Waiting For The Verdict. Plow It Was Received.

The New Brusswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference met Wednerday morning in the Exmouth street Methodist church, pursuant to adjournment. The president, Rev. Dr. Stewart, occupied the chair, and there were present thirty-seven ministers and four laymen. Rev. Dr. Williams, the general superintendent, occupied a seat beside

The journal of last day's conference wa

read. Considerable discussion arose over the alleged omission of the word "suspended" in a resolu-tion passed at last session, with regard to Mr. The question was raised by Rev. Job Shen-

ton, who stated that the word appeared in the original resolution but it had been omitted in Nearly every member of the conference spoke

One delegate said, from the discussion it ap peared as if the conference was afraid of the civil power, that they were afraid or moving lest some judge or lawyer would pounce down upon them. He thought that one result of the discussion would be to make the younger members see the necessity of studying church law and Blackstone as well, so that they would not be afraid of any judge or lawyer following their heals.

their heels.

Dr. Pickard moved a resolution, intended to cover the ground of dispute, in which the suspension of Mr. Currie was affirmed.

Rev. Mr. Dobson thought that, pending the existence of the writ of prohibition, the conference could not take any action on Mr. Currie's ence could not take any action on Mr. Currie's

Rev. Dr. Williams said that his recollection of the last meeting of conference was that Mr. Currie was suspended, and further, that the suspension took place after the ex parte order had been served.

While the discussion was progressing, Dr.

Stewart received a telegram from a friend in Fredericton, stating that judgment in the case would not be given by the court until two o'clock. It would be sure then.

The debate on the question of Mr. Currie's resulting was resumed. Several members suggested the propriety of

dropping the matter.

The motion of Dr. Pickard was ordered to be laid on the table and the subject dropped.

Some of the members now wanted the conference to consider the question of forming a The president stated that no other business than that for which the conference was called

could be considered.

While considering the question of adjournment, Dr. Williams suggested that the conference should meet as early as possible in the afternoon after judgment had been delivered.

The members of the conference met in the afternoon after convention to consider the sugafternoon as a convention to consider the sustentation scheme. Rev. Job Shenton was chosen chairman. Rev. Robt. Duncan of the committee appointed for the purpose and read the following plan:

SCHEME FOR SUSTENTATION FUND. I. That the conference special committee be re-quessed to organize for the present year a fund to be called "The sustentation Fund of the N. B. & P. F. I.

onference."
II. That the objects of this fund shall be: (1) To in that the objects or and that shall be: (1) assist in providing a salary for each married minister of not less than \$500, inclusive of any claim he may have upon the children's fund for three colldren of under, except where the amount contributed for salary, board and fuel together with his claims for three or less than three children would make a larger sum than \$600, in which case the amount for salary, board and fuel fund so sto make the total salary \$600. In all cases where a minister upon a mission has four than four th or more than four children claimants on the children's fund he shall be paid in addition to his salary of \$600 at the rate of \$40 for each child over three in number. (2) To assist in providing a salary of not less than \$400 for each ordained unmarried minister. (3) To assist in providing a salary of not less than \$300 for each unordained single minister.

not less than \$300 for each unordained single minster.

11. To secure the aforementioned salaries the following shall be the salaries of income, viz.:

(1) Contributions from missions for salary, board
and fuel not less in amount than the sum contributed for these purposes during the preceding year. (2)
An additional amount from missions equal to 10
per cent. of the sum contributed by them for salary,
board and fael. (3) The amount claimed by missions
from the children's fund for the past year. (4) The
amount granted to our conference for ordinary deficiencies by the general mission board. (5) Such
other sums as may be assessed upon the circuits by
the conference special committee (6) The net
amount raised by co lections, subscriptions and donations upon all the circuits and missions of the conference in which public meetings shall be held for the
purpose of urging claims of this kind upon the intelligent sympathy of our congregations.

IV. That conference special committee be request
ed to require each district meeting to guarantee its
quota of the amount that may be needed after the
sums provided for in sub sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of
section III of this plan shall have been taken into

V. That in any provision which may be made for the management of this fund by means of committee or otherwise it shall be an instruction to said committee or o her executive body to consider any special cases that may be brought under its notice. This was fully discussed and John E. Irvine Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that each district raise all it possibly can to supplement the salaries of ministers on dependent and mission stations to be divided pro rata at the next annual conference.

This was seconded by Rev. John Read and Rev. Robt, Wilson moved, seconded by Rev. C. H. Paisley, that the chairman, in conjunction with the superintendents of circuits, shall make arrangements to hold at least one meeting on each circuit and mission, at which the claims of this fund shall be advocated and collections and subscriptions shall be made.—

Carried,

Rev. D. D. D. J. J. J. Rev. Control of the control of the collections and subscriptions shall be made.—

Carried.

Rev. Dr. Pickard moved that the whole matter of a sustentation fund be referred to a committee of seven, to consider and report at next conference, and that the scheme read by the secretary of the St. John preachers' meeting be referred! to said committee.—Carried.

The matter of appointing this committee was left to the conference special committee.

The convention then adjourned and the conference was re-opened, Rev. Dr. Stewart presiding. Rev. Dr. Stewart said that he had been waiting patiently for a despatch from

been waiting patiently for a despatch from Fredericton with reference to the decision of the supreme court judges in the case of Rev. D. D. Currie. He said he had not heard directly, but had been informed on good authority that the judges had given a rule absolute for a writ of prohibition to prevent the conference from proceeding further against Mr. Currie.

Rev. E. Evans moved that the conference adjourn till this morning and another minister moved that the conference meet again last might,
The president deprecated a hurried adjournment as the matter was one of great import.

Rev. Dr. Williams spoke of the case as one Mev. Dr. Williams spoke of the case as one of the greatest importance. It affected Methodism the world over and all other churches. Let us meet the crisis as Christian men and he did not think we could do so too seriously, if we look at the position in which the judgment placed the conference. In future any small boy in the conference getting into trouble could place an injunction on it. He trusted that no member would leave the dity until the matter had

ber would leave the city until the matter had come before the conference. The motion to adjourn until this morning was put and carried.

Rev. S. F. Huestis announced that the sub-

Rev. S. F. Huestis announced that the subscription to the Westeyan had been reduced to \$1.50, and it was expected that many new subscribers would be obtained.

Rev. Dr. Williams said that in his opinion the conference should stand adjourned from time to time, until the next annual meeting, and also the special committee on the Ourrie case. The committee of the general conference to whom this case was referred may take the case elsewhere, and therefore it is important that the committee of this annual conference should remain in existence.

SECOND DAY,

The Methodist Conference opened at 9 clock Thursday morning by singing, readminutes of the last session were read and ap. proved.

The special committee, through Rev. Robert Wilson, reported that they had several meetings. They recommended that the conference appeal to the aupreme court of Canada against the decision given by the supreme court of New Brunewick in the Carrie case.

Rev. Dr. Pickard moved the following resolution :-

Whereas, it is deemed necessary in order to secure the right of the Methodist and other church courts to maintain godly discipline over their members to appeal to the supreme court of the Dominion against the recent ruling of the supreme court of the province of New Brunswick in regard to the trial of D. D. Currie, under charge of gross immorality; and Currie, under charge of gross immorality; and Whereas, all the conferences of the Methodist church and the church at large are interested in the church and the church at large are interested in the church and the church at large are interested in the church and the church at large are interested in the church and the ch ested in securing a reversal of that ruling;

Resolved, that in the judgment of this conference the authorities of the general con-ference ought to assume the charge and responsibility of conducting the appeal; that the secretary of the conference, the Revs. E. H. Daniel, Dr. Pope, E. Evans, H. P. Cowperthwaite, W. W. Brewer, and Dr. A. A. Stockton be a committee to prepare a statement of the case to be forwarded through the general superintendents to the general congeneral superintendents to the general conference special committee with the request that he said committee make necessary arrangements to conduct the appeal,

The motion was seconded by Rev. Job Rev. Dr. Williams said the object of the resolution was to refer the matter to the general conference special committee. Rav. L. S. Johnson said that he would be sorry to have the resolution pass. He earnestly hoped the matter should not go beyoud the bounds of the conference. would be only perpetuating our ignorance

by doing so.

Rev. Dr. Stewart said the matter would have to drop if the previous speaker's ideas were carried out. Rev. Mr. Weddall said it appeared to him the committee was too large. A small committee would do better and they would probably reach a clearer statement of the

Rev. Mr. Thomas asked if it was thought that the supreme court of Canada would reverse the judgment of the New Brunswick court. It this was so he thought it would be most unwise to carry the case to the higher court. The judges held that the conference was not proceeding ac-cording to discipline in laying the case over from the conference of 1885 to the confer-ence of 1886. This was the principal question on which the brother obtained the injunction, and this was the principal point raised by the judges.

Rev. Dr. Williams took exception to Mr.

Thomas's statements. He declared the leniency of the conference of 1855 had been prostituted. The committee of 1885 said the brother was a seducer and that he was an adulterer. He (Currie) asked for further time to get evidence, and he himself made it impossible for the conference of 1885 to try the case. The conference should remember that two of the judges were with them and he had just as much confidence in those two udges as he had in the others,

Rev. Mr. Dancan claimed that the conference of 1885 could have disposed of the case, that it is not. Rev. Dr. Pickard maintained that the conference was within the limits of its disci-

Rev. Wm. Dobson would like to see the case taken to the higher court. The ques-tion new is, who are the authoritative exponents of our discipline? The judges say the Privy Council of England are the final interpreters of our discipline. Is this a state church, or is the general superintendent the authoritative exponent of our discipline? The general superintendent, the court says, has no right to say that the conference has done wrong, and it was very desirable that this conflict of authority should be settled. Who here has a right to say we can go on?
Rev. Dr. Pickard said the conference help
that the judges had misunderstood their

who here has a right to say we can go on?

Rev. Dr. Plokard said the conference help that the judges had misunderstood their discipline.

Rev. Dr. Williams said that the conference of 1883 never thought when the parliament of Canada granted the act of incerporation that thereby it constituted itself a spiritual court and took upon it spiritual functions. He held that the civil power had no right to step in until the discipline of the church was exhausted. He would argue this point with Judge Palmer or any other judge. He was determined that the court of New Brunswick should not manage the Methodist church while he was general conserence. He maintained that the gases should be carried to a higher court. Rev. C. H. Palsley said the matter was not pursued the court could grant a mandamus compelling the court could grant a mandamus compelling the court could grant a mandamus compelling the conference to remove the suspension on the brother. We want to have the matter clearly decided in the interests of the church, and he would urge that the case be appealed. It was necessary to know who was the governing power of the Methodist church. Rev. J. R. Narrawawatch between the same view.

Judge Palmer took the same view of the issue prohibition, and thought that the charge that method that the statute and of the right to statute and the prohibition and thought that the charge that method finally determined by the Conference of the case should be carried to he discipline at the case should be carried to he discipline.

Judge Fraser concurred.

Judge Palmer took the same view of the binding rifect of the statute and of the right to the statute and of the right to the the charge that may heave been made it should have been dealt with and finally determined by the Conference of 1885, and that the case should be carried to he with and finally determined by the Conference of 1885, and that the case should be carried to he was general to the church while he was general to the conference of 1885, and that the case should be carri

that the case be appealed. It was necessary to know who was the governing power of the Methodist church. Rev. J. R. Narraway said he should vote in favor of appeal. He would like to ascertain on what grounds the conference makes the appeal. He gave the reasons why he was in favor of appeal. He would not contend for one moment that the court had no authority to interfere in matters of character and property. He held that the courts dould interfere in such cases. What he wanted settled was whether the conference had committed such an excess of authority as to justify the court to interfere. It was no use to say that the courts had no right to interfere at any time.

Rev. E. Evans questioned whether the tribunal of conference was a mere domestic forum, and if it exceeded its powers the only lawy for a person affected thereby to obtain redress is by injunction and not by prohibition. Judge Tuck thought that the court has power wanted settled was whether the conference in the thought that there was no excess of jurisdiction by the tribunals of Conference, but at most an irregularity; and that Mr. Ourrie by attending and exercising his right of challenge in the composition of the committees, and being allowed to challenge a greater number than the rules permitted of the committees, and being allowed to challenge a greater number than the rules permitted.

interfere at any time.

Rev. E. Evans questioned whether the court had a right to enquire into the act o incorporation. He was sorry that such a colering had been given to the act of parliament. Its primary intent was not to apply to our church discipline. He urged that an appeal should be taken. There was a charge laid upon us to keep the church pure. He was appalled when he thought of this phase of the question. As a conference of ministers pledged to purity and fidelity we must do the utmost possible to maintain our purity. The courts may decide what they lease, but he could not divest himself o the judgment he had come to with respect to the guilt of his brother. Would it not be a fearful thing for a man guilty of the gravest crimes in the decalogue to be allowed to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, or to administer the holy sacrament?

It was most necessary to preserve our purity as a church.
Mr. Wm. Heard, of Charlottetown, said the question of precedent had not yet been touched. All law is founded on precedent. touched. All law is founded on precedent. If the court has decided we were acting unlawfully we must have been acting without precedent. Now where are our precedents? To what court are we to appeal for precedent? Clearly to the Supreme Court. He thought Mr. Currie had followed the proper course. He further maintained that the court was quite within its authority. The resolution was than put to the meeting and carried.

Rev. Dr. Williams thought the conference had done the best thing possible. It was

ng of Soriptures and prayer. Rev. Dr. Had done the best thing possible. It was right, as t was the first case of the kind in

was not ready for the last session of confer ence, it could not be taken up now.

After an informal discussion on other topics, the president stated that he observed Rev. C. W. Hamilton in the room. He asked him if he had any statement to make regarding the case, on which the court had just given decision.

Mr. Hamilton said he had not. He had a copy of the judgment in his possession, how-

The document was passed to the secretary, who read it. It gave no further information than has already appeared in print.

Rev. C. H. Paisley said it would appear from the reading of some of the newspapers that Mr. Hamilton had been hounding down Mr. Currie. He repudiated this idea. Mr. Hamilton had undertaken a very unpleasant duty and had fulfilled it manfully. He ought the conference should adopt a resqlution expressing their appreciation of Mr. Hamilton's efforts.

The following resolution was thereupon moved by Rev. Mr. Paleley, seconded by Rev. Job Shenton, and unanimously adopt-Whereas, Rev. C. W. Hamilton, a member

of this conference, did in 1885, prefer a charge of immorality against Rev. D. D. Currie, a member of this conference; and Whereas, The disciplinary courts of the church found the charges sustained; and Whereas, The supreme court of New Bruns Whereas, The supreme court of New Brunswick has by recent decision upon technical grounds, prohibited this conference from proceeding further in the case; therefore Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the faithful and Christian manner in which he, Bro. Hamilton, discharged that

Rev. Mr. Hamilton thanked the conference for this expression of their approval. He had simply done what he had deemed to be his bounden duty as a minister of the Methodist church. It was resolved that when the conference adjourned it do adjourn at the call of the

Rev. Dr. Williams thanked the members of the conference for having attended in such large numbers. It was clearly an evidence of their love for the church, and of the desire which they felt for keeping the church pure. He exhorted the members to be faithful to the church and to themselves and to keep their characters pure. A clergyman of the Methodist church, said he, has nothing but his character to fall back upon, and it is highly essential that he should keep it unstained. After some further remarks, the minutes were read and the conference adjourned.

Judgment Against the Methodist Conference.

(Special to THE SUN.)

FREDERICTON, Nov. 10.—The supreme court met today and delivered judgment in ex parte Rev. Duncan D. Currie, issuing a rule absolute for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Methodhad they adjourned over from day to day. The Rev. D. D. Currie on the charges made by the now was is the conference of 1886 Rev. Wm. Hamilton in May, 1885—Allen, C. competent to try this case. The judges hold J.; Palmer, Fraser and Wetmore, JJ. King

mitted, must be taken to have consented to the authority of the committees of Con-

[After the receipt of the above news, L. A. Currey, counsel for the kev. D. D. Currie, was seen by a Sun reporter. He felt quite proud of the judgment given by the majority of the supreme court judges.

You see, said Mr. Currey, the fact is the Methodists, when they by their act of incorporation established a court for the trial of offences, placed themselves on a level with other courts of the land and came under exactly the same ruling, and their action is conse-

land, Queen, defender of the faith etc. Methodist church and any court or courts, committee or committees which are now con-

committee or committees which are now constituted or appointed by the said conference to investigate, hear and detertmine a certain charge of adultery made by the Reverend Charles W. Hamilton against the Reverend Duncan D. Currie in the said conference.

Whereas, we hear and have been informed and given to understand that the said Reverend Charles W. Hamilton did, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eightyfive, make a charge of adultery against the said Reverend Duncan D. Currie, in the said conference, which charge was the foundation for the proceedings of the committee of investigation which we said the said that the said conference, which charge was the foundation for the proceedings of the committee of investiga-

further investigate, hear and determine the said charge and matter. We do therefor prohibit you from in any way further proceeding with or on said charge of adultery in the said conference, court or courts,

(Signed)

At a meeting of the citizens

action of the Postmaster General of Canada touching the ocean mail service the following resolution moved by,Mr. Reed, was discussed by Messrs. Everett, Barker, Boyd, Weldon, Ellis and others:

Resolved, that our representatives should respect-Resolved, that our representatives should respectfully but firmly demand, as a matter of justice, that the government alter the conditions of the proposed mail steamship subsidy so as to make Halifax and st John the terminal points in winter, and should insist that no subsidy be granted by Canada to any steamship line which makes its Atlantic terminus, in either winter or summer, at a foreign port.

Mr. Skinner offered the following amend-

of containing the containing and the containing and

be forwarded to the Dominion government:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of St. Joka, New Brunswick, humbly Sheweth;—

That your memorialists represent a large class of those who are largely interested in the welfare and advancement not only of this city, but of the Dominion at large. That for many years back it has been viewed as an absolute necessity that a railroad or system of railroads should be constructed, giving communication between the eastern and western sections of Canada, having a terminus on the Pacific coast, and that its traffic should find an ouffet and inlet at one or more ports of the Dominion on the Atlantic seaboard both summer and winter.

That a railroad or system of railroads has

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-To the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference in connection with the

the proceedings of the committee of investiga-tion which met on the twentieth day of May in that year; and whereas the said conference should have heard and finally determine the said charge or matter at the session of the said year, A. D. 1885, and that after said session, aid conference, and any court or courts, committee or committees then or thereafter consti-tuted or appointed, had not any jurisdiction to

committee or committees.
Herein fail not at your peril.
Witness the Honorable John C. Allen, Chief Justice, at Fredericton, the twelfth day of November, A.D., 1886.

L. A. Currey, attorney and clerk in court for applicant, Duncan D. Currie,

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

this city and Portland held on Thurs. day last to take into consideration the

Ellis and others:

Whereas the prop sal of the postal authorities to make the city of Portland, Me. one of the winter terminis of the subsidized mail ste-mers between Canada and Great Britain, to the exclusion of st. John, has caused as intense feeling of disastifaction among the inhabitants of the City and County of St. John and surrounding communities, who feel that such a prop sal, if carried out, would destroy the justifiable hopes that have so long been held out to our people, of St. John becoming one of the great winter ports of Canada, and it is desirable that public expression be given to the universal and earnest popular feeling which exists in this regard; then fore Resolved that it would be entirely at variance with the avowed policy selemnly adopted by the people of Canada, and expressed in the phrase. "Canada for the Canadians," and trusting in which the inhabitants of this portion of the Dominion are bearing their share of the burthen necessary for the national development, if the Dominion government were now to subsidize a line of steamships to make their terminus) in the United States, and to help to build up a foreign port at the expense of our own people, and at the same time divert from our city the Lusiness which should legitimate y find an cut et here; therefore further

Resolved, that our representatives should respect-

moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the people of Kings county, who, recognizing the fidentity of interests which exists between themselves and the citizens of St John, and that whatever tends to add to the prosperity of our city will equally enure to their benefit, have shown their warm sympathy with the efforts to secure justice to st John in the matter of the ocean mais service, and we hereby request that the representatives of the different counties in the Dominion and local legislatures, as well as our senators, shall give their hearty co-operation to the movement to have the port of St John adopted as one of the winter termini of the mail steamship line.

The council of the board of trade met on Friday and adopted the following memorial to

on the government the necessity for including the port of Saint John in any arrangement which is to be made for subsidizing a line of steamers between England and Canada, and they uige in the strongest terms that no foreign port be chosen as a terminus for ocean steamers uner contract with the government of the Dominion as being contrary to its declared policy and inimical to the best interests of all classes in the Dominion. To select Portland in the State of Maine, or any other foreign port would be adverse to the best interests of the maritime provinces. the maritime provinces and more especially of this city and county and would foster a spiri which would tend to changes which ever loyal British subject would earnestly deprecate.

The City Council of Portland adopted the following and ordered it to be sent to Ottawa forthwith: To the Most Honorab'e Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurics, Marquis of Lansdowae, etc, etc, Governor General of Cauada:

The memorial of the City Council of the City of Portland, in the Lity and County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick in the Dominion of Canada, respectfully sheweth:—

That the said city of Portlard is adjacent to the city of St. John and fronts on its herbor, the cutter of St. ity of St. John and fronts on its harbor, the outlet the Domi. ion.

That the situation and position of our city as above That the situation and position of our city as above stated, closely identifies the interests of our citizens with those of 8t. John and the business and prosperty of Partland largely depends upon and is materially affected by the volume of shipping entering the harbor of the adjoining city.

That your a emerialists have learned that it is proposed by the Dominion government to subside 2s a single process of the samples for the service of the subside 2s a single process.

That your a emeriphism have learned in the is proposed by the Dominion government to subsid ze a line of steamships for the carriage of pas-engers and mails between usnada and Great Britain, and in asking for tenders for this service, Portland in the State of Maine has been named as the final port of call of Maine has been named as the final port of call during the whoter season.

That the Bay of Fundy, on which the harbor of St. John is situated, is easy of navigation and notwith standing prejudiced statements to the contrary, is free from many of the dangers to shipping which affect the approaches to other harbors on the western shores of the Atlantic, as is evidenced by the few disasters which for many years have occurred the rein and by the fact that the rates of insurance on vessels navigating its waters are no higher than those charged on shipping trading to other ports north of Baltimore.

altimore. That the early completion of the railway sys'em That the early completion of the railway sys'em which will materi-lly thorten the distance between St John and Montreal and the fact that the harbor of St. John, as can be proved by incontestable evidence, is open for navigation at all seasons of the year and is entirely free from ice during the whole winter and having a depth of water and other natural facilities which enables it at all times to a fely accommodate the largest ocean steamship afloat and being the nearest accessible port in winter of the Dominion, makes it in the opinion of your memorialists the most unpostants. makes it is the opinion of your memorialists the most important and advantageous seaport in Canada, and entitles it to be made the final port of call on this side of the Atlantic for the proposed steamship service.

That your memorialists are of the opinion that the selection of a forcing page 1.

That your memorialists are of the opinion that the selection of a foreign port for the purposes proposed and the expenditure of the public money of Capada in substidizing steamers in connection therewith, is a policy inimical to the rights and in sessent of the commission, and in view at least of the quality of the harbor of St. John with that of Portland, Me., the selection of the latter to the exclusion of the former would be a gross injustice to the maritime provinces and most detrimental to the city and county of St. John and contrary to the expectations of what our people were led to believe at the time of the fermation of the union.

head and the rail-base as to hold the rail closely, compensate for the compression of the tie under the train's weight, and yet have an inficient freedom to admit of the inevitable expansion and contraction under varying atmospheric conditions. The practical advantage claimed is a great lessening of friction and corresponding saving of everything connected with the roadbed and train, from the to monitor-roof.

Mr. Gallagher has but little of the Quaker Your memo: alists therefor respectful y but firmly

Your memoralists therefor respectfully but firmly claim as a matter of right and justice that the conditions of the proposed mail steemship contract should be so altered as to make at. John the final port of call is suead of Portland, Me, and protest against any subsidy being granted by the government of Canada to any steamship company which makes its atlantic terminus in either winter or summer in the United States of America By order of the city council of the city of Portland in his favor last month. Early in 1885 he invented a rotary health ming machine

and the province, and he hoped similar meetings to this would be held all over New Bruns-

Portland have heretofore been the subsidized ports and the impression existed that St. John harbor and the Bay of Fundy were not safe. Some discussion between Sir John and himself took place on the question. Believing that the ignoring of St. John in this matter would greatly injure the maritime provinces he (Temple) then and there entered his solemn protest to the first minister. That was on Tuesdayllast, before the meeting of the St. John people and he was glad to know that the advertisement had since been withdrawn.

(Cheera)
(Cheera)
(Cheera)
George F. Gregory spoke with good effect,
urging prompt action. All that the people of
St. John wasted was simple justice and we should give them all possible assistance,
Attorney General Blair followed in a brilport of St. John adopted as one of the winter terminiof the mail steamship line.

The council of the board of trade met on Friday and adopted the following memorial to be forwarded to the Dominion government:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, humbly Sheweth;—

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Snould give them all possible assistance.

Attorney General Blair followed in a brilliant and forcible speech, nearly every sentence of which was applauded. He was glad to the was plad to the resolution, which practically declared that we would not be satisfied with anything other than St. John being named instead of Portland, Me. He took up the different sections of the resolution, which practically declared that we would not be satisfied with anything other than St. John and the province asked was theirs by right and that they would get it if they united in their demand.

Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., spoke next, making an able plea for St. John being named instead of Portland, Me.

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the church history. The expense of appeal, which amounts to about \$500, was also thrown on the general conference. He suggested the advisability of keeping this conference alive, as well as the special committee.

OPY OF THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE REV. D. D. OURRIE'S CASE.

IN THE REV. D. D. OURRIE'S CASE.

Volume magnetialists. Therefore, would impress the character of summer."

The supreme court of proposed mail for the proposed mail service instead of Portland, in the United States of America, and does hereby protein any harbor and their approaches on the Atlantic coast.

Your magnetialists, therefore, would impress or summer."

It was ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Ottawa.

Dorohester tomorrow night in aid of St. John's . A CLEVER INVENTOR.

How Bernard Gallagher of St. John Won Reputation and Wealth at Lynn, Mass.

(From a Lynn, Mass., paper )

Bernard Gallagher of this city, deserves prominent mention as a skilled mechanic and clever inventor. In his native city of St. John, N. B., he early gave evidence of a strong inventive faculty and of original in. vestigation in the line of mechanics and civil engineering. He was there for years a valued employe of the firm of James Harris & Co. The field in that province was, how. ever, too restricted for one of his progressive nature; and accordingly, in 1871, he the broader advantages which the United States affords to the world's active and enterprising men, locating in Lynn in that year, and making this city his base of operations and his home from that time forward, Soon after settling here, Mr. Gallagher established a machine shop, which has proved the birthplace of many ingenious machines for the production of manufactured goods, Quite often, also, in the course of their construction, it became necessary to leave the ruts for the unploughed ground, and devise and make new tools wherewith to complete the work. The conception of these tools frequently required as much deep and original thought as that expended upon the machines themselves. Among his more prominent inventions are the following: A machine for trimming the edge of rawhide shoe-tips; a

machine for stripping brass; a machine for shoe pattern binding; a machine for binding comb and spectacle cases; a machine for making clips for holding rubber cushlons on eye-glasses; and a machine for making wire cops for necktle supporters. Some of these machines are marvels of automatic action, One of Mr. Gallagher's latest inventions is a device to prevent railroad rails from cutting or chaing ties, and to deaden the sound of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the spikehead and the rail-base as to hold the rail

Mr. Gallagher has but little of the Quaker submissiveness in his composition, and hence resists with all the force of his nature any interference with his claims as an inventor. In common with this class he has been subjected to consider-

able expensive litigation in this dihe invented a rotary heel-trimming machine that will trim the entire heel at one operapresided at the meeting tonight in the City hall, called for the purpose of expressing an

Heel-Trimming Manufacturing Company of Boston commenced a suit against Mr. G., and after a vigorous contest of nearly a year it was decided, as we have said, in favor of the defendant, Oct. 5, 1886.

Mr. Gallagher's place of business has been for some years past at No. 18 State street. It is conducted under the style of The Gallagher's place of the style of the Gallagher Manufacturing Company, although he gher Manufacturing Company, although he is the sole owner. He is now studying law in its bearing upon patent rights, with a view to the better protection of his interests in this species of property.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An interesting gathering took place at the exhibition on Saturday evendining rooms to illustrate the food resources of dining rooms to illustrate the food resources of the empire. The bill of fare consisted of over thirty dishes, on which were salmon from British Columbia, shad from Prince Edward Island, mackerel from New Brunswick, cod and lobster from Nova Scotia, white-fish, strout, and pickerel, from Lake Huron, Australian rabbits, and Australian mutton and beef. Among the vegetables were Canadian beans. The sweets consisted of Fiji arrow-root puddings, Canadian farina pudding, tartlets and pastry of Canadian flour, and Canadian apples from Singapore, Victorian pears, Victorian white cherries in syrup, and Canadian apples and pears. There were also Canadian apples and pears. There were also Canadian cheese and butter, and Western Australian and Canadian honey. Several gentlemen from the Canadian section were present at the dinner, as well as upwards of forty delegates who attended to represent the workingmen of the railway clearing house dining club, the refreshment department of the London postal service, the army clothing factory, the Great Eastern railway at Stratford, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Gas Light and Coke Company, the City saw mills, and from Mesers, Hooper, Price, Ransome, Broadwood, Sage, Bevington, Braby, Cassell, Pontifex, and other firms, who had been formed into a committee to consider how best to increase the quality of club dinners, in association with the works at which they are employed, the cheapness of the food supply being regarded as equivalent to an increase of the empire. The bill of fare consisted of over association with the works at which they are employed, the cheapness of the food supply being regarded as equivalent to an increase of wages. A resolution was passed to apply to Sir Philip Owen for permission to have instruction given by the School of Cookery to those in charge of the dining establishments.

Dr. Bailey's Researches. THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF LAKE TEMISCOUATA

charge, commail for the place and the control of the product of the judgment given by the majudy by the same and western sections of the judgment given by the majudy of the product of the product of the judgment given by the majudy of the product of the product of the judgment given by the majudy of the product of the p WATER LAKE IN AMERICA.

will be aflowed t winter term. Circulare maile A public meeting is called to be held at Hours 7.30 to Odd Hellow

> On the 10th inst Wilson, machinist

> > On the 28th ult by the Rev. J. J. I second son of the l Garry, Perthshire, Ethel Charlotte. Barton Taylor, con corps, Winnipeg On the 10th inst father, Brussels str Milton H. Macdons Garnett, all of this Ong the 10th ins the late Jeremiah the late Jeremiah
> > age a native of Ab
> > On the 14th inst ney Welton, A.B.

November

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Evening classa

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On sunday, the

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Oct. 11th.

Rev. Mr. Mackay, & Botsford, Westmork On the 4th inst., at nor Amilia Blatchfor daughter of Mr. an neers.
On the 9th inst, at son of David T. and F months.
On Wednesday, 21st
Beresford, Robert H
(Miramich On the 14th inst . i On the 14th inst. in widow of the late Jam of her age.
On the 15th inst., at N. Hay, aged 46 years Norten. K. C.
On the 11th inst. struction, Kate w. Gr.

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ex-collector of custo leaving two daughte tives and friends to m

Fort o Nov 9-Stmr Cumbe H;W Chisholm, mdse : Ship Mohawk, Cr. Thomson and Co, sug-Ech & C Watson, Sp gen cargo. Sch Amaranth, Ech Bess & Stella, I Sch J Walter Scott Nov 10-Brigt Susia R C Elkin, bal. Sch Beury, Faulkin ach Abbie Ing Nov 11—Stmr Star Boston, H W Chisholm Sch C Y Gregory, Ko coll Bros. coal. Sch Lynx, Finley, fr Sch Olivia, William Nov 12th—Sch Geo Sch D Sawyer, Beal Sch Lily E, Finlay,

Sch Olio, Martin, fr flour.

13th—Sch Royal Arci
J M Taylor. coal.

Nov 15—Str Flushing
via Eastport, J W Smit
Sch Mary George,
Fredericton. Sch The Star, Rol Sch Minne Ha-Ha, Young, ice. Sch James Watson, Watson, gen cargo. Sch Beividere, Willig buryport—in for harb Sch Wawbeck, Wats land—in for harbor. Sch Endeavor, Martin for harbor. Sch Minn'e N, Steevel Sch Minn'e N, Steeves, in for narbor.

Coastwise - Schs Merk from Parraboro; E B Nee gins; 'Hope, Heuderson, brooks, from Eackville;' Little Salmon River; Ivica, Longmire. from tyre, from at Stephen; I gins.

Nov 9-Bark Hambu Batk Dora, Hansen, i Sch Lottle B, Scott, f 10th -Stmr Cumbe Stmr Flushing, 10th -Stmr Cumber.ar
Stmr Flushing, Ing
via Eastport.
Sch Maud and Bessle,
Sch Walula, Barton, f
Sch James R Talbot, (
Sch Hattie E King, Oc
Sch Ethel, Peck, for E
11th—Nch Dexter ClarSch Wastfield, Perry, f
Sch Dart, whittaker, f
Sch Dart, whittaker, f
Sch Rettie B Dobbin.
Sch Cricket, Perry, for
Sch Res Bird, Andre we
Sch Peiro, Kelly, for N
12th—Stmr State of M
Sch Clifford C, Dykem
Sch Clifford C, Dykem
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Sch Altor, ( del), for P
Sch Jane, Hatfield, for
Sch William F Green, o
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Sch Bucco, - illox, for Brigt Moss Rose, Purd Sch Mary Pickard, Cam Sch Essie C. Colwell, fo Sch Champion, Salsy, Sch autsan, Springer, i Sch Ethel Granville, F. Sch Lucy Hammond,

Sch Glenera, McKiel, Sch Knut, Colwell, for i Sch Isaac Burpee, McLe Sch Bess and stella, Ha Sch May Flower, Reid, i Sch Julia S, French, for Sch Mand W, Kingston, 15th—Stmr Cumberlam Sch W W Mackay, Saim Sch Liew Milly M. Colwell. Sch Lleweilyn, Colwell, Sch Rob and Harry, Br Sch Mabel Purdy, Towe Sch C E White, Bonnell, Sch Albert H Waite, Ni Coastwise — Schs Rou Mabel R H. Powell, for comb for Parisboro.

At Bridgewater, 6th in ner, from Liverpool, NS.
At Dorchester, 8th inst.
At Dorchester, 8th inst.
From New York.
At Halifay, 6th inst,
Porto Ricc; Zalu, Doane, 1
Lochiel, Hamm, from Or,
from Jamaica,
At Moncton, 8th inst, sc.
Boston; Only Son, Wood,
At Parrsboro, 6th inst, sc.
Boston; Only Son, Wood,
At Parrsboro, 6th inst, sc.
Port Greville; Rowdy,
Parrot, Morrie; Laura Bro
Wheaton, hence,
At Shedlac, 8th inst, bri
muda—26 days.
At Hillsboro. 8th inst,
man; Mand Pye, Dixon;
Elwell, and H C Higginson At Bridgewater, 6th in