value. All that is not consumed is returned to the soil through the manure heap, and that portion which is not digested is rendered suitable for plain food, thus assisting to produce the succeeding crop.

Vegetation ceases when the winter appears, but live stock increases in weight during all seasons. For that reason live stock should be a specialty on all farms.

Do not overlook ensilage. One acre of ensilage will enable the dairyman to winter more cows than two acres of any other food on the farm in proportion to cost of production.

A good cow, intended for large yields of milk, should not be valued for some future time. Keep her in full flow of milk, and she will produce enough milk extra to compensate for any loss from her during the winter. The greatest loss in not feeding foods that increase the yield. Variety is better than a steady diet. Get all the milk possible from a cow during the day of her usefulness by intelligent management, and the future beef may be considered.

When cows or mares have given good results in breeding, it will be wise to replace them by younger stock as long as they prove reliable breeders. Age does not depend on years, but on vigor.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

Common stock can be improved by liberal feeding, but the shortest road to improvement is by grading up the stock. A pure bred male will change the character of the stock in a few years, and then the feed will be applied more profitably.

CAUGHT ON!

To purify your horse's blood and clear his system of worms use

MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Awarded Diploma of Merit, Portland Exhibition of 1893.

If your druggist or merchant has not got them will send package on receipt of the price in stamps.

Demand the best. Take no other.

J. W. MANCHESTER, Veterinary Surgeon, St. John, N. B.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

(FOR THE SUN.)

The adverse reference to the proposed Church School for Girls at Rosheay, made by the Bishop of Nova Scotia at his synod, was naturally not wanting in courtesy of expression, but nevertheless involves a claim in every way unreasonable, as one Girl's School (as we are glad to hear) is doing well in Nova Scotia, this is no reason why citizens of New Brunswick should be virtually compelled to send their daughters there. Such a claim for monopoly will find few disinterested advocates. By parity of reasoning, and indeed with a far stronger case, could Mr. Lloyd have protested against the foundation of the younger Church Boys' School in this province. The Bishop of Nova Scotia may be assured that New Brunswickers intend to provide for their own education. The success of the Rosheay Collegiate School shows that an institution where sound Church principles are taught, as well as a good secular education provided, can be successful. A teacher who can give example as well as precept, meets a real demand and can rely upon assured success. The question as to Provincial education concerns ever wider issues. Although, in view of its present financial distresses, every critical reference to the position of King's College, Windsor, is withheld, Churchmen of our diocese are none the less resolved that the rather shadowy link which connects them with the theological faculty of Windsor shall be dissolved. Theological study at Fredericton, under the direct supervision of Bishop Kingsford, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Synod, but of the generosity that we fear it must be admitted puts the two provincial capitals to shame, are providing hospitality not only for the clerical but also for the lay delegates. It only remains for the inhabitants of Woodstock to prevail upon the thermometer to confine itself within reasonable limits, and that the visitants of the Synod, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Synod, but of the generosity that we fear it must be admitted puts the two provincial capitals to shame, are providing hospitality not only for the clerical but also for the lay delegates. It only remains for the inhabitants of Woodstock to prevail upon the thermometer to confine itself within reasonable limits, and that the visitants of the Synod, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Synod, but of the generosity that we fear it must be admitted puts the two provincial capitals to shame, are providing hospitality not only for the clerical but also for the lay delegates. It only remains for the inhabitants of Woodstock to prevail upon the thermometer to confine itself within reasonable limits, and that the visitants of the Synod, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Synod, but of the generosity that we fear it must be admitted puts the two provincial capitals to shame, are providing hospitality not only for the clerical but also for the lay delegates. It only remains for the inhabitants of Woodstock to prevail upon the thermometer to confine itself within reasonable limits, and that the visitants of the Synod, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Synod, but of the generosity that we fear it must be admitted puts the two provincial capitals to shame, are providing hospitality not only for the clerical but also for the lay delegates. It only remains for the inhabitants of Woodstock to prevail upon the thermometer to confine itself within reasonable limits, and that the visitants of the Synod, after an Act of the Provincial University, is a solution which only needs courage and perseverance to attain. A resolution advocating this change would have been presented at the meeting of the Synod, but for the desire in no way to impede the dedication of all available time to the discussion of the great question of amalgamation.

It is the general hope that the experiment of holding the Synod at Woodstock will prove successful. If it fails, it will not be the fault of the Syn