ake him for all in all look upon his like again.

bition Notes. Brunswick visitors now at Hov. Gao. F. Hill, M. L.C.; Gao. R. Parkin, Eldon ictor; Thos. S. Weeks of nerson, St. John. ian bazaar is doing such a it has been granted large Sir Charles. Mr. Thomp-

r mill is one of the attrac. otton display was beauti-flowers on Dominion Day.

ith a Golden Harp.

t the Rev. Robert Hood to the young in the Evanh, Muslin street, Glasgow. wsi, 14. "Are they (the tering spirits, sent forth to ho shall be heirs of salvaion of the sermon, Mr. st returned from a holiday the touching story of a girl who died in peace, a e lived in the highlands of es above the pretty lakes of by here stated that the reland and Lady Aberdeen me part of the country on In that wild country of ve been shot and farmers . In not a few places without a solitary occusuch circumstances, how. be able to record that tions of the gospel's saving have been witnessed. This tht sunbeam for Christ in ant and Catholic, all spoke the Lord laid ber on a all who visited her in her spoke in deep earnesiness Pointedly and winningly ry one, young and old. to ag to Chri t. She became in body, but stronger and d hope. A little while be-s colestial summons, she ex-

er. I see a bright angel ed upwards, but saw noplain roof of the humble happy girl-only twelve ted in rapturous tones the her I see a bright angel lden harp for me." Was to minister to that dying Today her memory is

ative is given by way of following verses which ed by one who heard the

ER OF KINMARE. cho of Kerry.) pect of Kerry's green hills, ies, and the mountain wirds ish of the glad summer rills. unlight is flooding the sky,

s sky vallows fly, aty, where flowerets so rare

lovedgweet flower of Kinmare nsy be sometimes restricted; nsy here meet the view, tenants in spring were evicted. was steadfast and true, grace

ers had shone on her face, into the homestead so white: ks of that rugged place , made visits by night. mate's came ed her name, g, despite of their care,

listen!!! ing the Flower of Kenmare? tangel is coming to me, w lovely, he bears in his hand, r! say, do you not see? at Jesus' command"—

ne's roof grey es saw that day. ied the young, sweet and fair, hills of lonely Kenmare.

Fails in a Cask.

COOPER TO TRY HIS LUCK NCE MORE.

July 18, - Carlisle D. Graelphia cooper who went pool last Sunday, was here e rapids. He was found at pids Park, where he was aves and varying currents to

same nerve I had last Sun-, "for I did not appreciate water. It is worth more sibly make to go through breakers, where the water here are boilers which up and down. That's t they saw Captain Webb was the boilers forcing him waves would break a man s not dive, but was thrown rater the s me as my barrel an go through there alive s or life preservers."

R PERILOUS FEAT. plans for the future?" a barrel in which to go over Iorseshoe Fails. The barrel ted for the tremendous fall. me. In the barrel I am do it if the waters did not er too long. I shall send d if 20 of them can be renable time I will make re is no use doing it if the rrent is certain to retain the inflocate me. The danger is

WITHOUT END. n were here today to look at ich they talk of going in a are building. The balloon are building. The balloon port a boat in some manner

to explain. ite, the Oswego crank, has y at St. Catherines, Ont., on that he went to sleep in mension Bridge after telling bers in the place about his agh the rapids. The carwas could not get out until he rines. He has lost his cork determined whether he will

WHAT IS THE W. C. T. U. ? LYDIA H. TILTON.

The following poem, read at our Jubilee Ser vice, I gratefully dedicate to the noble women who have generously aided us in securing the cientific instruction law. 'Tis the hand that rocks the cradle, Reaching out to save the world,

July 28, 1886.

Flinging to the breeze the banner Of the home, by love unfurled; Tis the mother-heart that beats time With man's noblest thought today: Aye! and mother-will that stertly Puts the nation's sin away.

Never sound of martial music-Rose as rises home's new song; For two hundred thousand women Make her first grand army strong.

Never smoke of any battle Rose so high as rise their prayers; And their field is wide as duty, But their tactics are home cares.

That reach out the wide world o'er, Wheresoe'er the home hearts wander. Oft to come back nevermore. In a thousand homes this moment, Worse than dead some loved ones lie!

Is it outside work that claims, then,

Not house cares alone, but home cares,

Woman's prayer and sacrifice. Home cares drive her to this struggle, And, though ranks may fall unknown, There is nothing that can conquer Love, when battling for its own.

Lo, the future, in the cradle Of today, claims woman's eare; And her lullabys are war songs! Battling evils, everywhere.

With home's modest flag unfarled, For, from out that guarded cradle Comes a new millennial world. WASHINGTON, D. C.

And there's hope for men and nations,

(Evargelical Union Literature ) SERMON.

The Element of Truth in Theology.

The remark is often made-"Truth is the food of the mind." It is a remark which at once commands our assent. Without food the body is unsatisfied; it pines away and dies. In like manner, without truth the mind is unsatisfied, and, as it were, devours itself. It requires truth with which to build itself up. And hence it follows that truth is as much more valuable than material food, as the mind is superior to the body. To depreciate truth is to depreciate mind. "It is not good that the soul be without knowledge"-the knowledge of truth. Its great want is truth, and as we should expect, there is in it a craving for truth. All minds crave for truth, and the stronger the mind the intenser is its hunger and thirst. The wisdom of the Creator, in implanting an appetite for truth in the mind, is very apparent. Were there not this craving, there would be danger of the mental powers lying dormant; and starvation would ensue. Wise was it, then, in God to create the mind with a craving for truth; and this craving is such that there is really no satisfying of it. It is like the appetite of the drunkard—it grows by what it feeds on. It is gratified when it

we should merely be attinging truitems together were we to try to prove the value of truth. No one can be found anywhere who would be willing to dispute with us on such a subject. But though arguments are superfluous, illustrations may be beneficial. We give a few :-

You meet a blind man groping his way, staff in hand. He inquires if there is danger nigh. You deceive him. You assure him that by holding on in the direction he is pursuing, he cannot possibly go astray. He be-lieves you, and goes confidently forward to his destruction. Not many minutes elapse till, unwarned and unpitled, he falls head-long over a frightful precipice, and is dashed to pieces. How fortunate for him had he known the truth, viz. : that you were a decelver, and that there was a precipice on his path ! The truth would have

SAVED THE BLIND MAN'S LIFE. You are in business. A stranger applies for a lot of goods. Deeming him honest as yourself, you let him have them on credit. But he is a rogue, and he never pays you. You sustain heavy loss. The truth about him would have prevented it. Had you been told what he was, the information would have been of service to you. You would not have trusted him at all.

You go on board a vessel, which you consider sea-worthy; but she is not. A violent storm sweeps down, and you make the painful discovery that she is not the vessel you took her to be. The storm increases in violence, and she founders. Would you have committed yourself to the deep in her, had you received a hint to the effect that she was and crazy? Certainly not. The truth about her would have stood between you and

a watery grave.
A judge is on the bench. Before him is ought a man charged with a serious crime. Witness after witness is examined. Their evidence is accepted, although there is not a truthful witness amonget them. The man is sentenced to fourteen years' penal servi-tude. Would the judge have passed such a sentence had it been made clear to him that the man was innocent? Of course It was a pity for both, that during the trial the truth came not out. The anxiety of every judge to get at the exact truth, is a fine proof of the value of truth.

You are assured that a certain dear friend of yours has spoken of you in very unkind terms. You ask no explanation; but you at once strike him off your list of friends. From that day you dislike him, shun him, and retaliate. He never spoke as was represented to you. It was a falsehood that was whispered in your ear. How service-able to the one and the other would have been the truth! A knowledge of it would

have hindered the separation.
We have thrown out these illustrations without so much as attempting to define truth. Perhaps there exists no necessity for defining it. Right is right, faith is faith, and truth is truth. If a definition be insisted on it may be defined as accordance with reality. If the firmament hath stars, and if we think that it has, the idea is a true one; and words are true when they represent things as they are. We repeat—Truth is accordance with reality. It is essentially one. We may say of it what the poet says of faith.

was miss buy if or adquired. It is seven talled your reach; and to possess ourselves (i it, we must be easily and the post skys of faith.

In OBJECT NOT IN KIND

the differense lies. It may relate to a great variety of objects. There is historical truth, and religious truth. Value attaches to all these kinds of truth; but the moet valuable species is the last mentioned—religious truth. Value attaches to all these kinds of truth; but the moet valuable species is the last mentioned—religious truth. We cannot dispense with it and prosper. Its special value is due to the direct bearing which it has on our order, our harplaces, our harplaces, and the soul's eternal desitory. We recognize in it the basis of fortistians, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and insert the meet almade of the heathen, and immediately they begin to exhibit the spirit and conduct of Christians, Faots are all in favor of these propositions, When our missionaries prevail on the heathen, to whom they are sent, and receive the gospel, what is the effect produced? Their heatts undergo a change; they leave the case with the lible. It was not the lible and the case of the exhibition, at the base of plets and the post of the action of the cannot define the difference of the action of the cannot define the carried of the crimina. We have the carried of the traffic generating the railway research the traffic generating the railway. But it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they begin to exhibit the spirit and conduct of Christians, Faots are all in favor of these propositions, where it is to be got; th

off their sinful practices and address them-selves to the doing of good works. In a sen-Sell the angel of truth? Never! We ought tence their faith in the gospel-and we specially refer to it in the phase, religious truth—expresses itself in holy living; and were their faith in the gospel undermined, holy living would not continue. It would be able to publish her, but we must keep her, and walk with her. To part with her is to ruin ourselves. To hold her fast is eventually to be taken by surd to expect it. To affirm that it is all her into the presence of the "God of truth, one whether we possess religious truth or that we may receive His blessing—a blessnot, is virtually to affirm that it is all one ing which "maketh rich," and addeth no whether we do the right or the wrong, sorrow. whether we are happy or miserable, whether we spend eternity in heaven or in hell. The reason of the obedience of the angels is to be sought in the correct knowledge which they have of God. Sponge it out and substitute for their true thought of God false ones, and what would happen? Instantly a corresponding change would take place in their feelings and acts. The love of God, as God, takes precedence of the love of man, as man. But before we can love either the one or the other, we must get hold of religious truth.

They blunder egregiously who talk disparagingly of religious truth. To do so is to talk disparagingly of the Bible itself; and this surely cannot be wise, safe or proper. What was God's object in giving us His own book? His object was to save us; and how? By making known truth adapted to that

end. What does the Bible contain? We reply, in the language of John Locke, "it has truth without any mixture of error for its matter." It is truth that gives it its value. If there were less truth in it, it would be To talk disparagingly of religious truth. ner. It was one of his great purposes, though not his greatest or grandest, to teach

version and sanctification. It is by the agency of the Divise Spirit, that sinners are converted and sanctified—that they are saved; and what instrument does he use in the accomplishment of His work? We answer-Truth, religious truth. Herce the name He bears-"the Spirit of Truth." His business is to ply men with truth, especially that truth commonly called the gospel, and on the reception of it, they " pass from death unto life." Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, describes the gospel as "the power of God unto salvation;" and Christ in His prayer for the disciples, offered up the fol-lowing petition, "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth." These quotations bear us finely out in the assertion, that, as an agent, the Holy Spirit wields truth as His instrument, whether the object be to re-

generate or purify the heart. Peculiar stress is laid upon the truth by Peculiar stress is laid upon the truth by penmen who, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, wrote the Bible. They seem to have felt that they could not sufficiently extend to the work of the truth by the British Empire. It is an indispensible link in the chain of connections which binds the various parts of the empire together and is supplied; and yet, the more that is poured into it, it still cries louder for more.

tol it. We read that "grace and truth came by Jesus Christ," and that for this cause

of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.'

SALVATION IS TRACED UP by Paul to the knowledge of the truth in the 2nd chapter of 1st Timothy. The 4th verse runs thus: "Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. There is no other way of being saved, but by coming to "the knowl-edge of the truth." The Apostle Peter sets us the example of connecting together the new birth and the word of God: "Being "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever, . . . and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you." And how were the Christians, to whom James wrote, spiritually begotten? Taking in himself along with them, he says: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth." Had not he and they believed "the truth as it is in Jesus," they never would have enjoyed the privilege of adoption into the family of God. It is obvious, then, that we chime in sweetly incorruptible, by the word of God, which that he is so bent on drawing a blind between men's eyes and the light that shines in the face of Jesus Christ? Truth is the foundation on which Christian character has been built up; and there is no value in salvation, if there be no value in truth—religious truth, for it is through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth, that sinners are "chosen to salvation." Now, if religious truth be the most valuable of all kinds of truth, what better counsel can we give than the advice tendered in Proverbs by the wisest of men-"Buy the truth, and sell it not"? King Solomon was not content in thinking that truth was precious. He evidently considered it invaluable, and he was no mean judge. It is assumed in the words which we have quoted that there is such a thing as truth. In pursuing it we do not chase a phantom. We may never find it, but it has a real existence. It is likewise assumed that it is worth the accouring. If it were worthless, we would not be exhorted to "buy" it. There is no mention of the price we are to pay for it. It is cheap at any price. Truth does not flow into the mind as the sun's light streams into our dwellings of a summer's morning, without some sacrifice of something, without some effort. To have it we must buy it or acquire it. It is within our reach; and to possess ourselves of it, we must be at some pains. It is like gold; the

to publish her, but we must not, on any ac-

G. C. B. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. Its Completion Exching Great Interest

in England.

An Indispensable Link in the Chain of Connections.

Talking about the weather, it is only fair to say that for the past two months, London has seen but one day's fog. I am inclined to believe that London, like St. John, is not so foggy as envious detractors would have the world at large imagine. But fogs here are not like fogs in New Brunswick. They have a greet imperial undertaking. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have long been connected by railways across the North American continent. But such through connections as have hitherto existed have been confined to the territory of the United States. The Canadian Pacific is the first railway which, together with its associated lines, establishes a communication from sea to sea entirely within British territory. What is more, it is the shortest line between the two oceans. From Montreal to Vancouver, the permanent Pacific terminus of the railway, where a new city has been created by its approach, the distance by the shortest of the United States Pacific routes is over 3,300 miles, But these bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which beless precious. If, therefore, the Bible be valuable, religious truth—by which we understand that kind of truth which gives its specialty to the volume of inspiration—must be

VALUABLE AND INVALUABLE

The Calladian Tachic is the first railway which, together with its associated lines, establishes a communication from sea to sea entirely within British territory. What is more, it is the shortest line between the two oceans. From Montreal to Vancouver, the permanent Pacific terminus of the railway where a new city has been greated. would be to disparage preaching. We pro-claim Christ the "prince of preachers," and so he was, whether as regards matter or man.

Jyros distance is a little under 2 900 miles; while from New York to San Francisco the distance by the shortest of the United States Pacific routes is over 3,300 miles. But these bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which belongs to the completion of such an undertaking as the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a the Jews religious truths. It was one part of His mission to preach. But if we associof His mission to preach. But if we associate value with the preaching of Christ, we must associate value with all other preaching that echoes His preaching, and hence we must associate value with the subject matter of preaching—religious truth.

To talk of religious truth as if it were of little value were to talk disparagingly of the material manifestation of the growing solidarity of the empire, and a proof of the invincible energy of the American subjects of the British crown. The conception of a trans-continental railway was a magnificant act of faith on the part of the Dominion contains little value, were to talk disparagingly of the Holy Spirit's prime instrument in conversion and sanctification. It is by the only amounts to one person in two square miles, in British Columbia only to one in seven, and in the territories only to one in forty Equare miles. Such a population, inhabiting so vast a territory, has manifested so profound a faith in its own future that it has conceived and executed, within a few years, a work which a generation ago might well have ap-palled the wealthiest and most powerful of nations. "Within a period of five years," says the recent report of the company, "the company have built, equipped, and put into opera-tion over 2,400 miles of new railway, embracing on the Lake Superior and Mountain sections many hundreds of miles of the heavie t

human enterprise.

The opening of the Canada Pacific railway would at any time have excited an interest commensurate with its importance throughout the British Empire. It is an indispensible rogated, and, following up the enquiry, were concentrates toth its industrial and its military railway had specially chosen the occasion for the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."
It were hard, indeed, to say what result of a saving or of a zanctifying kiad is not in the soriptures attributed to truth. We have it on the authority of Christ, that it is eternal life to know God and Himself. Eternal life is thus obtained through truth. We have it on the same authority that truth is the means of spiritual emancipation, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

SALVATION IS TRACED UP

railway had specially chosen the occasion for the final completion of their undertaking, they could have chosen none more appropriate than the year which has witnessed the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the month in which the Queen has entered upon the infitient year of a reign specially marked by imperial extension and consolidation, and the very day on which the representatives of the very day on which the representatives of the come soil owners. Shutting off for a mile or owners, when the direct line of our journey we paid a visit to the cottage of Joseph Arch, the agricultural laborers champion, and member of parliament for Norfolk. Here we saw what "solve Hondon by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital.

As the Prince of Wales at their head, were entertained in the city of London by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital.

As the Prince of Wales truly said at the Mansion house yesterday, the Colonial and Indian in the opening of the fine bacon, the month in which the Queen has entered upon the in which the period a visit of New Brunawick pork and to prove to our limited auditory that much as England boasted of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most her will adultiory that much as England boasted of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the fine head (no! have chosen none more appropriate head, were entertained in the city of London by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital. As the Prince of Wales truly said at the Mansion house yesterday, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will mark an epoch in the reign of the Queen. It has given a material and concrete form to the abstract conception of the British empire. It has brought all parts of the empire nearer together, and has enabled them to understand each other better, and to find a common centre of interest, affection, and polilitical association in the mother country. No Englishman has any longer a valid excuse for caring little and knowing less about the interest and pursuits of his fellow-subjects whose Englishman has any longer a valid excuse for caring little and knowing less about the interest and pursuits of his fellow-subjects whose home lies beyond the seas. The colonies have come to South Kensington to show us what they are like; and we find that under whatever like their citizens down.

It is obvious, then, that we chime in sweetly with the scriptures when we declare religious truth to be valuable and invaluable. If it be not valuable, what is valuable? If it be not valuable and invaluable, how comes it that lies are the devil's stock in trade, and that he is so bent on drawing a blind beso magnificant a success. Among the many public services which the heir to the throne has rendered to his country and the Empire there is, perhaps, none which can compare in its far reaching effects with his untiring efforts on behalf of the Colonial and Indian exhibition. It is thus peculiarly appropriate that the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway should coincide with the brilliant celebration of the success of the exhibition at the Mansion of the success of the exhibition at the Mansion House. In many respects Canada may well claim to occupy the first place among our cloulai possessions. It is the oldest of our great colonies and the nearest to the mother country. It was the first to obtain representative institutions, and the first to recognize the advantages of local federation. Its growth has not been so marvellous as that of some of the Australian colonies, and in climate and other natural advantages it can hardly compete with New Zealand. But its future contains possibilities which are almost infinite. Its agricultural capabilities are inexhaustible, and its mineral resources are vast. Half a and its mineral resources are vast. Half a generation ago, when Lord Wolseley con-ducted the ked Biver expedition in the ducted the kied Biver expedition in the year of the Franco German war, Winnipeg, the flourishing capital of the Northwest, was a mere outpost in the wilderness, only to be reached by a laborious advance through trackless forests and almost unexplored waters. Now it is a great city full of activity and enterprise, from which no less than seven railways radiate. The growth of Chicago itself was not more rapid in the corresponding itself was not more rapid in the corresponding

C. AND I. EXHIBITION. A Rambling Letter-Notes Here, There and Everywhere.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) London, July 6.-What with the grinding demands of efficial duties and the rapid whirl of "colonial festivities," I find it utterly impossible to develop (as the photographers would say) the batch of notes daily jetted down for the information of THE SUN'S ever increasing constituency. So here goes for a rambling

Ending with last night, some 1,500,000 visitors had attended the exhibition. And the crush continues, despite the very hot weather. Talking about the weather, it is only fair to say that for the past two months, London has

coffin would be little short of sacrilege. So say the fashionable London undertakers, and they are great men in their line. Imperial federation is the popular "fad" in

colonial circles just now, but the present political campaign has kept many of its English friends away and the sessions of the league were not very well attended. Maritime province men feel rather delicate in talking up federation in the face of the Nova Scotia el tions, which are frequently thrown in our teeth by the Australians. And Mr. Annand, Nova Scotia's chief man here (from a Fielding standpoint), openly says that the dis-union vote is but the first step toward annexation. Mr. Annand is an old man who dreams dreams and sees visions, but we have yet to learn that he is the son of a prophet. Without intending to be personal, we may say we have heard men charge that Mr. Gladstone is in his dotage just

A few days ago I wrote you about our very pleasant trip into the Midland counties. Supplementary thereto I add the following: On our drive from Stratford-on-Avon, the scene of Shakespeare's birth and death, to Leannington, the prettiest little town in historic War-wickshire, we traversed the estate of a gentletions many hundreds of miles of the neavest and most difficult railway work to be found on either side of the Atlantic." Such an achievement, accomplished in such circumstances, deserves a permanent place in the annals of serves a permanent place in the annals of human enterprise. man who lords it over 14,000 acres of the richest soil in the middle of England. While

told to our surprise that owners of estates in this land of the brave and free will not tolerate pigs on the premises of their tenant farmers. rescurces. It brings England into direct and rapid communication with the Pacific by a curacy of cabby's statement was verified by line which no hostile power would find it easy to assail. These are considerations of imperial interest which are independent of time and circumstance. But if the promoters of the railway had specially chosen the occasion for the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities of the promoters of the railway had specially chosen the occasion for the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities.

Canada a man could keep as many pigs on his farm as he thought expedient. We improved the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities of the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities.

ing tints of the breeze-blown roses that grew in the labourer's garden. But more entrancing than the rose trees all in flower (for English rose trees, not bushes, are a wonderous eight to Canadian eyes) was the peach bloom that illumined the plump cheeks of the great reformer's pretty daughter. It was a picture of feminine loveliness, set in a rustic frame, never to be forgotten; and Cabby's eloquence fell on deaf ears, as driving homeward, we silently pondered over the thought that, could England's peasantry, each and all, but obtain the fee simple of a quarter or half acre of land, their sombre brick cottages would be graced with eyes as bright and lips as cherry-like as these of the flaxen-hand maiden we saw in the doorway of this humble dwelling near old Warwick Casile, "Liberty" was really the fountain of perennial yout, in quest of which power de Leon long age set sail from Liberty. Ponce de Leon long ago set sail from Lisbon, And some future English Ponce de Leon may

find that which the Spaniard failed to disover.

It will be seen by the following from the Court Circular, that our most distinguished colonists have been basking in the smiles of royalty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen was pleased to receive, yesterday, at Windsor Castle, the representatives of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to whom invitations had been sent by Her Majesty's command through the lord steward.

mand through the lord steward.

A special train conveyed Her Majesty's guests to Windsor from the Paddington station of the Great Western railway, and conveyed them to London in the evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
K. G. (executive president of the royal commissioners of the exhibition), with their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Princess

Louise of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, and Colonel Arthur Eilis, C.S.I., were present at the reception.

There were a'so present his Royal Highness There were also present his Kryat Lighness
the Duke of Connaught, K.G., a royal commissioner for the exhibition, with her Royal
Highress the Duchess of Connaught, attended
by Lady Adela Larking and Major Alfred M.
Egerton; her Royal Highness the Princess
Louise, with the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., a member of the reception committee of the exhibition; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albary, attended by Miss Percival; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., a royal commissioner for the exhibition, attended by Major Gen. Bateson.

The Voters' List.

The following table will show the vote of the different wards in the city, Portland and the parishes in the county under the Deminion Franchise Act: Kings Ward -

District No. 1, Wellington Ward-District No. 10, Queen's Ward-Duke's Ward-District No. 21, ... \_ . Sydney Ward-Guy's Ward-412 Albert Ward -District No. 31, .. .. .. Brook's Ward-Listrict No. 32, ... ... CITY OF PORTLAND. Ward 1-District No. 23, .. .. 11 11 84, .. .. Ward 2-Ward 3-Ward 4-District No. 44, .. .. Ward 5— District No. 47, .. .. Parish of Saint Martins-

Parish of Lancaster— 

about the bearing of their flags; for the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter, we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceworth all our subjects of this ide and kingdom of Great Britain, and the members thereof, shall bear in their maintop the red cross, commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in their foretop our sutjects of South Britain shall wear the red cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the white cross only as they members thereof, shall bear in their maintop
the red cross, commonly called St. Georgo's
cross, and the white cross, commonly called
St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in
their foretop our sutjects of South Britain
shall wear the red cross only, as they were
wont; and our subjects of North Britain in
their foretop the white cross only, as they
were accustomed.' In 1707, when the Scotch
and English legislatures were united, the
distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the
united flags as arranged in 1606 became the
single ensign for the United Kingdom. It
was the sovere'gn that made the union and
established the national flag, and an establishment of distinct legislatures again
would not alter the flag. Ireland would
take possession of its local ensign, the red
cross of St. Patrick. This Irieh banner
ought to have appeared in the union flag of
1606, but it did not. Ireland had no distinct
recognition in the union until 1801, when the

ought to have appeared in the union flag of 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no elistinct recognition in the union until 1801, when the Irish and British legislatures were united. At that date the union jack underwent no further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick, showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is therefore due to Scotland, and the red and white crosses and to Scotland, and the red and white crosses and margins to England and to Ireland."

Germany has a vessel loaded with manufac-

N.B. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Tae Sixth Annual Meeting-President Moore's Address

Testimonial to Dr. Bayard-Election of Officers-Other Business.

It is a quartion if the portraits of Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Dafferin, Lowel and Thoreau, which adorn the walls of the Old Fellow's hall, ever looked down upon so brainy an assemblage as was gathered there

yesterday. The reporter cares not to shock the modesty of the youthful members of the New Brunswick Medical Society, but he persumes the elders, such as Drs. Steeves, Black, Brown, Hamilton, McDonald and Hutchison, will pardon his connecting their names with the illustrious names alluded t). The attendance illustrious names alluded to. The attendance was large. Among those present were Drs. P. R. Moore, Walker, Moore (of Stanley), McFarland, Steeves, Black, Duncan, Kierstead, Addy, McCleary, Brown, Hamilton, Thorne, Christie, Musgrove, Smith, Wilson, McDonald, Currie, D. E. Berryman, Caldwell, Bruce, Travers, Gray, McCarron, Johnstone, Inches, McLaren, Morrison, McKay, Wm. Christie, Daniel, J. A. E. Steeves, Hutchison, McPherson, Bayard, Hetherington, Earle, jc., Taylor, White, McInernay, McFarlane of Portland, Walker, and Allison. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, Dr. P. R. Moore of Sackville, after which the minutes of the last annual session were read by the secretary, Dt. Musgrova. Drs. Fuller, Laughton and Jonah of the Maine Medical Association were invited to participate in the discussions of the

Dr. Fuller, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, thanked the society for its courtesy and said that the Maine association was greatly disappointed that the N. B. Medical Society was not represented at its last session. The DR. MOORE OF SACKVILLE.

then read his address, from which the follow-

ing extracts are presented: -Gentlemen members of the N. B Medical Society—Allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by electing me to beyour president, and the only regret I have is, that you did not selectone more competent to fill the position; but I shall strive, with your assistance, to perform the duties of the office satisfactority.

It now becomes my duty, as well as privilege, to deliver an address to you, which has been prepared amid many interruptions and much confasion. I crave your charity for its many imperfections whill I endeavor to call your attention to some thoughts on what I consider the duty of the profession to the public on creain matters of byeine. public on certain matters of hygiene.

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It cannot we le be doubted that the noble profession to which we all are proud to belong may very properly claim, precedence in their self-sear, ficing, painetaking and ardous philanthropic efforts to amedionate the physical and social condition of their fellow men, yet it may possibly occur to some of us that the public, as a rile, seem very unwilling to accord to us any such credit—on the other hand, too frequently speak of us as a class of people who have no other movive in the prosecution of our professional pursuits than our own personal aggrandisement and comfort.

I cannot, therefore, forbear calling the attention of this society and the public through them to a consideration of one or two questions in this convention by way of upholding the honor and disinterestedness of med callinen as a bidy in contradistinction to other bodies of people who depend directly on the general public for paironage and support. Has any one ever heard of a manufacturer exercising his talent or inventive genius in devising means to prevent the people purchasing his wares? Of the farmer endeavoring so to cultituate his six that one ton of hav or bushel of potatoes which he may have to sell will asser the purpose of two? Contrariwish we are well aware that manufacturers are constantly striving to see how they can manage their business so as to increase the demand for their articles.

The time allotted to ui by our Creator, and even alther much attention has been directed to the laws of hviene since the time of Hispocrates down

Valiant be, and ever dare
To do the right the all the gathered hosts
Of error may oppose. Then if theu fail
On earth thy well earned measure of applause
To gaid, that nobler from the skies,
Will done, thou good and faithful servant, shall
Thy glorious mission crown."

A letter from THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

was read, asking that the society might be represented at its next annual meeting, August Bills to the amount of \$12 86 were ordered

to be paid.

Dr. Brown, president of the medical council. in his report, said there are at present upon the register 245 names, 12 of which had been Germany has a vessel loaded with making a tour tures and wares of that nation making a tour the register 245 names, 12 of which has confident as a travelling exhibition in the registered during the year ending June 20.

Eight atudes to passed the matriculating ex-