Sir Charles Tupper's Address to the Board of Trade.

The Idea of Mutually Preferential Customs Duties is Growing in England.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures for the Consideration of Business Men.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The exchange hall of the board of trade, as the centre of the commercial life of the city, naturally draws within men of the community, but it is rare, indeed, to see such a large and representative gathering as assembled there yesterday afternoon. The size and quality of the audience were tributes at once to the eminence of the speaker. Sir Charles Tupper, bart., up to a few days ago high commissioner for Canada in England, and the import-ance of his subject—Preferential Trade two hours, and dealt with his subject His able array of the facts, showing the progress the question of preferential trade with the colonies made in England during the last few years, was listened to with the greatest attention by the vast gathering which filled the hall and overflowed into the galleries, and the eloquent advocacy of the fast Atlantic service. with which he closed, was heartily

The president briefly introduced Sir Charles Tupper, and stated the subject of his address, for which, he observed, no more fitting place could be found than the board of trade of the commercial metropolis of Canada, the head of ocean navigation, and the largest shipping port of the dominion. They all recognized the value of the work done by Sir Charles Tupper in forwarding the commercial interests of Canada, not only in Great Britain but in other parts of the world, and, he was sure, that those present, who were engaged in commercial pursuits would find the address most instructive and valuable. (Applause).

Sir Charles Tupper, after explaining his presence there, immediately went on to point out some reasons why he thought the hope might be entertained that, at no very distant date, we should see this great principle of preferential trade recognized throughout the British empire. (Applause). The first question that was to receive the attention of the forthcoming great the empire was that of commercial relations between the mother country (Loud applause). He was quite sure that that meeting would agree with him in attaching great importance to Canada having as large and as able representation as possible from all the chambers of commerce and all the boards of trade throughout this wide dominion. It was not, he remarked in passing, absolutely necessary to water, as any board of trade chamber of commerce would be entitled to name as its delegate a pertitled to name as its delegate a pertitled in Great Britain. The present time was one singularly orable for the consideration of the great question of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and he various colonies and dependencies. Just now the trade position of England was not a very satisfactory one She was face to face with the fact that, since 1890, there had been a decline in British exports of £47,700,000 sterling. Not only was that the case, but agricultural depression was felt most seriously throughout the United Kingdom. Public men, from the leader of the government of that country down to the humblest who took an interest in the affairs of the nation, were

leploring the constant and steady DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE in Great Britain. Since 1870 something like 3,000,000 acres of land had been taken out of wheat cultivation and laid down to grass. And with what result? Land that, under the cultivation of wheat, would require twelve men to work it, could, if laid down to managed by a man and a boy. This has produced a vast and steady procession of agricultural laborers to the great towns, there to beme burdensome upon the country, furnishing an amount of labor for which there was no employment, and leaving hundreds and thousands of industrious and good men in the miserable position of having no work to do. Sir Charies quoted from a speech delivered by Lord Salisbury at Hastings in 1892, to the effect that, in the great commercial fight, which was going on between nations, Great Britain, by her adherence to free trade policy, had deliberately stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by ch the battle had to be fought. Sir Charles said he could give no better illustration of the truth of Lord Salisbury's statement than by pointing out that Spain made a treaty the United States, under which it was agreed that, if the latter would not impose duties upon three or four articles that would give Spain a preferential position in the markets of the United States, not only for the products of Spain, but, what was still more important, the Spanish Antilles, the states would have benefits in return. Great Britain thereupon said: "Surely, if you are going to give these advantages to the United States for such an insignificant and small consideration, you will give them to a country like England which allows everything you have to send either from Spain or her colonies, free into her markets. But Spain said, Not at all. This is a boon that we have only power to give for a quid pro quo. We are only authorized to make concesto countries for something they have given us, and as you have given us all you have already, you have got nothing to give. Consequently (said Sir Charles) England, treating Spain this liberal spirit, found that, as Lord Salisbury said, she had stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by which the battle had to be fought. medy for this state of things? and, in

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE. reply, gave a quotation from a speech by Mr. Goschen, at Sheffield, in 1889, in which he drew attention to the interest the English working classes had in the expansion of the colonies and the maintenance of British domisions beyond the seas Sir Charles then referred to a paper he read at the Royal Colonial institute in London, in which he drew attention to the VALUE OF THE COLONIAL TRADE

compared with the foreign trade England, and showed that if England wanted to increase her trade she should turn her attention less to foreign countries and more to the great colonies which formed part of her dominions. (Applause.) In this paper he pointed out that the self-governing colonies, and West Indies, take seven times as much of British exports per head as the population of the United States. Six of the colonies importing the largest quantity of British produce—the Cape, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand and Queensland-took eleven or twelve times as much per head as the population of the United States, Germany, France, Spain, Brazil and Russia taken together. The combined trade with the colonies was plus £2,145,328, while with foreign countries there was a decline of f1,941,129. "The trade returns," continued Sir Charles, "do not show the relative importance of the figures in this regard, as justice has not been done to Canada, and every gentleman here will appreciate that in a moment when I tell you why. You sent a great export of hay a year or two ago. When the hay crop was cut off and the cattle were all but starving in the United Kingdom, that country was able to successfully turn to the great Dominion of Canada and obtain a large amount of the best hay that has ever been consumed in the United Kingdom. I might mention in horses gave me the information that he was able to keep his horses on Canadian hay in infinitely better condition and at very much less exmention that for a double purpose—I want to point out to you the vital imtry of that kind, of taking the utmost care when the market is opened as to ply to this, Sir Charles pointed out to me that the government of the country and the commercial centres are bound to adopt means, when the an inferior article being sent forward. (Hear, hear.) The other point which wish to bring out is that it has been demonstrated that when hay is required, this is the country, above all others, the United Kingdom may look to, and look with confidence, for the relief it needs. But what happened in the case of the greatly increased export of hay to which I have rethe trade returns. I was reminded of sure that the matter of the relation of the story of the lawyers pleading before the judge. There was a lawyer upon each side, and there was an intermediate lawyer, who was guarding | for some special interests. He got up and said to his lordship: "I am like the donkey between two bundles of hay."

The judge immediately put on his spectacles, and said: NI SEE THE HAY. (Laughter.) Well, when I looked into the trade returns I confess I did not see the hay. I investigated the subject, and I had a long correspondence, which is still going on, with the col-onial office and the board of trade of onial office and the board of trade of 000,000 of American products into Eng-Great Britain. When I am told that land, and received about \$32,000,000 in this question of preferently trade is making no progress in England, I think I may venture to say that those who make this statement do not know what they are talking about. My friend, Sir Donald A. Smith, who is sitting on the platform with us today, and my friend, Mr. Perrault, who the dominion of Canada. Lord Sallssits before me, will bear me out in the statement, that, at the last congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London in 1893, the only question that really obtained great and elaborate consideration was this question of preferential trade with the colonies. After ten or eleven years' residence in London, during the time that the office of high commissioner has been under my charge, I have no hesitation in saying that, conservative as they are in England—I was almost going to say fossilized with reference to the adoption of any new principle, for you can hardly conceive the difficulty there is in that of the empire were allowed to go into country in getting anything that is the United Kingdom free. It is said new or anything that means a change

to the other, in favor of preferential it would be an insignificant result, trade with the colonies. (Cheers.) compared with the enormous advantnot have got two hours' discussion in day is not far distant when you will this question of preferential to the discussion of preferential to the discussion of preferential to the distance of the discussion of preferential to the distance of the distance and yet these gentlemen whom I have mentioned know that for two days this was the only subject discussed, and more attention was given it than to anything else. But then, they say, we were beaten. Beaten—what does that mean? I wonder if the Corn Laws were repealed when it was first proposed by Richard Cobden and the other great men who advocated re-peal. Why, it was after long effort, continued year after year, that they actually got the public mind to take hold of the question at all. Here was a question that was comparatively new, that was advocated practically the first time at this congress in 1893. What was the result? afraid to speak from memory, and not anticipating this question would come up, I have not the figures under my hand, but my recollection is that we were defeated by 34 votes to 27. I think those are about the figures, and

nessed on any question such a radical,

regerded it as a perfect triumphi of the cause that we advocated, indicating a most wonderful change of public opinion. That is not all. I took the subject up, and in an article which communicated to one of the quarter over my own signature, I pointed out that if the representatives of Chambers of Commerce in Australia and the Cape had all of them voted with us, according to the instructions ity to the principles they were elected that they had received, and accord- to represent, that such a document ing to the opinions that the govern-ments of those colonies held and

spective of party complexion, will give to their delegates from one end of this wide dominion to the other to pass at the great congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire to be held in June next. If they do, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that policy will be triumphantly adopted, and the effect upon the public mind and upon the government of England will be one of which you will have no reason to complain. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has taken up with great zeal and his accustomed ability the question of how best to properties between the United King and the outlying portions of the em-pire. A despatch has been sent to all the colonies inviting them to give suggestions and to point out how best to promote closer commercial intercourse between the colonies and the mother country; but I believe that Mr. Champerlain will search long and far before he will find any means half so effective to accomplish the thing he has in view as the adoption of the principle placed on record by the in-tercolonial conference." Some people, said Sir Charles, had the folly to argue that England's foreign trade was so much, and that her trade with her own possessions was so much smaller. He, however, believed that if United Kingdom. I might mention in that regard that a gentleman who fed horses gave me the information figures would be relatively changed. Because England adopted a policy favoring her own colonies, dependencies and ssessions, that was no reason why pense than on the best hay grown in the United Kingdom. (Applause.) I have the slightest ground of complaint. But even a duty of 10 per cent foreign countries could, for a moment plaint. But even a duty of 10 per cent. mention that for a double purpose—I in favor of the colonies was objected to by some people on the ground that try of that kind, of faking the utmost. the quality of the exports. It seems that Great Britain now raises £20.000, 000 of customs taxation, and quoted a letter in which Lord Salisbury stated import trade is opened up, to prevent favor of the colonies could not proper his opinion that preferential duties in ly be described under the term protection. He then took up the question of the Belgian and German treatles which, at present, prevented England from making any preferential arrangement with her colonies. In this con nection he quoted Lord Salisbury's reply, in 1891, to the address from the United Empire Trade league, in which he said: "These two unlucky treaties ferred? You found very little hay in | Lord Palmerst n's government. I am were made some thirty years ago by our colonies could not have been fully considered. We shall be glad, indeed, to take every opportunity that arises

delivering ourselves from those unfortunate engagements."
An objection was, that if Great Britain imposed a duty of 5 or 10 per cent. in favor of the colonies, foreign countries would retaliate. But, as a their tariff walls so high that they could not well make them any higher. We had an opportunity of seeing how grateful countries were for the favor with which England treated them. In 1890, when the United States sent \$94,return, one would have supposed that that would satisfy the most greedy nation in the world, so far as reciprocal trade was concerned, but it did not. The McKinley tariff was devised for the object of reducing that \$32,000,-000 and of striking a severe blow at bury's speech, referred to above, containing, as it dfd, an intimation that Great Britain might have to consider whether they should not abandon free trade, was taken up by the New Herald, and contributed largely to the election of President Cleveland and the repeal of the McKinley tariff. No foreign country should have the slightest right to complain. No foreign country would complain if

small duty were imposed on the PRODUCTS OF FOREIGN COUN-

TRIES and those from the outlying portion You will increase the price of bread taken up and adopted—I have no hest-tation in saying that I have never with more at Mark Lane than it is now, I don't think any of these ruined agri thorough and wide-spread change as culturists would complain. I don't be-is pervading the public mind in the lieve that it would increase the price United Kingdom, from one end of it of bread, but, presuming that it did, question of preferential trade, standing side by side with the artisans and the men engaged in the manufacturing industries throughout that great country, standing shoulder to houlder and demanding that this pol icy shall be established, this policy which we claim, would be so essentia to the benefiting of the empire and would be, in the highest degree, advantageous to the carrying on of the industries of the mother countries (Applause).

> THE UNITED STATES AND CAN-ADA.

> Letter by Dr. Ryerson,, M. L. A., Reprinted from The Times, (London, England), of January 8th, 1896.

To the Editor of The Times: Sir-One can readily conceive that the recent Presidential message was somewhat of a shock and a surprise to the English people. To us in Canada, more accustomed to see United States affairs at near view, it was scarcely so surprising. We are accustomed to read the truculent utterances of uncrupulous politicians, whose master is the mob, and who, under the cover of the smoke of fiery denunciations of England, seek to distract the attention of the people from their want of fidelity to the principles they were elected makes but little impression upon us. Still, politicians would not use this

maintained, the resolution would have been carded. I don't hesitate to say that if Camade does justice to herself, and sends to the congress to be held arouse passions which are not dead but sleeping. As I interpret it, there is always a lurking fear in the minds of United States politicians that the resolution will be handsomely carried. Sir Charles then spoke of the intercolonial conference that was held at Ottawa in June, 1894, and, having read the resolutions passed thereat, he said:

"THESE ARE THE INSTRUCTIONS that I trust the boards of trade, irrespective of party complexion, will give more necessary as the population is so these different countries took up this largely foreign born or of foreign descent, which explains why no other flag ple, each had some new idea, and hence may be displayed, with safety to the the several different branches. About In consequence of this unfriendly sentiment in the minds of the people,

we have been on the verge of war with the United States no less than five times since the war of 1812. That this more than seventy years. When Wilentiment will in the end bear bloody fruit I do not for a moment doubt, any than that the "guerre de revanche" will devastate France some day. In 1837 a vessel, the Caroline ned, with the connivance of the United States officials, by the rebels. She was cut out and sent over the Niagara Falls by a party of Canadian Volunteers. An American lost his life and a Canadian was arrested and tried at Albany, but being able to prove an alibi was discharged. Intense ment prevailed, and had the Canadian een convicted and hanged war would have been inevitable. In 1861 we had the Trent affair, which nearly embroiled the two countries in war. In 1866 large bodies of Fenians were allowed to drill and parade publicly on American territory, and finally attempted an armed invasion of our country without protest from the United States They were repelled by government. our brave Volunteers, and forced to recross the line. In 1870 again we had a further invasion by the same rabble, without protest by the United States government until it wass too late. In 1893 we nearly came to blows over the Behring Sea affair, and now we have an apparent attempt to establish a Inited States protectorate over the whole American continent, which, if the United States government does not find a way out of the position they have taken, may end in war. Further evidences of this hostile spirit may be seen in the following acts of the United States government. It was the United States which first

It was the United States which abrogated the Reciprocity treaty. It was the United States which suddenly gave notice of the termination of the Washinton treaty. It was the same power which during the continuance of the treaty, which admitted fish free of their acts. Their answers are always duty, enacted a duty on the cans in which certain kinds of fish were ship- an oath under any circumstances. ped. Wrecking laws were enacted. Their general appearance, while very debarring Canadians from assisting vessels in distress if in American wat- ly well built and proportioned and the ers, and regulations were made preventing Canadian vessels from carrying American produce 'n transit on and they wear their hair about six the great lakes by the United States Canada, and one which forces British All ages of each sex dress precisely subjects to take the offensive oath of alike. to earn a living The never try deprives a man of his national some time rights in order to obtain a living under stolen from the McKinley bill, which practically Mazelon; the thief tility to England, and to Canada as let them go without settlement. ner colony. How then can Canadians few weeks ago a member named Halfin be expected to regard the American was arrested for some trivial offence government with friendliness, and how and was fined by a justice of the s it possible for anyone to seriously peace. Rather than go to jail Halfir magine that Canada can be voluntar- paid his fine, and was at once expelily annexed to the United States? One led from the church. About the same

aposed duties on Canadian products.

"crank," or one whose atrabiliousness has perverted his judgment. some American journals talk of oversigning Consider to the state of running Canada in ten days. They The colony here is about to split on 40,000 men in the field, and at the end esbaum died of consumption. field, to say nothing of what other pro-

rinces could do. egard to annexation, forcible or volntary, one must bear in mind the asis of the fabric of Canadian society. English Canada was originally peopled by the United Empire Loyalists, by disbanded British soldiers and half- very young. There is never a license pay officers, and by British emigrants. The descendants of these three classes form the back-bone of the Canadian people. They honor their memory, cherish their traditions and make loyalty to the crown a mainspring of national and political ife. They can some instances first cousins and half neither be coerced nor cajoled into a brother and sister have been united. tional and political ife. change of flag. The French Canadians are loyal because under our system they enjoy perfect civil and religious liberty, and especially because under our flag their laws and language are undisturbed, conditions which they could not hope to enjoy and maintain in the United States. Rest assured Canadians are loyal to the core, and will fight if need be to maintain their country against an invader, come what may.

G. STERLING RYERSON. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1895.

THE RELIGION OF THE AMISH. Endeavoring to Live in 1896 According to the Old Testament Rules.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.) Decatur, Ind., Jan. 18.-The recent arrest of a number of ministers and members of the Amish church in this county on indictments found by the last grand jury has brought before the public a very peculiar class of people, of which there is but little known. These strange people have a history interesting from the origin to the present day. They are one of the twelve branches of Mennonites, this particular division being known as the Defenceless Amish. The ites are a body of evangelical Chris-

mode of religion, which was very simone century after the organization the members of this church endured all sorts of persecutions. Those in Switzerland received the worst treatliam Penn founded his colony in this country he offered refuge to this illtreated people, which they gladly accepted.

The first colony of this religion the United States were settled at Germantown, Pa., in 1683, the members being descendants of the division oraginated in Switzerland in 1525. The colony located in this county ar he second class of Mennonites, or Defenceless Amish; they are of Holland descent, and are altogether different, both in origin and customs. They left their native land for this country about fifty years ago. Their colony here rs about 400 people. There is probably no collection of people the United States of whom so little is known, and it is almost impossible to ascertain their history, as they tell nothing about themselves.

The Amish in this country are known

for their honesty, and are, no doubt, as honest as any class of people in America. Honesty is among the many traits which are taught them from childhood. They are God fearing and good people, and it was only on account of certain religious tenets which are not in accordance with the laws of this state that they have been molested. These violations are due largely to ignorance, and not to any desire or intention to get into conflict with the courts. They have not only failed to obey the law regarding license and registry, but have solemnized riages between couples related each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. In fact, all the counts in the indictment on based on offences repugnant to the spirit of the

laws, but not designated crimes They believe entirely in the Old Testament and think everything in it should be obeyed, and have a reason and a biblical phrase to quote for all "yea" and "nay." They will not take odd, is always neat. They are usualwomen are rather handsome. The men never shave from boyhood up, inches long, which is cut by placing a government. By them also was pass-crock or some other vessel over the ed an alien law which prohibited Ca-head and trimming around it. Their to parties who might be willing to establish the contract of the nadians from working in the frontier dress is also very peculiar, being some-cities of the States while residing in the frontier dress is also very peculiar, being some-thing like the old-time Quaker style.

in the United States. No other country deprives a man of his national offence committed against them. Wren, F. A. Stevenson and others try deprives a man of his national offence committed against them. time ago was the barn of James shut out our products from the Amer- Bluffton and the horse identified. The was tracked to can market. In view of these facts I owner refused to prosecute the thief think I am more than justified in my or go after the horse. They positively statement that the United States ex-hibit a disposition of persistent hos-but settle all matters in the church, or making such a proposition is regarded time Daniel Neuesbaum was also arin this country either as a harmless rested at the instigation of an offended neighbor and fined. Neusbaum is

either forget or do not know that in account of some members wishing to 1812-15, with a population of 250,000, we change the customs of their burial in this province of Ontario alone put rite. A few weeks ago David C. Neuof three years we not only drove them night of his death his remains were out, but we possessed Michigan as thrown in a rough box scarcely three well. We have now over 2,000,000 peo-ple in the province, and could if neces-sary put at least 500,000 men in the their graves. A woman of the same faction died shortly afterward and re-In estimating public sentiment with ceived the same treatment, not even her friends being in attendance.

Their marriage customs are very peculiar, and it was for violation the marriage laws that most of the arrests were made. They all marry applied for from the county clerk, as they claim they are licensed by God. Wedding services always take place on Thursday, and begin at 9 o'clock, lasting till 12. During that tin ors constantly chant an old hymn. In some instances first cousins and half After a wedding the parents of the bride furnish a plenteous, old-fashioned repast, at which wine and beer flow

Another peculiar idea of this people is that the devil's spirit is concentrated in anything that revolves; consequently they will not purchase any of the improved farming machinery of today—reapers, mowers or thrashers. They use the old-fashioned cradles, scythes and rakes, and will only have their grain thrashed by a machine run by horse power.

They have no church, but worship at private residences, going from house to house. They have no ordained minister, but a man they term a leader. They are not allowed to wear ornaments of any kind, or have any such trinkets about their homes. In fact, they are distiguished by antique simplicity, combined with antique prejudice, and by indifference to the interests of the greater world. They will not allow their pictures to be taken. Those arrested are now under bond. and there is great interest manifested here as to what will be the effect on this people if convictions should occur

#### Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

SALES OF TROTTERS.

(Amherst Press, Tuesday.) The standard bred trotting 4 year old stallion Robert Wood, 23,372, was yesterday sold by A. B. Etter, Nutgrange Farm, of Amherst, to R. Hibert of Richibucto, N. B. Robert Wood is a bright bay, with black points, handsome mane and tail, beautiful carriage, stylish and fast, and we are safe in saying is one of the very best horses ever bred in this country. He was sired by Sir Nutwood, the sire of Minota, 2.25 3-4, and Francis P., 2.28.1-4, his dam by Reveille. 2.21 3-4 (sire of 26 in the 2nd dam by Woods Hambletonian (sire of 20 in the list, also the dam of Hamblin's Nightingale, 2.08). Nutwood, the sire of Sir Nutwood, is the greatest of living sires, having sired 138 with records 2.06 3-4 to 2.30, and also leads as a brood mare sire, his daugh-

ter produced the two year old Arion. 2.10 3-4 Sir Nutwood's dam, Gladys, added the 3 year old Arleen, 2.22 1-2, the past season, which makes her dam of three in the list, the fastest being Chiquerita, 2.163-4. She is only 13 years old and promises to rival the greatest of brood mares.

Kent county should be proud of so well bred and fast young horse, that will improve the stock according to the advantage taken of the opportun-Good horses always sell for a ity.

good price. Robert Pugsley has sold his handsome bay colt Orion, by Peter Blair, dam Rosie, to W. G. Calhoun of the

Terrace hotel. This colt won the Maritime 2 year old stake held at Amherst in 1893, taking a record of 2.47. Last year he won second money in the same stake at Halifax. He also won the three year old race at the Exhibition races in St. John last fall, where he had a very easy victory, jogging under the wire in 2.45, which is his record, but no measure of his speed. He is full brother to Sir Charles, 2.32 1-4; Dexter, 2.25, and A. B. Etters' 2 year old Alexor, which is perhaps the most promising young trotter of the lot.

ST. ANDREWS

Business Men Decide to Organize a Board of Trade

St. Andrews, Jan. 29.-In response to invitation contained in a circular issued over the siguatures of Wm. Snodgrass, G. D. Grimmer and T. R. Wren, a meeting of the business men and others interested in the prosperity of the town was held at the port, last evening, for the purpose as stated in the circular, of consulting with regard to the present condition and future prospects of business in St. Andrews. The business men turned out in force. The meeting was organized by the election of R. E. Armstrong as chairman and B. F. DeWolfe secretary. Mr. Snodgrass and those associated with him moved in the matter, suggesting, among other ideas, the institution of a Board of Trade, also that it would be advisable to conthe town, suggesting that of granite of the Bocabec quarries. Dr. Parker made by Mr. Snodgrass. It was finally moved, adopted that a Board of Trade be organized. Messrs, Snodgrass, Grimmer and Wren were appointed a committee to draft a form of constitution and by-laws, and report at a general meeting to be held next Tuesday evening The earnestness displayed and the strong interest manifested augurs well for the success of the movement.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

An active programme has been map-

ped out for Carleton Co. The Sunday school county executiv are looking forward to the provincial convention to be held in Woodstock next October, and that county for year will aim to do special work make good report and give royal welcome to delegates from all parts of the prov

Towards this end the following list

of appointments is given to the field secretary for Carleton and Victoria for the month of February: Richmond on Sunday, the 2nd Febuary, and attend the parish convention at Watson settlement on Monday, Feb. 3rd; Ashland (Brighton parish) on the evening of the 4th; Hartland (parish convention) on the 5th -; Peel parish convention on Thursday, the 6th, Methodist church East Florenceville; Bristol on the evening of 7th; Aberdeen parish, Sunday, 9th, attending the convention at Glassville on Monday, 10th. After going to Victoria county a few days he will be present at Kent parish convention in the hall at Bristol on Tuesday, 18th: Wicklow Simonds district convention, Methodist church, Summ Wilmot parish convention at Centreville, 20th; Wakefield convention at Jacksonville on 21st; Benton, Sunday, 23rd; Northampton parish convention,

The local papers are counselling superintendents and teachers to make this a special series for the benefit of their work. Programmes having special view to instruction and inspiration for this important work are being pre-

Pembroke, 24th; Woodstock, 25th and

It is thought probable that the assistant secretary may take a summer series and county workers a third series during the year. The county convention will crown those of the parishes, and the climax for the year will be the provincial at Woodstock in October. The movement was first organized in Carleton Co. Since then some other counties have grown rapidly in their Sunday schools both in number and quality. But all will rejoice to see this county lead, and they will follow quickly.

## FOR CUT FINGERS.

Save all your old handkeroblets for such emergencies. Wash the wound carefully so as to be able to judge of its severity. Then bind the finger tightly with a strip of linen. Do not use thread or er even another piece of rag for trying, but slit the end of that bound round the finger, turn the strips, one back and one forward, and tie.—Brooklyn

THE OLD CHU We walked to church a we drink of peace from day;
The world chain has
care.
The cry of care has E'en yonder clouds that Seem templed halls fo But silence awake us
For we have lost the
That through the miles And summon men to

We saw the bride upon With heart that beat to With all the past a with all the future full Oh, blithe it was, to be an altar where her par And yet a silence on he She did not hear the Rejoice to know the gla And throw to her its a The sainted chief will a In coffined garb he leav Now they have wept rest, and, sobbing sung the the best; And gifter tongues have a ly strife. To coin in words the But he has missed his They could not toll the that greeted him with tongue, brooded o'er him

The temple's ways And now the gilded And sweet it is, upon a air!
And oft they reach the And oft pursue the sin But 'twas not needful, To take away the old For long it stayed, a And might have been -Will Carleton, in E

# MAN'S

"I have something Richard Thorne, w of her other callers "I thought there ny about you," sai shading the fireligh with a screen of while Thorne stare glow and bit at moustache. "Out with it," vasour, with a gle

"Well," said Rich ly pulling himself to at last. I'm first of "You've got a ship "Yes; I've got a after her slowly. "My dear boy, ing forward a little "I knew you wou smiling slightly, wi

eyes.

"Of course I am. aldson's," "Yes. Same line."
She watched him silence that followe stannch friends, the girl, twenty years Vavasour, they wer ed yourself?" she "Don't I?" he an giving his big shou second endeavor to "No,,' you don't" it?" kindly. "Well, fact is, the Sydney and Va

other side of the he explained. "Of course I know sailorman with go my hat to know th Thorne laughed istic onslaught, an ened in sympathy "But we won't she queried briskl would be much nic home trip, but w

"Oh. ves!" listly. She shot a searc from behind her fi her chin against i puzzled eyes into "Of course," you the step?" she and listened inten

"Yes. Awfully-The response and required a lit the next remark. "Ah, well!" she far back in her ch head in the shado shall lose a frier marry some one n tion to do it." "I shall marry decidedly, laying beside him: and

triumphantly to and watched the about his mouth "he thinks he's Then came a tache once more vasour looked o "Dick," she sa all about it. Wh "About what?" quickly. "The earth did you kn "You goose, y for the last ten "I? I never s

"I didn't say ; the same, you Go on now, I wa Her voice tren she stretched ou ed it for a mon perfect trust pa "Well, you see ly. looking into happen to know "What was?" "This Vancous 'Do explain a "It was old De-he had no right

he offered me suggested it to "She? Who?" "His daughte "Of course I other. But wh 'is that to mop "Don't you sent out of the