ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1894. ST. JOHN MINISTERS AND CHURCH UNION.

We hear more and more as the years go by of the pessible union of different religious bodies. There are new so many organizations in which several denomination work tegether that the subject of organic union continually forces itself on the attention. At large ecclesiastical gatherings, such as the Presbyte, n assembly recently held here, it has become custemary to receive fraternal visits from representatives of other churches and to exchange greetings in a way that usually leads up to some kindly talk of a general religious reunion. In Ontario the subject reached the point of a cenference at Toronto among representatives of the principal Pretestant bodies. The latest encyclical from Rome shows that not Protestant bodies alone cherish the dream of union of Christianity. Among the religious papers which are giving attention te the subject is the Presbyterian Review of Terento, which has invited an expression of epinion frem certain clergymen of various bodies. The opening article of the symposium appears in the last issue of the Review, and is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Macrae, of this city. An interesting feature of Dr. Macrae's paper is that it is not confined to abstract discussion, but gives the actual results of a series of five conferences held four years age in this city, where ministers of five denominations sought to ascertain the extent of their common ground. This is Dr. Macrae's account of the origin of the cen-

In that year a beloved and most highly respected, broad-minded clergyman of the Episcopal church proposed that we should come together, inviting ministers of all the denominations represented in St. John, to discuss this together, inviting ministers of all the denominations represented in St. John, to discuss this very question. Accordingly three representatives from each of the following bodies were invited; Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with the only Congregational minister residing in this city. Twelve responded; although, after the first meeting the Baptists ceased to attend, and the Congregational minister (who was most thoroughly and intelligently in sympathy with our movement) had immediately after our third conference gone to Europe.

It is stated that five meetings took place with different chairmen, the first president being an Episcopal canon, the senior minister present. The account goes on to tell that the conference agreed on a statement of the Christian faith involving the authority of the scriptures, the dectrine of the Crinity, the incarnation and atenement, the clently designated as "a very extreme

(1) That rigid uniformity in public worship is (2) That, on one hand, the treasures of devo on in hymns, collects, liturgies, etc., may by e Christian church—may with due regard to ctrinal purity, be freely used by all Chris-

tians.

(3) That, on the other hand, the use of extempore prayer in public worship is legitimate, and indeed commendable, where custom or special circumstances render it mere to edifica-

On the subject of the sacrament the St. John ministers agreed that:

while it is the duty of everyone to seek to know the true doctrine of the sacraments, yet their efficiency does not depend upon such knowledge, but lies, on the one hand, in the due administration of the sacraments "in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same," and on the other in the use of them with a true desire to fulfil the ordinance of Christ," While it is the duty of everyone to seek

Se far, as Dr. Macrae says, all "got on swimmingly"-and Mr. de Soyres, whe is evidently the minister mentioned as the eriginator of the conference, had reason to be gratified with the unanimity of sentiment. The split took place on the subject of the Christian church and ministry, or rather of the ministry, for a definition of the church was accepted. In the Langham conference the following statement was made as to the ministry:

We argee—1. That Christ has established a perpetual ministry in the Catholic church.

2. That no one can rightly exercise this ministry unless he be ordained to it by Christ Himself.

3. That there is a divinely appointed distinc tion of office in this ministry.

The Nonconformist members of the confer The Nonconformist members of the canference are unable to admit—

1. That there is a divinely appointed threefold distinction of orders in this ministry.

2. Trat external ordination by the laying on
of Episcopal hands is necessary for its rightful

exercise.

This report formed the basis of discussion in the St. John meeting. Dr. Macrae in his account of the proceedings says:

A very full and frank discussion followed, after which section I. was agreed to. The consideration of the remaining clauses was postponed to a future meeting, which has not yet been held, nor is it likely to be, for reasons consideration of the remaining clauses was postponed to a future meeting, which has not yet been held, nor is it likely to be, for reasons which will presently appear.

From the foregoing it will be observed that eur little conference was of one mind with regard to what most of us—I mean most Presbyterians—would deem "the Fundamentals." Doctrine, discipline, worship,—the word sacraments and prayer,—as to our views ef one and all, in principle, we were a unit. Our absolutely irreconcilable differences arose when we reached the points bearing chiefly upon human authority,—upon man's official place in the administration of the Church of Christ.

What is the ministry? Who are entitled to ordain, dispense sacraments, preach, etc.? Here, two of our Episcopalian brethren, if they will tolerate the word, simply refused to admit of any possibility of compromise.

One of these two was quite willing to discuss the questions of "Holy Orders," "The Historic Episcopate," "Apostolical Succession," etc., at any length—his own mind upon the subjects being, of course, definitely settled—the other virtually or overtly alleging that room for discussion there was none. "My belief is," he said in effect, "that, during the "forty days' elapsing between the resurrection and the ascenion, one, if not the chief employment of our Lord was,—instructing his disciples as to the form which the church, in its doctrine, ritual, and, above all, its government, should assume—'speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God'—and that the result was the Episcopal Church of England," "In short," I at length said, "you believe that the Church of England system, as it now is, like the New Jerusalem, came down out of heaven from God." "I do," was the instant reply. And so ended the matter. Further remarks as to the changes actually undergone by that church during the centuries, as to the divisions now existing within her ranks, and the curious comment furnished by these divisions upon the heavenly origin of her system, etc., were of course, pr

The historical part of Dr. Macrae's inter-

distinctions separating churches are cencerned with what seems to him to be "side issues" rather than "underlying verities," Nevertheless, these issues he considers to be sufficient to cause the Baptists to "continue to treat all evertures toward union as our invitation to our little conference was treated by our Baptist brethren at St. John." Equally he thinks that while the Episcopalians insist upon their belief about the Episcepate "they will naturally decline fellowship with those 'democrats,' the Presbyterians." Dr. Macrae believes that there is no great bar to the union of Presbyterians. Methodists and Congregationalists. He is not sure, however, that such union is desirable. as he finds great advantage and stimulus in the healthy rivalry and competition of different religous organizations. Whether he is right or wrong in his theories, the story he tells of the St. John conferences is interesting and instructive, in view of what they accomplished and what they failed to

BLAST FURNACES AND THE TARIFF.

There are many things in favor of the establishment of smelting works in Carleton. The natural advantages of the locality seem to be greater than those of any other place in Canada, except perhaps New Glasgow, and even cempared with that coal and iren centre there are circumstances in faver of St. John. If the freight on some materials, as coal and iron ere, is a little greater here, the cost of other materials, as lime, would be very much less. The reduced cost of transporting the finished product te market, and the privilege of a sea port, open ail the year round, give St. John a distinct advantage ever the situation of any iron works now existing in Canada. There is, however, no possibility of comparing Carleton with Ferrona or New Glasgow without knowing the relative merits of the ere deposits. St. John is by far the best point for working up the ere produced at Nictaux. The only other place which has attempted this business is Londonderry, which is obviously handicapped in comparison with St. John, being less convenient to iron, coal and lime, and farther from all markets.

If blast furnaces are established at Carleten, capable of preducing 50,000 or more tens of iren yearly, and if existing works elsewhere are extended, as is new contemplated, that fact will afford an answer to much that has been said here and elsewhere resurrection, and including a definition of against the iron tariff and bounty. It resaving faith. The ministers also adopted quires a large amount of capital to start going on, was attending to his parliamentary ed on any want of confidence motion, and the "Largham Street conference" statement such an industry, and even with the protect duties and other matters under his charge. In some divisions of that character the adon Christian merality and discipline. They tion afferded it will be a matter of some Mr. Schreiber, the deputy minister and ministration gained marked support from set a small jibtepsail. Both were running where by any life insurance company. framed a statement of their own on Chris- difficulty to get capital, even with all the tlan worship which all present accepted, lecal advantages considered. Everybody including the Presbyterians, Methodists and knows that net a dollar would be invested Anglicans, of whom Rev. Mr. Davenpert | without the assurance of tariff enceuragewho is not named, but is, perhaps, suffi ment. Time brings its revenges in most cases, and in this one especially, for from ritualist," was one. The Baptists had the same source whence proceeded all manceased to attend before this time. The ner et abuse of the pelicy of protection to agreement as to worship was on the follow- iron smelting as a "Nova Scotia industry." comes new the most enthusiastic exultation over the prospect of an industry here. If the iron industry were a thing of no importance to the public, and of ne value to the country, and if these who invested in it were robbing the country and deserving of all reprobation, we ought not to rejoice over the extension of the rebbery and the further development of the breed of tariff robbers. But in sober truth there is no industry from which Canada has more to hope than this same iron industry, and nothing in the ecenemic history of the country is likely to be more gratifying in the future than the substitution of the Canadian iron product for the foreign supply in the markets and workshops of the country. At present only one-tenth of the iren and its products required in Canada are produced frem Canadian ere. If works at St. Jehn should preduce 60,000 tens, or 200 tens a day, this would be only another tenth. Then there are many reasons why the product of these works should be advanced to a stage beyond pig iron. In spite of certain statements made here and elsewhere it is not reasonable to believe that the ere supplied is unfit to make puddled bar suitable for rolling mills. The experiments have so far been carried on under great disadvantages, and yet have been sufficiently successful to afford great encouragement to the belief that Canadian-made puddled bar will fer the most part eventually take the place of imported scrap in our rolling mills te the advantage of both the smelting and relling industries. It is, of course, not yet certain that blast furnaces will be established here by Mr. Leckie and his associates. This is a kind of thing that ene had better act prephesy about unless he knows. But there is a fine chance for Mr. Leckie or some ether captain of industry, and if there is no change of government, or of policy, it can only be a question of a short until seme capitalist will take advantage of the epportunity. Sir Richard Cartwright took occasion to say the other day that in the event of a change of government, which he looks for soon, he would not be bound by resolutions previding for five years of iron duties and bounties, But there is as yet no sign of a change of gevernment, ner are Sir Richard Cartwright's threats, which he will certainly carry out, likely to assist in destroying the present government or the present policy. There is a reasonable certainty that the present conditions will prevail during the first five years of the history of any industry established in the near future, and this is as

> this country to any investor. THE BAILWAY DEPARTMENT AND THE

> geed a guarantee as is pessible to give in

Mr. Haggart has no reason to plain of Sir Richard Cartwright for putting him on the defence the railway department in the matter of the Curran bridge. The affair is seting paper ends here, and he proceeds to one which needs explanation as well as girl, and found her a demestic tyrant.

THE WEEKLY SUN give his conclusions, which are that the investigation, and needs explanation the mere since inquiry has elicited damaging information. It is due to the minister of railways to say that it was he and not his opponents who started the investigation. No doubt the minister is only too glad that Sir Richard Cartwright has given him the eppertunity to state the position as far as it encerns the department and his management of it. One or two features of this Ourran bridge affair are apt to be overlocked. Careless readers of the despatches may fall to notice that whatever blunders and frauds in the actual operations eccurred took place within a few weeks. The expansion of the pay list seems to have begun, er at least become serious, in March. It was at the beginning of this month that the work of masonry began. Some preparations were made in December, January and February and part of the materials were produced in these months. But the pay roll for all these months was only a little more than half the bills for March, which latter came to \$132,000. The rolls for March reached the deputy minister about the middle of April, and at once it was seen that something was wrong. Immediately afterward Engineer Dauglas from the department was at Mentreal inquiring into the whole matter and putting things to rights as fast as this could be dene. Mr. Douglas was told by the deputy minister, "Keep your eyes open and see everything for yourself and have the force cut down to what is absolutely neces. sary." The deputy himself hurried to the spet and so did the minister. From April 20 the correspondence shows that the department was continually refusing payment of bills apparently excessive, sending back accounts for correction, questioning returns, and generally keeping a suspicious watch en proceedings. Under Mr. Douglas the work was pushed to completion. The department then demanded an investigation and a commission was appointed, whose report was submitted to parliament this session. The public accounts committee has not added much to the information so obtained, except that it has brought out more clearly the frauds in connection with the time keeping. Any man carrying on a heavy werk of construction is liable to be cheated, and many are so wronged. Especially is there such a iability where the work must be done in a rush, by a force working day and night. The head of the department of railways is not a technical efficer. He should be able to trust the engineers and other officials of his department to see that the general plans and policy decided upon are carried out. went to Montreal in January when preparations were in progress, and that during the eventful March he was not there. At the beginning of April he visited the works and teld the engineer in charge to reduce the feree as there were too many men ongaged. He was there again when he had sent Mr. Douglas, and cannet be charged with neglect after the middle of April. But it seems singular that during March and the first half of April he did not know that 1.300 men were en the pay rells, and that he was centent to receive information tom Engineer Parent by telephone which a ves the department ne record. Whateve, may be said about Mr. Schreiber there is an doubt that Mr. Parent did net faithfully and nenestly perform his dutes resident engineer and superintendent. He and Mr. Kennedy, who was at sociated with him, had charge of the work on the ground, and could not, if same and sober. fail to knew that the government was cheated right and left. The department certainly has ne further need of them, and there appear to be sufficient grounds for a judicia! inquiry into their case. It was en Mr. Parent's recommendation, and, as Mr. Schreiber savs, with some hesitation on the part of the deputy that the tenders for laber were called for. Mr. Parent gave plausible reasons, but the result of the contract with St. Louis leaves the impression that the real reasons were not given. Mr. St. Louis, as a chief gainer by the swindle, and as a man who must have known that he was getting more than his due, is in the werst position. He appears in the light of the estimeny to have been a consummate rascal, and his suggestions before the committee about party services and contributions only place him in a worse light. He is evidently not to be believed on oath, for he has repudiated his ewn testimeny. It is a melanchely thing for a spending department to come inte business relations with such a man, and it is not surprising that Mr. Haggart is ashamed of it, albeit the fault does not ap. pear to be his. The case against the timekeepers who kept false beoks, and the officials

> HERBERT SPENCER is enduring much misery in the centemplation of future troubles. His letter to the general secretary of the Werld's Cengress of Evelutionists gives a blue eutlook fer the United States. "We have hard times before us," says Herbert Spencer, referring to England, "and you (in the United States) have still more dreadful times before you—civil war—immens bleedshed and eventually military despetism of the severeot type." This is a darker view of the future of the United States than that given by Macaulay in a well known letter written nearly half a century ago.

whe drew double and treble pay by pretend-

ing to be in two places at once, or by

drawing pay under fictitious names, is clear

THE esteemed Telegraph proves by relia ble statistics that it costs mere to run the deminion than it did in 1878. There is no deubt about it. It also costs more to run Mr. Gibson's saw mills than it did when the owner first settled on the Nashwaak. What an extravagant man Mr. Gibson must be.

THE SESSION. The fourth session of the seventh parliament has at length closed. There have been a few longer sessions and many shorter ones. An average session is a little ever three months, and this has continued a week more than four menths. The business done could have been transacted in a shorter time, but under a system of responsible government it is not easy to limit the number or the length of opposition speeches. On the whole, though the excess of talk made the session rather tedieus, it might have been worse For one thing, a thorough revision of the tariff has been made. The United States congress began the same business last autumn, and has been working at it ever since. At this moment it is not certain whether any measure will result from all these menths of talk. All we know is that no measure has yet been agreed upon. The new Canadian tariff meets many of the objections which have been made to the customs laws, while adhering to the general principles on which tariff of 1879 was framed. The tariff legislation was by far the mest important business of the session, but a considerable amount of other business was done. The insolvency bill eccupied the time of the senate during a large part of the term, and in the hands of the experienced business men of that body was theroughly discussed. It now stands ever for consideration by the house of commons. The French treaty has been accepted by parliament, which also endorsed the Atlantic steamship appropriation after the terms had been medified to meet just claims of this pert. This prevince has also an interest in some mportant medifications made in the laws respecting fisheries, and in legislation conperning load lines on ships, and in regard to pertificated officers in vessels. The North. west, as usual, came in for attention, and some changes were made in the laws applyng to that region. Changes in the general laws of the country were perhaps fewer than usual, and public legislation introduced by private members did not make great progress. From a political point of view the session has not been a sensational one. A sort of party fight was kept up, but never in the history of the dominion did an opposition attack a government with less effect. iveness and success. Mr. Laurier and his friends came to the session fresh frem a convention of their party, but they never worked less harmoniously or with less appearance of conviction than this year. Mr. Haggart, while the bridge work was The government majority has not diminishthe eppesition ranks. At the beginning of the session, as at the beginning of other ones, some beasting was heard of preposed attacks on the government. Especially was it understood that the ministry was to be pushed hard on the Manitoba school matter. But nething has come of it all. The enly serious reflection on the administration was connected with the Curran bridge, and this matter the gevernment itself brought to the front and kept there. On matters of policy the epposition was the most feeble that a dominien parliament has ever seen. If Sir John Thompson is not satisfied with the way he has come out of the session, from a party peint of view, he must be hard te

> FOR the second quarter of the current year the tennage of shipping turned out of British yards was 718,204, which is 103,000 tens in excess of the product of the same period of last year. The total tennage erdered but not commenced is 166,600. which is 126,000 tens less than this time last year. The shipping now under conatruction is more than last year. On the Clyde there is an increase from 215,000 to 239:000; en the Tyne, from 113.000 to 131. 000; on the Wear, from 79,000 to 112,000; at Middlesbury and Stockton, from 45,000 te 69,000; at Hartlepeol and neighboring points, frem 33,000 to 54,000; at Barrow and neighborhood, frem 19,000 to 24,000. Belfast shows a decrease from 75,000 to

> LONDON Transpert says that arrangenents have been completed by which funds have been previded to finish the Chignecte Marine Transport railway, work on which was suspended in August, 1891. Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, of Westminister, have been entrusted with the contract.

Boston and New York Lumber Markets.

A Boston letter of last week says: "Eastern spruce market is best described as demer-alized. Mills refuse to run at the quetations recently made, and the list of these that have decided to shut down increases weekly. The Connecticut Lumber Co., for instan which is reported to have a drive of 40,000,000 feet passing through the falls at Bellows Falls, Vt., and bound for Holyeke, Mass., has decided this week to close down three of its five mills. Other concerns follow suit. It takes a good carge of random to bring \$12. Pine and spruce boards are quiet and hemlook has relapsed. Clapboards are easier and laths and shingles

the better in the position of West Virginia spruce already has an influence to bring something like a smile of hope to countensomething like a smile of nope to counten-ances of receivers of the eastern product. They have been wrestling with a let of stock during the past week, and selling as best they could; semetimes at \$11, mere fre-quently at \$11.50 to \$12, and rarely at \$12, the better prices net always obtained so much on the merits of cargees as through good luck. With the fleet new pretty well sold cut, the mills at St. John and in Maine anishing practically ne addition to sup-lies, some of the receivers of the eastern buff imagine the market will strengther nough to stop the evasion of list races at he yards, but the latter has become too common a practice for prompt suppression, especially in the absence of bread trading. State spruce is selling better to country trade. Spruce piling has had a tumble to 2\frac{3}{4} to 3 cents for 12-inch butt, 35 to 40 feet sticks, this season, but is new up to 4 cents, and steady. Lath did sell last week at \$1.50 as surmised, but receivers are new trying for \$1.60 and upward."

THE BRITANNIA AGAIN

The Vigilant Ahead Over Two Thirds of the Course Yesterday,

But the Prince of Wales' Cutter Finishes Once More a Cup Winner.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The cup hunters Vigilant and Britannia this merning started after the prize offered by the Reyal Munster Yacht club under favorable auspices. The weather was clear with a spanking good north west breezs. The course was from Reche's Point to Daunt Reck, thence to a markboat off Poorhead, finally back to the starting point, sailed ever three times, the yachts finally finishing at the club-house of the Royal Cerk Yacht club at Queenstown. The start was made at 11 e'cleck. The oats crossed the line as follows: Vigilant, 11.07 00: Britannia, 11 07.00. The Britan

nia secured the weather position.

The fine neitherly wind shifted to eastvard and both boats, clesehauled, ran to Poerhead. The Vigilant, sailing under the lee of the English beat, drew ahead and libbed, rounding Poorhead mark at 11 30.02 the Britannia rounded at 11.31.33. It was now a free reach to Daunt's Rock. which the Vigilant passed one minute and twenty-nine seconds ahead. The time of

he boats at Daunt's Rock was: Vigilant, 1.55 04; Britannia, 11 56 33. Rounding Daunt's Rock mark the Vigi ant bent to starboard for Roche's point, but the Britannia held to port tack. The Vigilant went about to pert and was beating against a streng ebb tide. The Bri-tannia made a long board to pert, and then made short tacks to Roche's point. Reaching Reche's point the Vigilant showed she had gained considerable in beatng from Daunt's Rock, the time taken at Roche's Point being: Vigilant, 12 36.06; Britannia, 12.39.04. This was a clear lead for the Yankee beat of two minutes and

ifty-eight seconds. Bearing away for Poorhead the Vigilant ent out her balleen jibtepsail, but the Britannia carried only a small jibtopsail, as she did in going over this part of the course efere. It was a free reach to Peorhead, which the Vigilant reached at 1,00.02, and he Britannia at 1.05,03.

Vigilant jibbed and took in her big jibtep sail and the Britannia retained her smalle one, and beth boats made a starboard reac for Daunt's Reck, which was passed as fellows: Vigilant, 1.29 30; Britannia, 1 33 20. The Britannia had gained a little in the run, but the Yankee was still three minutes and fifty seconds ahead. The Britannia tacked along the western

shere, but the Vigilant held to the eastern shore, the advantage of which was apparent in the fact that she rounded Point exactly six minutes in advance of the cutter. The time of the yachts at Roche's Point was: Vigilant, 2.10.55; Britannia,

Rounding Roche's Peint flag beat, the Vigilant set her balleon jib and the Britan-nia her jibtopasil for a third run to Peor-head. The wind hauled to eastward and the Vigilant took in her balleon jibtopsail and never before been attained in Canada or else-Poorhead to round the mark, which they did as follows: Vigilant, 2,36.11; Britannia, nine seconds astern.

As they came up in the wind both set

their balleen jibtopsails. The breeze was stiff and steady as they rounded Peorhead for the run te Daunt's Rock and both set their spinnakers, but the wind slackened. The ritannia had kept her spinnaker set while her. The Vigilant then seemed to get better wind and she again set her spinnaker. After ere away for Reche's Point for the last

The Vigilant did some splendid sailing on conds, the beats rounding Reche's Peint mark in this order: Britannia, 4.52; Vigilant,

which finished at 4,12.55, the Vigilant at

Something About Two Boys.

"The most pathetic incident of my childood is this: My mether had been very il for several weeks, and the doctor solemnly wo or three days lenger at mest. That night my father reused me from sleep and took me out of my little bed to bid her a last good-bye. I shall never forget the scene, which was new and awful to me. People were weeping all round the reem, the air of which was heavy with the eder of andles and lamps, and reeking with the fumes of drugs. My mother knew and kissed me, and then they teok me back to my bed. But ere I was led away some ene opened the window a few inches frem the op, and I neticed the grey dawn resting en he glass, and heard the 'cheep, cheep,' of a newly wakened bird. Since then I have associated that hour and sound with that un-But (and te say what now follows I have

written the foregoing paragraph)—we were all rasped and tertured for nothing. My mether proceeded to get well hand over hand, and died quietly thirty years afterwards. She survived every person who steed at her bedside that night except me."

Speaking of the illness of her sen, a boy of nine, a lady says: "We had to sit with him night and day, giving him brandy, wine, beef tea, etc., to keep him alive, and expected every day would be his last. The physician plainly told us that nothing more could

Yet in spite of the disease, and—we almest said—in spite of the doctors, the lad is well today. And this is how it all came about. There is a meral in it, tee, but suppose we serve that up at the end of the story.

All right, you say. Very well, then.

It seems that this boy, Geerge Westmoreland, had previously been a strong, healthy little chap, as all beys ought to be. But about the middle of last Nevember—1891, that is—he was taken down. The family couldn't make out what ailed him. He complained of a bad pain in the stemach, and vemited a quantity of yellowish green stuff. Presently the pain was so sharp he couldn't lie in bed, and they had, se his mother says, te apply fresh het poultices one after another. The whites of his eyes turned yellow, and his skin too. He was hot and feverish, and had to fight for his

Of course his mother sent fer a docter, and the doctor said his young patient was suffering from inflammation of the bowels. He gave medicines which, however, did no good, se far as the boy's friends could see. On the contrary, he grew worse, and a second doctor was fetched. This medical gent-leman differed from his predecessor, and gave out that George had rheumatic fever in other words, acute rheumatism—a disease which no boy has any business with what-

The treatment on this theory availed nothing; George was werse. He new had a

hacking cough, and his expectorations were so effensive that the people had to use disinfectants. He breke out into sweats, se heavy as to saturate the pillows. He could take no neurishment save a little milk and lime water. He wore away to a skeleton, did the poor bey. He was nothing but skin and bone, and they had to life him in and out of bed. Then he fell, so ill he would not notice any one ir the room, and lay for hours never opening his eyes. Then came the time when a third doctor said he couldn't possibly live.

What happened after that the boy's mother tells. We give you her exact words: "In February last," she says, "my husband, as a last resert, determined to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After a few doses the boy's breathing was easier and he took foed. In three days he was able to sit up, and in a week's time he was up and dressed. He gained flesh and strength eveay day, and is new able to go about. Sometimes I look at him and can hardly believe he is the same boy who was so recently at death's door. Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Mary Westmoreland, 5 High Street, Plumstead, London, April 27, 1892." Now, a half dezen words, little George had no bowel inflammation, nor a single touch of rheumatism. That was the dector's prefessional guesswork. He had a sharp attack of billiousness and indigestion, o which Mother Seigel would have cured him long before had her medicine been appealed Here is the moral to conclude with: Learn what the true remedy for illness is, and use it first instead of last.

The Dominion Safety Fund Insurance.

A few weeks age THE SUN called attention to the reinsurance of the business of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association by the Great-West Life Assurance company of Winnipeg. A notice has since been issued to the pelicy holders, explaining that this course, the directors had decided after careful consideration, was necessary in the interests of the policy holders, and that while every interest of the policy holders would be preserved inviolate there would not be any re-medical examination required, and no expense or extra cest would be incurred by the change, and at the same time the policy helders would have the eption of con-tinuing on the same plan or of choosing any other plan preferred at the regular printed rates of the Great West, which are as low as

those of any other company.

The Great West Life has started business throughout the maritime provinces and established a branch office in this city with the following well known, prominent and representative citizens as its board of directers, viz : George A. Schefield, manager Bank of New Brunswick; G. Wetmore Merritt, of Mesers. Merritt Bros. & Co.; Thes. Walker, M. D., J. deWolfe Spurr. The company is financially one of the strongest in the country, claiming a larger proportion of assets to liabilities than any other, and having a paid up capital stock of the same amount as the Equitable of New York, the largest insurance company on the continent. The standing of the company among insurers is shown by the fact that while only in busi-

land, Ontario and British Celumbia, and there is no doubt this vigorous western institution will make its way throughout the

Charters Reported.

Britannia had kept her spinnaker set while the Vigilant had taken hers in and came down nicely on the wind and at 3.19.00 she passed the Yankee boat and drew clear of her. The Vigilant then seemed to get better. The Vigilant then seemed to get better. New York to Manila and (or) Ileilo, oil, 16c. ene pert, 17c. twe perts; Landskrena, Phila-delphia to Dunkirk, crude cil. 2: 61; schs. Vamoose, Kings Ferry to Santa Cruz, Tenneriffe, lumber, \$10 and river towages; Anne E. Valentine, Bear River to Kingston, lumber, \$5; Delta, Cheverie, to New Yerk, piling, 2\frac{2}{3}c; Gee E Dale, same; Ravela, New York to St Jehn, wire, \$1 30; VTH, Hobeken to Annapelis, coal, 80c; Gazelle, Hebeken to Halifax, coal and fertilizer, \$600; W R Huntley, Hoboken to Halifax, coal, \$1; Dove, same; Bessie Parker, same; Susan P Thurlow, same, 90c; Gelden Hind, Hobeken to Charlettetewn P E I, ceal, \$1; J S Parker, Hoboken to Yarmouth, ceal, 80c; A P Emerson, Elizabeth port to Portsmouth, 60c.

> The demestic relations of Charles Dickens vere unhappy.

Meliere married at ferty, an actress of eventeen, but soon separated from her. Van Dyke married for money, and was disappointed to find that his wife had none. Lord Nelson's married life was made miserable by his infatuation for Lady Heward

James Shaw Estate Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Station House of the Intercolonial Railway, in the Village of Rothesay, Parish of Rothesay, Kings County, New Brunswick, at the hour of twelve o'clock of FRIDAY, the Seventeenth day of August next, the following described Lots of Land:

All that certain lot, piece and parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Rothesay aforesaid, being the whole of the lot known and distinguished as lot Number 3 in the grant to Caleb Wetmore and others, with the exception of twenty acres on the west end of said lot, sold to Robert Bradwell, and forty acres on the east end, sold to Anthony Gallagher, the said lot being bounded on the north by a lot granted to Caleb Wetmore, Senior, and on the south by a lot granted to Caleb Wetmore, Junior. Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hampton, in Kings County, known and described as being part of lot Number One, granted to Caleb Wetmore in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and as lot Number Four in a division made by Deputy Fairweather of the eastern end of said lot Number One in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, bounded as follows: Beginning at a marked cedar post placed on the southern side of the Great Road leading from Saint John to the Hammond River Bridge (so called), and on the northwest angle of lot Number Three in said division, and at present owned by Robert Wilson, and at present owned by Robert There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of

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The Chief Weel

Together from Co

NOTICE

When erder WEEKLY SUN NAME of the paper is going a which you wish Remember ! Office must be prempt complia

NOTICE

H. A. Sinne H. H. Fergus D. Pearson interests of Subscriber be prepared

travellers ca A ROMAN built at the Jo foundation is n ing will cost in THE St. George received its ch to arrive in a id THE STEAME with rails for the A TOURISTS' map of the city

published by C. which is printe of work. THE board of institutions of has elected Rev Martins, New I institution.

JAS. D. SEEL this city, celel by taking unto young lady o state. The Mark's church known in St. J THE big ag visit will be he

mittee at wer A CLOSE Thornton and on Friday whil boat. They breakwater, v partly filled wi a good wetting

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fellews: O. E. Witter, both E. Witter of L THREE BEAU ing took place & Sens' of thre brush of Cha were W. H. Th W. Adams, an tures were we PEAT Moss

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Musquash, is a Main street ar have already DEATH OF M ford, widow of tord, died at he ing at 6.30, at years. She ha Her surviving of this place, I sen of Breekly of Chicago. -A DANGERO main road be Kings county, The bridge spa

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come from oth FEMALE THIE day afternoon Wall street, a lady's coat, s were at once get his work i Jenes (nee Gol 4 o'cleck. She

an accomplice. left beaind he

and wilted.