General Business.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

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DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS, ETC.

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EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets to points down river, during

JUNE, JULY & AUGUST.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS are excursion days.

CARD TICKETS

Good for 10 return trips from Newcastle, $2 50
" " " " Chatham, 2 00

Tickets to be had from Mr. R. R. Call, Newcastle; Messrs Roger Flanagan and Geo Stothart, Chatham; or from

W. T. O'CONNORS, Manager.

June 10, 1895.

WANTED.

Teachers to begin work next term. For particulars address

MARITIME TEACHERS' AGENCY, Shediac, N. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal," Public Buildings," will be received until Thursday, 18th July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Thursday, 27th June.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E F E ROY, Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1895.

FURNESS LINE

Regular sailings between London and Halifax.

FROM LONDON.	FROM HALIFAX
June 22 S S DAMARA,	July 13
July 6 " ST JOHN CITY,	" 27
" 20 " HALIFAX	Aug 10
Aug 3 " DAMARA,	" 24
" 17 " ST JOHN CITY,	Sept 7

These steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers. Well ventilated saloon and sleeping apartments amidships where least motion is felt. Lighted by electricity. Do not carry cattle. Insurance effected at lowest possible rates.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO Ltd,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Halifax, N S

FINAL NOTICE!

SCHOOL TAX.

I am instructed by Trustees to issue Executions for all School Taxes not paid this month, and therefore notify all concerned, in order that expense may be saved to them, as under the new administration of the amalgamated districts, rates must be promptly paid.

W. JOHNSTON,
Collector.

July 5 1895.

WANTED.

A good man in your district to represent the "Foothill Nurseries of Canada,"—over 700 acres. The largest in the Dominion. Position permanent. Salary or Commission to right man.

With the increasing demand for fruit, a position with us as salesman will pay you better than engaging in farm-work. Send us your application and we will show you how to earn good money.

School Teachers ! ! It's just the thing for you during the summer. Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
J. W. Beall Manager Montreal

HOTEL
For Sale or to Let,

The Kerry House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT.

Bathurst, March 25th, 1895.

JUST ARRIVED
AT
APOTHECARIES' HALL.

THE MOST DELICATE

PERFUMES AND SACHETS,

CHOICE TOOTH POWDERS AND TOOTH WASHES, FINE TOILET SOAPS AND TOILET POWDERS, TOILET, BATH AND WAGGON SPONGES, SPONGE BAGS, SPLENDID VALUES IN HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, COMBS AND WHISKS, CHAMOIS SKINS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES.

CENTURY CREAM,
MIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

Apothecaries' Hall.

C. HICKEY, - - PROP.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 6, 1895.

Messrs Chamberlain and Balfour on the Irish Question.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both delivered important speeches on the Irish question on July 19. Mr. Chamberlain was in the neighborhood of Birmingham and spoke as follows:—"So long as this is a united kindom I shall never complain that Ireland gets more of the money in proportion than we do, but when (under the Home Rule bill) Ireland was to be separated from Great Britain, what reason on earth was there why she should not pay her full proportion according to her wealth? (Cheers.) And yet it is a fact that under the provisions of the Home Rule bill Ireland was to pay two millions sterling a year less, and Great Britain was to pay two millions sterling a year or more than the proper proportion according to the respective wealth of the two countries. ("Shame.") Now, was that fair? ("No.") Was it tolerant? ("No.") Were you informed of that when at the last election you voted for home rule? ("No.") Did anybody tell you at that time that what was expected of you was that you were to be content to pay 35s a head, every man, women and child in Great Britain, while Ireland, for exactly the same services, was only to pay 7s a head? That Ireland should pay less than Great Britain is fair, because Ireland is not so rich a country on the average as Great Britain, but it ought to have paid according to its wealth, and according to its wealth it ought to have paid two millions a year more than it was actually intended it should pay under the Home Rule bill. ("Shame" and cheers).

Now let me take the Local Veto bill. (Cheers and laughter.) Is the Local Veto bill a boon or a bane? ("A boon.") If it is a boon, why deny the privilege to Ireland? (Cheers.) If it is a bane, why impose it on England by Irish votes, at the same time that the Irishmen made it a condition of their votes that it should not be applied to Ireland. (Cheers) Why there is no part of the United Kindom in which the consumption of spirits is larger than it is in Ireland. (Cheers.) If there is need for this drastic legislation anywhere there is need for it in Ireland (hear hear), and yet this Home Rules Government, which professed to be actuated in regard to local veto by the highest moral and philanthropic motives, refused the legislation to a country most in need of it, and imposed it on a country which does not want it. (Cheers and laughter.)

Take the Budget. In the Budget of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer he had a surplus. How was he to dispose of the surplus? Of course he gave it to the Irish, and he took 6d off Irish spirits—he, the philanthropist (laughter) who was going to reduce the consumption of liquor, he took 6d off Irish whiskey, and took care to leave the tax on English beer. ("Shame!" The English workman has to pay more, for his beer is to be—what shall I say?—amalgamated (laughter and cheers) in order that the Irishman may get his whiskey cheap. Again I say that is a proof of the unfair and anti-British temper in which the late Government dealt with all this legislation. (Cheers.)

Take the franchise. There is a question upon which according to all Liberal principles, there ought to be equality of treatment. (Here, here.) You want to do away with anomalies. For my part, I think that such anomalies as still remain might very well wait a little while we are dealing with more urgent questions affecting the lives and the happiness and the health and the comfort of the working class. (Cheers.) But, if you are to deal with the anomalies, for Heaven's sake deal with it at once, or if you cannot do that, deal with the greatest first. What is the greatest anomaly in our electoral system at the present time? It is that Ireland has 23 members more than it is entitled to according to population, and it has 50 members more than it is entitled to according to wealth; but put that aside, because I have always held that representation ought to be according to population. According to population Ireland is represented to the extent of 23 members, who ought to be given to England, because Scotland has its full representation. Only to-day an election has been decided in Ireland in which the Nationalist member has been returned by a poll the whole of which—every single man—is only equal to one-fifth of my majority in the West division of Birmingham. ("Shame.") There are three boroughs in Ireland with a population of 14,009, and each of them returned a member. Here is North Worcestershire, with a population something like five times as great, and it only returns one member. ("Shame.") I ask the Home Rulers who are present, what do they think of themselves? Have they so low an opinion of their own capacity, of their right to the electoral franchise, that they think they are only worth each of them one fifth of an Irish vote? (Laughing and cheers.) According to what theory do you give the franchise? Do you give it according to personality—that is to say, to mere existence, each to count as equal to every other man? Do you consider wealth? If you consider wealth, Ireland has got one half to many. If you consider education, why there are in Ireland at the present time in a single constituency more illiterates, I believe, than could be found in 20—I speak within reason—I believe I might say 50 constituencies in England. According to any tests you can apply Ireland is over represented, and yet when this late Government had to deal with a question of the franchise they were perfectly ready to disfranchise some half a million voters, the majority of whom they believed would vote against them, but they were perfectly unwilling—they indignantly rejected the proposal—to deal with this gross inequality in the electoral distribution of power, because they knew that the additional twenty Irishmen were quite sure to vote for them. ("Shame") I could give you two or three other illustrations. There is the question of agriculture. Agriculture is in a depressed condition, much more than in Ireland, but in this country the only remedy the late Government had was to allow district and county councils to make light railways at their own expense. (Laughter.) Thank you for nothing. (Laughter.) But in Ireland light railways are being made as a remedy for agricultural depression, but they are being made at the expense of the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. Balfour spoke the same night at Alnwick, and said: After all, what is the position of Ireland? Every Irishman must know that Ireland lies too near the shores of England for England ever to see it, with equanimity, pursuing a different foreign policy, having different foreign alliances from the larger island and predominant partner. (Cheers.) Every Irishman, therefore, must know that, in the last resort, either by arms or otherwise, Ireland must necessarily be kept a part, reluctant or otheswise, but still a part of the general political system of the British Islands of which England and Scotland are a part. (Loud cheers.) Therefore if the dream of Ireland a nation be the one which is leading astray my Irish friends they must, I think, in their more thoughtful moments see that, whatever attributes of nationality Ireland may ever possess, the dream of having its own foreign policy, its own fleet, its own army, the pursuing of its own course untouched through the maze of European diplomacy, is one, at least, that can never be realized. (Loud cheers.) I learned a lesson, which I shall never forget, whilst I was in Ireland—that, after all, many of the ills of Ireland arise from the poverty of Ireland, and this poverty was, I fear, in generations now long gone by, in part the work of England and Scotland. So now the prosperity of Ireland must be sought in a closer union with these two parts of the empire, which, I am glad to think have entirely changed in their view of what the British policy to Ireland should be. There was a time, an unhappy time, when the British Parliament thought they were well employed in crushing out Irish manufactures in the interests of the British producer. It was a cruel, and it proved to be a stupid policy. That policy thank goodness never will be revived. But if England and Scotland had it in their power to do a great economic injury to Ireland in the past, they surely have shown that it is now in their power to confer great economic advantages upon Ireland in the future. Some efforts of that kind were made by us, by the government of which I was a member, between 1886 and 1892. I see no sufficient reason why the policy then successfully carried out to a certain point should not be continued; and I would put it to my Irish friends whether they do not think that a policy of that kind is, in the long run, better for the Irish people than abortive efforts for a separate nationality. (Cheers.) This work, if it is to be carried on at all, must be carried on by the Unionist party. It is not the other party in the State which can logically, ask anything from the British nation for the assistance of Ireland, and for this reason—that they have for the Irish ills one remedy, and one remedy alone, which is to cut Ireland adrift so far as all her local difficulties are concerned, to let her stew in her own juice, to manage her own affairs as best she can without our aid, without our assistance, without that as I believe, wholesome and pacifying influence which a Parliament like ours, drawn from every part of the country, is capable of exercising between the factions which have too long and too unhapily torn Irish society apart. Whether we look to the prosperity of the units, of which this kingdom is composed, or whether we look to its power and efficiency as a whole to carry on the mighty task which historical circumstances have thrown upon us to perform, home rule is a scheme which no English patriot, or Scotch patriot, or Irish patriot should desire for his own section of our common country. (Cheers.)

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING:—The London Timber Trade Journal says:—The shipbuilding trade of the United Kingdom for the half year is very satisfactory. Already this month Scotch shipbuilders have booked contracts for over 35,000 tons, or 50 per cent. more than the contracts entered during last month. At the close of the first quarter of this year the tonnage under construction was about 142,000, but at the end of June it had risen to 168,000. These statistics relate only to the mercantile marine, and it is reasonable to expect that Scotland will obtain a share when the contracts for the new cruisers in connection with the Admiralty programme for 1895-6 come to be distributed, which cannot be long distant.

FOREST TEMPERATURE.—From data obtained after many years of observation by the Swiss Forest Commission, it appears that during the winter the temperature insides forests is particularly the same as in open country, but during the rest of the year the forest is much cooler. In thick pine forests a very large proportion of the rainfall is intercepted before reaching the ground, as much as 40 to 45 per cent. in some cases. In beech forests only from 20 to 25 per cent. of the rainfall is intercepted.

New Senator.

[Moncton Times.]

It is understood that Mr. Josiah Wood has resigned his seat in the House of Commons and accepted the seat in the Senate rendered vacant by the death of A. E. Botsford. Mr. Wood has had the matter of accepting the seat under consideration for some time, and has been influenced in his present course largely by the indifferent state of his health, which rendered the prospect of an inevitable winter or early spring campaign in a large constituency like Westmorland decidedly unpleasant. And besides it has long been known that Mr. Wood, while willing to serve his country and his party in any useful capacity, had little real liking for the hurly-burly of active politics.

Senator Wood will bring to the discharge of his new duties in the Upper House the valuable experience gained during his thirteen years of service in the Commons. Mr. Wood was first returned to the Commons at the general election in 1892, when he defeated the late Sir Albert Smith. He was subsequently returned in the general election of 1887 with an increased majority over Mr. H. R. Emmerson and at the last general election with an overwhelming majority over his respected fellow townsman, Mr. William F. George. In his place in parliament Mr. Wood has not been distinguished as a "fighting member," but he has done much useful work as a member of the Committee on Banking and Commerce and when he spoke in debate, which was not often, his utterances, always concise and to the point, without waste of a single word, never failed to excite the admiration of friends and secure the respect of opponents. In the upper chamber, which has furnished two premiers in recent years and is now more than ever regarded as a useful legislative body, Mr. Wood will find a new sphere of usefulness for the exercise of his extensive knowledge of the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the country.

It is understood that the election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wood's resignation will be held on the 24th instant. The time for preparation is short but perhaps this is just as well, as there does not seem to be any call for a long drawn out campaign. The Liberal Conservative convention will no doubt be called together at an early date for the purpose of selecting a candidate.

Catering to Vicious Tastes.

Robert Culbert, of Montreal, writes a timely letter to the Gazette of that city, which contains a very wholesome rebuke to the many newspapers which largely fill their columns with the detail of murders, suicides and other matter of a sensational kind. He says:—

Having regard to the very great prominence given to the "literature of murder" and all the minute incidents attaching to the commission of crime, one would imagine that the only mental pabulum that finds favor in the public press and for which the people have a keen relish is murder and all its sorry concomitants, for the past month or more column after column has been devoted daily to vile and wicked deeds of the fiend Holmes. If newspaper notoriety had been his ambition he could not have succeeded more conspicuously in achieving that object than he has already done. The fiend Williams, who, in London, England, in the year 1829, blotted out of existence, in the space of twelve days, two whole households, suggested to De Quincy his famous article of "Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts." In the line of artistic merit as attaching to murder, De Quincy immoralized Williams as being without a compeer since the days of Cain. To-day, however, Holmes has a multitude of De Quincy's through the daily press, vieing with each other as to the graphic immorality he (Holmes) shall receive at their hands. As an artist in the line of murder, therefore, Williams must take a second place to Holmes. It is complimentary to public morality for the press of the country to assume that there is nothing like the theme of murder to interest the people and sell the paper. I do not think that it is. Indeed, I believe that the reading and thinking public are heartily sick of the abominable inhuman record of the fiend, Holmes, that is daily being presented to them. The legitimate function of a newspaper should be that of a moral educator; and not that of a purveyor of indecent rubbish. It would seem that only news of the sensational type are suited to the columns of the average paper. By catering to the meanest and lowest instincts of the people it would appear the pecuniary success of a newspaper is only assured. When that is the painful fact should we feel surprised at the crop of crime being large and varied? The moral condition of a people may easily be determined by the character of the literature on which they are daily and mentally fed.

The worst form of murder is moral murder. Persistence in methods of acquiring money by which the public taste is degraded and debased, may fairly be described as a form of moral murder. Parents having ordinary solicitude for the moral culture of their children, are fearful of the dangerous influence that is being exerted by the sensational newspaper. Do what they may, they cannot guard against its vitiating tendencies. A general consensus of public opinion against literature presenting the worst phases of human deformity cannot be formed to soon. Such a force would operate in the right direction, and would tend to purify the moral atmosphere. The press and literature of Britain are her proudest boast, simply because they are certain indictors of her moral stability and progress. Justice is not only preached with clearness and vigor, but it is enacted with consummate certainty. Her great mental lights are immortalized in death as much for their moral qualities as any other feature of their life and character. The press and literature of Canada should derive abundant and salutary inspection from that of Britain. Then we should have little to complain about the literature of murder.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

PROGRESS IN COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY—LOOSENING STOPPERS BY ELECTRICITY—JAMAICA'S ABORIGINES—A NEW TELESCOPE—JAPANESE VEGETATION—TROPICAL BIRDS IN THE OPEN AIR OF GERMANY—ANIMALS THAT LIVE WITHOUT WATER.

A firm of Dublin photographers has successfully employed a camera capable of taking full length life-size portraits. It uses plates as large as 5 feet by 7.

Bone slate pencils are an English novelty. They wear 100 times as long as the ordinary pencils, do not break or scratch, and make a clear, fine mark, easily erased.

A brown coloring matter, which dyes linen and promises to be of value, is stated to have been extracted from the leaves of the vine, especially the autumn leaves.

Germany, Dr. C. R. Drysdale finds, has an annual excess of births over deaths of 600,000, of whom 500,000 remain at home, and in the United Kingdom the excess of births is 400,000, with an addition of 300,000 every year to the already over-crowded country.

An anomaly of the Japanese Archipelago mentioned by Prof. B. H. Chamberlain is the decreasing size of the vegetation toward the south. In Yezo the summer grasses and tall weeds reach above the head of a horseback rider: in central Japan the grass is seldom taller than a man on foot; and in Great Luchu everything is still smaller, and there are no tall grasses.

The usual method of removing a glass stopper that has become fixed is to heat the neck of the bottle over the candle or gas-flame. The inconvenience and risk of this old-fashioned plan have led Mr. B. W. Hill, of Manchester, Eng., to devise for the purpose a little electric heater, consisting of coils of platinum wires embedded in asbestos and held to the neck of the bottle by an adjustable clamp.

It appears that the camel's endurance of thirst is much surpassed by that of some other animals. Mr. S. M. Gorman, of Cambridge, Mass., has pointed out that a number of small rodents inhabiting the arid plains near the Rocky Mountains live for months at a time without even a single drop of water. The sand is torrid, the vegetation is burned up, yet these creatures survive. The observation has been confirmed by experiment; common mice having been keep in cages entirely unsupplied with water or other liquid from October 1st last to January 17, without seeming to suffer inconvenience. Their food during this long period was dry, such as Indian corn and grass seed.

With the present system of mounting, a serious obstacle to the increase of the size of telescopes is the difficulty of constructing and manipulating the great tubes. It is hoped to avoid this obstacle in the telescope for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 by supporting the tube in a fixed position and applying the moving mechanism to a mirror in front. The tube of this instrument is to be 180 feet long and 4 feet in diameter. The mirror, it is stated, will be of solid glass with a silvered surface, and will have a diameter of 9 feet, a thickness of 2 feet, and a weight—exclusive of mountings of 10 tons. Great thickness is given the mirror to avoid flexure and consequent deformation of the images reflected into the telescope.

A gold medal was recently awarded Herr von Prosch for his success in introducing tropical birds into German forests. Disliking to keep his pets in cages, his canaries were first liberated in a large room, then allowed to pass out and in through small windows, always getting their food inside. The birds soon began to build nests outside and to rear their young there. Two pairs of South American parrots were next set free, and last summer raised a brood of young, which, with the old birds, passed safely through the exceptionally severe winter. In their wild life, the yellow of some of the canaries has disappeared, the entire tribe now having the green color of canaries in their native islands. This new bird colony is located in southeastern Saxony, where the average winter temperature is about that of New York and St. Louis, the summers being more like those of Quebec.

The aboriginal remains unearthed a few weeks ago in a cave of the Port Royal Mountains, in Jamaica, promise us an interesting glimpse of a vanished race. An account by Mr. J. E. Duerden of the Jamaica Museum, states that the Arawaks, who were a peaceable people probably numbering about 600,000 at the time of the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus in 1494, were so cruelly treated by their Spanish conquerors that the original type seems to have been completely destroyed before the English conquest of the island in 1655. Little was left to show that these Indians ever existed. The only two aboriginal skulls hitherto known were found in a cave at Pedro Bluff, and practically the only relics of the native arts and manufactures have been some fragments of primitive pottery and a few flint implements and beads. The new find includes the skeletons of not less than 24 individuals of all ages from early infancy upward. With these were a canoe of cedar-wood, a well-preserved mortar of orbor-vitae, two small earthenware vessels, a flint implament, bones of the coney, and some marine and land shells. The cave is too small for a habitation for so many persons, and it is supposed to have been used as a burial place and perhaps also as a refuge from the Spaniards.

Thus far experiments in "color photography" have been of two classes—those of Lippman in which an attempt is made to produce ordinary pictures in colors, and the more promising ones in which the photographs are uncolored until the images have passed through the proper glasses. The latest process in the latter class is that of Dr. Jolly, whose pictures, as thrown on a screen by the oxyhydrogen lamp, attracted much attention at a soiree of the Royal Society. In this process, is used a special photographic plate, over which is placed a glass screen, closely ruled with lines of orange, green-yellow and blue-violet. The sensitive surface is exposed in contact with this "taking screen." The developed negative is uncolored, but has a ribbed or lined appearance, due to the fact that the colored lines have exercised a selective influence in a manner similar to that of the nerve-ends of the eye, and thus the negative has a prominent record of the colors of the object photographed. From the negative is then printed a "transparency" on glass. A "viewing screen"—having lines of deep red, bright green and blue-violet of exactly the same width as those of the other screen—is placed over this positive, when the colored picture flashes into view. The same pair of screens may be used for many pictures, if desired, but a permanent color photograph can be kept only by attaching the "viewing screen."

Orangeism.

HALIFAX, July 31:—The Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A. is in session here.

In the address of Hon. Clark Wallace, Grand Master, reference was made to the growth of the order, also to the meeting in London last year, of the triennial council of the Orangemen of the world and of the rejection of home rule during the last few weeks by the electors of Great Britain. He also dealt at length with the Manitoba school question.

The grand secretary's report shows 40 new lodges have been organized during the year—28 in Ontario, 1 in Montreal, 2 in Nova Scotia, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in the Northwest Territories and 1 in British Columbia.

The provincial grand lodges' returns show 6,256 new members have been added to the order by initiation, 1,580 by deposit of certificates and 476 by reinstatement; total 9,302. The losses during the year by expulsion and death have been 457, making the net total gain 8,845.

Orange Young Briton lodges now number 73, with a total membership of 2,460, an increase during the year of five lodges and 299 members.

Last year the grand lodge met at Lindsay, Ont. The membership last year was 290,000 and it has now been brought up to over 300,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1.—The session of Grand Orange Lodge reassembled yesterday morning with a large attendance. Two hours were spent in routine business before the reports of the committees were taken up.

The committee of Grand Master Wallace's address congratulated the organization on the overwhelming defeat of the home rulers in Great Britain.

Referring to the Manitoba school question, regret was expressed that the privy council had reversed the decision of the supreme court of Canada, as that decision has raised a difficulty in this Dominion, the serious nature of which cannot be imagined. The report was adopted unanimously.

W. J. Parkhill, grand treasurer, reported the receipts during the year as $5,218 for the Grand Lodge of British America. The grand lodge benefit fund has received $32,941, a grand total of $38,159. The expenditure of the grand lodge was $2,239, leaving a balance of $2,789. The expenditure of the grand lodge benefit fund was $25,529 leaving a balance of $3,441. The total expenditure was $31,868. The report was referred to the committee on finance.

A nominating committee was appointed as follows: James Kelly, St. John; R. McLaughlin, Montreal; F. A. Kidd, Charlottetown; W. A. Garrison, Halifax; D. M. Jermyn, Wiarton, Ont; W. M. Lockhart, Everett, Ont; Major Hughes, Lindsay, Ont.

At the afternoon session of the Grand Orange Lodge, the election of officers took place.

N. Clark Wallace was elected by acclamation.

E. F. Clark was nominated but declined to run.

Major A. J. Amstrong, of St. John, was elected deputy grand master on a vote of 130 to 33 his opponent being William Galbraith, past grand master of Quebec. J. C. Gass, grand master of N. S. was nominated for the position, but declined to run.

Robert Birmingham was re-elected grand secretary by acclamation.

The complete list is as follows:—

Grand Master—N. Clarke Wallace, M.P.

Deputy Grand Master—Major A. J. Armstrong, St. John.

Grand Chaplin—Rev John Hellwell, M A, Vankleek Hill, Que.

Grand Secretary—Robert Birmingham, Toronto.

Grand Treasurer—W J Parkhill, Midland, Que.

Grand Director of Ceremonies—R Burns, Toronto.

Deputy Grand Chaplains—Revs Wm Walsh, D Carscadden, Brampton, Ont; Philip Jones, Etmsdale, Ont; Rural Dean Cooper, Bd Invermay, Ont; S A Duprau, Belleville, Ont; F M Finn, Portag La Prairie, Man; J E Flewelling, M A Centreville, N B; A L Geggie, Truro, N S; S W Jones, Maxwell, Ont; J C Madill, Sarnia, Ont; P T Mignott, B A Milton; Wm Moore, D D, Ottawa, Ont; E W Sibbald, M A, St. John, N B; W S Smythe, D D, Montreal; A F Thompson, Bathurst, N B; David Wright, Springhill, N S.

Deputy Grand Secretary—John C. Gass, Shubenacadie, N S

Deputy Grand Treasurer—Lt Col J H Scott, Kincardine, Ont.

Deputy Grand Lecturers—John Shepperd, Ottawa, Ont; John Cox, Montreal, Que; G R Vincent, P G S, St John, N B; R K Brace, Charlottetown, P E I; J Armstrong, Medicine Hat, N W T; Robt Bell, Vancouver, B C; E G Martin, G S, St. Johns, Nfld; A J Munroe, Amherst.

Grand Lodge Auditors—Major Sam Hughes, M P, Lindsay, Ont; W H Stewart, P C W, Warwick, Ont.

A Desperado Shoots a Game Warden.

A Bangor, Me., despatch says that full particulars have been received on the attempted assassination of Game Warden F. O. Collins of Presque Isle on Tuesday of last week in the Allegash region, in the northern part of Aroostook county, where poachers and outlaws hold their sway and where more trouble is given the game wardens than in any other part of the great game region of Maine. Warden Collins was more feared by the poachers than any other man. On one occasion he captured three desperate poachers single-handed and succeeded in taking them out of the woods, although any one of the men would have shot him dead if he had not succeeded in getting the drop on them.

Collins had heard that there were a number of poachers at work in the Allegash region, and he went there a few days ago.

Several outlaws have made threats that they would kill him on sight, but that did not deter Collins from going there alone.

The man who shot Collins is a very ugly, desperate character, who has acted as a guide for years in this section. He never was engaged as a guide for the same party twice.

A Bangor man who had this man, whose name is said to be Morris, but who goes also by the name of Morrisette and Morrison, for guide not long ago, told the Boston Herald correspondent that he was one of the ugliest, most villianous men he had ever seen in the woods, and he added that he sometimes believed him to be crazy, and liable at any moment to kill somebody.

It seems that Morris had an old grudge against Warden Collins, who had caught him poaching, and determined to kill him.

On Tuesday, Collins stopped at Pelkey's camp on the Allegash, and was to remain their over night, Morris happened to be at Cissey's across the steam and not far away.

Morris was told that the game warden was at Pelkey's camp and he went over, swearing vengeance against all game wardens, and evidently determined to kill somebody. He told Cissey as he jumped into his canoe, that he was going to shoot the warden, and he was as good as his word—the first time probably that he kept his word.

Arriving at Pelkey's Morris stalked into the camp, where some women and children were, and said he was going to kill the whole lot, children and all.

The women screamed in horror at his appearance and manner, to say nothing of his threats.

Warden Collins, who was in another room hearing their cries, came out to defend them. The women ran out of the room on his approach and sought a place of safety.

Morris recognized Collins at once and a murderous look came into his eyes, Collins asked him what he was doing there, to which Morris replied by raising his gun and firing deliberately at the warden twice in rapid succession.

The bullet passed through Collin's left lung and passed out at the shoulder blade, and the other was embedded in the upper part of the body, near the heart.

Collins, although badly wounded, sprang into a bedroom and closed and barred the door.

Morris then walked leisurely to his canoe and paddled off.

He has a camp on a small island in Chesuncook lake which he has strongly fortified, and he claims that no man can take him alive. He feels able to resist the aproach of dozens of men. He has a number of rifles, and guns and a large amount of amunition and it is probable that the officers may have a desperate time in capturing him.

The officers are determined to capture him, and will take a hundred men if necessary with them to accomplish it. They are fearing that Morris may strike for New Brunswick, however, where he would be sheltered and hidden by his companions.

Warden Collins was taken down to Fort Kent and a physician sent for, who is attending him. He is fearfully wounded and his death is expected at any time.

The region where the shooting took place is in the extreme northern part of Maine the nearest settlement being a little place called Connors, far away from civilization.

Fish and Game Commissioner Oak of Caribou have gone to the Allegash region to investigate the shooting.

It is said that Collins has a fighting chance for recovery.

Northumberland County Sunday School Convention.

The eighth annual convention of Northumberland County S. S. Association opened in the Methodist church, Newcastle, on Monday afternoon, 29th ult., at 2.30 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were held for half an hour, led by Rev. N. McKay. The president, Miss Shirreff, then took the chair and gave an address of welcome to the delegates. After singing, the following committees were appointed viz:—credentials, nominating, questions and resolutions.

Reports of the condition and progress of Sunday school work in the different parishes were then given by representive delegates, and by Mr. Lucas.

The field secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, addressed the convention on parish work, pointing out the necessary qualifications of parish officers and the duties of the office.

The claims of the *Evangel*, the organ of International S.S. Association, were brought to the attention of the convention, and a committee appointed to secure subscriptions thereto.

At the evening session, after opening devotional exercises, a conference was led by Mr. Lucas on "The Teacher's Study of the Bible," using the black board to set forth the principal points. An interesting and profitable discussion was had on this topic.

Mrs. S. McLeod gave an excellent address on "Temperance work in the Sunday School."

Rev. George Steel brought before the meeting the financial needs and claims of the N. B. Sunday School Association, and urged that the Sunday schools of the county send in their contributions as early as possible.

The evening session was closed with an address on "Our Province Field" by the field secretary.

Tuesday morning the nominating committee reported as follows, the nominations being ratified by the convention:—

President, Thos. A. Clarke, Newcastle.
Secy'y-Treas, D. P. McLachlan, Chatham.
Parish Vice Presidents:
Chatham, Rev. Geo. Steel, Chatham;
Newcastle, Geo. Henderson, Douglastown;
North Esk, Miss H. Deyarmond, Strathadam;
South Esk, Benj. Hubbard, Cassilis;
Blackville, W. H. Grindlay, Blackville.
Blissfield, M. A. Kelly, Doaktown;
Ludlow, Rev. R. W. Clements, Boiestown;
Hardwick, Miss Eliza Noble, Hardwick Village;
Alnwick, Miss Annie Simpson, Tabusintac;
Derby, R. N. Weeks, Mullerton;
Glenelg, Miss Maggie Sweezey, Lower Napan.

Executive Committee:—Rev. N. McKay, S. McLeod, Wm. Robinson, S. McLoon, Miss E. J. Shirreff.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the county officers of the past year, and the president elect, Mr. Clarke, was conducted to the chair.

The president, secretary and ex-president were appointed a committee to prepare the county report for the provincial convention which meets at Chatham in October next.

Mr. Lucas gave an instructive normal lesson on "The Superintendent," setting forth his duties to his church, to the Sunday school and to the home. A discussion followed, participated in by several present. Being asked on what principal he would suggest that Sunday schools be graded, Mr. Lucas said mainly on age and ability but guided largely by circumstances in exceptional cases.

The county secretary's report was read showing the number of S. schools in the county to be 46, of which 31 are open all the year round. The enrollment of teachers and officers is 278 and of scholars 2,118. Six school reported having held teachers's meetings regularly; 3 reported systematic house to house visitation. The amount contributed to the provincial S. S. association was $64.77, for other christian missions $160,75 and for their own schools $651.92.

In the afternoon, Rev. Jos. McCoy opened the session with a bible reading on "The Promises of God."

The county secretary's report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. McCoy gave an address on "The Teacher's Privileges." He gave first a defination of the word privileges and said that some of the privileges enjoyed by the teachers might be stated to be

1st, Engaged in the best kind of work.
2nd, Working for the best of masters.
3rd, Working in the best of fields.
4th, Working with the best equipments.
5th, Assured that the results are sure according to the work done.

A very interesting discussion followed on this topic.

After singing, Rev. Mr. Steel gave a normal lesson, using the black board, on "The order of service of a regular Sunday school session," speaking

Firstly, as to the length of the service,

Secondly, on the calling of the school to order,

Thirdly, on the opening exercises comprising—A, singing; B, prayer; C, Scripture reading,

Fourthly, on the lesson, preceded by catechism questioning and memorizing of the Golden Text.

Fifthly, on the closing exercises, including review of the lesson.

Several questions on this subject were asked, and answered by Mr. Steel.

Several written questions were read and answered by Mr. Lucas.

In the evening the resolution committee presented the following resolution which was carried by a rising vote:—

"That this convention record its deep regret and sense of loss by the demise of Mr. Jas. Henderson, ex-president of the Association, and one of the most experienced and successful Sunday-school workers in the County. While we bow submissively to the will of God and even rejoice that our beloved fellow-workman has obtained the reward of his labors in the presence of the Master, his removal reminds us of the transient character of our opportunities and the consequent urgency of the call to work for the Master while the opportunity remains."

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the entertainment committee and to the people of Newcastle who entertained delegates, for their kind hospitality; to the trustees of the Methodist church for the use of the building; to Senator Snowball for conveyance by str. "St. Nicholas" of delegates to Chatham after Tuesday evening's session.

Dr. A. L. Brown gave an admirable address on "Soul winning by Sunday-school work."

The Convention requested that this address be published in the "Evangel."

Mr. Lucas gave an address on "Spiritual power as our need and privilege."

Rev. N. McKay then gave a stirring address on the growth and progress of county and provincial Sunday-school work.

Delegates to the provincial convention were appointed, viz.—M. A. Kelly, S. McLoon, Mrs. S McLoon, Dr. A.L. Brown, Miss E. J. Shirreff.

The audit committee reported that they had examined the treasurer's accounts and found them correct.

The credential committee reported present:—The Field Secretary, 8 pastors, 15 superintendents, 40 teachers, 38 visitors.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Provincial Executive Committee for enabling Mr. Lucas to be present and render the assistance given by him.

Adjourned.

Shipping Blueberries in Quart Packages.

The St. John Telegraph says:—Large shipments of blueberries are being made daily from Tracey station and Fredericton Junction to the Boston market. Upwards of $300 is being paid out daily for berries at these two places alone. A strip of land back of Tracey, about 13 miles in length, was burned over several years ago and as a result of this, it is yielding an enormous crop of berries. Whole families are engaged in the enterprise, and are making big money at it. The berries are packed in quart boxes and placed in wooden crates, each holding 32 doz. boxes. Large quantities are sent to St. John, and forwarded to Boston from there by steamer, and the remainder are sent forward by freight. The price paid the pickers just now is six cents a quart, and the price realized in Boston is from eight to ten cents. Some early shipments brought as high as fifteen cents. The business has been going on for several weeks and will probably last a month yet. Besides the place mentioned, large shipments are also being made from Cork, Blissfield, Welsford and Harvey, and it is believed that a total of $1,000 per day is being paid out for berries at these places.

Delicious

Food, crisp pastry, delicate cake, good digestion, all come with the use of **Cottolene**, and it saves money as well. Its wonderful success has brought numerous imitations. Genuine has the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Take no other. Made only by

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Raising Earth Round Tree Stems.

This is a most pernicious practice and has resulted in the death of many fine old specimen trees throughout the country. Only the other day we were asked to report on a number of handsome elm trees that were in a most unsatisfactory condition owing to the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter that from time to time has been placed atop of the roots and closely around the stems. It should be borne in mine that earth placed on the surface above the roots, but not so as to come in contact with the stem of the tree, is rather beneficial than injurious—that is, of course, if the depth deposited is not too great. What causes an unhealthy condition, probably followed by death, is the piling of soil against the tree stems—an evil that no specimen can survive. Where surplus earth must be deposited contiguous to growing trees it is always advisable to keep such from the stems to a distance of fully a yard; but in damp, retentive woodlands the practice is not to be commended, however carefully stem-protection has been followed out.

When Should a Man Swear.

Man is not only a reasoning but a swearing animal. Sometimes his feelings are expressed audibly and at others they are so deep down in his nature that nothing less than a volcano would thrust them to the surface. If man should swear at all. When should that be? The church is silent on this important matter and the law