for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said, "Is that all! And he answered, "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement, I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said, "Not many, mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who said:—"Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of

NOTHING AS INSIGNIFICANT.

A little thing may decide you all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officer deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship two hundred miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried:—"Land ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket Shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three noughts placed on the right side of the figure one make a thousand, and six noughts on the right side of the figure one, a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

THIS PAPER may be found at George P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in

NEW YORK.

THE GLEANER will receive at very low rates all small and transient advertisements such as Houses to Let, or for Sale, Houses Wanted, Situations Vacant or Wanted, For Sale or Exchange, Notices of meetings, Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funeral Notices, etc. For these and many others it will prove a medium of general benefit to everyone residing in the city, Marysville, St. Mary's, Gibson and Nashwaaksis, who may profit by our low rates and large circulation. For funeral notices it will prove the cheapest, quickest and most reliable means of disseminating the desired information. We have the more confidence in asking the public to patronize us in this manner because we have the largest circulation of any paper published in York.

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly Edition, one year.....$3.00
Parts of a year, per month.....25
Weekly Edition, one copy, per year.....1.00
Specimen copies sent free.
Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
Address THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms of Advertising.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Per Square, first insertion.....$1.00
" each subsequent insertion.....70
Professional and Business Cards, one square, per year.....15.00
Permanent advertising at the rate $120 a column per year.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.

"THE GLEANER" IN THE NORTH.

Hereafter THE GLEANER will be on sale in the towns on the north shore—Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst, Campbellton and Dalhousie—and in Richibucto and Kingston; also at Boiestown, Doaktown and Blackville, on the line of the Northern & Western, at which places it will be delivered by the Intercolonial Express Company which has recently opened an agency in this city.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Boston Herald of Tuesday strongly advocated an immediate settlement of the fisheries dispute. The Herald is apprehensive lest through some indiscreet action on the part of American fishermen or through overzealousness on the part of our authorities some complication might arise which would lead to the President issuing a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of Canadian products of all kinds into the United States; and that Canada would in return at once prohibit the introduction into her territory of all American products; and this the Herald admits would work injury to both countries. "We should have a complete cessation of a large trade that is now highly profitable to those engaged in it on both sides of the border." "The fish portion of this trade, it says, is an item of relative insignificance. In the year ending June 30, 1886, our imports from Canada were valued at more than $30,000,000; of these, fish formed but $2,500,000, and of this $2,500,000 more than half represented the value of fresh fish, which is not taxed, and which is not supposed to interfere materially with American interests. That is to say, only about one-twenty-fifth of our trade with Canada consisted of fish which enters into competition with American productions." And still further: "It would be exceedingly vexatious to have our entire commerce with Canada controlled by an interest of such microscopic dimensions; that is, when the entire commerce is taken into account. We imported last year from Canada eggs to the value of fully $500,000 more than the value of imported salt and preserved fish. Yet, if any one talked of breaking up our trade with Canada simply because of the competition of Canadian eggs in our home markets, he would be met with a roar of laughter in consequence of the absurdity of his suggestion. But why should a yet smaller interest than the egg interest assume to regulate our entire commercial relations with the Dominion. Why, because of some misunderstandings which our fishermen have with the Canadian authorities, should our country be kept on the verge of a commercial war? We cannot afford to continue in this condition, for it is safe to say that already the embarrassments which it has occasioned to general trade have cost the people of this country more than could, by any possibility, be lost by American fishermen during ten years of unrestricted free trade in fish." The Herald, therefore, calls for a settlement of this vexed question as speedily as possible. "We must, it says, make a compromise; we must agree to admit Canadian fish duty free into our markets, and in return we must insist upon receiving on the coast of Canada all of the rights, privileges and conveniences that are enjoyed by Canadian fishermen. This will be an adjustment of the matter in which both parties will be sharers."

If the American people are as anxious as the Herald for a settlement on the terms suggested, they are, and have been for some time, in a position to effect such settlement as a temporary remedy. Salisbury proposed just such terms to the United States government, and had certain classes of the Americans not been so grasping they would have been enjoying to-day the privileges the Herald now so strongly advocates. Canadians, however, will object to a permanent settlement of the dispute on the terms offered as a temporary solution by the British government, and if the Herald expects to secure a lasting settlement on such terms it will be disappointed. Our people are willing to make a reasonable compromise to bring about a settlement, but so long as they have a voice in the matter they will not submit to such a surrender of their rights as the adoption of the terms advocated by the Herald would involve. The admission of our fish duty free into the American market, is neither a material advantage to the Canadians, nor is it a compromise on the part of the Americans. It would rather be a service to the American fish trade to admit our fish duty free. It is well known in Boston that for some time past certain of the fish merchants have been very active in their advocacy of the of the free admission of our fish into the American markets, and they claim very great advantages for such a change of policy, and there is no doubt these advantages would accrue to them. Such an arrangement therefore, as a permanent solution, our people cannot be expected to accede to.

To the Canadian people there will appear but two reasonable plans by which a permanent settlement can be arrived at, viz: commercial union with the United States; or the free admission into the American markets of certain Canadian products to the value of our fishing rights. The majority will doubtless, if not now, in the near future, prefer commercial union as the most proper and most reasonable method of settlement. It will remove for all time the possibility of vexatious disputes between the two countries, and will otherwise be productive of good. We need not here discuss the benefits that would result from such a union. The second plan will have many advocates, more particularly if we should fail in effecting a commercial union. It does appear that either method might be adopted by the United States in settlement of the dispute. Canada, we feel sure, will assent to at least the last proposition—that for the use of our fisheries we receive rights and privileges of equal value from the United States. If, then, the Americans are desirous of a reasonable adjustment of this vexatious dispute there seems but little difficulty in the way of bringing it about.

A GLADSTONIAN GAIN.

A bye-election recently held in one of the counties of England has demonstrated the fact that among the most conservative of the tories, public opinion with regard to the Irish question is undergoing a change. At the general election the conservative candidate carried the constituency by a majority of about three hundred. At the recent election the Gladstonian candidate was elected by a majority of 750 votes, the total number of votes cast being nearly 850 more than at the general election. We cannot wonder then that Gladstone continues confident that his home rule measure will yet be carried triumphantly through the House, and that the people of Ireland will ere long enjoy equal rights and privileges with those of favored England. The liberal victory is not at all relished by the tories, and not a few of them foresee in it disaster. Lord Randolph Churchill, says a contemporary, is making the best of an admittedly bad job by using this defeat as a spur for the conservative and liberal-unionist parties.

SMALL-POX.

It is to be hoped that some precautions will at once be taken to prevent the breaking out of small-pox in this province. As we stated a few days ago, small-pox has broken out among the men working on the Short line railway in Maine, and it is now known that many of the workmen who belong to this province are returning home, from fear of the disease. Several of these live in this county. It is known too, that an agent of the Short line has been in the city for the past few days endeavoring to engage men to take the place of those who are returning.

It is the business of the provincial board of health to look after this matter. We hope then that the secretary of the board will give the matter his immediate attention. If proper precautions are now taken, this loathsome disease can be prevented from getting a foothold in the province. Now that the board is organized there should be no reason why the matter should not receive immediate attention.

The Reporter a month ago opposed commercial union because of its alleged belief that the manufacturers and farmers of this country were gloriously prospering under the present policy, and that all true Canadians were satisfied with the present trade relations. To-day it is forced to admit that times are really hard. It still, however, opposes commercial union, and apparently fails to see in it a remedy for our present ills. What will the Reporter suggest then as a remedy for the hard times? It has been a strong advocate of the policy which has brought about the depression in these provinces. Will it continue its advocacy of that policy?

The county council's recent action in instructing the secretary treasurer to proceed in equity against the Fredericton Branch Railway Company for the purpose of obtaining information as to the character of the transfer of the road, and as to the liability of the company to return to the county the $30,000 bonus, will have the approval of the great majority of the ratepayers. Our people should know all the facts regarding this transfer. It has been impossible so far to obtain them from Mr. Temple or the officers of the company; they have carefully withheld every particle of information bearing on the subject. The council has at last taken the proper course.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Cable.

In the house of commons on Tuesday afternoon, Lord Salisbury announced that the Anglo-Turkish convention, in reference to Egypt, had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special British commissioner, has been instructed to leave Constantinople.

During a drill at Jasz Bereng, the capital of Jazygia, Hungary, on Tuesday, a dynamite cartridge exploded prematurely, killing 27 men and injuring 48 others; of the killed 13 were officers.

In the western yacht club regatta on the Clyde, on Tuesday, the Thistle won easily beating the Irex and Lenore. The race was sailed in a strong breeze.

In the British commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, gave notice that he would introduce, on the second reading of the Irish land bill, a motion that no land measures be satisfactory which lacked such revision of judicial rents as would meet the results of a fall in prices.

American.

Lizzie Kelly, aged 31, from Nova Scotia, was found in a starving condition in Washington square, New York, on Saturday afternoon. She is delirious and violent, and has been taken to a padded cell in Belleveau hospital.

Clarendor, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. 1,200 people are homeless; 300 buildings were burned. The fire burned over 20 acres; loss estimated at $350,000.

A committee is being organized at Genoa to arrange for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the states of America will be invited to send representatives.

Canadian.

Minister Bowell left for Europe on Tuesday. Minister Chapleau will leave in a few days to seek medical advice.

Cormier, a tory M. P. P. for Ottawa, has had 120 charges of bribery preferred against him. To avoid an exposure he has resigned his seat.

Premier Mercier leaves Quebec in a few days to confer with the local governments of Nova Scotia and this province in reference to the proposed interprovincial conference.

It is stated that operations on the Cape Breton railway have been suspended owing to trouble between the contractors and sub-contractors. The dispute which led to the present state of affairs is said to have been occasioned by the action of sub-contractors in failing to adopt the specifications of the contract. Material of inferior quality is said to have been used by them. The government is trying to patch up a truce.

Provincial.

A Moncton despatch says on Tuesday, two special trains, 13 cars each, left here with 1,100 pilgrims going to visit the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec. Fourteen cars were from Dorchester and Memramcook, six from Shediac and the balance of the party joined here. One hundred and seventy are to board the trains between Moncton and Bathurst. The first train was in charge of Conductor Olive, and the second in charge of Conductor Corbitt. The trains made good time. The first reached Belledune at 14.50 o'clock, and the second was at Bathurst at that time. They expect to reach Quebec to-morrow about noon.

A Defeat for the British Government.

LONDON, July 5.—After an animated discussion over the conduct of the police in arresting a respectable young woman named Cass, as an improper character, the government was defeated by 153 to 148. Criticism of the members were directed less against the police and authorities than against Mr Matthews, home secretary, who was accused of shielding officials. A number of Liberal unionists voted with the majority. It is expected that the defeat of the government will lead to the resignation of Mr Matthews.

A Remarkable Cure of Deafness.

Parkman, Me.

Messrs. I. S. Johnson & Co.,—Gentlemen,—I am going to tell you about my case in part. Some thirty years ago, I used to be troubled with cough, and threw up muscus junks of hard matter. People said it was catarrah. I took Dr. Marshall's snuff. It would make me sneeze, and give relief for a short time; but the trouble got worse. Some fifteen years ago it got so bad that I had to breathe out of my mouth. Ten years ago it caused partial deafness, which increased, and for the last six or eight years I have been stone deaf in my right ear, and very hard of hearing in my left ear. I have taken doses of physic, powders, and pills, from various physicians, and applied blisters, with only temporary relief. But of late I am getting permanent benefit—for I have been taking Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the last five months. In a short time after I commenced taking it and applying it to the ear according to the directions, there appeared to be a large round substance in my right ear got loosed from its fastening, and would move round as my head was in different positions. It continued to grow smaller; and, about forty days since it was all dissolved and gone, and I can hear as well as I ever could. Your liniment was the cause of my recovering my hearing; and it has done more for me than anything else. I will make oath to the truth of these statements at any time. Dr. Stevens of this place advised me to write and tell you what the liniment had done for me; and I concluded to write, for it might do somebody some good. Yours gratefully,

E. M. HANES.

Has Effected an Entire Cure.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I have pleasure in stating that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment I got at your store, has effected an entire cure of my deafness when other previous remedies failed.

J. G. M. WRIGHT.

Creamers and strainers for sale at L. P. LaForest's cheaper than at any other place in the city.

THE P. E. I. HORROR.

Further Particulars about the Murder of the Girl Tuplin.

The Arrest of Young Millman and Bryenton.

The Examination—The Evidence as Submitted Yesterday.

SUMMERSIDE, P E I, July 5.—There is great excitement here over the murder of the girl Tuplin, the facts of which so far as were known, were published on Tuesday last. The crime is most shocking. At the post mortem examination it was discovered that the girl had been shot in the head and neck before being thrown into the river. It was a heart-rending spectacle to see the corpse of the young girl with the ponderous stone tied to her waist and the horrible wounds in the head, being dragged ashore. The stone weighs over 100 pounds. It is now thought that more than one person is implicated. Two arrests have been made—Millman, the young man first suspected, and one Bryenton. The mother of the unfortunate girl gives the following version of the affair. A brother of Miss Tuplin died Sunday of consumption. That night Bryenton and his wife visited the family. Bryenton went up stairs leaving his wife below. He whispered to Miss Tupin that his wife wanted her down stairs. The girl dressed and went down. Mrs Bryenton told her that Millman wanted her outside. They had a hasty conversation, after which the girl returned. She told one of her married sisters that Millman was going to make final arrangements for their marriage Tuesday night. He had said that two men were waiting for him up the road; and that he was in a hurry. She cautioned her sister to say nothing of it to her parents. Tuesday afternoon her brother was buried. After the funeral she returned, put on a cotton dress, and did some work till about nine, when she slipped out to meet her betrayer. That was the last seen of her alive. As night wore on her friends became uneasy, and started in search, with the result already known. The corpse was found Monday, about 20 feet from a deep boiling spring in the centre of the river, where it was probably intended to drop the body. In the darkness the place was missed. Had she fallen there her body would probably never have been discovered.

Millman returned Monday night from Charlottetown where he engaged counsel. He jumped off the train outside of Kensington and took the back road home. At the station a large crowd had gathered to secure him but were thus eluded. He was verycool and collected. This morning he was arrested in bed. Many advocated lynching him so sure were they of his guilt. He and Bryenton had been noticed frequently together in close conversation of late.

SUMMERSIDE, P E I., July 6.—The preliminary trial commenced to-day in a barn near the scene of the tragedy, before three justices of the peace. Over 300 persons from the adjoining country were present. Four witnesses were examined. One Coans, who accompanied Millman part of the way to Tuplin's, on Sunday night week, and waited on the road for him, said that Millman told him that the girl did not blame him for the child and that she said she would not live to swear it on anyone. He had seen Millman with a revolver some months ago but the spring was broken.

Patrick Power, aged 17, swore that Millman came to his father, one afternoon before the recovery of the body and tried to induce him to swear that he was in his company Tuesday night when the girl disappeared. He also wanted him to tell Mr Tuplin this in order to scare him; the boy refused, however, to swear to the lie.

Alice Connolly swore that deceased had confided to her that Millman was the father of her unborn child.

Wilda Summers, the married sister of the deceased, swore that she saw deceased at her home Sunday night when she told her, in confidence, that Millman had promised to meet her next night and arrange for their marriage. He asked her why she had not let him know of her trouble before, and said he would not like to be the means of bringing any young girl to destruction. He charged her not to tell anyone of their meeting and told her to see him there Tuesday night—the night on which she was murdered. He also said that his mother would go out of her mind again if she heard of the affair. His mother had been insane several times.

The examination was then adjourned till to-morrow morning, to be held at Clifton. The accused has been buried. Strange to say no blood stains have been found anywhere.

The horrible crime is unprecedented here. Millman looks very unconscious, and, while being removed from court, smoked his pipe. He is a church member.

STRONG WORDS FOR TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Powderly Condemns the Liquor Traffic—He Prefers Rotten Eggs to "Liquid Damnation."

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—In the Journal of United Labor issued on Saturday, over his own name Master Workman T V Powderly will, in speaking of the liquor traffic, says: "Among the letters that came to me to-day I find one which takes me to task for my words on the temperance question, spoken ten or twelve days ago in Boston and Lynn. My friend makes the candid admission in starting out that in the main I am right, that even the rumseller will not deny the justice of my position. Having said as much he should have stopped. Even then he told me nothing new. I know that I am right. I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink I was and am right. In refusing to treat another, to that which I do not believe to be good for myself to drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk, I know I am right. In not allowing a rumseller to gain admittance into the order of the knights of labor, I know I am right. In advising our assemblies not to rent halls or meeting-rooms over drinking places, I know I am right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order. My position on the question of temperance is right. I am determined to maintain and will not alter it one jot or tittle. If "in the main," I am right, why should I alter my course? Ten years ago I was hissed because I advised men to let strong drink alone. They threatened to rotten egg me. I have continued to advise men to be temperate, and though I have had no experience that would qualify me to render an opinion on the efficacy of a rotten egg as an ally of the rum drinker, yet I would prefer to have my exterior decorated from summit to base with the rankest kind of rotten eggs rather than allow one drop of liquid villiany to pass my lips, or to have the end of my nose illuminated by the blossom that follows a planting of the seed of hatred, envy, malice and damnation, all of which are represented in a solitary glass of gin."

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Eighteenth Annual Session of the Diocesan Synod.

Meetings of the Church Society and Reports of the Mission Fields.

Home Mission Board--Monies Appropriated to the Several Missions--General Business.

The diocesan church society continued its business on Tuesday afternoon.

H. W. Frith read the report of the home mission board. It showed that Rev. Scovil Neales had been appointed to Queensbury and Southampton mission. The board did not consider it safe to estimate the amount available for missionary stipends at over $14,750. By schedule, $17,974 was granted and this would leave a deficiency of $3,224, but as seven of the missions are vacant, the grant to which is $2,670, the deficiency would be only $554. The report was adopted.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up in the discussion of a resolution moved by C. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen, as follows:—

Resolved, That in view of urgent needs of more missionaries, the vacant stations be filled up, the expenses to be paid out of the vested funds.

After the lengthy debate it was finally resolved, that under no circumstances shall the vested funds of the society be touched, and only the interest be used for any purpose.

The secretary stated that the following had been elected by deaneries to the board of missions:—Rev. Messrs. Brigstocke, Montgomery, Smith, Forsyth, Handford, and Loundes.

Treasurer's Report.

The treasurer, Geo. E. Fairweather, submitted his annual report.

It showed that grants for missionaries amounted to $14,443.52. The amount received from children's missionary boxes was $315.72, which is less than any year since 1881. The missionary assessment for the year had been $12,697.69 and the amount paid in to the treasurer $11,923.69. The treasurer explained that James F. Robertson, of St. John had given $500 to be used as a special widows and orphans' fund.

The report was adopted and a committee consisting of the Coadjutor, W. M. Jarvis and Rev. Mr. Raymond appointed to consider the question of forming such fund.

Church Society and Synod.

The Coadjutor Bishop read a report on the question of the amalgamation of the Diocesan church society and the synod. It was the report of the committee appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of synod on the question of amalgamation of the two, and the society committee consulted with others and afterwards a sub-committee was appointed to gather information. A circular letter was issued to all bishops in Canada and the United States asking for information on all points which would be raised if the amalgamation were thought desirable. The replies received from the bishops were appended and it was pointed out that in no other diocese are the finances of the church under the control of a voluntary body. The diocese approaching nearest this was that of Quebec. In that province a church society exists, but the synod exercises joint control with the society over the finances. In every diocese where there formerly existed a church society controlling the finances it had been amalgamated with the synod and it had been found of advantage. There had been no difficulty in transferring trust funds. The committee feeling matter one not to be undertaken hastily or without due consideration had resolved that each member should put his views in writing.

All replies were given with the report, showing the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation. The committee suggested that further consideration of the matter be entrusted to a committee of the general committee, the report and appendices to be printed. Those favorable to amalgamation gave their reasons. Among these were, that it would result in centralization of power in one body, would increase the dignity and influence of the synod and the simplification of machinery. It would result in a saving of much time.

Those opposed to amalgamation claimed that there was danger of the funds being affected by discussions in the synod, and risks involved in the breaking up of the old system.

The report was adopted and the following committee entrusted with further consideration of the question: The bishop coadjutor, Revs. Ketchum, DeVeber, Armstrong, Medley, Talbot, Loundes and R. T. Clinch, Chief Justice Allen, W. M. Jarvis, H. W. Frith, G. A. Scofield, G. R. Parker, T. W. Daniel and Geo. E. Fairweather.

S. P. C. K.

Rev. T. E. Dowling read the report of the book depository committee for the society for promoting Christian knowledge, showing that the sale during the year ending April 30th last, amounted to $946.72, and for the year ending April 30th, 1886, $1,005.90 showing a decrease of $59.18. The report was adopted.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The following were reported as elected members of the home mission board:—Revs. Canon Medley, Canon DeVeber, O. S. Newham, Canon Neales and J. M. Davenport and R. T. Clinch, H. W. Frith, W. M. Jarvis, F. R. Parkin, Chief Justice Allen, G. A. Schofield and C. N. Vroom.

Executive Committee.

The executive committee was chosen as follows: B. R. Stevenson, G. R. Parkin, A. A. Sterling, I. Allen Jack, C. A. Macdonald, H. L. Sturdee, R. P. Starr, D. L. Hanington, A. F. Street, T. Barclay Robinson, G. Sydney Smith, John Moore, T. W. Daniel, R. T. Clinch, G. E. Fenety, J. Black, W. K. Crawford, Burd Peters, C. T. Kinnear, Judge Wilkinson, Dr. Brown, C. E. L. Jarvis, C. N. Vroom, C. W. Weldon.

Rev. Jas Neales, rector of Gagetown, expressed a desire to retire from the active ministry and the case was referred to the home mission board.

THE SYNOD.

The eighteenth annual session of the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton met in the Church Hall, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair. After prayers, the roll call of clergy and lay representatives was called by the secretary.

Moved by Mr. W. M. Jarvis and carried that the minutes of the seventeenth session, as printed, be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved by Bishop Kingdon and carried that the Rules of Order be suspended in order to admit of resolutions on deceased brethren submitted by Bishop Kingdon and seconded by Mr. C. W. Weldon referring to the demise of E. S. Grimmer. The mover and seconder, His Lordship the Metropolitan and several other gentlemen offered remarks touching upon the life and death of the departed brother.

The Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions for the Diocese of Fredericton was elected as follows: Rev. Canon Brigstocke Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rev. D. Forsyth, Mr. G. Herbert Lee, Hon. B. R. Stevenson and T. B. Robinson, the Lord Bishop and Bishop Coadjutor being members ex officio.

The synod committee on Sunday schools reported that Sunday school teachers' associations already established, namely, those of the deaneries of St. John, Kingston and Shediac have been doing very efficient work during the past year. The committee felt very strongly that Sunday school work of the diocese was of the highest importance.

The following were appointed the standing committee: Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. Canon Nealis, Rev. Canon Deveber, Rev. Canon Medley, Chief Justice Allen, Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Mr. G. R. Parkin, and Mr. W. M. Jarvis.

Mr. C. W. Weldon, and Rev. F. W. Vroom were re-appointed governors of King's college.

The secretary read a lengthy memorial from the corporation of the Mission church, of St. John, concerning the differences between the Mission church and St. Paul's church, of Portland.

After some discussion, the memorial was received and ordered to lie on the table.

The annual report of the domestic and foreign missions was submitted by Rev. Canon Brigstocke and adopted. The report dealt with the progress made by the church during the past fifty years.

Mr. G. Herbert Lee read in connection with the report the financial statement which was referred to an audit committee.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A resolution was passed sending greetings to the Nova Scotia synod now in session.

Chief Justice Allen gave notice of a motion to refer the memorial of the trustees of the mission church to a committee who shall meet the rector, church wardens, and vestry of St. Paul's church, and hear their respective claims to report to the synod.

Rules and Canons.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the present constitution, Rules of Order, and Canons adopted by the Synod and to report upon the codification and amendment of the same, submitted their report at the afternoon session, the consideration of which occupied the attention of the Synod the greater part of the session. The committee reported that the various amendments made to the constitution of the Synod and the rules and canons adopted from time to time since its organization, were sufficiently numerous and important to justify, in their opinion, a complete revision and codification under direction of the Synod; and submitted a general plan in printed form for such codification and revision The report with a few slight changes was adopted by the Synod.

Diocesan Church Society.

The general committee of the diocesan church society resumed its business last evening, Bishop Kingdon in the chair.

Mr. F. B. Robinson, treasurer of S. P. C. K. depository, submitted his annual report showing receipts amounting to $1 976.8; stock and sales $1,691 01; assets $2,134. liabilities $800; surplus $ 1,384.70.

On motion of Mr. Vroom a committee was appointed to ascertain what of invested funds are at the disposal of D. C. S. and report at next meeting.

Board of Home Missions.

Geo. A. Schofield, secretary of the board of home missions submitted the annual report of the board. The board regretted that owing to an error in the estimates of available funds for the ensuing year which was not discovered until after the report submitted by the late board had been adopted, they were obliged to depart from the recommendation of that report that no increase should be made in the assessments. The board recommended that five per cent. be added to the assessments for the ensuing year. Adopted.

Gagetown—The Rev. Jas. Neales having announced his desire to resign his parish and retire from work on account of age and infirmity provided he could be granted a pension of $400, the board recommended that such amount be appropriated from the general funds of the society as a pension for the Rev. Mr. Neales, if required—Adopted unanimously.

The board recommended that there be advanced to the Rev. Scovil Neales, missionary at Queensbury, $250 and $150 to Rev. D. V. Gwilym, Richibucto. Adopted.

The board recommended that the following resolution be adopted by the general committee viz:—That the board of home missions be authorized to appoint a committee of churchmen to take such steps as they may deem advisable to place before the diocese its various needs. Carried. The committee appointed were H. W. Frith, G. S. Smith, Geo. A. Schofield, Geo. E. Fairweather, and C. N. Vroom.

The following changes were made in the appropriations and assessments in the missions for the current year:—

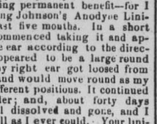
Aberdeen—Assessment $210, grants $490.
Albert—Assessment $220, grant $500.
Andover—Assessment $315, grant $385.
Bathurst—Assessment $420, grant $380.
Bright—Assessment $240, grant $360.
Campobello—Assessment $325, grant $375.
Cambridge—Assessment $220, grant $90.
Canning—Assessment $200, grant $40.
Canterbury—Assessment $200, grant $480.
Derby—Assessment $300, grant $400.
Gagetown—Assessment $200.
Grand Falls—Assessment $380, grant $290.
Grand Manan—Assessment $315, grant $315.
Greenwich—Assessment $315, grant $445.
Johnston—Assessment $230, grant $470.
Kingsclear—Assessment $315, grant $385.
Kingston—Assessment $640, grant $120.
Lancaster—Assessment $320, grant $380.
Ludlow—Assessment $210, grant $490.
Moncton—Assessment $735, grant $65.
Musquash—Assessment $440, grant $360.
McAdam—Assessment $100, grant $200.
New Maryland—Assessment $105, grant $95.
Newcastle—Assessment $500, grant $200.
Norton—Assessment $400, grant $200.
Petitcodiac—Assessment $336, grant $444.
Prince William—Assessment $320, grant $408.
Queensbury and Southampton—Assessment $200, grant $440.
Richmond—Assessment $420, grant $280.
St. Mary's—Assessment $305, grant $375.
Stanley—Assessment $366, grant $364.
Woodstock—Assessment $126, grant $136.

Rev. Mr. Neales enquired concerning the residency of clergymen in the Queensbury mission. Rev. Mr. McKeil suggested that the clergyman reside at Temperance Vale, being the most central place. It was decided by the board that the clergyman reside at or near Millville.

A lengthy discussion was had over the grant to the Richmond mission. Rev. Mr. Montgomery's amendment not to reduce the grant was lost, and the report of the board adopted.

For Bronchial and Throat Affections, Allen's Lung Balsam is unequalled.

PALMO-TAR SOAP.



WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL. MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL

Persons who have been troubled all their lives with nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Sciatica have found relief from Tapley's Remedy. It acts directly upon the nervous System For sale by a druggists.

FIRE INSURANCE

Old and MOST RELIABLE Companies
Representing in Capital and Assets
Upwards of
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
($110,000,000.00.)

LOW RATES. FAIR SETTLEMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.

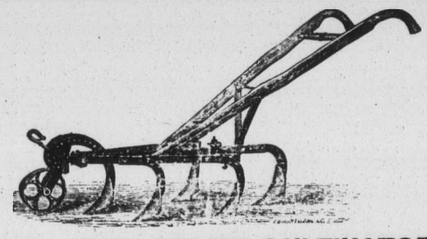
Black & Hazen, Agents.

OFFICE OPP. POST OFFICE.

Money to Loan,

ON REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL SECURITY in sums to suit at LOWEST RATES.

BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

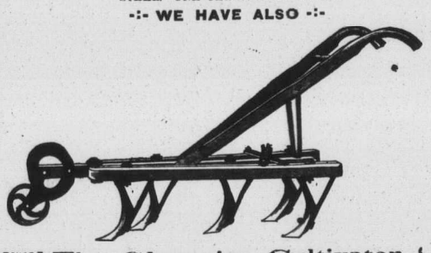


Bell's IRON FRAME CULTIVATOR.

For All Hoeing, Weeding, Cultivating, Hilling, Etc..
THIS CULTIVATOR TAKES THE LEAD.

The Side Moulds, for Cutting Up Close to the Plants, and by reversing, for Hilling, are about Two Inches Wider Than Before, making them the Right Size for proper hilling up—made especially so for our trade. Adjustable for Wide or Narrow Rows, and depth easily regulated by the wheel. POINTS AND MOULDS ARE STEEL. ONE CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

-:- WE HAVE ALSO -:-



The Champion Cultivator.

This Cultivator Gives General Satisfaction, and is great value for price asked. Has Forged Iron Standards and Spread Irons. Reversible Steel Points, Shaped To Cut Full Width of Steel, and Clean, in any soil.

Now on hand, full stock of OSBORN'S BUCKEYE MOWERS AND RAKES. Great Improvements in the Mowers this year. Intending buyers please call at our warerooms, or our nearest local Agent, and see.

JOHNSTON & CO.,
FREDERICTON, NEWCASTLE AND PETITCODIAC.

McLEOD'S
QUININE WINE.
An agreeably Stimulating Tonic.

Persons who have become invalided, or run down from OVER-WORK, SEDENTARY HABITS and CLOSE CONFINEMENT to BUSINESS will find this WINE

A Wonderful Invigorator.

The most delicate persons of both sexes can take it according to directions and marked benefits will at once be experienced.

M. McLEOD, 36 Dock street, St. John
June 25

A. LOTTIMER
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HIS STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes
For Summer Trade is Now Complete in
Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's Sizes!

He would call special attention to his immense stock of
Ladies French Kid Button Boots,
ranging in price from $2.50 to $6.00 a pair. He has them in B, C, C½, D and E widths.

A Nice Stylish French Kid Button Boot,
in Ladies sizes, for $2.50 a pair.

WIGWAM SLIPPERS
in Ladies, Gents., Boys Misses and Chidrens sizes.

A. LOTTIMER. - - No. 201 Queen St.
July 6

A Public Convenience.

American Express Co.

MONEY ORDERS
Are sold payable at over 10,000 places in Canada and the United States, and in the Principal Cities of Europe.

The CHEAPEST and SAFEST Way to Send Money.

RATES FOR ORDERS

PAYABLE IN Canada and in the United States:

Up to	$ 5	5 cents
Over	5 to $ 10	8 cents
"	10 to 20	10 cents
"	20 to 40	20 cents
"	40 to 60	30 cents
"	60 to 80	40 cents
"	80 to 100	50 cents

PAYABLE IN EUROPE.

Up to	$10	1 cents
Over	10 to 20	18 cents
"	20 to 30	25 cents
"	30 to 40	35 cents
"	40 to 50	45 cents
"	50	Proportionately

apr 12—3m t

Spectacles on Scientific Principles

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
OFFICE:
53 Germain Street.,
ST. JOHN, N.B. - - - - near Market

Mr Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.
Office hours. 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m.
dec 4—1y tw w

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you free of charge, what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents or our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

BISCUIT!

I KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK
Rankine's
SODA and SUGAR
Biscuit
In Barrels and Boxes.
JAMES HODGE.
July 5

For Sale.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the West Side Regent Street, in the City of Fredericton, recently occupied by George J. Burns as a Grocery Store.

ALSO:

The LEASEHOLD PREMISES situated on the East Side of Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton, recently occupied by GEORGE J. BURNS. The same consisting of a Dwelling House, Bakery, and two Shops.

For terms and particulars apply to GREGORY & GREGORY, Solicitors.

WM. F. HARRISON,
Acting Trustee Burns Estate.
Fredericton, 1st July.

For Sale.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY recently owned by the late JOHN WOODWARD, situated on the East Side of St. John Street, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by E. HALLEN, Esq., as a dwelling house.

There is a good Barn and Garden in connection with the house. Premises in thorough repair.

For terms and particulars apply to
GREGORY & GREGORY,
Solicitors.
Fredericton, N. B., 4th July, 1887.