SUBSTITUTION OF A CANADIAN OFFICER For an Imperial Army Officer as Commander of the Militia.

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR—The recent suspension of the adju-tant general of militia by Majer General Herbert, and the harsh criticism of the general's fitness for the position of commander of the Canadian militia evoked by this incident has exhibited a phase of supreme importance to both Canada and the empire generally. I allude to the advecacy editorially in several of the leading Canadian journals, and by preminent citizens, that the efficer commanding the militia should be a Canadian and selected from the Canadian militia, the sole reason advanced being that an imperial army efficer can not, from his environment, be "in touch" with the men who comprise the dominion militia. This prase-not being "in touch" -and these are the exact words attributed to the minister of militia during the recent discussion in parliament on the general's suspension of Colenel Pewell—is the only ground of complaint against General Herbert, and the sole argument for his substitution by a purely Canadian officer. I conceive a great national principle underlies that pertien of the militia law which requires that the efficer commanding the militia shall "hold the rank of colonel, or superior rank thereto, in her majesty's regular army."
Strong arguments can be adduced in support
of this enactment, but one which predominates is that the officer thus appointed constitutes the connecting link between her majesty's regular army and the militia of Canada. This is the central, supreme idea, and one that should command the support, at home and abroad, of every reflecting lover of that glorious old flag which floats over us. Should a Can-adian officer, merely as such, be substituted fer one from the imperial regular army, I warn my fellow-countrymen that it will be the prelude to the appointment of a purely Canadian governor general, and the first step tewards the separation of Canada from the mether country:

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Surely these who have suggested or advocated this change must have considered this subject very superficially or are disloyal to Great Britain. The framers of our militia law evidently comprehended the im-pertance of this idea when they incorported into it the provision referred to, and the success of the recent celenial conference at Ottawa should encourage all who support the far-seeing statesmanship of these loyal

Another argument in favor of this clause is the scarcely less important one that an officer from the imperial army, if carefully selected and pessessing the necessary tack and judgment, must surpass in general and practical knowledge of the military profes-sion any officer trained exclusively in the Canadian militia. The imperial army efficer derives his knowledge and capacity for high command from the unrivalled opportunities afferded him, in the four quarters of the globe, in camp, in garrison, and on the battle-field. In comparison with these the opportunities of the Canadian militia officer are unquestionably insignificant.

It has been advanced by some of our as they have been pleased to style Generals Luard, Middleton and Herbert, have not been "In touch" with "the genius" of the Canadian people or their militia. The enly interpretation which this expression admits of is that the efficers appointed to the command of the Canadian militia come out to this country with an exceedingly high ideal of what this force ought to be, and in their laudable efforts to realize this ideal they have given offence to certain members of the force and have not received that support from the Canadian parliament and people which they were justified in expecting. I shall endeavor to bring this matter home to the convictions of the Canadian public, by referring to the case of General Luard. No man could have labored more intelligently or with greater zeal than thi efficer. He found, on inspecting the various brigade camps after his arrival in this country, that the militia were not equipped so as to render them prepared for active service in the field. He realized that they were organized to fight when necessary. Battalions all over Canada were without knapsacks, canteens, water bottles, kits, helmets, cempany and battalien order beeks and other indispensible equipment, and with ebsolete rifles and belts. Officers commanding corps were ordered to report on their deficencies, so that they might be brought before the department of militia and defence. This was done, as the General's reports in the blue beoks testify, but ineffectually. A short time afterwards, and after General Luard's retirement, the Northwest rebellion broke out. It found our militia unprepared, especially in the vital want of equipment, which had then, in the face of the enemy, te

be extemporized.

In his inspections of the militia in camp in the upper provinces, previous to coming down here, reports reached the force in the maritime provinces that General Luard was a martinet of the most prenounced type, and had raised a fearful rumpus in the Ontario camps. With this reputation preceding him, our militia down by the sea expected a fearful everhauling when the general came te inspect our brigades under canvas. In 1883 the general came down to Sussex and inspected the militia in camp, among the battalions present being the 71st, in which I commanded a company. His arrival created something like consternation. But all ranks seen found out that the gallant old soldier had been vilified by prejudiced, in-efficient, incompetent efficers in the upper provinces. We who were assembled in provinces. We who were assembled in Sussex were prepared for his inspections by the copious use of pipe-clay, brass-polish, clothes-brushes, shee-blacking, elbew-grease and drill, and no better evidence can be adduced of the general's appreciation of our seldierly efforts than the mere mention of an incident that occurred at the conclusion of the field day just previous to the general leaving the camp. The brigade was manual to the lew square," from the centre of which he addressed the treeps. After complimenting every corps on the evidences of hard, conscientious, intelligent work, in the most considerate language, the general pointed out deficiencies, and then courteously bade out deficiencies, and then courteously bade was much liked, suddenly finds out that his cardinal principles have been all amuck, and goes over to the church of Rome to ease his conscience, thus setting an example to his camp. The brigade was massed in a "hol-lew square," frem the centre of which he the artillery from the engineers, from the infantry regiments, in fact from every quarter of that vast column arese the ringing words "Three cheers for General Luard!" But, wheeling his charger around and facing the troops, the old general, shaking his head and trying hard to cenceal his appreciation of this spontaneous outburst, with up-lifted hands commanded "silence," as the maintenance of discipline must overrule every other consideration, and yet this is another man who went home prematurely from the command of the militia and "under a cloud," because, as alleged, he was "net in

as a rule assuredly possessed all the necessary requirements to gain the good will of the force. To give this a local application: The York County Battalion, the 71st, was founded by Lieut. Col. Hewitson, from H. M. 2nd "Queen's Own." The first and present commanding efficer of the company of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, stationed in this garrison, is Lieut. Col. Mauneell, formerly an efficer in H. M. 15th regiment, and in this company the sergeantmajor, quartermaster sergeant, celor-sergeant, the late bugle-major and the canteen sergeant have all come from the regiments of the line. Owing to this, and for other reasons, disloyalty and self-interest being among them, it is claim-ed by prejudiced and inconsiderate oritics mainly in the ranks of the "Canada" First" party, that imperial army efficers and non-commissioned efficers should be excluded from the staff of the Canadian militia. These critics are indifferent to the fact that dezens of Canadians now held commissions in the various branches of her majesty' regular army, and that our royal military cellege furnishes every year about half a dezen of its graduates to the imperial army,

On national grounds then, if for no other reason, I trust that Majer General Herbert will not sever his connection with our militia owing to the late "unpleasantness" in his lepartment. It should be berne in mind that his two predecessors—Lieut. General Luard and Lieut. General Middleton—left the Canadian service "under a cloud." All along I believed that both these officers were badly, ungratefully used. Both had endered invaluable service to the dominion and the empire; and when they turned their faces tewards home, they must have had an overpowering feeling that they had been sac-rificed through unjust prejudice; as a sequence te a clamor that emanated from the heterte a clamor that emanated from the neterogeneous elements is our pepulations undergeing the process of fusion into national
life; also by pelitical and party exigencies;
by the pressure of selfish individuals; and by
the absence of a proper realization of what
mending them as a purposes of the Horse military oritics that the "imported efficers," was due them as nominees of the Herse Guards. With these suggestive facts before him, surely General Herbort must conclude that if he resigns his important position on this side of the Atlantic he will be the last imperial army officer who can be induced to assume the command of the militia of Can-ada. I have adverted to the probable ensu-

several et whem have already won distinc

ing consequences.

These conclusions have not been aimed a hastily, and there are few men in the Can-adian militia who have had greater opportunities than myself for ferming a correct opinion of the views which I have felt called on to lay before my fellow subjects. Be-lieve me to remain, Mr. Editor, Yours mest respectfully,

Fredericton, July 21, 1894.

To the Editor of the Sun: SIR-In THE SUN of Menday last "One Much Interested"takes exception to an article on the Methodism of Carleton Co., which appeared in your issue of Saturday week. The purpose of that article was not to give the history of individuals, but of circuits, and with due deference to your correspondent it is claimed there were neither "emis-sions" ner "mistakes." No deubt Rev. John Prince and others labored in Andever before 1851, and it may have been under the "as late as 1855," but any one familiar with the usages of Methodism need net be told that when an unordained minister is stationed en any circuit he is placed under the superintendence of some ordained minister on an adjoining one. For the date of the organization of the Andever circuit, Smith's History of Methediam is the authority, in other cases the minutes of conference. While the persons referred to did nobly and for the same are lovingly remembered, the letter of your correspondent is neteworthy for its "grave omissions," for there are ether names net on his list that are kindly thought of and are looked upon as among the benefactors of the Methodist church. To have named them all would have filled "a volume, and a good large one at that." Realizing that the writer of the article in question did not attempt anything "of so much importance," as he knew full well that in a newspaper article he would not be "able to de justice te all parties concerned," and so wisely confined him-self to circuit history. Some day perhaps he may undertake to deal with the subject along the lines referred to by "One Much Interested," when it will be his delight to give to the leaders and princes, as well as to the humbler members of the Methodistic Israel, a generous meed of praise. In the meantime to the charges made, for the reasons given, he respectfully pleads "net What Are We to Believe?

conscience, thus setting an example to his eld flock calculated to work soap bubbles. Mind you I have no objection to his going ever to Reme er in any ether direction. But what puzzles me is that that clergyman should have been so long in making up his mind against his mother church, or if his mind had been see-sawing for many years he should have preached at all in welf's clothing (as it certainly has been) unless that mind had been impaired. Another

To the Editor of The Sun:

altegether too high an ideal for our Canadian militia. This opinion is certainly a very sorry compliment to our lecal force; and is utterly repudiated by a majority of its officers who desire to see it in every retaining, are a bit better than other people, whom they belaber twice every Sunday for their great sinfulness. Another clergyman, spect as near as possible to that incomparable army from which it is modeled, and of pie to a sense of their dewnward course, all [Montreal correspondence of the Toronto Empire, 24th.] which it is an auxiliary. Nearly two million at once performs a somersault, and, while dollars are expended every year on the trying to light upon his heels, comes down lieve that the Canadian tax-payers, who centribute this large amount of meney, expect the very best possible results from this vast expenditure. Year by year, since confederation, our militia has steadily increased in efficiency; and I do not hesitate to assert that the devil has a red in pickle for the devil h that every advance in its imprevement has every innocent unbaptized child, and that given intense satisfaction to large numbers of the great body of our dangerously sick any one can perform the fellow citizens.

The fact that the present excellent condition of our militia, both permanent and otherwise, must be largely credited to the imperial army deprives the "not in touch" idea of its force. In nearly all, a Roman Catholic or a Greek. As we have every one of the military districts the all been brought up in the "true faith"—deputy adjutant general, the brigade majors that is having been sprinkled (Ged help and other staff officers have been imperial those who have not been) it is hard for us to army officers. At the time of the "Trent" know what to believe. Off I go among the affair numbers of sergeants from the line Episcopalians, I am told that unless I adhere were sent out to the provinces by the British government as drill instructors. This noble band of non-commissioned officers have left their impress on our militia, and hard for me to get upon the straight road. The Methodists and Baptists are zealeus in their prayer meetings, and I should join their classes to be saved, while the poor Presbyterians cry out against organs (mere so ence than new), and if I go a fishing on Sunday I not only run the risk of drowning, but sure to get a roasting "some time in the distant future." I think it would not be a letters patent and start a church et eur own and send for Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier to come and preach to us ever the

vices and injustices of the age. CHURCHMAN (at present).

To the Edstor of The Sun

SIR-I quite agree with your cerrespondent, "Episcopal Churchman," that all ques-tions between Christian people should be discussed in a spirit of kindliness and Chrisdian charity. But he is surely mistaken when he implies

that it was not till the fourth century that

"there was a strong tendency to magnify the effice (not the order) of bishop, etc." At least three writers who were bern behad passed away, show plainly that Episco-pal government existed in their day, and, mere than this, they show that it is founddupon Apostolic autherity and succession.

Irenaeus, A. D. 160: "We are in a position to recken up those who were by the Apostles instituted bishops in the churches, and the successions of these men to sur own times. For they were desirous that these men should be very perfect and blameless in all things, whom also they were leaving behind as their successors, delivering up their own place of government to these men."—Adv. Haeres, lib. III., 3.

Clement of Alexandria, A. D. 180: "The apostle John, when he settled at Ephesus, went about the neighboring regions ordain ling bishops and setting apart such persons for the clergy as were signified to him by the Holy Ghost." Strom, lib. vi., p. 667.

Tertullian, A. D 180: "Let them unfold the rell of their bishops coming down in succession from the beginning that their first bishep had for his ordainer and predecessor one of the apostles. For in this manner do the Apostolic churches recken their erigin De Praescrip Haer xxxii., p. 465, Oxford Now these three hear with ness from Carthage, Gaul and Alexandria places widely separated from one another, reminding us of the historical tact that se very seen after the death of the apostles every church in christendom, without ex-

ception, was geverned by a bishop.

Now, I have the greatest respect for every conscientious man's opinion, but honestly I cannot understand how any unpreju diced mind can fail to be convinced that this unanimity of the church, in the age immediately succeeding the Apostles, can only be accounted for by Apostelic direction and Divine guidance and sanctien. Is it conthat, when the Savieur was instructing His Apostles about the manage-ment of His church, He would not take into ccount the fact that the Apostles would lie? Is it likely that He would have left to chance so important a matter as the nature of the church's government after they were gene? Such an idea is to me unthinkable, but I suppose it seems possible to minds that y heredity and custem are turned agains

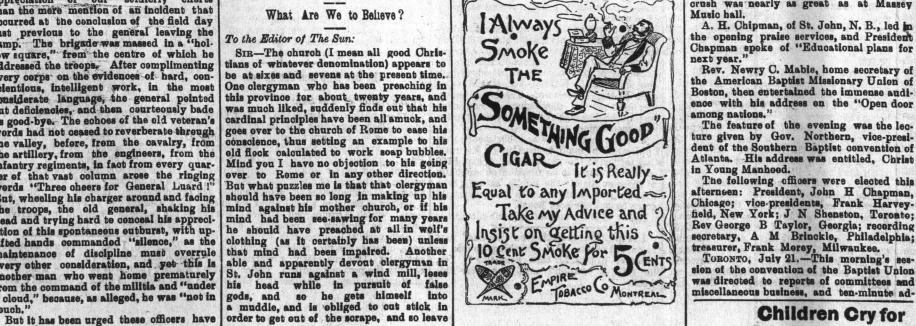
the historic church.

But what is most strange to me is the fact that churchmen should be found who are ready to threw away a birthright so precious as eur Apostelic succession.

If your correspondent could trace his direct lineal descent from say General Washington or the Duke of Wellington, he would deeply resent any one questioning his succession; but this is something infinitely more precious, for it joins us from hand to hand in one unbroken chain to the church in the upper chamber, the church to which Christ gave his great commission. Indeed, many leading Nencomfermists have acknowledged that if they had any chance of claiming it they would guard so glorieus a heritage far better than many churchmen It is owing to this noble inheritance that

I am proud and happy to call myself
An Anglican Catholic.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoris



MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND STOCKLEY.

Some Additional Particulars Concerning Their Conversion to the Catholic Church.

A very interesting ceremeny took place here today, and as it is not often that two gentlemen high up in the Anglican com-munion embrace another faith, the event is of importance to members of the church that has lost, as well as the one that has gained a couple of eminent recruits. Some weeks ago the Church of England in Canada, and especially the Anglicans of New Brunswick, were more or less disturbed by rumers to the effect that a well-known divine and a preminent layman were about to go out from the church of their fathers, and cast in their lives with the followers of the Reman pontiff. These reports were seen accepted as true, and the names given by the New Brunswick press were Rev. Mr. Alexander, Episcopal dean of the diocese of Fredericton, and Prof. Steckley, who was at one time, if not now, connec with the University of New Brunswick. The Empire correspondent learned the other day that the two gentleman, whose names will be on every one's lips for a short season, had arrived in this city, but as they natur ally did not care to make their movement any more conspicuous than their spiritual wants demanded, it was with a great deal of difficulty that the place of their retreat was ascertained.
This morning, however, news reached
the ears of the correspondent that the
ex-dean of Fredericton and his fellowconvert, Prefessor Stockley, had been re-ceiving instructions in the tenets of the faith they were about to personally embrace, at the hands of an able and well knewn member of the Jesuit erder, and, in fact, the two distinguished New Brunswickers had been stepping at an establishment net very far from St. Mary's college since their first arrival in the commercial metropolis. It was also learned, after full enquiry on the part of the Empire, that Rev. Father Jones, of the Society of Jesus, and alleged to be the ablest of the many able theologians of the order in this prevince, had been selected to prepare Rev. Messrs, Alexander and Stockley for their fermal entry into the Church of Rome. Few people in the great city knew that this merning had been set apart for the final step by the abjuration of the Anglican creed by the two gentlemen, who declare to all their friends that they have found new light and perfect peace, consequently few will make the discovery until temorrow that the Church of England in Canada has lost two of her leading adherents, and that the Roman Catholic church communion has

made a corresponding gain.

To believer or unbeliever, Pretestant or Cathelic, the scene in Archbishop Fabre's Orleans county will fall short of private chapel this morning was an impressive and imposing one. Lifeleng friends of the two converts were, of course, conspicuous by their absence, and strangers alone were present to encourage and fertify them in the serious act they were about to perform. It was, of course, right that Mgr. Charles Edouard Fabre should officiate at the ceremony and extend the hand of Catholic welcome into the new fold. Apart from the resident clergy there were few persons present at the ceremony, which, however, did not lose any of its sponser for the ex-dean, while the Rev. Canen Bruchesi, an able member of the archbishop's housebold, acted in the case of the

capacity for Prof. Stockley.

The ceremony teek place in the following order: First came the abjuration of all errors in faith and doctrine, followed by what is called in such cases as conditional baptism, which, of course, implies a doubt as to whether the convert has already received that sacred rite. "If you had not been baptized I now baptize you in the name of the Father and Holy Ghost," was the form used today over the bowed heads of the converts. although, it must not be fergotten, that the church of Reme recognizes baptism as administered by most of the Protestant denominations; yet, at the same time it does not seem quite clear to the correspondent why there should have been any doubt about an Anglican divine having been previously baptized. This ceremony was succeeded by the sacrament of penance, after which lew mass was said, fellowed by communion. Dean Alexander's wife was not present, and it is understood that Prof. stockley is a widower.

Baptist Convention.

TORONTO, Oat., July 20.—The convention of the Baptist Yeung Peeple's Union epened at 9.30 teday with devotional exercises led by Wm. Keely, Charleston, West Va. By 10 e'cleck standing room only could be secured, the hall being crowded from top to bettom. The first business of the day was the consideration of the managers' annual report, left over from yesterday. The Pennsylvania hundred strong and were received with a grand evation.

"Standing room only," was the sign displayed when the Baptist convention resumed

at 7.30 this evening.

After a praise service led by Rev. Mr.

Alfred of Lake Charles, La., assisted by a choir of over 400 voices, Rev. Dr. Lawrence of Chicage made a streng appeal for funds. He said that he had promised \$3,000 voluntarily today and now he wanted an additional \$10,000. President Chapman said that if his state would make it self responsible for five hundred dollars each. he would give the same amount. Dr. Mc-Laren, of Detreit, also pledged \$500.

Promptly New York came to the rescue.

Then Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, general secretary, made his anneuncement on edu-cational plans for 1894 95. Rev. Dr. Elli, vice president of the Southern Baptist convention, Baltimore, delivered an address on the relations of young people to missions. He was warmly received and generous applause greeted every telling hit.

Down at the Metropolitan church the

crush was nearly as great as at Massey A. H. Chipman, of St. John, N. B., led in the opening praise services, and President Chapman spoke of "Educational plans for next year.

Rev. Newry C. Mabie, home secretary the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, then entertained the immense audi-ence with his address on the "Open door The feature of the evening was the lecture given by Gov. Northern, vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention of

The fellowing officers were elected this afterneen: President, John H Chapman, Chicago; vice-presidents, Frank Harvey-field, New York; J N Shenston, Teroate; Rev George B Taylor, Georgia; recording secretary, A M Brinckle, Philadelphia; treasurer, Frank Mercy, Milwaukee.

TORONTO, July 21.—This merning's session of the convention of the Baptist Union

was directed to reports of committees and miscellaneous business, and ten-minute ad-

Children Cry for

dresses by Baptist editors en the religiou press and its werking. In the afterneon there were state and provincial rallies in different churches in the

Tenight four great mass meetings were held, representing respectively the four celors of the convention, gold, blue, green and red, in Jarvis street, Bloor street, College street and Walmer Read Baptist churches. The delegates were treated to s drive around the city in trolley cars this fternoon, and tonight a band concert took

plece in Horticultural gardens. The fellowing account of a meeting in conection with the Baptist Young People's Julon convention at Teronte is taken from the Toronto Globe: The delegates from the maritime provinces, some 60 or 70 strong, and a number of their friends new living in Torento, held an enthusiastic little rally en Saturday afternoon in the basement of Cooke's church. Rev. J. H. Macdenald was in the chair, and W. D. McCallum, town clerk and treasurer of Truro, N. S., acted as secretary. Mayor Kennedy made a brief and pleasant speech of welcome, and in-spiriting addresses were delivered by Rev. F. H. Beales of Hebron, N. S.; Rev. J. J. Baker of St. John; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace of Teronto; Rev. P. R. Foster of Boston, Ont., and Rev. J. A. Stewart, late of St. lohn, N. B., and now of Brampton. The feat of the union in winning the banner for Bible study was referred to frequently, the delegates being freely complimented upon the good work done by the associations represented by them. The meeting adjourned early to allow the members to see something of the city.

Trade Notes.

CATTLE MARKETS LOWER.

LIVERPOOL, July 23 -On account of heavy upplies of Canadian and American cattle the market was weak, and prices declined to 1½c per lb since last Monday. The demand was weak and a number were left over unsold. Choice Cauadians, 90 to 910. heep are quoted at 11c to 12c. The cable his time last year read as follows: Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½c; poor to medium, 9½c; and inferior and bulls, 7c to

CARGOES OF SUGAR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—There are more ugar-laden vessels in port unloading cargoes along the Delaware river than at any time in the history of the city. This is due to the effort of the sugar trust to pile up enormous stores of the raw article in anticipation of a duty being imposed on raw sugar in the new tariff bill.

NEW YORK STATE APPLE CROP. ALBION, N Y, July 23 -The apple crop of Orleans county will fall short of a quarter crop, and the same is true of Niagara ceunty. A mysterious fungus grows about the stem of the apple, and causes it to fall. This growth developed during the hot weather of a month ago, which was fellowed by cold rains.

CALIFORNIA BAISIN CROP. FRESNO, Cal, July 23-Interviews with prominent raisin growers of this county in-dicate that the crop will be nearly as heavy as last year, the lowest estimate being 70 per cent of the last season. The first crep

Knowing the impertant effect that the Argentine wheat crop new being marketed upon the season's crop in America, the American minister at Buenos Avres for wards the following facts: "The quality of the last crop seems to be below the average. From carefully cellected data, I estimate the amount experted for the first three menths of this year at 900,000 tons, or 36, in store for export or to be carried over by the producer (in excess of the amount required for consumption), I think would be 50,000 tons, or 30,000,000 bushels.

"In regard to the acreage for this year, it is a fair assumption to place the increase in acres over last year at 20 per cent. It is hardly probable, however, that the yield will be as great, so that it might be a safe estimate to say that the prebable crop for export next year would be only a slight in-crease in bushels ever this year."

COMPETITION OF COLONIAL PRODUCTS. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The centribution to the world's supply of some of the staple commodities by the anti-podean colonies of Great Britain has become matter of significant importance. The British policy of encouraging the production of wheat, cotton and other products in various parts of the world is already well underteed. In a recently published article we showed the phenomenal devolopment of the India and Caylon tea industry, which, during a period of only twelve years, has so nearly displaced China teas in the English markets that calculations are new being made upon comparative early abandonment entirely of the product of the Flowery Kingdom by con-sumers of Great Britain. The wool of Australia and adjoining colonies has become an old stery among consumers upon both sides of the ocean. The shipments of dressed meats from the same sources have grown to large prepertions, and slowly but surely has come an increase in the supply of dairy products of very decided characte The first efforts in search of markets for dairy products beyond colonial limits were made with Australian cheese, and they proved successful. New Zealand soon folowed, and after sending into England 131 cwts in 1887, ran the quantity up to 35,520

The increase in the quantity of butter

however, is the most remarkable. A few days age a statement that treight room had been engaged to transport 400,000 pkgs butter from the colonies to Eogland during coming season was received with surprise and some skepticism; but from figures recently compiled by the London Greeer that mount is less than the actual movement of last year. The statistics cover the season from October to June, 1893 94, and show landings at the port of Lendon of 492,222 packages of butter, of which 373,876 were Australian and 118,346 New Zealand, comparing with 1892 93 at 184,910 Australian pand 63,697 New Zealand, and 92,999 packages and 56,436 do respectively in 1891-92. Netwithstanding the extensive growth of trade in butter emonstrated by these figures, latest infermation indicates it to be the intention of producers to not only further increase the shipments, but so arrange that they may be continued throughout the entire year; and in the event of warm weather arrivals meet ing an unprepitious market, to utilize cold sterage facilities until trade conditions im-

preve.

The celonial production naturally goes to the home country for a market, but the reflected influence upon other localities must in the natural order of things be quite pronounced. The Danish dairymen whe have hitherto supplied the English peeple with their fresh butter during the winter have so keenly felt the competition of sup-

Pitcher's Castoria.

Have seldom a call for any other powder or liniment than Manchester's. JOHN TITUS, Bloomfield, K. C.

I cured a valuable trotting horse of stiff lameness by use of Manchester's W. CAMPBELL. Liniment.

I keep several draught horses for trucking purposes; would as soon be without oats in barn as without Manchester's Powder and Liniment. S. PUDDINGTON, St. John.

Manchester's remedies are the best horse medicine I ever used; would not be without them. John Smith, Livery Stable, Sussex, N. B.

I would recommend Manchester's Powders and Liniment to any one having a horse out of condition, sick or lame; have used them myself with best possible results.

J. ALLEN TABOR. Livery Stable, St. John.

plies from below the constor that they are arranging as rapidly as possible to have thereby to find better profit in summer service. The dairymen of the United States and Canada must also find their position upon the English markets imperilled by this mighty competitor, and it behoeves them to promptly take such measures as may appear judicious for the purpose of holding their ground.

Rev. Dr. Hartley in Town.

Among the passengers on the Beston steamerathe 25th was the Rev. Dr. Hartley, formerly pastor of St. Philip's A. M. E. church in this city, but now rector of the Episcopal church of S Mary the Virgio, in Keekuk, He is also a practicing physician in that city, for he is a doctor being a graduate of Mebarry Medical cellege, as well as a doctor of divinity. Readers of THE SUN are already familiar with the many honors won by Dr. Hartley since his departure from St. John. Dr. Hart-ley received a most cordial greet-ing from old friends last evening. He is looking extremely well. He ing from old friends last ever He is looking extremely well. came from Keckuk by way of New York. New Haven and Boston, and preached in Episcopal churches in those cities while en route. In Boston he was the guest of he Cowley fathers. Dr. Hartley is licensed to practice as a physician in the states of Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and Conneticut, as well as in Iowa. He is a

member of the Tri-state Medical board, and was also on May 26th last one of the founders and incorporators of the Gate City Medical seciety at Keokuk. To The Sun last evening Dr. Hartley expressed the greatest pleasure at once more visiting St. John. He will be here but a short time, and will visit Yarmeuth and Halifax before returning home. He comes east commended by the bisho, and dean of his diocese te

A Heap Big Injun.

Chief Andrew Paul and nine of his dusky praves made a descent upon the city last week from their haunts at the Cedars. They were not after scalps, but would cheerfully have taken one or two before they retreated. Chief Paul, who is the nearest approach to a bald-headed redskin that has been seen here-abouts since the days when scalp-taking was an everyday pastime, alleged that he had been caught with paleface guile and breught down here en a wild geese chase. He expected, he said, to find a heap-big wigwam ready for himself and his braves, in which they might recall the ancient glories of their race, at so much a glory. But they were disappointed. They were compelled, therefore, to pick up what forage was available and take the back trail for the Cedars, where they will continue to entertain summer visitors and others with choice selections from the repertoire of Hele-in-his-Face and other star acters of the aboriginal stage a few hundred years

Little Chips.

When a man makes a blunder he can't blame on somebody else, he decides to say nething about it.—Atchison Globe.

In one particul getting married is like getting a new position—you change bosses in Most men think that one good deed will

serve as a dezen waters to wash their con-The most dreadful thing against women is the character of the men that praise them.

—[Lady Ashburton.

Women swallow at one menthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop the truth that is bitter. — [Diderot.

A man who has no poor kin thinks it would be a pleasure to help them. Shakespeare spent most of his married life away from home, in London. It may be ex-plained by the fact that his wife was eight vears older than himself. Heine said of his wife: "For eight years

have had a frightful amount of happi-Lord Hunt was happy in marriage, lthough his wife was no cook and a poor housekeeper.

Fausta, the wife of Constantine the Great, was such a scold that the emperor had her methered in a het room.

Lamartine married an English widew named Burch, whe, learning that he was peor, effered to share her fortune with him. We are never saved by knowing our A mother thinks her daughter's faithful plane practising is sweet music. That is

o'cleck she should begin getting ready by 9. The man who is doing all for the Lerd that he has the ability to de is doing as much as an arch angel could do. If anything can make the devil rub his hands with delight it is to get us to look at men instead of Ohrist.

A virtuous weman has in the heart a fiber less or a fiber more than other women. She is stupld or sublime.—Balzac.

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