SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 25, 1886.

SPECIAL NATICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In remitting money to this office please do so by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherise we will not be responsible for the less of money by mail.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or anoth- however, a decline in this kind er, or whether he has subscribed or net-is responsible for the pay.

2. It any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it inian churches and vice versa. Once united taken from the office or not.

SHERIFF CHAPMAN'S CASE.

The removal of R. A. Chapman from the shrievalty of Westmorland has drawn down upon the Blair administration the just condemnation of every fair-minded man in the province. It is an act for which no defence | no middle ground; and because people canis offered, save and except that Mr. Chapman being a liberal-conservative, was distasteful to the Westmorland grits, who, like their St. John brethren hold that "to the victors belong the spoils." As the Moneton Times puts it, "we can only conclude that communion difficulty is a tangible, visible Mr. Chapman has been removed from office | thing, which must be settled one way or the because of the demands of the Smith-Emerson-Robinson clique and that the mo. | can be one. It has been suggested that the tives prompting them were similar to those question be relegated to the several congrethat prompted the clique who brought about gations to deal with individually. This the ruin of Mr. Chapman's business after the | method would remove the decision from the contest of 1878."

Vindex writes to the Times from Shediac, as follows :

"DEAR SIE-At last the outrage which has "DEAR SIR—At last the outrage which has so long been contemplated by the Blair Combination, has been consummated and Mr. McQueen has been appointed sheriff of the county in the stead of R. A. Chapman.

Now, sir, don't you think this game, which has been so deliberately began by our Grit friends, had better be continued by the Conservatives, and a clean sweep made of all the old fossils and barnacles that have so long clung to the ship of state, or to her fat clung to the ship of state, or to her fat offices. I for one, sir, did not think Mr. Blair would have the temerity to dismiss Mr. Chapman for purely political reasons, but it seems as if he has been powerless to withstand the venomous spit; of his followers or supporters in this county, and now, if on their heads vengeance recoils they will have the and the sooner they are displaced and better men put in their places the better for our party and for all concerned, except themselver; and I hope, Mr. Editor, you will cry aloud until justice is done, and every grit holding office in the country under the Dominion government relegated to some other Now, sir, let loose the dogs and we can give them trails on which to begin, and coward be he who says nay."

Commenting on this letter the Times re

The sentiments of Vindex are, in the main, we need not say, shared by the great majority of liberal conservatives in this county and or liberal conservatives in this county and province. The present Ottswa government has generally refused to remove efficers on political grounds. That is right policy, and we should certainly advocate its continuance if our opponents showed any disposition to observe it. But we cannot close our eyes to the facts. What has been done in Mr. Chapman's case is but a fair illustration of what the man a case is but a fair illustration of what the grits are doing everywhere that they have the power. Liberal Conservatives must take action for their own protection. There are in every branch of the public service under the control of the Ottawa government scores of officers who not only encourage grit local governments, who are not only opposed to the Dominion. who are not only opposed to the Dominion government, but who make the performance of their duties as obnoxious as possible in order that these who come into business contact with them may be dissatisfied and displeased with the government. Scores of people have been turned against the liberal conservative party because of the acts of these ungrateful grit officials, retained in power by a too generous government. It is time the liberal conservative organizations and the liberal conservative organizations and the liberal conservative organizations and the liberal conservative representatives at Ottawa looked into this matter and took decisive action. If they do not they may some time have reason to regret their indifference.

BAPTIST UNION.

The Baptist convention preacher whose excellent sermon appeared in THE SUN Monday, has made an eloquent plea for the closer union of religious bodies. The sermon has a practical bearing on one of the questions before the convention, namely, the suggested union of the two organizations of the maritime provinces,

Dr. Schaff in his discussion of the creeds of christendom says that "the age of separation and division is passing away and the age of reunion of divided christendom is beginning to dawn." But there are few or no instances in late days of the union of religious organizations separated by disagreement on doctrinal points, We have had in Canada instances of the union of bodies, which had been territorially separated. The Preaby. terian church in Scotland divided on questions connected with state and ecclesiastical government have in these latter days been again united in Canada. Two branches of the Methodists differing from each other in political or governing system have agreed on a compromise and accepted a method retaining some of the features of each branch. But in no case. so far as we know, has there been a union where there were important differences in

theological views. Between the two Baptist societies there is no territorial line. Both organizations are found in each of the three provinces. Both exist and form separate congregations in many small towns and thinly settled counhis majority was 166 and in 1882 it was 126. try places where the people are hardly numerous enough and wealthy enough to support

system of the two bodies is practically the same. Both are congregational in their method of government, and both are democratic in the management of the business of the congregations. In their form of worship the denominations are nearly alike. Both allow great freedom in the manner of conducting religious services, and neither is bound to any ritual. Supposing the two bodies to be once united, a member of the united church would not find himself amid strange surroundings.

One question of theological dogma and one matter relating to church ordinances, form the two barriers to this union. The convention preacher, Dr. Higgins, does not consider the disagreement respecting foreordination to be a bar to union, and his view seems to be in accord with the trend of public opinion in all churches. A few years ago, in these provinces and New England, it was felt to be necessary to 1. Any person who takes a paper keep up a controversy on this subject in every community. There is now, of controversy. It is an introspective age, and as Dr. Higgins says, most men are Calvanistic on some days and Arminian on some. At least it may safely be said that there are in Calvinist churches laymen and preachers more Arminian than many in Armthe question of predestination would probably not be found troublesome. Matters of dogmatic theology need not divide churches, because there is no occasion to have much to do with abstract dogmas. The quertion of open communion is an awkward one for practical adjustment. There is no chance for a compromise measure, because there is not compromise in matters of religious belief as they can in matters of religious administration. The predestination affair does not affect conduct, and may, therefore, be left for every man to settle for himself, but the other before the two branches of the church general court to a hundred special courts. In each of the congregations the same difficulties would be met as would be found in the convention, and perhaps less ability to deal with them. The relegation of the matter to the congregations would be a reversal of the act of association of 1809, which passed a resolution that for the future no church should be considered as belonging to the association which admitted of open Communion. At this time four open Communion churches were dropped or else with-

Charles W. Shields contributed a year ago to the Century Magazine, an exceedingly clever article predicting the union of all the the Miramichi Valley railway at Doaktown, churches in the United States, and pointing to evidences of a tendency in that direction.

Deschitations he said were adopting the with Scott and Joseph McGahey, the boss of the game. We have here in Shediac several of the barnacles above alluded to, that can be dispensed with, without loss to king or state, and the control of t liturgical usages which once kindled the wrath of Jenny Geddes into a revolution, while Esiscopalians have admitted the lay elements which brought Archbishop Laud to the scaffold. Congregationalists are reproducing church buildings which their ancestors defaced as Popish chapels. Baptist ministers have begun to borrow from a prayer book which John Bunyan renounced for Elstow Jail, while neighboring rectors have engaged in prayer meetings which the bishops of that day would have denounced as a crime. Methodist congregations have where, without much choice, the selection was costly churches, service books and written sermons. Not only is there according to Mr. movement is found in church government. The Congregational churches have been establishing representative associations conferences and councils, while those of the presbyterial order have been allowing greater freedom of congregational action, Bodies of the Episcopal order have been relaxing much in the authority of the higher clergy, and are admitting lay delegates into their councils. In matters of doctrine there are signs of a waning interest in dogmatic distinctions, a disuse of the old scholastic catechisms, a decay of controversial preaching and a growing preference

for evangelical themes of a moral and practical purport. So says Mr. Shields. The changes of which he speaks are taking place rather slowly however. Since he wrote of the waning interest in dogmatic distinctions, the Sussex. great missionary union of the Congregationalists in America has taken a strong stand in defence of a dogma. The advanced theology has been vigorously rebuked because the Andover folk are not ready to say that heathen who do not hear the historic Christ preached will be eternally lest, All foreign missionaries sent out under the authority of the board must now be ready to say that heathen who die ignorant of the gospel cannot be saved, Theological dogmatism will last a while yet. But there is undoubtedly a tendency toward fusion in the government and form of worship in American churches, that is to say the churches in the United States and Canada.

THE State of Maine was a little ahead of Canada in the establishment of an experimental farm station after the style proposed to be founded by the Dominion government. The Maine station was established last year and has issued its first report. The most valuable work already done has been the thorough examination and testing of the fertilizers sold in the state.

THE Haldimand, Ontario, election for the house of commons will take place on the eighth of September. The late Mr. Thompson, an opposition member, has represented the county ever since the union. His majority in 1867 was 369. In 1872 and 1874 he was elected by acclamation. In 1878

It is thought that the steamship cut-rate one Baptist preacher, The ecclesiastical war will reduce the passage to Europe to \$5,

LOCAL MATTERS.

GRASSY ISLAND, KINGS Co.-The angual sale of the grass on the Kings county public meadows at Grassy island, took place at Flewelling's wharf, Long Reach, on the 17th inst. About seventy-five people were present apparently eager to purchase, and as a consequence some lively bidding for the lots followlowed. The result of the total sale of lots was above \$800, and, as an indication of the gen. eral hay crops this year, about Long Reach, it might be mentioned that the grass from the same lots sold last year for \$208.25. The amount of grass on the island promised better than last year, but the quality is very indifferent and weedy.

PETERSVILLE, Q. C .- A correspondent telegraphed from Welsford last evening as follows:-"One of the most successful picnics of the season was held today on the beautiful grounds of P. McGovern, jr., situated about nine miles from Welsford station, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic congregation of the parish of Petersville. The Rev. Father Farrel, the parish priest, supervised the cornet band of St. John furnished music for the occasion. The picnic terminated in the evening by a ball at the old government

DEATH OF A FREDERICTON PRINTER. The Boston Herald of Monday, contains the following sketch of Robert Brannan, whose death

was reported in yesterday's Sun : Robert Brannan, next to the oldest com-positor in the Providence Journal office, died at the Rhode Island hospital shortly after six at the khode Island nospital shortly after six o'clock Sunday evening in his 65th year, succumbing to the wear and tear of years and work, after an illness of about two weeks. He died in the harness, having stood to his work until he was carried from the composing room to the hospital ward. Mr. Brannan hailed from Fredericton, N. B., where he was born in 1822. In 1865 he came to Boston, and was employed for a short time upon one of the newspapers of that city. In 1865 he was induced he a brother who was also later in the Jewery by a brother, who was also later in the Journal composing room, but who then resided at Pawtucket, to come to that town. From this ime he continued with the Journal. He had sisters in New Brunswick and owned property here. As a workman he was not fast, bu was notably correct and steady. He was quiet, and never known to get angry, but was always pleasant, and even jolly. His character was simple and honorable, FREDERICTON, Aug. 19 .- Robt. Donaldson.

his residence in this city yesterday afternoon. The thief was Geo. Cooper, aged 15, an immigrant boy whom Donaldson had befriended and taken to his house to live. Cooper stole his way from Quebec to St. John a month or so ago and then came here, being, it is said, three days without food or drink in a sealed car from St. John for Fredericton. Donaldson took pity upon him and at his house treated him as one of his own family. Cooper was arrested by engineer Donaldson at Fredericton Junction this afternoon, brought to the city conight and handed over to Policeman He had \$27.90 on his person, which he handed o Donaldson, stating that he intended guilty. After the theft he went to T. G. O'Constore and purchased a suit of clothes for 37. Crowds of persons are attracted to the lockup tonight by the cries of the youthful

Alex. Hoyt's house and granary in Queens-bury have been destroyed by fire. Insured for

Thomas Scott, the boss of the gravel pit on the tracklayers. An eye witness describes the fight as a regular riot. McGahey was badly esten about the face and had two ribs broke near the backbone. He is in a critical condition, Several persons were more or less jured.

LARGE YIELD OF OATS. -A few days ago a gentleman plucked two bunches of cats on the farm of Pater R. Grigg of Studholm, K. C., the first containing seven stalks and 510 kernels, and the second six stalks and 530 kernels. This was the product of two seed kernels and averaged 80 seeds to each stalk. The cats are the Egyptian white cats and were grown on stump land of ordinary quality made.

COL. DOMVILLE of Rothesay, has, after sev-Shields this liturgical fusion, but the same eral months of experimenting, succeeded in making a small quantity of grape sugar from potatoes. Mr. Domville has also made from them glucose and dextrin. He thinks that a considerable business could be done in these lines, as these commodities are largely used and potatoes are cheaper here than in any other part of the world.

PROLIFIC CORN.—Among a lot of sweet corn purchased by Capt. Berj. Bustin in the country market on Saturday, was a large ear surand other representatives of the democracy rounded by five smaller ears, forming one of the most remarkable clusters of corn ever seen n this city.

HALLETT & WHITE of Sussex are obtaining large quantities of salt from the spring at Salt Springs, a few miles distant from Sussex. The salt is of superior quality, being peculiarly adapted for use in butter making, in which it is extensively need.

CHARLES HAZEN of Sussex, shipped during the season 11,860 quarts of cultivated strawberries, besides large quantities sold at JOSEPH FRASER of Quaco was drowned off

the sch. Maud and Bessie on the 17th inst., while on a voyage to Boston. THE BUCKWHEAT CROP in Kings county is very promising and points to a better yield than for many years.

Fountain Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 100, of Barnesville, has elected and installed the following officers for the quarter ending Oct. 31:-A. S. Wood, C. T.; Clara Simpson, V. T.; Duncan Brown, S.; Wm. Maxwell, F.S.; Lizzle Neill, T.; Andrew Neill, C.; Thos. Hemphill, M.; Wm. Totten, I.G.; Richard Horsford, O. G.; Bell Scott, A. S.; Bertha Cother, D. M.; Ellen Neill, B. H. S.; Mrs. Wood, L. H. S.; Samuel McGowan, P. C. T.

The Country Market.

All last week business in the country market was only fair, but on Saturday the display of said, spent all one night in the attempt to country produce was greater and the attend. country produce was greater and the attendance larger than any day this season. Vegetables are now abundant and getting quite within the reach of all. All the farmers report the potato crop this year above the average in quality. There was a fine display of meats and a small quantity of poultry and but-

meats and a small quantity of poultry and butter, while there were blueberries in abundance. The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6½ to 7½ per lb; mutton, 5 to 7 per lb; veal 3 to 8 per lb; lamb, 6 to 8 per lb; butter, 18 per lb; roll do., 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 18 per doz; chickens, 50 to 60 per pair; lettuce, 25 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 per dozen bunches; green peas, 60 bushel; new potatoes, 50 per bush: blueberries, 25 to 30 per pail; beans, 60 to 70 per bushel; beets, 40 per dozen bunches; urnips, 60 per dozen bunches; cabbages, 80 per dozen; cucumbers, 40 per doz; calf akios, 10 to 11; squash, 1½ per lb; cauliflower, \$1.75 per dozen. dozen; oucumbers, av per doz; can aktue, 10/150 ll; squash, 1½ per lb; cauliflower, \$1.75 per and took charge of the orphanage, where many of the fatherless and

LUGRIN'S EXCURSION.

The Enterprise and Prosperity of Tcbique Farmers.

Hospitable Woodstock, Busy McAdam and Beautiful St. Andrews.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE PIL-

GRIMAGE.

PRESQUE ISLE, Aug. 18 .- Grand Falls is to longer the shire town of Victoria, but it does not appear to mind the loss of the distinction. The court house is still there, a hotel now, and the big pillars in front of the porch, which were indispensible to the provincial court house, give an air of distinction to Grand Falls House. There are other resorts, without the pillars, and from these the various members of the exploring party strolled to get a view of Grand Falls. They saw the wells too, and the less lazy scrambled along the rocks beside the channel, gazed into the whirlpools, and the women wondered how it would feel to be whirled about in these crazy eddies, and sucked down among the frothy waves. But the readers of THE Sun shall be spared any description of the

falls. The presence of the pilgrims made no change in the place, and the public is politely referred to the guide book. The river is low at present, but a large quantity of water is finding its way over the precipice still. This Grand Falls has long been a noted place. The Indians had a superstitious horror of it, but their young men and maidens made love to each other beside the cataract, all the same. They were caught in the act by the first French exploring party who, three centuries ago or so, found their way to this region. The voyageurs would fain have paddled their skiff right up to the source of the river, but they found a place where the current was too strong for them, and there was a loud roaring in their ears. So they tied their boats to the trees and went along the bank to see. The lovemakers did not attract much attention at the time, and the man who saw them forgot all a N. B. railway engineer, had \$42 stolen from about it for many years. When the story his residence in this city yesterday afternoon. match.

Years after this when the St. John was the regular route from Quebec to Acadia, the Jesuit missionaries got to know the river and the Falls well enough. St. Vallier made a visitation here and hung around for some time, mentioning the place in his memoirs. The upshot of all this was that when the Acadians were driven from Acadia the residents of St. Ann's and farther down stream journeyed up the river, and their descendants have homes in Victoria and Madawaska countles. Some settlements along the river are therefore well into the second century of their history. One sees remains of old houses. They were built of cedar logs, and folks well remember the ancient barns thatched with rye straw. This kind of roof has gone out of fashion, shingles being now more of a staple article of production up here, than rye straw. Speaking of which matter it may be observed that the railway brings down immense quantities of shingles from Madawaska county and Aroostook opposite. The Aroostook shingles are largely made of New Brunswick wood. A mill at Van Buren, 12 miles above Grand Falls, on the American side, makes twenty-five millions of shingles a year, and no end of clapboards. Shaved shingles are yet made in this region, but not in such quantities as of old. It was a pre-carious business at the best, this making of shingles with the saw and drawknife. A wise Frenchman up this river generalized the result of his observation by saying : "Ses bardeaux a ruine le pays." These shingles have ruined the country.'

But there is progress here among these children of the primitive Acadians. Near St. Basil, on some fine farms, mowing machines, horse rakes and all modern helps to the haymakers may be seen at work. Oa the American above Grand Falls the people are French oo, and there the farms are laid off in the style one sees on the St. Lawrence, every man with his lot fronting on the water and terminating at the rear of the settlement, Be it ever so narrow he must have his whole ength of farm. On the N. B. side the settlements are continuous up the stream, but they do not extend far from the river. The N. B. railway lands come down within a short distance to the shore, and hitherto no colonists have located on these lands. The Sun epresentative met Edward Jack on the train and had a long conversation with him re-specting "the fertile belt" which he has specting explored through from the mouth of the oblque, nearly all the way to the mouth of the Restigouche, Mr. Jack has great faith in the lands above Edmondston on the St. John and St. Francis, and believes that railway connection with Quebec should be by this route rather than by the Temouscotta ake and River du Loup. This was also the opinion of ene or two others who were met by the Sun man, but the residents of Edmondston, who were seen took a different view of the situation. "This place will grow big when we get cars to River du Loup," said young fellow who was met at Edmondston bridge, and all the people of the bright little town shared his view. Returning to the history of this place it might be observed that Father Germain

was the last French Jesuit missionary, who labored among the Indians on this river. He withdrew a hundred years ago, not long after the first white child was born in Madawaska. This pioneer baby was named Simonette Hebert. He lived to a great age, and died within the last twenty years, so says Mr. Jack. F. W. Brown, an elderly gentleman now living at Grand Falls, once did a big business at Little Falls, now Edmondston. He came there about 1844. At that time there were one or two houses at this place. Three churches accommodated all the Catholic worshippers above the big falls at that time. The St. Basil church was the largeat of these, and served for 1,800 communicants from English and American well-squipped fire service, and is talking in a business way about the electric light. On Thursday night there were many Sunday school delegates, and a large number of Odd-fallsws in town. This fact becoming known it was suggested on the train that the railway in crowd might pass on over to Houlton. Woodstock at once resented the notion, and in a few minutes accommodations were offered for deable the number of the guests. From Woodstock the special took its way in good time on Friday to St. Andrews, remaining, however, two hours at McAdam. This latter time was spent in viewing the railway works. a great age, and died within the last that time. The St. Basil church was the largest of these, and served for 1,800 communicants from English and American municants from English and American territory. The other churches were at Grand River and Cnataucoin. The latter was at one time under the charge of Father Chiniquy, who, erected the biggest crozs in all Madawasks. Father Chiniquy, it is said, spent all one night in the attempt to convert to Catholicism the son of the famous Baker who will be remembered as an invader in the Arocsteck war. Mr. Brown knew both Bakers well and re-Brown knew both Bakers well and remembers the capture of the fierce warrior and his ignominious transfer in a cart to

St. Basil and Edmondston were points above the falls at which stops were made. The church at St. Basil, were made. The church at St. Basil, built by Father Langevin, and modelled on the plan of the cathedral at St. John, was admired. The convent school is closed for vacation, and the place was not visited. Dr. Bernier, who has charge of an excellent hospital at St. Basil, informed THE SUN representative that the the convent not only taught schools officiated as nurses in the hospital

motherless find careful nursing. The dector himself is a scholarly appearing gentle-man, with political instincts. Accompanying Dr. Bernier, your representative called at the presbitere where Father Dugal resides. Rev. Mr. Mathieu, a professor of Laval, and Rev. Mr. Nadeau, a visitor from Montreal, were found there. There is an air of activity about Edmondston. Many houses are shining in their first coat of paint, and building operations are livelier than ever be-fore. After strolling about the village for a health and spirits. There remained on time, patronizing a photographer's place of business, and visiting the only tangible memorial of the Aroostook war, the

old fort, the explorers got back to the cars. At this stage it was discovered that one lady had a birthday today, and a handsome wax doll, dressed appropriately in a St. John newspaper, was presented to her by the secretary of agriculture, acting for the party. Dinner was taken at Grand Falls, and as the shades of night fell, the train crossed over into American territory, passed the smart town of Caribou, and duly arrived at Presque Isle. This Arocstock county is as good as our own province. Its farms are perhaps no better, and no better cultivated than those of Carleton county, but the farmers have a decided advantage in the matter of markets. Aroostock butter, potatoes, hay, grain and cattle pay no duty to Uncle Sam, and the people here have an advantage to about that extent in prices. Profitable farming and lumbering has built up brisk towns, and Aroostook county has doubled its population in twenty years. In fact the increase in the population of Aroostook between 1860 and 1880 is almost exactly the same as the increase in the whole state. But for this county, borrowed from New Brunswick. Maine would have stood stock still. As it is the gain in the state has been three per cent, as against New Brunswick's thirty per

Frye is campaigning in Arcostook. He is speaking at Fort Fairfield tonight and will address a meeting here tomorrow. We shall not be able to hear the senator. There was music tonight at the Phair notel in this Presque Isle. Manager Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Lugrin, Miss Dickinson, Mr. Cahan and others furnished the same.

PRESQUE ISLE, Aug. 19, Presque Isle to Andover is not a long ourney and it was not many hours from the ime the tourists breakfasted at Presque Isle till they were at Andover, ready for a carriage ride up the Tobique. The citizens having provided teams in goodly number, the company were soon under way. Now it happened that J. A. Perley, who keeps the Newcomb hotel, has as good a span of horses as the upper St. John contains. Mr. Perley was last to start with his quote, but he was among the first to arrive at Red Rapids, some twelve miles up. The first seven or eight miles does not take the traveller through a promising country, but after passing that distance good level flats are found, with large cleared fields and big patches of grain near Red Rapids. On the upper side of the stream is a fine cluster of farms, "Here," said Mr. Perley, "live half a dezen farmers, who, a few years since, were doing very little on their land, and giving their attention to the lumber business. One day they agreed to let lumber go henceforth and work their land. Now look at their farms." It appears that these men are each raising from 500 to 1,000 bushels of grain every year; that they keep good herds of cattle, use the latest improvements in farm machinery and created. provements in farm machinery, and are out of debt. Farther up stream lies the farm of Charles Robarge. The proprietor has a good outfit of barns and other outhouses. He is said to have raised last year about 1,300 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of buckwheat, and over 100 bushels of wheat. Over thirty years ago Robarge senior came to this place with nothing but his industrious habits and theirty described. habits and thrifty disposition. He divided off farms to several sons and the above yield is from the remains of the original estate. His case is a typical one. In the comparatively new range of settlements up the To-b'que, there are said to be sixty farmers who raise more than 300 bushels of grain, and, from information collected by the Sun representa-tive, it is certain that a score of these men raise more than 1,000 bushels. Our friend Perley harvested at Andover latt year on land no better than those on the Tobique, 1,425 bushels of oats and 60 bushels of other grain, the whole having been taken from less than 40 acres of ground. A fair idea of the prosperity and enterprise of these Tobique farmers can be obtained from the circumstances that they own among them, 13 threshing machines, 2 reaping

among them, 13 threshing machines, 2 reaping machines and several seed drills.

Then comes Plaster Rock, the terminus of the proposed Tobique railway. Foster's cove is 30 miles up stream, Rilley Brook 55 miles up, and the forks of the Tobique, 63 miles. For a great part of the distance the best of farming, land lies close by the river, with large areas of fertile soil stretching hack. Sattlers have core 50 lies close by the river, with large areas of fer-tile soil stretching back. Settlers have gone 50 miles up this stream, and live there now all this distance from any railway station. They sell their produce to the lumbermen and get their supplies by wagon. This is not a pleas-ant process, and the railway will be a great thing for the place. No part of the expedition was more instructive than this Tobique trip. The Sun will no dambt have more to approximate. THE SUN will, no denbt, have more to say hereafter about this region of country. Mr. Baird, M. P.P., was glad to meet his colleagues of the legislature, and did all he could to show his gratification by making them com-fortable. Mr. Perley, previously mentioned, has an extensive acquaintance with the neigh-borhood and its resources, and THE SUN is indebted to him for much information.

A pleasant evening was spent in Woodstock which, as everybody knows, is one of the most flourishing towns in New Brunswick. The temperature will be remarkably low when Woodstock gets left. Next to energy and thrift, hospitality is the strong point of the citizens. They have built up the town better, as fast as fires could break out and burn it up. They have some of the finest private houses in the provinces; a system of water works constructed at a cost of \$70,000, the pumping engines of which are good for 2,200 gallons of water every minute. Woodstock has now well-squipped fire service, and is talking in

St. Andrews cannot be called a brisk town, unless by a man who will lie. The place is beautiful for situation, excellent for scenery, but it has not the life and activity that one sees in the towns up river. One thing, however, may be said to begin with, that St. Andrews has probably the finest village hotel in the lower provinces. It is a large house owned by a company, Hon. Mr. Stevenson being one of the largest stockholders. The dining room is larger than any in St. John. In this room the hungry sat themselves down and partook of the hungry sat themselves down and partock of an excellent dinner, the proprietor of the house having announced from Manager Cram of the railway that the barquet was free. St. An-drews folk turned out with their teams so that everybody had a chance for a drive. The greater part of the company took their journey to the foot of Chamcook Mountain, where they climbed out of their carriages and climbed up the hill. As Christian mounting the hill of

difficulty fell frem running to going and from going to climbing on his hands and knees so did the impetuous travellers gradually diminish their speed as they made their way to the hill top.

Those who have scaled Chamcook know that the view is big pay for the climb. Those who have not would do better to try the experiment than to throw doubt on the views of the present writer, who refused to make any present writer, who refused to make any attempt at substantiation. The pilgrims one and all called on Sir Leonard and Lady Titley. minutes according to the schedule, but Tilley led the way to the refreshmen Leonard remarking that a party wh climbed Chamcook could do a good thirty minutes. Hon. Mr. Stevenson Parker, Mr. Mages, of the Bay Pilo others did the honors of St. Andrews

station. On leaving a large volume of hearts and melodious cheers were given for Mr. Cram who remained behind. At McAdam, a stor was made and a hasty meeting was convoced in the waiting room when Mayor Fredericton, moved the following resolution: PARTING FRIENDS

"The present company at parting cannot al. low the present opportunity to pass without tendering to C. H. Lugrin, their hearty thanks for the very pleasant and harmonious excursion which they have enjoyed from the hour which they have enjoyed from the hour of starting up to the present moment, Without an exception it may be fairly stated that every lady and gentleman who has participated will long remember this trip, which has occupied four days—days of brightness, not as regards the weather, but the sunny memories which these days, it is hoped sunny memories which these days, it is hoped, will recall in the future.

"It is therefore resolved that a vote be given

and it is the hope of the company that a vita ba given and it is the hope of the company that Mr. Lugrin and his estimable lady will log be spared to Fredericton, St. John and the prov. ince, and that the great public spirit manifested on this occasion by Mr. Lugrin, so kindly aided by the New Branswick Kaiiwas feeted on this occasion by Mr. Lugrin, so kindly aided by the New Brunswick Kailway Compary management, for which we are a and deeply indebted, will be the prelude to other social gatherings of a similar kind on future ocasions."
Mr. Stockton, in seconding the resolution

said he was sure every member of the party would heartly endorse the sentiments contain d in the resolution. He was personally under obligations to Mr. Lugrin for carrying out an expursion of this kind, must be of great benefit to province. In questions of legislatic which he had sometimes to do, it was difficult to arrive at a correct or an intelligent conclusion. The members of this exparty had travelled through nine con this province from the mouth of the river St. John, 250 miles up to Edmundatin. We had seen the river St. John in all its beauty, and in some instances in all its grandeur, from the reversible cataract at the month of the river to the waters of the Madawash We had witnessed the great agricultural ca when an arrives and the great agricultural capabilities of some places. He thought they were under obligations to Mr. Lugrin in the endeavor to bring before the men who form the public ppinion of this country, the newspaper men the great agricultural resources of our province. If some of our young men, who leave this province to go elsewhere would put the same amount of toil and labor and care upon the agricultural lands of this province as they do in other countries, they would be more successful than they are. He could not close his remarks without making could not close his remarks without making some allusions with regard to the management of the N. B. R. They were under very special obligation to Mr. Cram, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. Stewart,—in fact the entire management of the railway from the time they started from the City of St. John to the present time, and the energy and enterprise and courtesy shown by that railway in this in-stance and in all instances must not only relound to the material interests of this section vance the interests of that railway. the resolution, which was carried unanimously, Mr. Lugrin, in replying, said that when he thought of the representative character of the men who had spoken to and so heartily passed this resolution, this event seems something like a culminating point to 17 years of work. It was about 17 years ago that he began to endeavor to direct the attention of the people of New Brunswick to the value of the lands in the upper St. John and on this occasion he felt for the reason he had stated, as if all the

for the reason he had stated, as if all the work he had ever done had been amply repaid. So far as this was concerned he had done very much. He asked Mr. Cram to let him have accommodation for taking a few friends up river and he very generously effered this train. Without the cooperation of Mr. Cram and the N. B. R. officials he could have done nothing. If the party had enjoyed themselves as much as he had, all he had to say was that the trip had been a perfect success. For Mrs, Lugrin he said that the memories of this trip will be among the happiest in her life. A mere congenial company of people it had never been their pleasure to meet. Before saying in his official capacity "all aboard" for the last time he official capacity "all aboard" for the last time he wished to express the hope that this time would teach us all to have faith in our country. In the political battles we fight don't let us forget that while we are politicians we are also cisizens of this country; let us have faith in it and work for its future. Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. McConnell, moved that the thanks of this party be extended to the people of the values to the second of the country. ed to the people of the various towns and vil lages visited for the hospitality and attention they have extended to us. This was carried with appropriate and vigorous applause, and the folk went on to the train to separate in-

the folk went on to the train to separate into two parties at Frederiction Junction, and finally to scatter to their honles.

Mr. H. D.McLeod, on the course of the journey, presented the ladies each with a box of confectionery, and the ladies signed an address of thanks to the railway people for their many acts of kindness and deeds of love. Mr. Cram and his associates in very truth did all that canable, good natured and gentlemanly officials capable, good natured and gentlemanly official could do to make everybedy comfortable and happy. The excellent travelling accommodahappy. The excellent travelling accommodations, the good weather, and the determination of all the pilgrims to have a good time, were all in the railway men's favor.

Among other explorers who joined the expedition during the cruise were Louis Carvill, Esq., Mr. Watts, of the Woodstock Sentinel, and Mrs. Watts, har. Holyoke, of the Woodstock Press. and Mrs. Holyoke, Miss Connell, of Woodstock, and several others not previously named.

BARK ASHORE,-The bark Ralph B. Peake McDougall master, owned by Messrs, Peake Bros. & Co., ran ashore on the west end of Governor's Island this morning about three o'clock. The bark was bound for this port in ballast from Pernambuco. The mate was in town this morning and returned to the island about noon in the F. C. Batt, to render assistance. The ballast is being discharged, and it is expected that the vessel will come off at high water, unharmed.—Charlottetown Patriot.

PARKS' COTTON FACTORY, -In order to meet the terms of the agreement decided upon at the recent session of the cotton manufacturers in Montreal, Parks' cotton factory will be closed down for one week, beginning Saturday next. The convention left it optional with the manufacturers whether they should close down every Saturday for twelve weeks or shut down for a consecutive period. Mr. Parks has decided to dopt the latter arrangement, - Globe,

FANCY QUILT. - Mrs. James Marr of Jordan Mountain, Kings Co., who is now in the 77th year of her age, has just finished a very handsome quilt. It contains 48 squares, each containing 17 pieces, making in all 816 pieces, The pattern is the "Prairie rose" and is exceedingly tasty, with the colors arranged so as to harmonize beautifully. The sewing is so fine and even that it would be taken for the work of a seamstress of twenty, instead of a woman of three score and seventeen years.

THE HINDOO salvationists passed through Moncton on Saturday, en route to P. E.

August 25. BY TE

SADI Michael Houlahan Who Did No

(Specia SUSSEX, Aug. 1 chael Houlahan, at Saddle Back, abo was accidentally days the family had mal prowling about have been either a night Mr. Houlaha gun loaded with separated, and the ning through a field a bear. His son took effect in Mr. of his 12 W. bro

A Destructive Fire

ALBERT, Aug. 20.

place wit ammo Mr. Houlehan die

lar fire occurred in Co., today. The fire o'clock in the morn largest building in t ances it had been s and on the air being ly. The village is w little could be de Oulton hall, Capt. I Murray's general office, and the Good halls were destroyed. hall except Murray ings destroyed were dwelling, Capt. W. by Thos. Fallerton Samuel McCloskey Union hetel kept other buildings and less damaged but and insurance are as Oulton Hall-less ed by ross. McL stock, loss \$1500; in law office, loss \$200; and Masons \$500.building, loss \$2,000 building, loss \$1,000 hotel building, own loss \$5,000. Copp's \$2,000; no insurances small, but the total

Annual Meeting Grand Master's A tics-Fra Election and Ar

WOODSTOCK, At of Oddfellows was in the basement Grand Master Chr were about eighty The Grand Lodge forty past grands a

delivered an eloc

Representativespleasure to greet session of this G he able to address Grand Master. 1 honor. When you your deliberation responsibilities of the exacting nat duties would not p time to the order a devote to it. But In this, however, have not as I pro sure of visiting the But I have done wh to promote your and guard your had arisen which my time, money of the order from professional ties myself to the pre he rights and under my guardi to the high office Believe me, breth sailed the order I charge upon him If the ship which smooth water and countered stormy would have left the helm. Our sacrifice. The ings the more sublime character ciples. The man having been instri having led some tecting arms and ences, can truly sa vain. If it be true two blades of gra before is a benefat greater benefactor voted to self, fraternity? A fir ite waving wealsh a sea of flame. A rages, until ther its path. Ship angry billows or d the rocks. Rain i all for weeks, and grace, riches and hour and nothing what has been re

> shach, Shadrach the fisry furnace and grace we heighten all our sweeten our mem with which we the stern agony reathless dark In working for t are working for humanity. Let harmony that h meetings and wit the promotion of vise some plan sli The e Lodges The Lodg

But the treasure

like those which

the practice of th

moth ner rust do

through and ster

report shows the