Rev. Mr. Mullin's Case Given Another Airing.

Rules for the Church Building Fund-Sat factory Home Mission Report.

The St. John presbytery met on the 14th inst. in St. 'Andrew's church lroom. The moderator, Rev. Dr. Macrae, presided, and there was a good attendance. Rev. Mr. Robertson of New Glasgow was invited to a seat at the meeting. The election of a moderator for the ensuing term re-

sulted in the re-election of Dr. Macrae. At the last meeting Rev. Mr. Mullin had asked for the extracts from the minutes of all presbytery meetings at which his case was dealt with. He now sked for the names of those present at the meetings to be furnished him. The request was not granted.

Rev. Wm. Peacock accepted the call to St. James, and it was also announced that Rev. J. A. McLean of South Finch, Ont., had accepted the call to Springfield, and that the induction would take place on the first Tuesday in February.

The protest made by Rev. Mr. Mullin

The protest made by Rev. Mr. Mullin against alterations made in the minutes of a meeting held at Charlottetown and afterwards approved by a meeting held in St. John on September 3rd, 1895, was read. Mr. Mullin first took a technical objection that the matter was now different from the resolution passed at the self-meeting. solution passed at the said meeting. and that notice of motion sho been given if a change was contem-plated. His second objection was that the decision was in opposition to the wishes of the members of his congre-gation at Nashwaak and Stanley. He protested thirdly that the action of the commission sent by Gov. Morton the presbytery would drive away many to obtain a sworn statement from Mo congregation, and finally that the de-

The answers to these protests by the committee, Rev. Dr. Macrae and Rev. Mr. Rainnie, were as follows: First, the presbytery in their judg-ment merely reaffirmed its previous resolution; second, they did not feel called upon to pronounce judgment on a decision already arrived at by ample petent to deal with hypothetical cases; fourth, the committee refer Mr. Mullin expire. to Rules and Forms of Procedure, sec. 362, page 64.

As was expected, the protests and sion, and the moderator was kept busy sion, and the industrator was kept day in keeping the debate within the limits of the subject. Dr. Bruce thought it would be well to pause and hear any further evidence.

Mr. Mullin argued at some length in favor of his protest, and argued that the answers did not meet it. It was finally resolved to take the protest and the answers section by The first section passed The second section aroused quite a stormy discussion. Rev. Mr. Macneill moved that the words "on ample evidence" be struck out, as he believed that there was more evidence A VERY HONEST COAL DEALER. that could be secured. He agreed with Dr. Bruce that it would be well to pause. In the discussion that folwed a large part of what has already been gone over at recent pres-bytery meetings in regard to the Mullin case was again ventilated. Rev. Mr. Mullin was as combative as ever. He declared that in trying to depose him they were acting against the wishes of the people, and declared that if his flock wanted him as their pastor the presbytery could not put him out. They might drop his name the roll, but by so doing they would lose a church and congregation. This emphatic speech elicited the question, is the deed of the church at Stanley in the name of the Presbyterian church of Canada? It is un stood not, and if so it leaves Mr. Mullin and his congregation in a poto defy the presbytery. Mr. Mullin declared there was no need for him to have the deed in the name of the presbytery or the general assembly either. The name was not worth a snap of his finger when he wanted to raise a mortgage. The mowanted to raise a mortgage. The mo-tion to strike out the words "on ample evidence" was defeated. The third and fourth sections passed, also Mr. Mullin's fourth objection being de-

Mr Mullin after the matter was thus disposed of, declared quite tragically that they could not put him out, dend. and they would soon find that out. Rev. A. Fitzpatrick of Kincardin stated his reasons for resigning on ac-count of poor health. His resignation was accepted, to take place immedi-

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

Presbytery resumed its deliberations after dinner. L. W. Johnston of Fredericton, was appointed representative from that city in room of the late Edward Jack.
The following rules for the church

building fund of the synod of the maritime provinces were adopted:

1. The fund shall be called the Church Building fund of the synod of the first flowers of his potatues the the maritime provinces. 2. It shall be raised by subscriptions

congregations, and bequests. 3. The fund shall be under the management of a committee appointed by synod, with sub-committees, so far as necessary, in the several presbyteries; and all applications for aid shall be

made through presbytery. 4. Aid from the fund may be given elther as grants, or as loans with or

5. Before aid is given to any church the site shall be held by the congregation free from all encumbrance, either in terms of the model deed of the church or other approved deed.
6. In all cases in which a loan or grant is made such lien shall be given to the Presbyterian church as shall

thereto the whole property. 7. Except in special circumstances no grant shall be made of more than ourth (1-4) of the amount contributed, and said grant shall be expended by the congregation on the building

8. If aid be in the form of a loan, it shall be for not more than thirty (30) per cent of the cost of the church and

9. Congregations assistance by this fund shall take up an annual collection in aid thereof.

10. A congregation receiving a loan without interest, shall repay a certain percentage of it annually.

11. Property on behalf of which either a loan or grant is given from the fund shall be kept insured by the people to the full amount of its value.

The superintendent of home missions Rev. Mr. Ross, submitted a very encouraging report of the last three months' work. Several new churches are being built, and on the whole the Ances.

Presbytery approved of the remit from general assembly which sought to reduce the representation to that body from one in four to one in six as a basis.

The following committees were

The following committees were appointed to visit augmented charges: Glassville, Rev. Messrs, McLean and W. Ross; Sussex, Dr. Macrae and Rev. W. W. Rainnie; Chipman, Rev. Mr. Sutherland; Woodstock, Rev. Messrs. Macdonald and Ross; Calvin church, St. John, Dr. Macrae and J. Willet; South Blohmond, Rev. Messrs. Mac South Richmond, Rev. Messrs. Mac-donald and Ross; Hampton, Rev. Messrs. Burgess and Macneill; Pisainco ,Rev. Mr. Burgess and J. Willet; pringfield, Rev. Messrs. Sutherland,

The presbytery adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Harvey congregation at the loss of their church by

cision of the presbytery was ultra who shot Robert Ross, will form a vires and against the rules and forms complete rebuttal to the confession

evidence; third, they did not deem it their duty or feel that they are com-

Mr. Black, the eminent and wealthy 3608. drivers into the off ce the other morning and tendered him quite a large sum of money.

"What is this for?" asked the as-"Merely a token of appreciation for services rendered," replied Mr. Black,

"But you've always paid me well for my services, and that was appreclation enough." "There is really more than that in it, John," continued Mr. Black;

really owe you the money."
"I don't understand." "Let me tell you," and he dropped his voice to a whisper. "You have been with me for twenty years, working 300 days every year, and averaging three loads a day; that makes 18,000 loads. You weigh 150 lbs. John, and we have never failed to weigh you with tains £120, or 10 per cent., which we think is yours by right. We are honest men, John, and don't desire to de-fraud anybody out of what is justly

John bowed in humble submission and is now waiting for the next divi-

THE POTATO IN FRANCE.

In France we find that the potato was placed on the royal table in the year 1616, but it was Parmentier, an cary, who really introduced it and did all he could to get it generally cultivated, though not without the stance of the government. In 1771 a high price was offered by the Academy of Besancon for the discovery of a new food which would fill the place of cereals in case of a famine. Parmentier showed his potatoes, and Louis XVI. gave him fifty morgen of land to plant them on. When show king used them as a buttonhole bou-suet, Queen Marie Antoinette had them from individuals, contributions from in the evening in her hair, and at once princes, dukes and high functionares went to Parmentier to obtain such

All Paris talked of nothing but pots toes and the cultivator of them. king said, "France will thank you some time hence because you have found bread for the poor." And France has not forgotten Parmentier, for I saw myself, in 1882, potatoes growing on his grave in the grand cemetery of Paris, the Pere la Chaise, and I was assured that they planted there every year, so that his services might never be forgotten .-Journal of the Royal Horticultural

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SAME OLD STORY.

"What are you writing, Hawley?"
"A story. I'm going in for fiction."
"Really? For a magazine?"
"No, for my tailor. He wants his m and I'm telling him I'll send him a next week."—London Tid-Bits.

Advertise in THE WARKLY SUN.

Statistics of the Foreign Trade for the City and Outports.

Customs Collections for the Past Year Far in Advance of the Previous Year.

mark. The customs collections amounted to \$79,085, as compared with \$52,276 in 1894 and \$39,092 in 1898. The exports, as compared with 1894, were

....\$358,446 \$517,281 The details of the exports are as follows:

MONCTON. To the United States: Sumner Co., 26 vessels, Sumner Co., 26 vessels, 3,529 tons, 43,-300 railway ties, 2,671 cords bark, 251,-600 feet boards, 1,230,000 laths, value

S. B. Calhoun, 1 vessel, 150 tons, 160,000 feet boards, value \$1,220.
A. G. McKenzie, 3 vessels, 583 tons, 14,800 railway ties, value \$3,100.

To Great Britain: A. L. & S. B. Co., 5 vessels, 3,488 tons, 3,536,000 feet deals, etc., 84 tons

timber, value \$24,932. Summary: 35 vessels, 6,519 tons, 270 cords wood, 7,337,000 laths, 2,348,000 feet boards, 3,556,000 feet deals, 1,237 pieces piling, 84 tons timber, total value \$44,827.

HARVEY.

To Great Britain: W. M. McKay, 2 vessels, 2,327 tons, 2,125,133 feet deals, etc., value \$17,800. Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 3,959 tons, 3,756,372 feet deals, etc., value \$33,737. C. & I. Prescott, 1 vessel, 1,206 tons, feet deals, 350 tons timber

value \$9,887. C. & I. & Geo. D. Prescott, 1 vess 1,190 tons, 2,138,734 fet deals, etc., value \$17.311.

To the United tSates: C. & I. Prescott, 5 vessels, 654 tons, 100 cords wood, 1,724,000 laths, 250,370 feet lumber, value \$4,196. Geo. D. Prescott, 3 vessels, 318 tons, 1,400,000 laths, 120,000 feet lumber, value

J. S. Atkinson & Co., 7 vessels, 662 tons, 255 cords wood, 440,000 feet lumber, value \$3,919.

W. J. Harris, 4 vessels, 312 tons, 300 cords wood, value \$360. H. O. Barbour, 5 vessels, 540 tons, 510 cords wood, value \$588.

H. H. Hoar, 5 vessels, 390 tons, 300 cords wood, value \$450.

McClelan & Turner, 2 vessels, 210 tons, 678,000 laths, 126,000 feet lumber, value \$1,726.

J. B. Turner, 2 vessels, 180 tons, 225,-082 feet lumber, value \$1,640. L. F. West, 1 vessel, 72 tons, 30 cords wood, value \$80. Edmund Kinnie, 1 vessel, 72 tons, cords wood, value \$120. John E. Moore, 1 vessel, 161 tons, 647 pieces piling, value \$447.

Summary: 45 vessels, 12,753 tons, 1,-797 cords wood, 350 tons timber, 647 pieces piling, 3,802,000 laths, 10,080,885 feet lumber, total value \$95,957, of which \$78,735 went to Great Britain and \$17,222 to the United States. HILLSBORO.

Owing to the death of the sub-col ector of customs at this port, the returns are incomplete. There was, however, a large increase in ship-ments. The Albert Manufacturing Co. loaded over 100 vessels. The ship ments of rock plaster amounted to 56,117 tons, as compared with 37,400 tons in 1894, and the total value of rock and calcined plaster shipped by this company to the United States was \$85,930 as compared with \$57,937 in the previous year. Besides plaster there was forwarded to the United States last year 2,054,000 laths, 1,926. 000 feet boards and 225 cords wood.

valued at \$69,270. The trans-Atlantic shipments amounted to 11,299,635 feet deals, etc., carried in ten ships, the value being \$79,097. Grand total value nents from Hillsboro last year

\$184,197, as compared with \$181,173 in

By A. Minerva Henderson, Written in 1895. Monoton, Jan. 14.—The statistics of the foreign trade of Monoton and outports show that the past year has been one of considerable activity, if indeed it does not touch high water mark. The customs collections amounted to \$79,085, as compared with

When a little child was cradled, In a manger rude and bare, And the wise men gathered round him, Offering their gifts most rare. God had sent this little baby Down on earth with man to dwell, And the angels knew it, The angels knew it well.

Joyously they were awaiting, Olad in robes of spotless white, And the angels whispered softly, Whispered softly through the night. Now my children you have heard My tale so grand and old, How the wise men brought their gifts Of frankincense and gold.

And the babe within the manger Was our shapherd, good and dear, And my children if you pray to Him I know that He will hear.

WHAT THE STATE SHOULD TRACH.

The preserylery adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Harvey congressition at the loss of their church by figs.

IT, 1S A LIE.

That Confession of McGough's to Save "Bat' Shea's Life.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Associated Press is able to state on uniformly 19 to obtain a swap statement of the confession of the coverage of the country of the c To the United States:

Leonard Martin, 4 vessels, 407 tons, 220 cords wood, 752 pieces piling, value \$60.

Dowling & Fletcher, 3 vessels, 345 tons, 282,000 feet boards, 473,000 laths, value \$12,335.

A. L. & S. B. Co., 11 vessels, 1,150 tons, 2,834,000 laths, 1,613,000 feet boards, value \$1,000 feet boa

QUEEN BESS AND HER SAILORS. (Good Words.)

Queen Elizabeth personally liked her sailors and their way of life; she had all a woman's love of the adventurer. They brought her money, finery and flattery, and she dearly loved all three. But they suited not only her tastes, but her policy. There was a mutual understanding between them. If, for raesons of state, it was necessary to disown their privateering feats. even when they were triumphantly successful, they must reckon on her hard vords and black looks. If it was safe to acknowledge them, they were re-warded with open smiles and favors. Thoroughly characteristic, for example, was her treatment of Francis Drake when the ever-glorious Pelican came home, leaving a wake behind her which went right round the world. He laughed at Spanish protests, plundered Spanish treasure, towns and ships, with the light-hearted audacity gentleman bandit, and anchored at Plymouth with an El Dorado in his hold and the shouts of admiring England in his ears. Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, furiously demanded that "the Dragon" should be forced to disgorge his plunder. But it suited the Queen to teach the Spaniard a lesson—that if his master encouraged Trish rebels she would encourage English privateers. Drake was the lion of her court; she ostentatiously walked about with him in the public gardens; the Pelican was the scene of a royal banquet, and Gloriana made rough Francis one of her knights.

Francis Marion-Thank God, I can lay my hand upon my heart and say that since I came to man's estate I have never intentionally done wrong to any one.



CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH COUGHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

AS CENTS PER BOTTLE. RMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. SAINT JOHN, W. B.

THE WAR TALK.

Belgian and U. S. Governments Ask Protection of England.

Arrangements for Transfer of Transvaal Prisoners Completed.

remier Salisbury Telegraphs Thanks to Premier Reid of New South Wales.

London, Jan. 14.—The Belgian gov ernment, in addition to the United States government, has asked Great Britain to watch the interests of its subjects in the Transvaal. In consequence of these representations the secretary of the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has telegraphed to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, expressing apprehension that the numerous arrests made will disorganize the Rand industries, enquiring what the prisoners are ac-cused of, whether bail will be allowed, and what are the penalties for their

misdeeds. London, Jan. 14.—Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office that he has completed arrangements for the transfer of the prisoners now held by the Transvaal government at the Natal border.

London, Jan. 15 .- An editorial in the Times this morning repeats that the only point in the Venezuelan controversy in which England can concede nothing is retention of the bona fide settled districts under British sovereignty. "If this can be secured," says the Times, "there is no reason to insist upon the Schombergk line. The vague talk about a permanent tribunal of arbitration can only tend to

obstruct or obscure the more practical efforts to solve the difficulty."

London, Jan. 14.—The Marquis of Salisbury has telegraphed his thanks to Premier G. H. Reid of New South Wales at Sydney, in reply to a telegram received from Mr. Reid on Sun day in behalf of all the Australian governments assuring Lord Salisbury of their loyal support and sympathy in his determination to resent foreign in-terference in matters of British colonial concern, and congratulating him upon the prompt and fearless measures adopted in defense of the integrity of the empire. Lord Salisbury in his reply says that nothing could give the government greater confidence in maintaining the rights of the of all other Americans in the Transcountry than the knowledge that they possessed the full approval and good-will of the great colonies. Pretoria, Jan. 14.—The Volksraad

net today and authorized the government to increase the state artillery force by 400 men. They also adopted a government resolution thanking the Orange Free State for its sisterly assistance, and also Sir Hercules Robin son, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at committee at Johannesburg and who Pretoria, for the powerful support they had given to the Transvaal govern-Wiltsee has just arrived from the ment and for their efforts to prevent

connection with the recent events was considered impossible. Dr. Jameson and the officers of his raiding expedition and political prisoners, numbering 60, are still in jail here, and are well cared for pending the final decision the Transvaal government as to their

fate. London, Jan. 15.—The Times says this morning that the admiralty has and the other Americans belonged to invited the principal private firms to the Reform Committee, which was a ers, to be completed in one year, the that was sufficiently serious to justify armament to be wholly of quick firther than the did not be used to be used ing guns. It has also requested all Mr. Wiltsee concluded by declaring firms having government contracts to that the sympathies of all American give them the preference over private

London, Jan. 15 .- A Berlin despatch to the Post says: The smoke of the first encounter has been dissipated, but Great Britain cannot afford to close its eyes to any symptoms of fresh German movements. The watch on Delagoa Bay must stand as fast as

the German watch on the Rhine. London, Jan. 15.-Hon. A. Balfou first lord of the treasury, speaking at Manchester tonight, said that it was not in human nature that the political condition of things in the Transvaal should continue. He was sanguine that President Kruger would nize the importance of giving the long-promised reforms. Whether it was called suzerainty or not, there could be no mistake that we controlled th external relations of the Transvaal, and would admit no foreign interference; and further, he believed

foreign country was prepared to dispute that doctrine. Having highly complimented Colonial Secretary Chamberlain he turned to Venezuela and said that nobody here wanted to run contrary to the Monroe doctrine. In fact, he continued, if Venezuela had offered herself for annexation to Great Britain any British statesman would decline such an honor. Therefore he failed to understand what the quarre was about. It would be hard indeed if the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race were unable to settle the dispute without recourse to war. He did not believe there was a possibility of war, but there was never a moment in the recent history of the ountry when it possessed a better

fighting machine. Mr. Balfour asserted that the British government had heartily concurred in the Monroe doctine seventy years ago and he believed that if they were to ransack England from end to end, search the most private documents in the foreign office since then, examine the ministers and the ordinary public, or even the lunatics, it would be impossible to find a single individual who ever desired to see what would be

called a forward policy adopted by Great Britain either in North or South America. He referred long and elo-quently to the horrors of war between England and America, but he said he felt obliged to admit sorrowfully that many Americans seemed lightly to regard such a war as the exhiliarating exercise of a gentle national stimulus "To me," said Mr. Balfour, "that is

a terrible, a distressing and a horrible point o fview. I will never believe that any large section of the American nation will permanently adopt such a view. We may be dreamers and idealists, but the time must come when some statesman of authority, more for-tunate even that President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between the English speaking nations war is impossible and that any one endangering the peace will have committed

May no English statesman or English party ever have the responsibility of that crime heavy upon their souls.

HAMMOND'S CASE.

Great Britain Will Protect Americans in the Transvaal.

This Action is the Result of a Request on the Part of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Great Britain has seen fit to extend to all Americans in the Transvaal that protection which she gives to her own subjects, and for which she is justly famed. This action is the result of a request on the part of the United States in the case of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineed, under arrest in the Transvaal by order of President

Kruger. Senators White and Perkins of California, to whose constituency Mr. Hammond belongs, were informed by Secretary Olney this morning that he had not only instructed the consular officer at Johannesburg to take care of Hammond's interests, but had asked British co-operation to this end. He assured the California senators that Americans cannot be tried for treason in the Transvaal. The untmost punishment that can be meted out to Hammond, should he be found guilty, is a fine or imprisonment, and the secretary expects that the American engineer will escape with both of these.

It is generally believed by diplomats here that Great Britain's prompt compliance with the request of this government to use her good offices not only in the Hammond, but in the case vaal, is intended as an asknowledgment of the action of this country in not forcing her to settle the Venezuelan controversy when she was on the road to hostilities with European na-

tions. London, Jan. 13.—An interview was had today with Mr. Wiltsee, a col-league of John Hays Hammond, the well known American mining engineer, who was a member of the reform

Wiltsee has just arrived from the Transvaal ransvaal.

He said that he had just sent cable despatches to General Harris and Ma-jor J. R. Crocker of San Francisco, informed that they had apprised Senators Perkins and White of the serious position of the Americans in Johannesburg. Senator White had laid the said, to maintain the sacred rights and matter before the department of state. which had promised to pay prompt at-

Among the Americans arrested is J. S. Curtis, who has for some time been a resident of Johannesburg. He held a leading position there, and is very wealthy. Charles Butters, who is also under arrest, is connected with the Rand Ore Reduction Company. Capt. Mein is chief engineer of the Robinson Gold Mining Company. The property of these three Americans is threatened with confiscation. Mr. Wiltsee debetween Sir Hercules Robinson and clared that the United States government would never permit the Boer gov-

ernment to execute this threat. There is no doubt that Mr. Hams body formed in a time of emergency the Uitlanders in acting as they did. cans in South Africa were with th Uitlanders

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes despatch from Cape Town, saying that advices have been received from Pretoria that the Boer authorities have refused to accept bail for the ringleaders of the disturbances at Johannes-burg, but that the others have been eased on £1,000 bail each. The expectation is that severe measures will be taken against the leaders, despite the efforts of Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, to obtain leniency for them, the Boers being great-

ly incenses against them.

Referring to the request of the American government that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg, the Daily News will say: "Whatever may be the result of the recent occurrences in the Transvaal, the government and people of the United States must be gratified that so cordial and gratifying a response was made to Mr.Olney's request. It will be to Englishmen a source of peculiar pleasure at this moment if they can in any way testify to their regard for their kin beyond the sea."

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine preperties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverag, which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the ludictous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to actack wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping surecives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Garette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold cally in packets, by Greeers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England.

PARLI

The Reorganize Down

Sir Charles Tuppe be Secreta

Will Take a Soat in Breton County, vic

Ottawa, Jan. 14

afternoon Sir A. to expres his regi ready to make a to the final arran ernment regardin he promised defin morrow, when the On the motion lace proceeded to tion of the anor brief, it was to t P. Caron had to that he had rec mous letters desi to Messrs. Hage They were sub the great expert report of the expeffect that the le guised in ingenie person of "good caused a great de declaration went

tague was the wi Dr. Montague, thought the hon. this matter up w sulted the govern absolved him of tion with the sub there had ever be tween himself an He held that this tempt to ruin him to the house to could find any he was charged He asked the cour ment until the m by the courts, a closed by stating people had reason gation into these (Montague) endea yer in the country ence to B. B. Osle he found that this been retained by

sation). Sir A. P. Caro that Mr. Wallace the matter up with tesy of giving no see the stateme make, especially on himself (Car been in better member left the

Mr. Laurier said tention of opposir true that certain left the government said they could re Bowell, had retu (Laughter.) Sir A. P Care

answer until tomo
The house adjour
The senate sitti Mackenzie Bowell ders of the day v he regretted excer in a position to it ised. All he could progressed to suc hoped to have hours a cabinet w not only the respe also of the countr the indulgence other twenty-for them that a stat presented which ised. He would a as the communi the house should cussion on the sp and other regular

> progress which th in the reconstru has been rostpo This does not per part, as the ma tled. The delay of the statemen causes which br isters back again factorily settled sion has been g dent ministers Premier Bowell portfolios other ten days ago. ' ubligation exist course, and it w tomorrow that are back to the cession of Tupp DesJardins nece as follows: Sir comes secretary ister of justice; Beyond this th

The official ann

Tupper will sit i offered half a Ottawa, South West Toronto as probable he may to construct the kenzie Bowell 1 sion. The friend tween the pre Charles Tupter accept the portfe Macdonald will Sir Charles Tur changes, and is perhaps the str confederation. Hon. Mr. Pric

of inland revent noon. He was Hall this eveni Mr. McCarthy day to prevent suing passes to vent personatin sure to grant the with reference C. N. Skinner day and had a premier. He wo accepted a por Bowell had not