THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.



this City.

St. George's day having fallen upon Good

WILL THEY BE BEITER?

If the local elections had resulted in a change of government it would have been the first duty of THE SUN to point out that the new administration had a specific duty of St. John on the 27th ult., and most likely to perform, and that the country expected a new departure in provincial affairs. The people have not been able to establish a new government, and Mr. Blair is surrounded by mearly the same company as he had about him before. From the premier we expect nothing in the way of retrenchment and reform. The provincial secretary has explained his position by saying he was never in favor of the now abandoned Blair platform of economy. The minister of works and the surveyor general are the property of the attorney general, and the solicitor general is in favor of holding office. From these men the Faery Queen. not much in the way of change for the bstber can be expected.

From thence, far off, he unto him did show A little path, that was both steep and long, Which to a goodly city led his view. Whose wal's and towers were builded high The representatives not in the previous Strong of pearl and precisus stone, that earthly tongue house include Mr. J. L. Black of Westmore-Cannot describe, nor wit of man can tell; Too high a ditty for my simple song ! The city of the Great King hight it well, Wherein eternal peace and happiness dost dwell. hand, whose voice will, we believe, be against waste and in favor of a simpler and cheaper form of government; Messers. As he therein stood gazing, he might see The blessed Angels to and fro descend From highest heaven in gladsome company, Aud with great joy into that city wend, As commonly a friend does with his friend Whereat he wondered much, and 'gan inquire What stately building durst so high extend Her lofty towers unto the six ry sphere, And what unknowen na ion there empeoped were. Hatchison and Tweedle, from whom the people of Northumberland expect good serwher, Messrs, Taylor and White of Kings, who have said the past course of the governmanut pleases them well; Mr. Bellamy who has been one of the beneficieries of the govexament at the people's expense; Dr. Moore "Fair knight," quoth he, "Jerusalem that is The new Jerasalem, that God has built For those to dwell in who are chosen His, med Mr. Harrison of whom nothing is For those to dwell in who are chosen his, His chosen people purged from sinful guil With precious blood, which cruelly was spil known; Theriault of Madawaska; Atkinson and Ketchum, two young men from Carle-ton who may side with the people in their struggle for cheap and honest government; Br. Berryman who has not yet given expression to his political opinions, except to see Sha'l be a saint, and thine own nation's friend And patron : thou Saint George, shalt called be, Saint George of merrie England the sign of victory. «upress his satisfaction with matters as they are; two men from Charlotte, and Mr. Young from Gloucester, a man of influence and whility. When the sheriff of Albert shall have been prevailed upon to perform his

duty, two others may be added to the list. The lately dissolved assembly was not as to high military rank. When that emperor whole a good house. It had a few sturdy had begun to manifest a pronounced hostil-toom in it whose principles were always ity to Christianity, George sought a personal maintained, who could not be depended apon to sanction any measure however bad, which the attorney general cared to introsteer, and who had sufficient industry to in. westigate the working of the present governmeas machinery as managed by the minisby. The people will no doubt be glad to day by the Roman, Spanish and Greek churches. Gregory of Tours assertbestelsture. ----

wrought through their means. Into the legend of his life the dragon was introduced CONTRACTORS AND OFFICE HOLD. ****

Interpretation of the second o

of more than the usual interesting character, being a finish to the many festivities of the day." 1840 The first constitution of the society was

passed in 1816 and printed in 1820, the main features of which are contained in the existing constitution and by-laws. At this time the society had sixty-two members. The annual dinner held on St. George's Day, 1838, produced more than the ordinary Sermon by the Rev. Canon Brigstocke.

amount of enthusiasm, from the fact that it was the first held since the accession of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria. and also that on the President rising to propose the health of the Queen a Royal Salute was im-Friday, was celebrated by St. George's society by kindred bodies elsewhere throughout the world. That Saint George's day and Good Friday should occur at the same time is an of Captain W. P. Banney, which was reunusual circumstance-one that has not hap- | ceived with deafening applause by the compened before since 1734, and will not occur pany piesent. This custom prevailed for again until 1943. Though the St. John several years after wards, the annual gatherings being held in the building corner of R og and Charlotte streets, long known as society was formed in 1802, and during most 1850 of the succeeding years its membership has the St. John Hotel, and the salutes were embraced a considerable number of our most fired from King Square. At the time of the Crimean war, when so

rominent business and professional men, there are comparatively few among us who many hardships were experienced by the have any idea of the somewhat mythical British army, unused as it was after a forty achievements of "Saint George, cf merrie years peace to the rigors of actual warfare-England," even as chronicled by Spenser in a warfare carried on in a distant country, in a severe climate, at an inclement season o the year, and under circumstances at that time wholly new and exceptional-great anxiety was felt and universal sympathy (aroused in a great measure by the noble hearted Florance Nightingale) expressed for our suffering soldiers. The patriotic fund was started in Eogland as a means to provide aid and relief. and to supply comforts and necessaries -as well to nbatants as to the sick and wounded -and Englishmen everywhere responded to the call; and it was at this time perhaps that the St. George's society exhibited its greatest activity and usefulness; the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, great accessions were made to its membership, and a handsome sum raised and forwarded to England in aid of the patriotic fund. Again, when the allied armies were victorious before Sebastopol, this society hastened to celebrate the glorious event by one of the most brilliant and successful balls ever given in St. John, which was held on the 3rd Ostober, 1855, and was largely attended by people from different parts of this and the adjoining And thou amorgst these saints whom thou dost province, and at which the then lientenant governor, the Hon, Mr. Manners-Sutton who was always a warm friend of the society, was the chief guest. The ball will always be borne in mind by those who attended it According to history St. George was born as one of the chief events of that period. in Cappadocia, of noble Christian parents, This society, jointly with the sister nafrom whom he received a careful religious tional society of Saint Patrick, also extended training. Having embraced the profession of a soldier, he rapidly rose under Diocletian a hearty welcome to the Hero of Kars, Gen-eral Sir W. Fenwick Williams, on the occasion of his first visit to this province after his eminent services in Asia Minor, by tendering him a grand ball, which was also attended by Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton interview with him, in which he made deliberate profession of his faith, and, earnestand staff, and was as great a success as other entertainments of this society. ly remonstrating against the persecution which had begun, resigned his commission, Oa the occasion of the visit of His Royal He was laid under arrest, and, after under going unspeakable tortures, was put to death, April 23, 303. His festival is ob-Highness the Prince of Wales to this province in August, 1860, the seciety turned out in large numbers, the office-bearers served on the anniversary of that forming a part of the deputation selected to meet His Royal Highness on landing, and the society, preceded by its standard bearer carrying the handsome silk banner of the ed that his relics were preserved in the village of Le Maine, where many miracles were society (the red cross of St. George), took a prominent part in the procession which formed a leading feature in the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the prince. The society also presented His Royal High-

ness with an address of welcome, suitably

and handsomely eogrossed, which was

gracionaly received by the heir apparent to

-B. L. Peters, president; James T. Hanford, vice-president; I. L. Bedell, treasurer; A. R. Truro, secretary. 1841-4 —John V. Thurgar, president; John Rhodes, vice-president; I. L. Bedell, treasurer; Lewis W. Durant, secretary. John V. Thurgar, president; Wm. Wright, vice-president; I. L. Bedell, treasurer; 1845 L. W. Durant, secretary. -William Wright, presidem John H. Gray, vice-presid I. L. Bedeil, treasurer; L. W. Durant, secretary. 846 -John V. Thurgar, president; John H. Gray, vice-president; I. L. Bedell, treasurer; Simeon Lugtin, secretary. 1848 -John H. Gray, president; Henry P. Sturdee, vice-preside S. Lugrin, secretary. 1849 -John H. Gray, president; Henry P. Sturdee, vice-president; J. R. Buel, treasurer; S. Lugrin, secretary. -John H. Gray, president; G. H. Jarvis, vice-president; J. R. Ruel, treasurer; T. E. G. Tisdale, secretary. 1851 1852 53 - John H. Gray, president; H. P. Siurdee, vice-president J. R. Ruel, treasurer; T. E. G. Tisdale, secretary. 1854 -Same officers, with H. W. Frith sec retary. 1855 -William Wright, president; W. E iman, vice-president; J R Ruel, treasurer; H. W. Frith, secret sry. -Same president, vice-president and Pecretary; C. Briscoe, treasurer. -Henry Garbutt, president; B. L. Peters, jr., vice-president; 1857 C. Briscoe, treasurer; W. P. Dole, secretary. -Same president and vice-president; John S. Leighton, treasurer; 1858 G. C. Carman, secretary. W. Wright, president; Robertson Bayard, vice-president; G. Sidney Smith, treasurer; 1859 G. C. Carman, secretary, -W. Wright, president; 1860 G. Sidney Smith, treasurer; G. C. Carman, secretary. 1861 -R. Bayard, president; A. R. Wetmore, vice-president; G. Sidney Smith, treasurer; W. M. Jarvis, secretary. -R. Bayard, president; James A. Harding, vice-president; 1862 G. S. Smith, treasurer: J. A. Wright, secretary. -W. Wright, president; J. A. Harding, vice-president; G. S. Smith, treasurer; G. C. Carman, secretary. 1863 -W. Wright, pres.; 1864

Henry Garbutt, v. p.; G. S. Smith, treas.; F. E. Barker, sec. -B. Lester Peters, pres.; G. E. Saider, v. p.; G. S. Smith, treas.; H. R. Ranney, sec.; -B. L. Peters, pres; G. E. Snider, w. p.; G. Smith, treas; T. B. Robinson, sec.; -Geo. E. Snider, pres.; J. E. Boyd, vice-pres.; G. S. Smith, treas.; T. B. Robinson, sec.; -Geo. E. Snider, pres.; G. Sidney Smith, treas.; T. Barclay Robinson, sec OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1886.

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ness as a privilege, and not do it to be a spirit of intoleration. So as to keep alive a spirit of patriotism, the Jews were solemnly charged to teach the whole history of their national life, from their redemption out of bondage in Egypt to their settlement in Canaan. How far the Jews were imbued with this spirit we know from their national songs as well as from their spirit of sterling patriotism. It is a well-known fact that the sons of any people embody their national sentiment, and may be taken as in-dices of their national sympathies and life, and as we turn to the Psalms how full do we find them of some trait of their character. We tham of some trait of their character. We find them speaking of the Ark of the Covenant. How frequently do we find that they are often ascquelto some important event of their astional life. They were never weary of sincing of life. They were never weary of singing of what they did, how far they received their gifts from the hand of God and what they had been told of the work God had set out for them to do. How deep was their love of nontrey we know seneadally from their love of country we know, especially from the 127th pealm, which is a very affecting de-scription of how the people feit when they were captives in Babylon. "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. For there are they that carried us away captive, required of us a song; and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, sing us one of the songs of Zion. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange

If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, let my right If lorget thee, on Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remem-ber thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." We know of their patriotism by their herole struggles against their enemies. We have but to read the history of their sufferings before Jerusalem suc-cumbed to the roman power or to their surfaines percession suc-cumbed to the roman power, or to the first siege of Jerusalem, when it was de-stroyed by litus. To this day a very marked expression of Jewish patriotism is to be seen expression of Jewish patriotism is to be seen in that city, when on Friday some of the Jews repair t) a spct near the wall of the city, called the "place of waiting," for the purpose of the "place of wailing," for the purpose of lamenting over the capture of Jerusalem and the desolate condition of their city. It is true that their patriotism did not save them from disaster and ruin, and one reason for that is to be found because it lacked moral power and spiritual strength. Nevertheless, it was power of resistance against foreign invasio power of resistance against foreign invasion, True patriotiem is unquestionally a mighty force, for it rests for guidance on the fear and love of God. It consists in a due recognition of our national privileges and of the place which God has given us to fill in his economy of the world, and a desire on our part to fulfil our national reportibilities. our national responsibilities In the good providence of God it is our priv-ilege to belong to one of the greatest if not one of the foremost nations in the world today. Our

Butt, who responded. The toast of the ladies was replied to in history is so striking and remarkable as to lead men to see that if we are not as ancient a nation as the Jews, still our position is one of fitting terms by M. Chamberlain, C. R. Coker, and J. DeWolf Spurr. During the growing importance; but all our privileges of greatness and importance but bring responsi-bilities with them upon us. England's great-ness rests not on the strength of her army and evening the proceedings were enlivened with songs from Capt. Rawlings and Messer. Guillod and Pepper. The band of the 62nd Fosiliers, stationed navy, or her trade and commerce, but on the faith of her subjects in a revealed religion; on a throne founded on righteousness and equity, and on truths founded on Christian principle. in the garden of the hotel, rendered an appro-priate selection of music during the dinner and toasts. With hearty cheers for the Queen, the meet-Moved by the spirit of true patriotism it is for ing broke up at an early hour this m us to take care to observe what our principle teach, varying their details as circumstance require them to be adopted here. We mus MR. GOULD'S ESTABLISHMENT. take care that we are not recreant to all our past history, but strive not noly to maintain loyalty and tuth, but those principles of true unity, religion, and piety in which consists a nations greatness. In addition to this there must be self-sacrifice, without which there can Correspondent Pretends to Give the Millionaire's Living Expenses. (From the New Orleans Picsyune) must be self-sacrifice, without which there can be no true patriotism. Office saking for the mere love of money, which is one of the political sins of the day, must be all laid aside, as to serve our country faithfully must be recognized more than this, viz, a due sense of our high voca-Mr. Gould's mansion, on the northeast cortion and service for God in that state of life in on the walls, and the furnishing and decorawhich he has been pleased to call us to fill. Let, then, fidelity to all that is lovely, true, and of good report be the record of our future is to the second floor, occupied by the heads of a family, consi ive the forth in our motto, "Fides Patrice Salus ing room, and bathroom, decorated chiefly in Let me now turn your thoughts to philan-trophy, which I take to be one of the main principles of our society. It needs, I feel sure, no argument of mine to show the place philan-trophy should compy in the restrict of the pale blue and silver. Across the hall Miss Nellie, the orly daughter, has a similar suite in pink and white. On the third floor there is a study and a large nursery for the three small boys, Edward, Frank and Harold, whose tutors are paid \$2,000, \$4,000 and \$1,800 a year respectively. George Gould's apartments are on the same floor, while the servart occu-py the floor above. The butter receives \$1,000; butler's assistant, \$400; Mr. Gould's valet, \$600; head cook and, assistant, \$1,500, and housekeeper, \$1,000 a year. Two laundresses, two chamber maids, a parlor maid, two waiting maids, two iady's maids, and two kitchen girls are paid from \$15 to \$20 each montb. The food in the servants' hall is entirely different in pink and white. On the third floor there i trophy should occupy in the society of Chris-tian men who follow Christ for their example. When he was on earth very many refused to believe on him and that he was the Messiah, believe on him and that he was the Messiah, but whatever people think of Jesus Christ we must know he is and has been the first and greatest of all philanthropists. He was indeed a true lover of man. How greatly he loved them we know by all he did, said, and practized when onjearth. He loved all those that followed him, and to those that hated, scoffed and scorned him he never con-sidered himself when his aid was sought or when there was work acked to be done for food in the servants' hall is entirely different from that of the family table. Mrs. Gould when there was work asked to be done for others was he every weary, or did he set them aside. Does there come one hungry he feeds him. Does there come one to him when he is weary spends two hours a day with her younger boys, and they read only what has been inboys, and they read only what has been in-spected by her. Since she joined the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, several years ago, she has been liberal in religious benefactions. Miss Nellie, a graduate of Mme. Reed's famous school, is perfecting herself in music at a cost of \$20 per lesson. She has an allowance of \$5,000 a year for her wardrobe. The Gould stable, on Forty-second street, is a handsome stable of brick, with brown-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows. Six horses are kept in it during the winter, and a closed and seeking rest he talks to him. There is nothing more striking in Christ's life than his consideration for others. Jesus Christ is an example and true pattern of philanthrophy to all who bear his name. Seek his righteousness and see his justice and consideration when he formulates for us when he says we should strive to follow his example. "Bear ye or snothers bardens and so fulfil the law trimmings and plate-glass windows. Six horses are kept in it during the winter, and a closed carriage, a landau, and two coupes. The staff consists of a coachmen, two fortmen, two grooms and two stablemen, and their wages range from \$45 a month down. The expense of keeping up the stable is \$6,000 a year. Mr. Gould's country seat at Irvington was considered by its original owner, George Daw-son Merritt, the most elegant, attractive, and thoronols countered and the to the stable of the stable is the stable owner. By this law of christian'philanthrophy we are cal ed upon, my brethren, to take a very wide view of life. The world's maxim is "every one for himself," but Christ's maxim is "let no man alone seek his own, but every man seek anothers welfare." "Bear ye one anothers burdens." When we speak my brethren of life's burden we surely touch a chord that will son Merritt, the most elegant, a tractive, and thoroughly equipped summer residence in the country. Mr. Gould paid \$200,000 for the property in1880, and it is now worth \$1,000,000 at a low estimate. The house is Gothic in style, and is 3,000 feet from the Hudson river, commanding a magnificat view. It has 20 rooms above the basement. On the second floor is a fine art gallery extending the entire depth of the house. Mangold, the steward at Irvington, has been in Mr. Gould's employ over twent 7 years, and received a salary of \$2,000. The lawn about the house is 95 acres in extent, and the macadamized road leading to the entrance is a quarter of a mile long. vibrate in every heart. Surely no one living in this hurried and many troutlous aspects of shown for the wants of others. The talance by which the world estimates a man's worth is what I would call his producing power. is what I would call his producing power. What a man can contribute to material wealth is the balance in which most men are weighed. It has therefore no regard for the burdens of life; it has no thought for its cares and no sympathy for its anxieties, its trials, or sor-rows. It turns a deaf ear to suffering or grief, however deep or loud they may be. It is just here that Christian philanthrophy steps in and gives a helping hand. It moves us to refuse ourselves for the time and give our thoughts and anxiety for the troubles of thes, and positively forbids us passing by unconcernedly on the other side. Thus Christian philan-throphy I take to be, as I have said, one of the main features of our acciety. I am giad to know \$2,000. The lawn about the house is 95 acres in extent, and the macadamized road leading to the entrance is a quarter of a mile long. There are in the estate 510 acres, 200 of which are woodland. The live stock consists of twenty horses, as many cows, a drove of South-down sheep and a lot of blooded fowels. Eighteen men are on the place constantly, and in summer the number is nearly a hundred. The hothouses and conservatory cover a space 900 feet long and 450 feet wide, and with their contents are valued at \$250,000. At a fair estimate it costs Mr. Gould \$360 a day to keep up his Irvington place. The taxes on it amout to \$250 a month. Mr. Gould paid \$100,000 for his steam yacht Atlants, and to run the same costs him \$750 a month for wages, \$200 a month for coal, repairs, etc., and \$800 a month for general expenses when he is abroad with his family. Besides the fifteen sallors and five officers, forming the crew, there are four cooks and a baker at \$40 a month each, with two waiters, a valet, a lady's maid, and a parlor maid. There are separate dining salcons in the yacht for the family, the officers, and the servants and sallors. Break-fast is served from 6 to 11: luncheon at 2; tea and ices at 4, and dinner at 8. George Gould's allowaine before he astained the dignity of partnership with his father was \$10,000 a year. His young brothers have \$5 a week aplece for nocket money. on the other side. Thue Christian philan-throphy I take to be, as I have said, one of the main features of our society. I am glad to know that its record in the past shows that it has not been forgetful of this principle. When a patriotic fund was started in England for the relief of sufferers in the Crimean war the Saint George's society in this city respended liberal-ly to the call made to Englishmen everywhere. In many individual cases the society has again and again given seasonable relief. It is a pleasure for us to know that this feature of our society is still in full operation and that its accumulated funds are handed over or set apart for the good of others. Let us also all remember that Christian philanthrophy does not begin and and with the regular subscrip-tion or gift of munificence. It includes a readi-ness en our part to guand another's character from aladder, a readiness to guard another's character from faise imputation, and a sym-pathy for any burden of life which rests on our brethern. Let this, my brethern be not forgotten by any of us. Let us not cement the link which binds us together by only that of a fellowship resting on a prestige of the past, but on a sympathy for another's welfare, and a care for another a burden. If this be but the result of our labor then shall the reviver of Saint George's society be a re-viver of moral and spiritual power, and we will for our part fulfil the law of Christ. His young brothers have \$5 a week apie ocket money.

Andrew's society and U. S. Consul Murray on his left. The vice chairs were occupied by Mayor Stardee of Portland and Althur Everitt.

May 5, 1888

The fine dining hall of the Dufferin was tattefully decorated and presented a most at-tractive appearance as cid the tables. The o lowing was the MENU.

Oysters on half shell. Saut-rnes Consomme a la St. George. Green Turtle. Baked Hallbut a la Bretonne, at Julien. Lettuce, Olives. Boiled Sugar Cured Ham. Boiled Calf's Head, brain

Roast Ribs of Best Yorkshire Pudding, Horse Raddieb. Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce. Roast Capon. Giblet Sauce. Sherry. Potatoes-Mashed and French Fried.

Potatoes-Mashed aud French Fried. Asparagus. French Pess. Lobster Salade. Braised Roll of Beef a 'Anglaise. Sweet Ereads a la Dauphne Punch a la Romaine. Equabs on Toast Black Duck aux Grosiellics. Macedoine of Jelly, lemon flavor. Wine Jelly. Chocolate Eciairs. Orange Water Ice, Peach Ice Oream. Apples. Jamaics Oranges. Baranas. Dates. Figs. Raisios. Confectionery. Biscuit. Stilton Cheese. Cafe.

The toasts were as follows :

The Queen, proposed by the president. The Governor General, proposed by Viceresident Everitt.

The President of the United States, proposed by Vice-President Sturdee and responded to by

Our sister societies, proposed by the presi-dent, who hoped that ere the next meeting St. Patrick's society would also revive from its state of coms, and its representative would then be

present. President Straton responded on behalf of St. Andrews society to the toast, and suggested that to insure encess to St. George's society a little "Scotch" should be infused into its con-

little "Scotch" should be infused into its con-stitution. (Laughter.) The Clergy, proposed by G. Sydney Smith, and responded to by the chaplain, Canon Brig-stocke and Kev. Fr. Davenport. The Army and Navy and auxiliary forces, proposed by W. H. Thorne and responded to by Col. Armstrong, Msjor Markham, Wm. Hawker and Capt Bawlings. The Day we Celebrate, proposed by Sheriff Harding and responded to by R. P. Starr. The City of Portland, its Mayor and Counci', proposed by W. E. Jarvis, and responded to by the mayor, vice-President Sturdee. The City of St. John, its Mayor and Council, proposed by the president, who regretted that

proposed by the president, who regretted that Mayor DeVeber was prevented by a previous engagement from being present. The tosst was therefore coupled with the name of W. F.

May 5,

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bractors. These remarks of Mr. Ellis, a local in Logland dates from the time of Richard government contractor, and former office molder desiring a restoration of his office. were received with unbounded enthuslasm. The following gentlemen made speeches at the meeting :

Mr. George McLeod, who some years ago was, contrary to law, a contractor under sovernment while holding a seat in the house is much revered in all Oriental churches. government while holding a seat in the house of commons.

Mr. Pageley, lately a somewhat expensive constractor under the local government. Mr. McLellan, an office holder. Mr. Ritchie, an office holder.

Mr. Stocktor, a contractor under the Mac-Menzie government. Mr. Quinton a contractor under the local

severnment while holding a seat in the of St. John is prefixed to its constitution and by-laws, which have lately been printed government while holding a seat in the standing.

HONOBABLY LOST.

its older members, and from contemporary newspapers it is learned that it was "formed The local government managers in this constituency offered a seat without oppesition to Mr. E. McLeod on the condition that kept up for a very long period, as in the newspapers of 1815 an advertisement ap-Mr. Ellis should not be opposed. It is pears calling upon Englishmen and descendunderstood that a seat on the same terms was within reach of one of the opposition memhers on the county ticket. The same kind the advertisements of the annual celebra-tions were numbered as if the society had of bargain would have given Mr. Wetmore been in actual existence since the former his election in York and an opposition candidate. While a great portion of the first settlers (Loyalists) who arrived in the city date a seat in Kings. Like proposals were made in Westmorland and in Albert. in 1783 were Englishmen or direct descend Albert was the only county in which the ante thereof, the number was largely in creased after the war of 1812 and following years, when British regiments were stationed in this city offer was accepted, and in that county the people refused to be bound by the bargain. By refusing the offers two prominent and province; and many of the officers and Liberal Conservatives lost their seats in the men, after severing their connection with hence, another was obliged to undergo the the military service, made this city the home house, another was obliged to undergo the of their adoption, and as from time to time many others from the mother country ar-Rebor of a close campaign, and a seat was

lest in Kings. rived here to try their fortunes in a new Nevertheless the persons approached did sphere, it was but patural that a feeling o nationality should bind these men together well to refuse. It is one of the privileges of

and the strong British (English) feeling that the electors to choose their representatives, permeated the early settlers and their des-cendants caused them to meet on the 3rd and no politician has the right to bargain day of July, 1816, and re-organize the Saint George's Society, and a right noble body of men they were that formed the society and adopted as their motio "Fides Patrize Sa-lus." away this privilege. The provincial secsetary and Mr. Ellis have no authority to effor a seat in the assembly to another gentlemen, either gratiutously or for the price Thus was the society formed and re-orga mentioned above. Had the offer been acized, and from this period until the year 1860 they continued to meet from time to time, as copted and the price been paid, the man who ebtained his election by this means would occasion demanded, for the celebration of some national event or to re-

have been gully of a corrupt bargain.

She kloped in a Schooner.

THE HUSBAND AND FATHER GAVE CHASE IN NG BUT PINALLY GAVE UP THE PUBSUIT.

versary-St. George's Day-was never al-lowed to pass without a worthy celebration, Then they und keep up the ohase to Narragansett for would keep up the chase to Narragansett for the couple, they declared that the schoorer was several hours also the time their ardor had cooled somewhat. They stopped at Chester, where they learned that the schoorer was several hours and reached this city early this morning. The captain said he was rested on their arrival at Rhode Island. PHILADELPHIA, April 25.-Mrs. Springer either by a dinner or ball, which was always

British throne, at retary." During the year 1869 Cœur de Lion, who, it was said, had sucvarious reasons caused the former interest in cessfully invoked his aid during the first the society to flag and it was considered uncrussde; but it was not until the time of Eiward III. that he was made patron of necessary to continue any active operations: the funds on hand were invested by the tha kingdom, although at the council of Oxford in 1222 it had already been ordered treasurer, and thus the society became dor that his feast should be observed as a namant until early in the year 1885 when steps were taken by Englishmen in the city and tional festival. The republics of Genoa and by others who saw the need for such a society, to reorganize and continue the old St. George's Society as it had been years For more than five centuries English soldiers sgo. A number of names were obtained of have used Saint George as their battle persons willing to join, and on the 20th April a meeting of the old members was cry. At one time this cry was enjoined as a duty, and Shakespeare puts the following words in the mouth of Richard III, before held, at which it was unanimously resolved to revive and reorganize the St. George's Society, and some thirty names were handed the battle of Bosworth :--"Advance our standards ! set upon our foes ! in for nomination; another meeting was held Our ancient word of courage fair Saint George, Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons ! Upon them !"

on St. Geerge's day, when the gentlemen nominated at the former meeting were A short history of the St. George's society elected, and thus the society was strengthened and new blood infused, gradually increasing the membership to nearly for the use of its members. The carly histits former numbers. A new constitution ory of the society is enveloped in some un-certainty in consequence of the destruction and by-laws were framed, based on the old rules of the soceity, and adopted on the 2nd of its records in the fire of 1877, but from Sept., 1885. A committee was appointed to procure badges for the members, the die and all badges on hand having been lost in n the year 1802, but evidently was not the great fire. Subsequently the accumu-lated funds of the society, nearly \$700, were handed over to the new treasurer to be used for charitable purposes, and the St. George society is now a solid body to which any nts to meet and dine together on Saint George's day of that year, but in later times lover of old England may be proud to be

> The following is the list of the officers of the society from the year 1819, the earliest date that there is any account of :--

- 1819 Harry Peters, president; Thomas Smith, vice-president; -Harry Peters, president; Thomas Smith, vice-president; John M. Wilmot, treasurer; 1820 J. R. Partelow, secretary.
- Thomas Smith, president; James Heudricks, vice-president; 1821 John M. Wilmot treasurer; J. V. Thurgar, secretary. -Thomas Millidge, president; 1822
- James Hendricks, vice-president; John M. Wilmot, treasurer; J. V. Thurgar, secretary. 1823 - Same officers as in 1822.
- -Thomas Millidge, president; 1824 Henry Halssll, vice-president; John M. Wilmot, treasurer; Wm. Walker, secretary.
- -Thos. Millidge, president; Henry Haisail, vice do ; John M. Wilmot, tressurer; 1825 T. B. Millidge, secretary. 1826
- -Same president, vice-president treasurer; James T. Hanford, ecretary.
- 1827 -Same officers as in 1826. of some national event of to re-lieve their suffering countrymen by kindly words, or help in precuring employment, or by a liberal grant from the charitable funds of the Society. The anni--Allen Otty, president; 1828
 - Thomas Barlow, vice-president; John M. Wilmot, treasurer; James T. Hanford, secretary, James T. Handricks, president; 1829-31—James Hendricks, president; Thomas Barlow, vice-president; Thomas Bandall, treasurer; John J. Roberts, secretary.
 - -Robert F. Hazen, president; J. V. Thurgar, vice-presiden Thomas Sandall, tressurer; 1832
 - J. J. Roberts, secretary. 1833.34-Same president, vice-presiden
 - Anthony R. Truro, secretary.
 - -Same president, vice-president treasurer; I. L. Bedell, secretary.
 - -Henry Bowyer Smith, president; Same vice-president, treasurer 1836
 - secretary. 1837
 - -J. V. Thurgar, president; B. L. Peters, vice-president I. L. Bedell, treasurer; Douglas Clarke, secretary.
 - 1838 39-Same president, vice-presi
 - treasurer; A. B. Truro, secretary.

President : Frederick E. Barker, M. P., D. C. L. Vice Presidents : At thur Everitt, H. Lawrance Sturdee Chaplain : Kev. Canon F. H. J. Brigstecke, M. A. Sccretary : Edward T. Sturdee. Treasurer : Charles Masters Charitab'e Committee : Wm. Hawker, Dudne Breeze, S. F. Matthews.

(From DAILY SUS. Ap il 28 h.)

St. George's Society vesterday fittingly celcprated St. George's day by attending service at Trinity church is the afternoon and holding a dinner in the evening. The members assembled at the court house at 4 30 o'clock and a few minutes before five proceeded in a body to the church. The society made a large turnout and a fine appearance. The service was conducted by Rev. Canon Brigstocke, rector, and Rev. Mr. Gollmer. cursts, of Trinity. After the anthem, Oh Give Thanks unto the Lord for He is Gracious and His Mercy Endureth Forever, Rev. Canon Christ. Brigstocke, chaplain of the society, preached an

able sermon, his text being : "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the aw of Christ." Galatians, Chap 6, Verse 2. My first word will be a word of welcome to

ycu, my brethren, members of St. George's Society on your assembling here this afternoon in commemoration of your first anniversary after the re-organization of your society. By reference to the records furnished to the memafter the re-organization of your society. By reference to the records furnished to the mem-bers, I find that the society largely, if not can live without being called upon to this age can live without being called upon to face difficulties, and find out that events come on quickly upon one another, and turn out un-expectedly. Difficulties so beset us that they should meet in this church, which though not should meet in this church will constain the should meet in this church will constain the should meet in the source will constain the should meet in this church will constain the should meet in the source will constain the should meet in this church will constain the should meet the shou the work of their hands, will certainly be known in all times as a memorial of their christian liberality. I have another ground of welcome of a I have another ground of welcome of a weightier kind, namely the connection—may I not say the identity which we acknowledge to exist between the principles of cur society and those of Christian faith by making this service a part of our anniversary proceedings. It does not appear that this has slways been done hitherto, but in future it will, I trust, be The history of Saint George the martyr who The history of Sant George the martyr who gives our society its name, as well as the facts in sonnection with our society have all been published in another form, therefore no need exists that I should make mention of them published in another form, therefore no need exits that I should make mention of them here. I therefore pass over that branch of the subject and ask you! to consider what I conceive to be the principles of our society—patriotism and philanthrophy. What do we fied of and learn about patriotism in holy scripture? We are all aware that the Old Testament from the 12th chapter of Genesis, which contains the record of Abra-ham's call to leave his country and kindred, may be said to be exclusively occupied with the history of that ancient nation the Jews. In Abraham we trace its first beginning, and in Exodus, from Egypt to its development into an independent and national existence we have recorded the hist-tory of the Jews. We read of their states of the Jews. We read of their states of their national life as judges and kings, and we read of their national waterings in the wildernees and their con-quest of and finalizettement in Caman, the ind of their promised inheritance. We have is judges and kings, and we read of their national waterings in the wildernees and their con-quest of and finalizettement in Caman, the ind of their promised inheritance. We have is judges and kings, and we read of their national which are and striking position throughout. It was called of God to hold an exclusive place and gifts and example to the nations round about. Its institutions were based on revealed tripth. Their country was in an especial man-ner the gift of God. Their is we were from heaven and their religion was all from above, but how were they to maintain their state of exclusive power and their way of giving effect to it? I answer by their patriotism, their love of their country and its sacred institu-tions, including their fear and love of God from whom they had received (every-thing and by whom they were preserved in their entirety. As patriots they were called upon to maintain their position of exclusive.

THE DINNER.

In Favor of the Erie Road.

NEW YORK, April 25.-Judge Wallace of the United States circuit court, yesterday denied the motion to punish the officers of the Erie Railway Company for contempt of ourt, in violating an injunction issued at the instance of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company to restrain the former from diverting freight delivered by the Great Western Despatch Company. He held that there had apparently been no intentional violation of the injunction. In view of this fact, and the bitter feeling between the offi-The dinner at the Hotel Dufferin last even-ing was attended by fifty-two persons. Dr. F. E. Barker, M. P., occupied the chair, sup-ported on his right by President Straton of St.

The Jew people, of are the cir Jew which the 110 Pa the midat is that reigning o as surround earth, who he, on his of all to h II. WE MU Matthew head." M Luke says says, "Pilo cross." Th writing wa over the he to all spect affixed, rig claiming to King of the

