The Weekly Tribune.

VOL. III—NO. 6 | SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874. | SUPPLEMENT

"TYRIAN."

25th JULY, 1874.

FIFTEEN PACKAGES.

1 Bale BLUE GREY BLANKETS;
1 Case 4 1-2 and 5 inch ELASTIC WEBB;
1 Case Leather Toe Caps;
4 Cases Clark's Reels;
7 Bales Grain Bags, 2, 3, and 4 Bushel;
1 Bale Cotton Pocketings.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

jly28 55 and 57 King Street.

MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B.

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

THE above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.
WAREHOUSE.....Reed's Building, Water Street.
sep 3 1y d&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent

DAVID MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

AND DEALER IN

Real and Imitation

HAIR GOODS!

Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces for the following first-class

Sewing

MACHINES!

The Lockman, Appleton, Hespeler, Webster and Singer Manufacturing

79 KING STREET.

feb 6

Grain and Flour Bags.

Ex "TYRIAN."

2000 Two Bushel GRAIN BAGS,

3000 Three Bushel Grain Bags,

2000 Four Bushel Grain Bags,

1000 Linen Flour Bags.

Which we will sell at very low rates.

T. R. JONES & CO.,

uly 27 Canterbury Street.

MOZART & STEWART,

ARCHITECTS,

Building Surveyors and Horticultural Engineers,

MARITIME BLOCK,

Market Square,

may 29 dw tf ST. JOHN, N. B.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,

Steam Power Paint and Color Works,

MANUFACTURERS of White Lead, Zinc, Paint, and all kinds of Colors of best quality.
Orders filled with dispatch and on favorable terms.
Always on hand—Graining Colors, &c., in tins, Dry Colors, Ochres, Whiting, Bronze, Gold Leaf, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, &c. Wholesale only: Office and Sample Room, 73 PRINCESS STREET,
St. John, N. B.
N B.—Special Contracts made for large orders.
june 23 d w 3 m

Soaps, Fancy Soaps.

Per Napoli, from London:

A STOCK of the celebrated Savon au suc de laitue or Lactucarium, having for its chief ingredient Milk of Lettuce, which possesses emollient proportions in the highest degree. The perfume of this Soap is highly delicious, price 50 cents. We had it some years ago, and people were delighted with it. Also, the Transparent Glycerine Soap, which we had a few weeks ago; 15 cents per cake.

jly30 J. CHALONER, Cor King and Germain sts.

LAWTON BROS.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

DRUG STORE

In the building known as St. Stephen's Hall,

2 King Sqnare,

WITH one of the largest and most complete Stocks of the kind ever imported into this city.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Cheapest House in the Trade.

june 30 dw LAWTON BROS.

LANDING and in Store—230 bbls No. 1 Split Herring.
jly28 MASTERS & PATTERSON, 19 South Wharf.

Finnen Haddies.

1 CASE FINNEN HADDIES, in fine order. Just received by ALEX. ROBERTSON & CO.,
july 10 58 King street.

To Architects, Civil Engineers and others.

THE Common Council of the City of Saint John offer a Premium of $20 for the best, and $10 for the next best, Design for a PUBLIC MARKET, to be placed on the Market Lot in King's Ward. The cost of the building not to exceed $60,000. The Design may be in plain lines, but on a scale not smaller than one-sixteenth of an inch, and must give plans and elevations, and show interior arrangements.
The Designs for which Premiums are awarded are to be the property of the Council, and must be deposited in the Office of the Common Clerk on or before the 1st day of September next.
The dimensions of the Market Lot, and other particulars, may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office.
Dated the 4th day of July, 1874.
By order of the Committee,
A. CHIPMAN SMITH,
july 6 Mayor.

OLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS CO'Y,

Of the Dominion of Canada,

MOOSEPATH, N. B.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,000,000.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K. C. M. G., C. B., PRESIDENT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the **Board of Trade Rooms, Maritime Block,** St. John, N. B., on **Wednesday, the fifth day of August next,** at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year.
By order,
JAMES SCOVIL,
july 20 Secretary.

Sundries from London.

Per steamers Napoli and Austrian. For sale at Chaloner's Drug Store.

ELASTIC Stockings Silk, Filtering paper, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Magneto-Electric Machines at moderate price, Rubber Tops for Feeding Bottles, several varieties Dressing Combs, Browne's Feeders, one in a box with brushes, a superior article, also extra fittings. Tin Foil, Pill Boxes, Sash Tools from 6 to No. 9. Finest Large and Long Stable Stripping Brushes, Flat Varnish Brushes, Best Tooth Brushes.

J. CHALONER,
july 29 Cor. King and Germain str.

35 HALF bbls. MACKEREL,
For sale low by
MASTERS & PATTERSON,
jly 29 19 South M. Wharf.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1874.

The Rings and the Press.

The rascally railway and municipal rings that have done so much to disgrace the United States have been remorselessly exposed by the independent press. Some have died hard, and others fell before the first blast of the whirlwind that took the roofs off their hiding places. Some attempted to fight and others to bribe the power that assailed them, and others quietly bore their punishment and clung to their offices until the people rose and ejected them from the places they disgraced. The Tweed Ring was dethroned, hundreds of thieves being driven out of the public crib; the far-reaching Credit Mobilier rascality was exposed, hundreds of reputations suffering by the unveiling of legislative secrets; and dozens of minor combinations of "respectable thieves" have been broken up within a few months and their members driven into exile, the penitentiary or retirement. There is an irrepressible conflict between organized public plundering and the independent press, the people rising at times in response to the calls for justice on the political thieves who plunder them. The rings have, of course, not been slow to use their power and their ill-gotten gains for the punishment of their assailants. But they have usually given up the fight when they fell. Now, however, a fallen leader of a gang of leeches is endeavoring to punish the power that prostrated him. It is Boss Shepherd of Washington, whose rascally administration of the District Board of Works was shown up so effectually in the New York *Sun* that Congress wiped out the entire local government of the District—Legislature, Governor, Board of Works and all—and placed it in the hands of a Commission. Both Congress and the administration, however, showed that popular pressure and not their own good will induced them to break the ring, for the President tried to get Shepherd on the District Commission and Congress lent itself to the enactment of a law for the punishment of the man who was most instrumental in effecting the revolution. Congress actually passed a bill, in the interests of the fallen clique, providing that the editors of public journals who might be indicted for libel by the Grand Jury of the District might be taken there for trial! When it is considered that the District Courts have been largely controlled by the Shepherd Ring, and that the class from which juries are drawn have been in Shepherd's pay, just as a large class in New York once shared the money that Tweed stole from the public, it can be easily understood that Chas. A. Dana or any other indicted editor would have little chance of acquittal in Washington. Congressmen who shrank, at the last moment, from following President Grant in his endorsement of Shepherd, because they dared not outrage public opinion by doing so, voted for the Shepherd bill, pretending that they did not know its origin and intent. But, when the passage of the bill was quickly followed by a charge of libel against the editor of the *Sun* on some side issue, the press of the country took the alarm and united in the denunciation of the vile plot. The Congressional and administration friends of the District Ring have taken the alarm, so great is the indignation expressed all over the country at the base attempt to punish the unmaskers of a gang of public robbers, and the prosecution has been stopped.

A Bridge Scandal.

Many charges of corruption have been made in connection with bridge building in this Province, and some of them have been sustained and others unsatisfactorily answered. Now it is time that the favoritism that robs the treasury and degrades the character of the bridges, if any exists, should cease. It cannot be hard to determine the facts in reference to the last charge. It is distinctly charged that the Hampton bridge, under contract to Mr. Killam, is not being constructed according to the contract—that materials of an inferior quality and smaller dimensions are used. The official organ of the Government replies to this charge by assuring the public that no wrong of any kind will be done, that the public interests will be faithfully attended to, etc. Now this is all "rot." The public won't swallow any assurances of the kind. People will not trust the assurances of the Chief of Police that their property will be fully protected when they see thieves at large in stolen clothes. The bridge is or is not being honestly built according to the specifications on which the tenders were based. The fact can be easily ascertained. It is charged, over the signature of responsible men, that the contractor is not doing the work as he agreed to. Now it is the imperative duty of the Government to ascertain the facts, by a prompt survey of the work, and act accordingly. If the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, on learning that Mr. Killam is not fulfilling his contract, neglects or refuses to force him to do so, it is the duty of the Hon. Edward Willis and every other honest man in the Government to resign their seats or force him to resign his portfolio. The facts about the Hampton bridge can be learned in a day, there need be no doubt about the matter whatever, and the people want a specific assurance that they are not being robbed for the benefit of a favored contractor. Platitudes about honesty won't do. The exact facts of this particular case are what the friends of the Government want.

Sunday Sacredness.

St. John is a city of churches, but many of the sacred edifices are very poorly attended on sunshiny Sundays. People, although denied railway trains, street cars, or steamboats, manage to get out of town in large numbers, spending the day in the open air instead of in the churches. Some deplore this as wicked on the part of the people who do so, and against the good of the public generally, and others look upon it as natural, proper and physically and spiritually healthful. Some would have livery stables closed on Sunday, depriving all but the owners of horses of the privilege of driving out. We don't know but that there are people who look upon the running of the ferry boat as an unholy practice that ought to be stopped. And then there is another class, a steadily increasing class, that asks trains to run and steamboats to ply on the Sabbath, affording everybody the opportunity of spending the day of rest in the manner most agreeable to himself. It must come to this at last. The doctrine of the sanctity of the Sabbath is believed in less and less every year. The acts of many of those who profess to believe it and live up to it show that they have much more respect for appearances than for the holiness of the day, and the masses are accordingly suspicious of their Sunday teachings. There are hundreds of teachers of men who deplore the Sabbath breaking of the masses, and yet devote a good portion of each Sabbath to pleasure or business themselves. There are me who would lift their hands with holy horror at the issue of a newspaper Sunday morning, who yet would work half the day Sunday on a paper to be issued Monday morning! If this is not hypocrisy—hypocrisy as bad as that which has organized itself into a party calling itself Reform—what is? We might enumerate hundreds of other instances of similar inconsistencies between preaching and practice, and cite many proofs of the gradual grinding away of the old Sunday doctrines. Some lament over what they regard as the increasing wickedness of the world, and others rejoice that the fetters of a superstitious doctrine are giving way before the God-given instincts of humanity. We record the facts simply as a matter of news.

The Quebec Government is sinking fast, and the party that supports it will sink with it unless new men are placed in the Cabinet at once. The Government deserves its fate for the land jobbery in which it corruptly or stupidly engaged. No Government should retain office any longer than it honestly and intelligently transacts the public business. Let our Local Government take warning by this and see to it that the bridge business is all right—see that it can be *proved* to have been transacted without corruption or favoritism. There are many free school members of the Assembly who only require evidence of one dishonest act on the part of the Government to send them into opposition. There is no reason why the Government cannot place its bridge building above suspicion, and we hope it will do so.

One or two paid retainers of the Ottawa Cabinet occasionally utter a feeble word in behalf of the Brown submission, frequently publish objections taken to it by United States protectionists, and daily sneer at some of the arguments of its Canadian opponents. This is all the advocacy that has been ventured on so far, but Mackenzie may whip them up to their work soon. He won't give printing contracts to be farmed out at a profit of twenty-five per cent., and other favors, for half-and-half advocacy of his measures.

The Quebec Government recently swapped a piece of property in Montreal, worth over $200,000, for a farm in the suburbs that cost the swapper less than $20,000 a short time before the transaction. Some people appear to think there was fraud or stupidity on the part of the Government. People are so unreasonably suspicious of public men!

The Common Council has a wonderful faculty for creating offices for needy and lazy people. Officers whose duty it is to keep other officers from stealing from the oat bins and coal sheds of the Fire Department are the latest creations. What next?

The Beecher scandal is fast losing interest, all that has appeared about it lately being worthless stories gleaned from all sorts of sources. Moulton, on whom Tilton is said to rely for the confirmation of his assertion that Beecher confessed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, has not yet responded to the invitation of the Committee, and Mr. Beecher has said nothing more. People are waiting for Mr. Beecher's statement.

Major Thos. F. Gillespie, of Chatham, has been dismissed from the commission of the Peace for "conduct on election day, in the presence of a member of the Government." A good many people will be anxious to know whether the conduct of Mr. Gillespie was obnoxious to the public or only to the member of the Government.

Brydges has made the Government even more unpopular than it was before. A public meeting has been called in Halifax to protest against the adoption of the route recommended by him for the extension of the railway into the city. Bridges will yet make trouble for the Local Government.

The *Maritime Monthly* for August contains "The Polaris Expedition," from the pleasing pen of Rev. M. Harvey; "At Petersburg," one of Mr. Spencer's charming sonnets; "What was her Fate?" a story of much interest; "Gretchen," a poem; "The Valley and River Platte," the second of Mr. Forbes's descriptive papers; "The Lady of Windeck," a poem by Mr. Spencer; "Notes of a Run through Italy," by James Whitman; "Changed," a poem; continuations of Dr. Clark's and Mr. Wilson's romances; and a collection of interesting things under the head of "Scrapiana." This number is one of the most readable of the August magazines. For sale at the bookstores.

Burglars Break into the Convent in Carleton.

There is quite a burglar scare in Carleton at present. On Wednesday night a band of three or four ruffians broke into Mr. Price's. The breaking of a board on which they trod in the shed awoke Mrs. Price, and she got up, gathered her children together in one room, and locked the door. She dared not attempt to leave the house, as she could not take her children along, and feared that she might be shot if she should put her head out of the window and scream. So she sat and shook with fear until the burglars, alarmed at the discovery that the family had been aroused, departed. Mrs. Price saw them go over to Mr. Rostrer's, where there was no one but women and children, and reconnoitre the house, but she did not dare to give any alarm. They did not effect an entrance there. From there the gang proceeded to the Convent, where three Sisters and a housemaid live, and effected an entrance by the parlor window on the ground flat. One of the Sisters, being unwell, had not gone to sleep, and she aroused the others. The women did not dare to go down stairs to give the alarm, for fear the burglars might meet them in the hall or be on guard at the door, and they decided to lower the maid down to the ground with a rope made of sheets, and let her alarm the neighbors. Fortunately they gave up this plan, which might have resulted in the maiming of the girl, and began to shout "Murder!" "Fire!" "Help!" "Murder!" with all the lung power they possessed. The parlor door, having been locked on the outside, stopped the progress of the ruffians, and the louder the women shrieked the harder the rascals hammered at the door that stood in their path. Our readers will realize how terrific the screams were when we tell them that even the policeman heard them. After a few seconds, that seemed minutes, of terrible suspense, during which the blows on the parlor door formed a regular accompaniment to the shrill shrieks of the Sisters, windows were run up, and shouts of "Courage," "Help is coming," etc., were heard. When the neighbors reached the scene the burglars had gone, having escaped by the window at which they entered. The part of Carleton in which these houses are situated is rather isolated from the rest of the town, and there is hardly a man in the vicinity. The good Sisters believe that their lives were saved by the lock on the parlor door, and there is a regular panic among all the women who live in the neighborhood. Strange as it may appear to distant readers this outrage was not reported at Police headquarters yesterday.

Breaking out of the Police Station.

Friday a man named Steele was arrested for drunkenness and placed in a cell in the Station. He remained passive for sometime, quietly sleeping off the effects of his deep drinking. Awaking he meditated on the punishment that awaited him, and at length determined to make an effort to escape. The windows of his cell were barred with iron, which looked solid enough to resist any attempt at escape. Steele tried and succeeded in wrenching off one of the bars, crawled through the opening, and was free. On an examination next morning it was found that the bar which was supposed to be imbedded some distance in the brick work was inserted just *one quarter of an inch*, and only required a very slight wrench to displace it. The Magistrate at once sent word to the chairman of the Police Committee of the insecure condition of the Station, in order that this window might be repaired and the others examined. Many who have paid fines will no doubt regret that they did not take French leave in the same way as Steele did. It is necessary that the place should be at once thoroughly examined, as sometimes criminals are confined there charged with very serious offences.

Shipping Notes.

Antwerp, July 16.—The leak in the Belle Walters, Edgett, arrived here from Havana, was above the water line; the vessel is now tight. About 1,920 boxes of sugar have been landed, out of which 900 are supposed to be damaged, and four boxes have turned up completely drained. It is expected that all the cargo will be out by the 18th of July, when an official survey will be held on it.

Weymouth, July 16.—The ship Anthenais, of St. John, N. B., Goudey, from Antwerp for Sydney, C. B., put into Portland this morning with master sick. The vessel encountered a severe thunderstorm on the 11th inst. when the master was struck by lightning. He has this day received medical attention.

Shipbuilding.—Wm. Hickman, Esq., of Dorchester, launched from his yard on Wednesday, a fine bark called the Sarah Chambers, 1050 tons register, and which classes for 8 years in the French Lloyds. She is considered superior in build to any of the many fine ships built by Mr. Hickman. She is to be commanded by Capt. John Rutherford, and will load deals for Great Britain.

At Sackville the large ship of Capt. Calhoun's is progressing rapidly. He intends launching her about the 1st September. He has another one of 300 tons nearly in frame for G. F. Smith, St. John.

Since the opening of navigation Richibucto had 33 square-rigged vessels in to load deals for Great Britain, and there are of this fleet only two brigantines and one bark in port now.

The Abana, (not Albana), Mr. Roberts' new ship, was launched Thursday night. The keel of another large ship, 1500 tons, is being laid by Messrs. Hilyard for Mr. Roberts.

The Lordly-Hatt Case.

This case advanced a step further Friday forenoon. Miss Kate Magee, who was a servant at Mr. Lordly's for six weeks or so, swore that the defendant and Mr. Lordly occupied a room together. For the defence three witnesses were called, one to prove the absence of Mr. Lordly from St. John at the time the prosecution endeavored to fix criminal conduct against the prisoner. The case was adjourned until next Thursday.

Artillery Competition.

The annual competition for the Artillery prizes commenced Thursday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Five batteries took part in the competition, which was very interesting. The first competition was for the Officers' Challenge Cup, a second prize of $20, and a third of $10. Ten men were selected from each battery to compete. At the close of the competition the following scores were announced: No. 10 Battery 64 points; Nos. 2 and 3 each 59; No. 1, 24; No. 7, 14. The first prize was, therefore, won by No. 10, Capt. Armstrong's Battery, while No. 2, Capt. Ring's, and 3, Major Cunard's, are ties for the second prize. The $30 will probably be equally divided. Sergt. Magee of No. 10 made a splendid shot, striking the target, the only time it has been done during the competition.

The next competition was for Mrs. Jago's Cup, with a purse of $11 added by Lt. Col. Jago. This is the favorite prize, and the contest is always keen to have possession of it. Major Cunard's Battery was successful last year, but this year they had to give place to victorious No. 10. It was a time match,—five rounds to be fired in less than ten minutes, with an allowance of one point for every 15 seconds less than the time. The winning Battery fired the shots in 7 min. 45 seconds. The scores stood as follows: No. 10, 39 points; No. 2, 36; No. 7, 31; No. 3, 30; No. 1, 16.

During the afternoon and evening Dufferin Camp grounds presented a very animated scene. A large number of visitors were present and the band of the 62nd discoursed delightful music. The music so pleased the Brigade Major that he offered them $10 to be distributed amongst them, and Surgeon Earle added $5 more to it provided they play each evening for a short time.

Review in Camp Dufferin - Artillery Competition.

Friday afternoon the men encamped on the Barrack Square were reviewed by Lt. Governor Tilley. The men, both artillery and infantry, presented a very fine appearance and performed the various movements very correctly. The 62nd regiment is especially to be commended for its soldierly appearance and marked attention to drill, the more so as yesterday was the first day that they all came together for battalion drill. Col. Macshane may be justly proud of the men under his command. After several field movements had been gone through the men were halted, and, the Band of the 62nd in the centre, the artillery on their right, the infantry on the left, with the Governor and field officers in front, Mr. Notman took a photograph of the scene.

After inspection the Artillery commenced their competition. The first contest was for Col. Thurgar's Silver Cup and several money prizes, all to become the property of the winning batteries, three rounds to be fired by each battery, time six minutes. Capt. Armstrong's battery was again victorious, making 24 points, being 10 ahead of No. 7, which came next with 14 points. The next competition was for Lieut.-Col. J. V. Thurgar's Silver Medal, to be fired for by two non commissioned officers of each battery. It was won by Quarter Master Armstrong, of No. 3, the second prize, $10, by Sergt. Knowles, or No. 1, and the third, $5, by Corp. Metzler, of No. 10. This concluded the firing for the day. In the evening the Band of the 62nd played, and the men had an athletic, literary and musical entertainment in the large hall above the canteen.

Brevities.

A. C. Trentowsky, German Consul at this port, offers a reward of $50 for the body of Capt. Halt of the bark Bremen. The cane of the deceased was found yesterday, sticking in the mud near Merritt's wharf. The Consul will appoint a captain to take charge of the vessel.

A young man, formerly of Fredericton, was arrested Thursday and taken to the Portland Police Court. He did not know what the charge was, or what his punishment would be until his arrival, and was horrified to find that he must either pay $100 or get married. A term in the penitentiary or jail would not have frightened him, but such a punishment for a time unnerved him. Recovering after awhile he consented to pass through the trying ordeal of marriage, and the ceremony was gone through with, the Town Clerk giving the bride away.

Mr. Jas. Ledingham, of Ledingsdale, New Kincardine, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a number of books collected and sent by Rev. Mr. Burgess for the New Kincardine Library.

A correspondent wants to know whether the father of a blockhead, or the father of a boy who wins prizes at school and then makes an ass of himself in letters to newspapers, is most to be pitied. We pass.

The Germain street Wesleyan Sabbath School will hold its annual pic-nic at South Bay on Thursday next. Genuine pleasure can always be had at the pic-nics of this school. The beautiful groves of shady trees and the green fields on the grounds selected for the occasion will afford a chance for a grand romp for the children, and, at the same time, a promenade for the older ones. All the games customary at pic-nics will be provided.

An old exploded fraud, said to be a petrified giant, is being exhibited in this city at present.

The steamer Star leaves Indiantown for Cole's Island and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This season she has done a large amount of business, every trip up and down, carrying a large number of passengers and heavy freight.

Calvin Church Meeting.

A large congregation assembled in Calvin Church Friday evening. The meeting was opened by Dr. Maclise, after which J. G. Forbes, Esq., was called to the chair. The first speaker was the church's old pastor, the Rev. Dr. Irvine. He spoke of the necessity of increased exertion in the cause of religion, and the necessity for each to do his share. He referred to the debt which burdens the church, and urged that at once a liberal subscription be made to pay it off. The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Burchard of New York. He spoke of the beauty of the city, and congratulated Dr. Maclise on being settled over so fine a church and congregation. The only drawback was the debt of $14,000 which hung over the church. It would be uphill work for pastor and people until it was paid. The Rev. Mr. Tulley also congratulated the pastor and people of Calvin Church. In closing he asked if any one present would set a liberal example by giving $2000 to assist in clearing off the debt. James Logan, Esq., of Logan, Lindsay & Co., rose and offered to give that amount. Mr. Alex. Stewart subscribed $1000, Mr. Tufts $500, Dr. Irvine $100, Mr. R. McLaughlin $100, John Boyd, Esq., enclosed in a letter $100, with regrets at not being able to be present, J. G. Forbes, Esq., gave $100, R. & T. Finlay $100, and a number of others subscribed various amounts. The entire subscription last night footed up $4919.40. Dr. Maclise announced that a gentleman in the city had promised to give the last $500 of the debt. It was proposed to raise $100 and make Dr. Irvine a life member of the church, on account of his generous subscription. The matter was left in the hands of the ladies. A committee was appointed to solicit still further subscriptions, and the meeting closed with appropriate exercises.

Mills Shut Down.

Several mills round St. John, that have been sawing for Alexander Gibson, have shut down for want of logs. There are plenty of logs above Indiantown for sale, but the owners asks so much for them that manufacturers cannot afford to purchase, owing to the low price of deals and other lumber. Several mill owners, who have good supplies of logs, have expressed themselves as quite careless whether they saw or not.