TO MAKE MEN THINK.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES A SER-MON UNIQUE IN PRACTICALITY.

The Text Supplied by a Country Farmer That Made Hosts Tremble-A Bustic's Astronomical Advice That Is Worth

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached a won-derful sermon from the text. Amos v. 3. "Seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion."

A country farmer wrote this text, Amos of Tekoe. He plowed the earth and thrashed the grain by a new thrashing machine just invented, as formerly the cattle trod out the grain. He gathered the fruit of the sycamore tree and scarified it with an iron comb just before it was getting ripe, as it was necessary and customary in that way to take from it the bitterness. He was the son of a poor shepherd and stuttered, but just before the stammering rustic the Philistines and Syrians and Phoenicans and Mozabites and Ammonites and Edmonites and Israelites trembled.

and rhoemoans and morables and Ammonites and Edmonites and Israelites trembled.

Moses was a law giver, Daniel was a prince, Isadah a courtier, and David a king, but Amos, the author of my text, was a peasant, and, as might be supposed, hearly all his parallelisms are pastoral, his prophecy full of the odor of new-mown hay, and the rattle of focusts, and the rumble of carts with sheaves, and the roar of wild beasts devouring the flock wittle the shepherd came out in their defense. He watched the herds by day and by night, inhabited a booth made out of bushes, so that through these branches be could see the stars all night long, and was more familiar with them than we who have tight roofs to our houses and hardly ever see the stars except among our tail brick chimneys of the great towns. But at seasons of the year when the herds were in special danger, he would stay out in the open field all through the darkness, his only shelter the curtain of the night heaven, with the stellar embroiderles and silvered tassels of lunar light.

What a life of solicude, all alone with his herds! Poor Amos! and at 12 o'clock at night, hark to the welf's bark, and the llon's roar, and the bear's growl and the own's te-whit, te-who, and the serpent's hiss as he unwittingly steps too near while moving through the thickets! So Amos, like the other herdsmen, got the habit of studying the map of the heavens because it was so much of the time spread out before him. He noticed some stars advancing and others receding. He associated their dawn with certain seasons of the year. He had a poetic nature, and he read night by which and mature and he read night by with and and a poetic nature, and he read night by which and mature and he read night by

some stars advancing and others receding. He associated their dawn with certain seasons of the year. He had a poetic nature, and he read night by night, and month by month, and year by year, the poem of the constellations divinely rhythmic. But two rosettes of stars especially attracted his attention while seated on the ground or lying on his back under the open soroll of the midnight heavens—the Pleiades, or seven stars, and Orion. The former group this rustic prophet associated with spring, as it rises about the 1st of May. The latter he associated with the winter, as it comes to the meridian in January. The Pleiades, or seven stars, connected with all sweetness and joy; Orion, the herald of the tempest. The ancients were the more apt to study the physiognomy and juxtaposition of the heavenly bodies because they thought they had a special influence upon the earth, and perhaps they were right. If the moon every few hours lifts and lets down the tides of the Atlantic ocean and the electric storms in the sun, by all scientific admission, affect the earth, why not the stars have proportionate effect?

And there are some things which make me think that it may have been all superstition which connected the

of unbroken steers that are drawing us on, but that order and wise government are in the yoke? ernment are in the yoke?

In your occupation, your mission, your sphere, do the best you can and then trust to God, and if things are sill mixed and disquieting and your brain is hot and your heart sick get some one to go out with you into the starlight and point out to you the Pleiades, or, better than that, get into some observatory, and through the telescope see farther than Amos with the naked eye could—namely, 200 stars in the Pleiades, and that in what is called the sword of Orion there is a nebula computed to be two trillion two hundred thousand billion of times larger than the sun. Oh, be at peace with the God who made that and controls all that, the wheel of the constellations turning in the wheel of galaxies for thousands of years without the breaking of a cog, or the slipping of a band, or the span of an axle. For your placidity and comfort through the Lord Jesus Christ I charge you. "Seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two

stars and Orion."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two groups of the text was the God of light. Amos saw that God was not satisfied with making one star or two or three stars, but He makes seven, and, having finished that group of worlds, makes another group—group after group. To the Pleades He adds Orion. It seems that God likes light so well that He keeps making it. Only one being in the universe knows the statistics of solar, lunar, stellar, meteoric creations, and that is the Creator himself. And they have all been to wingly christened, each one a mame as distinct as the names of your children. "He telleth them all by their names." The seven Pleisdes had names given to them, and they are Aloyone, Mcrope, Celaeno, Electra, Sterope, Tay-gete and Maia.

But think of the willions and trillions of daughters of starry light that God

But think of the billions and trillions of daughters of starry light that God calls by name as they sweep by Him with beaming brow and lustrous robe! So fond is God of light-natural light, moral light, spiritual light! Again and again is light harnessed for symbolication—Christ, the bright and morning given any proplication the darks and morning given are requirements. mg star; evangelization, the daybreak; the redemption of nations, sun of righteousness rising with healing in His wings. Oh, men and women, with so many sorrows and sins and per-plexities, if you want light and com-fort, light of pardon, light of good-ness, in earnest prayer through Christ, "Seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two archipelagoes of stars must be an auchanging God. There had been no change in the stellar appearance in this hendsman's diffetime, and his father, a shepherd, reported to him that there had been no change in his lifetime. And these two clusters hang over the celestial arbor now just as they were the first night that they shone on the Edenic bowers; the same as when the Egyptians built the pyramids from the top of which to watch them; the same as when the Chaldeans calculated the eclipses; the same as when Ellihu, according to the Book of Job, went out to study the aurora borealis, the same under Ptolemaic system and Capernican system; the same from Calisthenes to Pythagoras and from Pythagoras to Herschel. Surely a changeless God must have fashlomed the Pleiades and Orion! Oh, what an anodyne amid the ups and downs of life and the flux and reflux of the tides of prosperity to know that we have a changeless God. "the same yesterday, to-day and forever!"

Xerxes garlanded and kinghted the steersman of his boat in the mouning and hanged him in the evening of the same day. Fifty thousand people stood around the columns of the national capitol shouting themselves hoarse at the presidential inaugural, and in four months so great were the antipathies that a ruffian's pistol in a Washington depot expressed the sentiment of many a disappointed office seeker. The world is in its chariot and drives tandem, and the horse behind is Anathema. Lord Cobham, in King James' time, was applauded and had \$35,000 a year, but was afterward execrated and liver on scraps stolen from the royal kitchen. Mexander the Great after death remained unburied for 30 days because no one would do the honor of shoveling him under. The Duke of Wellington refused to have his iron fence mended because it had been broken by an infuriated populace in some hour of political excitoment, and he left it in ruins that men might learn what a ficile thing is human favor. "But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting to them that fear Him, and His righteousness unto the children's children of such as keep His covenant, and to those who remember His commandments to do them." This moment "seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion."

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two beacons of the oriental night sky must be a God of love and kindiy warning. The Pleiades rising in midsky said to all the herdsmen and shepherds and hurshandmen, "Come out and endoy the mild weather and cultivate your gardens and fields." Orion, coming in winter, warned them to prepare for tempest. All navigation was regulated by these two constellations. The one said to siripmaster and crew, "Hoist sail for the sea and gather merchandse from other lands." But Orion was the storm signal and said, "Reef sail, make things smug or put into harbor for the hurricanes are getting their wings out." As the Pleiades were the sweet evangels of the spring, Orion was the warning prophet of the winter. Oh now it

ecinshness and worldiness and disgusting sin and puffed up until we would have been like Justius Caesar, who was made by sycophants to believe that he was divine, and the freckles on his fac were said to be as the stars of the firmanent.

One of the swiftest transatlantic worsges made one summer by the One of the swiftest transatlantic voyages made one summer by the Etruria was because she had a stormy wind abaft, chasing her from New York to Liverpool. But to those going in the opposite direction the storm was a buffeting and a hindrance. It is a bad thing to have a storm ahead, pushing us back, but if we be God's children and aiming towards heaven the storms of life will only chase us the sooner into the harbor. I am so glad to believe that the monsoons, typhoons and mistrals and siroccos of the land and sea are not unchained maniacs let loose upon the earth, but are under divine supervision! I am so glad that let loose upon the earth, but are under divine supervision! I am so glad that the God of the seven stars is also the God of Orion. It was out of Dante's sufferings came the sublime "Divina Commedia," and out of John Milton's blindness came "Paradise Lost," and out of miserable infidel attack came the "Bridgewater Treatise" in favor of Dante's walls. "Bridgewater Treatise" in favor of Christianity, and out of David's exile came the songs of consolation, and out of the sufferings of Christ came the possibility of the world's redemption, and out of your bereavement, your persecution, your poverties, your misfortunes, may yet come an eternal

Oh, what a mercy it is that in the text and all up and down the Bible God induces us to look out toward other worlds! Bible astronomy in Genesis, in Joshua, in Job, in the Psalms in the prophets, major and minor; in St. John's Apocalypse, practically saying: "Worlds! Worlds! Get ready for them!" We have a nice little world here that we stick to, as though losing that we lose all. We are afraid of falling off this little raft of a world. We are afraid that some meteoric iconoclast will some night smash it, and we want everything to revolve around it and are disappointed when we find that it revolves around the sun instead of the sun revolving around it. What a fuss we make aebout this little bit of a world, its existence only a short time between two spasms, the paroxysm by which it was hurled from chaos into order and the paroxysm of its demolition.

call us to look off to other worlds, many of them larger and grander and more resplendent. "Look there," says lob, "at Mazaroth and Arcturus and Job, "at Mazaroth and Arcturus and his sons!" "Look there," says St. John, "at the moon under Christ's feet!" "Look there," says Joshua, "at the sun standing still above Gibeon!" "Look there," says Moses, "at the sparkling firmament!" "Look there," says Amos the herdsman, "at the seven stars and Orion!" Do not let us he so was above off be so sad about those who shove off from this world under Christly pilot-age. Do not let us be so agitated about our own going off this little berge or sloop or canal heat of a world to get on some Great Eastern of the heavens. Do not let us persist in wenting to stay in this barn, this shed. wanting to stay in this barn, this shed, this outhouse of a world, when all the King's palaces, already occupied by many of our best friends, are swinging wide open their gates to let us in.

When I read: "In My Father's House are many mansions." I do not know but that each world is a room, and as many rooms as there are worlds, stellar stairs, stellar galleries, stellar hallways, stellar windows, stellar domes. How our departed friends must pity us shut up in these cramped apartments, tired if we walk 15 miles, when they, some morning, by one stroke of wing can make circuit of the whole stellar system and be back in time for matins! Perhaps yonder twinkling constellation is the residence of martyrs; that group of 12 luminaries.

of martyrs; that group of 12 lumin-aries may be the celestial home of the

aries may be the celestial home of the aposties. Perhaps that steep of light is the dwelling place of angels cherubic, seraphic, archangelic. A mansion with as many rooms as worlds, and all their windows illuminated for festivity! Oh, how this widens, and lifts and stimulates our expectation! How lift the it makes the present, and how sturpendous it makes the future! How it consoles us about our plous dead, that instead of being boxed up and under the ground, have the range of as many rooms as there are worlds and welcome everywhere, for it is the Father's house, in which there are many mansions! O Lord God of the seven stars and Orion, how can I endure the transport, the ecstacy, of such a vision? T will seek Him. I seek Him now, for I call to mind that it is not the material universe that is most valuable, but the spiritual, and that each of us has a soul worth more than all the worlds which the inspired heads man saw from his booth on the hills of Tekoa.

I had studied it before, but the cathedral of Cologne, Germany, never impressed me as it did one summer. It is admittedly the grandest Gothle structure in the world, its foundation laid in 1248, only a few years ago completed. More than 600 years in building! All Europe taxed for its construction. Its chapel of the Magi, with precious stones enough to purchase a kingdom. His chapel of St. Agnes, with masterpieces of painting. Its spire, springing 511 feet into the heavens. Its stained glass the chorus of all rich colors. Statues encircling the pillars and encircling all. Statues above statues until-sculpture can do no more, but faints and fails back against carved stalls and down on pavements over which the kings and queens of the earth have walked to confessional. Nave and suises and transcept and portais combining the spillars and encircling all. Statues above statues until-sculpture can do no more, but faints and fails back against carved stalls and down his pack and kineel beside his burden on the hard floor of that cathedral and tears of deep emotion c

BOOK OF BEN SIRA.

Important Discovery of Portions of a Biblical Document Many Centuries Old.

Proof that the Book of Ecclesiasticus Was Actually Written in the Hebrew-How It Shows the Futility of "Restoring" Texts by Biblical Commentators.

(New York Herald.) Intimations of a great Biblical discovery have from time to time during the last few months come across the They have been received with doubt by some scholars, but now all question is at an end. The discoverers have made known the details to the world. This manuscript consists of nine pages of the ancient Book of Eleclesiasticus in the original Hebrew Up to its chance discovery there were many doubts as to the genuineness of the book, as no proof existed

of the alleged Hebrew original The story of the finding of this wonderful old writing is remarkable. Professor Sayce, the famous Biblical scholar and writer, bought a box of Hebrew and Arabic fragments. When these were turned over to the Bod-leian's librarians, Professor Neubaur was astonished to find no less than nine leaves of a book of which the modern learned world had nothing but translations.

If you will look among the apocryphal writings to be found in any Catholic Bible you will find a remarkable book called "Ecclesiasticus," or the "Wisdom of Ben Sirach." In the first part of that collection of ancient wisdom it is stated that it was translated into Greek by the grandson of Jesus, son of Sirach of Jerusalem, who

ived between 200 and 170 B. C. Hitherto some scholars have doubt-ed the genuineness of this statement, for they could never find the Hebrew version or any copy of it to which the Greek translator referred. There were other scholars who were con-vinced that there must have been a Hebrew original, because the book was so often quoted by the Rabbis of the Talmud, who ignored such books as had been written in Greek. The Hebrew version had been mentioned by a famous Rabbi, Sa'adyah, who died 949 A. D., but from that draw to this nothing had been seen of any Hebrew text of the book.

It remained for English savants, in 1897, to find a portion of the book in the original tongue, and startle the religious world by its publication. ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The importance of this discovery is easily estimated if we remember that the book was written before the book of Ecclesiastes or Daniel, which are now a part of the Bible. Even if the book of Sirach is not a canonical book the fact that it is reverently quoted by the church fathers and the rabbis of the Talmud points to its great importance, aside from the proverbs to

six chapters, was considered one book, and the works of the twelve minor prophets existed substantially as we have them, for all are mentioned by name by the writer of Ecclesiasticus. But the very greatest import of this discovery is its bearing upon the study of the canonical books of the Bible. Upon one of the facsimiles may be seen a note, written on the margin in Hebrew characters, much as a modern volume is annotated by a scholarly reader. Critics of the Bible have long contended that similar notes must have been made upon the margins of the manuscripts of the books of the Bibles, and later included in the text by the scribes engaged in copying them. In no other way can they account for such statements as, "In those days there was no king in Israel" (Judges xvii., 6), the kingdom not having been instituted until many years after the time at which the rassages preceding and succeeding

this were written. But the Bodleian manuscript is of great importance in another way. When placed side by side with the tnecries of the critics who attempted to restore the original text from the Greek and Syriac translations in their hands it shows how far they were from understanding the text.

HOW IT AFFECTS RESTORED TEXTS.

Now, this would not be so very striking as applied to an apocryphal book, but similar methods are attempted every day with the text of the Bible itself. The critics take some Greek and Syriac translations Isaiah, for instance, and because they do not understand the Hebrew of certain passages they "restore" the text, as they say, according to the

This might be very useful at times, but Professor Newbauer's publication of this manuscript is a warning to the Bible critics to be very careful how they tamper with the text of the

if they do not understand it.
When the great English scholars,
Professor Neubauer and his colaborer,
Professor A. E. Cowley, examined
these worn, torn tragments they asked themselves several questions. How old was the manuscript ? They found that it was not written on parchment, but on old Oriental paper. There was no date on it. How were they to fix the time at which this copy was made? There was but one way, and Professor Schechter of Cambridge had pointed that out by his study of a single leaf of a similar manuscript found at the same time. form of the letters with other manuscripts in the library which were dated, and soon decided that the pages before them belonged to the tenth century, as nearly as possible.

Where was it written? This was soon settled when they found Persian. notes on the margin. They decided that the copy must have been made in Persia, possibly in Bagdad. This was made all the more probable by the fact that the Sa'adyah, the last writer

to refer to the Hebrew text, had lived

But a deeper question was raised. Was this manuscript a copy of the original Hebrew version, or was it not a translation from the Greek or Syriac? Professor Schechter suggest-ed that the form in which it was written, each line divided into two parts, was never found in translations. And when the Hebrew was compared with the other versions it was found that it was the simplest of all, and evidently the most primitive. So, to show this to all readers, the editors not only printed the Hebrew and its English equivalent, but also added the best known Greek and Syriac ver-

the comparison for himself. No one can estimate the far-reaching value of this discovery, which has almost the power of a new revelation. It may be only the begining of such discoveries, but even if nothing else is found these few yellowed leaves, wafted almost by a miracle over the space of ten centuries, will food for thought to students of the Bible all over the world, and will serve to check many of the wild theories so freely advanced by many

sions, so that any scholar could make

His Cheque Good

of Dollars

He Finds in Paine's Celery Compound a New Life

In one of our large Canadian cities there resides one of Canada's mer-chant princes who can at any moment write his check for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some time ago this merchant prince was a very sick man. Liver troubles, headaches and insomnia were fast pulling down a strong physical frame. Doctors bestowed great care and attention on their wealthy patient, but no cure came to cheer him; in fact no perceptible benefit was felt after months of treatment. A voyage to the south of Europe

was then undertaken, and weeks were spent at one of the most famous watering places, but no change for the better was experienced. Returning home, the merchant prince received a visit from his faithful pastor, who strongly urged the use of Paine's Celsome years before cured a member of his family. The good advice of the ministerial friend was promptly taken; the great healing compound was used, with the result that in five weeks the sick man and his family were overjoyed with proofs of recovery and new health. Restful sleep was restored, digestion was improved, and a brighter look came into the eyes and face. After four months' careful use of Paine's Celery Compound and proper dieting, every deadly and treacherous symptom of disease had vanished, and the merchant prince was a new man.

It is important to note that when this book was written the Book of What a wondrous and happy proof Celery Compound! Surely the statement is powerful enough to lift all poor and helpless sufferers from the

This story of a true oure was related by an intimate friend of the cured man, who gave permission to refer to it publicly without giving the came of the once-dying merchant.

N. B. TOURIST ASSOSIATION.

Referring to the recent Prize Essay Competition through the Tourist Association, there were about thirty-four essays received in compliance with the terms advertised, and the final decision has been delayed owing to the pressure of other work on the executive and the difficulty of obtaining competent judges.

the pressure of other work on the executive and the difficulty of obtaining competent judges.

A number of the articles did not exactly comply with the terms of the competition as to number of words, etc.

The committee, after careful consideration, awarded the first prize to an essay prepared by R. A. Payne of the Sun, under the nom-de-plum of "Navy Island," which has been since used for publication in a Boston magazine.

The second prize was awarded for an article contributed by Frank R. Fairweather 25 Peel street, under the nom-de-plume "Le Couare de Bois."

The third prize was awarded for an article prepared by Mrs. L. A. McAlpine, 161 Charlotte street, under the nom-de-plum "Alpine."

A number of the other essays were very meritorious and will be used by the association as opportunities may occur, when the contributors will have due credit for same.

An illustrated articles contributed by D. R. Jack, was excluded from the competition owing to not conforming to the number of words and other restrictions. The committee having found it was well adapted for the purpose, as well as interesting and valuable, have decided to adopt it for a pamphlet which they are about publishing. They therefore awarded Mr. Jack a gold medal for same.

A. M. Belding forwarded an essoy for the competition, but as he was at the time engaged in writing an article of a similar character for the association, he withdrew his copy.

A BULL AT LARGE.

It Created Much Excitement on Paradis Row and Finally Had to be Slaughtered.

(From Dally Sun, May 13.)

There was quite an exciting time on Paradise row last evening, shortly after seven o clock, when a buil that had been brought from some place on the river was being taken out to the slaughter house. The animal, a most powerful one, was being looked after by Mathew Murray, and it was upon him that the buil turned when his domestic training was overcame by his natural and violent instincts. The animal was tied with a stout rope, which led from the horns to one of his legs, and had his movements not been thus impeded would doubtless have killed Mr. Murray and possibly one or two others. When near the Harris place on Paradise row the animal made a sudden run at Murray, knocking him down with considerable force. In another moment he would have been on top of the prostrate man, as with head lowered he was rushing at him, when a gentleman, who had witnessed the whole affair, attracted the attention of the infuriated animal by brandishing an unbrella in front of him. Instead of continuing on his career that meant certain death for one man, he started in persuit of another, which his shackles, as it were, kept from overtaking. A rope was secured and the animal was captured and tied to a telegraph pole, after which he was knocked on the head with a mall and then bled. The carcass was immediately carted away. (From Daily Sun, May 13.)

Salt is so scarce in Central Africa that it sells for 40 cents a pound. A vegetable diet creates a constant craving for the mineral, and if it is not obtained, the sufferer becomes prostrated, and frequently shows signs of insanity.

It is easy enough to say that you wish your enemy no evil, but wait until some evil happens to him, and see if you can help feeling glad. vegetable diet creates a constant

LICENSES REDUCED

By the Slaughter House Commissioners Last Week.

Little Tiff Between Chairman Hay and Com. D. E. Berryman.

A special meeting of the Slaughter House Commission was held on the 11th inst, in their rooms in the Magee building.

Chairman Hay presided, and there vere present Commissioners Gleeson, Shaw, Drake, Nugent and Berryman, After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, the chairman briefly stated that the meeting had been called to afford the full board an opportunity of discussing the proposed reduction in the license fees.

Commissioner Gleesen stated that he was of the opinion the licenses should be apportioned the same as last year, and moved that they pay a tax of \$150 .

Dr. Berryman seconded Mr. Gleeon's motion.

Commissioner Drake considered that there was no need of taking \$150 from the applicants, when \$100 was sufficient, with their allowances, to meet For Hundreds of Thousands all requirements, and moved in amendment that they proportion the amounts to total \$100.

Commissioner Shaw seconded the

mendment. Dr. Berryman stated that had the licensees complained of any burden it would be their duty to assist them. He had not heard of any dissatisfaction, and considered it a matter of sympathy badly placed if the reduction is made. Judicious management had given the board a surplus, which may yet be needed. The board were not receiving any more from the city and county than they think the board is justly entitled to. He felt that if they reduced the amount it would be

putting a noose around their necks that some day may be troublesome. Commissioner Drake said that when the \$150 was decided upon it was necessary. When they asked one man \$40 and \$25 was sufficient, they were taking \$15 they had no right to, consequently it was their duty to reduce

Commissioner Shaw asked why the beard had a right to a surplus of four or five hundred dollars at the end of the year? Why should the licensees These men pay their share of the assessment; they pay an income and property tax, and should not be asked to pay a license larger than really is required.

Commissioner Nugent was strongly in favor of the amendment. The proprietors of the houses in his opinion were not killing as many cattle now as formerly on account of the large importations of dressed heaf that are made from outside places.

After some further discussion by commissioners Berryman, Gleeson and Hay, the amendment was put and carried. Messrs, Drake, Nugent and Shaw voting for and Messrs. Berryman and Gleeson against it.

The license fees were fixed as fol-Damary 25, McCarthy . ., 20 Collins 6 O'Connors 6 Mullen 6 Spinney 1

81 ourning he wished to have their attention for a few moments. He had recently been in Boston and there had a conversation with Eugene Carter, a gentleman interested in a large private abattoir just outside that city, relative to the cost of building an abattoir here. Since then he had rerould ask the secretary to read.

The letters referred to the cost of a building and other matters in connection with their management. The writer used the word "they" several times as being of the opinion that some parties here were considering the advisability of building an abattoir.

Commissioner Berryman asked who the writer referred to in using the word. The chairman replied he supword. The chairman replied he sup-posed it referred to the board, where-upon Commissioner Berryman started to discuss the letters, when the chair-man attempted to shut him off by stating there was no motion before the board and that a motion to adjourn would be in order. Commissioner Berryman resented this and called the chairman's attention to the fact that after having the secretary read private correspondence to them, he had a right to show a corresponding courtesy to every member of the

The motion to adjourn was again brought forward and Commissioner Gleeson protested against it until Commissioner Berryman had been heard. The meeting, however, was adjourned, the chairman stating that it was the last time he would preside over the board and Commissioner Berryman remarked that he did not think the board would suffer materially.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

St. Joseph's, May 12.-The work on the new A. A. A. grounds is progressing rapidly. The boys expect to be able to meet the Canadas of St. John

on the 24th.

The commencement exercises will be held a few earlier than usual this year to enable the boys to celebrate the Queen's jubilee at home. Maggie Dutcher arrived here on

Thursday. She is at the Sacred Heart convent. The Lefebvre memorial hall will very probably be opened on June 16th, when "Paul the Cripple," or "Love at Last" will be put on.

60 CENT Is

A. J. MACHU

Ottawa, M mier of New way to the has his wife him. Lord ner today, an Laurier to will meet the

Premier M The street yesterday ex The Ottawa Sunday, but tion will be Dr. Saunders men discuss pulpits tonis to allow Sun

the steamshi

TEL

Montreal. not matter m come over fr question, it as a matter through the informing t

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Geo. Hagu officers that of Nova Sc joint gener chants Ban stood, howeremain a manager a

> Toronto. wires the

"My opin carry, but Toronto. the Sunday tory for th the question years. Bo the vote wa in the city favor of th 16,348 for th The fight between th result was