hunger, on a throne of human skele

tons, sat queen. All efforts at ame lioration halted by rassacre. Pro

ession of families, procession of mar

channel to Cape Clear and from the Irish sea across to the Atlantic. An

island not bounded as geographers tell us but as every philanthromist

knows-bounded on the north and the

south, and the east and the west by

woe which no hungal politics can al

assuage. Land of Go'dsmith's rhythm, and Sheridan's wit, and O'Connell's

eloquence, and Edmund Burke's states-manship, and O'Brien's sac like, An-

blood. Yet you cannot think of it to-

day without having your eyes blinded.

with emotion, for threre your ances-

tors sleep in graves, some of which they entered for lack of bread. For

speak the love and the service of all Irish exiles. Yes, some of you are from

Germany, the land of Luther, and

some of you are from Italy, the land of Garibaldi, and some of you are from

France, the land of John Calvin, one

of the three mighties of the glorious

reformation. Some of you are descendants of the Puritans, and they

were exiles, and some of you are descendants of the Huguenots, and they

were exiles, and some of you are de-scendants of the Holland refugees, and

Some of you were born on the banks

of the Yazoo or the Savannah, and you

or at the foot of the Green mountains,

and you are here now, some of you on

lands, and you are here now. Oh,

how many of us far away from home!

All of us exiles. This is not our home.

Heaven is our home. Oh, I am so

glad when the royal exile went back

he left the gate ajar or left it wide

open. "Going home!" That is the dying exclamation of the majority of

Christians. I have seen many Christians die. I think nine out of ten of

them i nthe last moment say, "Going home." Going home out of banish-

ment and sin and sorrow and sad-

ness. Going home to join in the hilari-

ties of our parents and our dear dead

children who hove already departed.

They are home! Oh, what a time it

the prairies of the west or the table-

are now living in this latitude, some

royal exile of my sermon I be-

leviate and only Almighty God can

GREATEST OF EXCLUS.

SOJOURN OF THE KING OF HEAVEN UPON GOD'S FOOTSTOOL.

THE WORLD STATE OF THE REST AND A The Expatriation of Christ, the Voluntary Exile-The King Who Left a Throne, Closed a Palace and Went to Die in a Hostile Country.

Washington, April 26.-It is wonder-

Far up and far back in the history of heaven there came a period when its most illustrious citizen was about to absent himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach. We have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere. Many of us have done that. But he was to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and the immensities untraveled. No world has ever hailed heaven, and never hailed any other world. I think that the windows and balconies were thronged, and that the pearly beach was crowded with those who had come to see him sail out of the harbor of light into the ocean beyond. Out and out and out and on and en and on and down and down and down he sped, until one night, with only one to greet him when he arrived, his disembarkation so unpretending, so quiet that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave inti-mation to the Bethlehem rustics that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port did he sail? Why was this the place of his destination? I question the shepherds. I question the camel drivers. I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile. But the world had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Haran; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmet, an exile from Ireland: Victor Hugo, an exile from France Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. Bu this one of whom I speak to-day had such resounding farewell and came into such chilling reception-for not even a hostler went out with his lantern to light him in, that he is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated exile of earth or heaven.

First, I remark that Christ was an imperial exile. He got down off a throne. He took off a tiara. He closed a palace gate behind him. His family were princes and princesses. Vashti was turned out of the throne room by Ahasuerus. David was dethroned by Absalom's infamy. The five kings were hurled into a cavern by Joshua's ccurage. Some of the Henrys of England and some of the Louis of France were jostled on their thrones by discontented subjects. But Christ was never more honored, or more popular, or more loved than the day he left heaven. Exiles have suffered severely, but Christ turned himself out from throne room into sheep pen and down from the top to the bottom. He was not pushed off. He was not manacled for foreign transportation. He was not put out because they no more wanted him in celestial domain, but by choice departing and descending into an exile five times as long as that of Napoleon at St. Herena and 1000 times worse; the one exile suffering for that he had destroyed nations, they other exile suffering because he came to save a world. An imperial exile. King eternal. "Blessing and honce and glow and nower be upted."

temple, and on the side of Olivet; shadow of a cross on sunrise and sunset. Constantine, marching with his army, she is lonely; she cannot see a glimmer of light in the darkness when the gates shut after me. On a rough journey we cheer ourselves with the fact that it will end in warm hspitality, but Christ knew that His rough path would end at a set the beautiful gates ajar."

Source of Olivet; shadow of a cross on sunrise and sunset. Constantine, marching with his army, she is lonely; she cannot see A glimmer of light in the darkness when the gates shut after me. On, turn me the key, sweet angel, The splendor will shine so far."

But the warden answered, "I dare not set beautiful gates ajar."

Spoke low and answered, "I dare not set beautiful gates ajar." honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne."

But I go farther and tell you he was an exile on a barren island. This world is one of the smallest island of light in the ocean of immensity. Other stellar kingdoms are many thousand times larger than this. Christ came to this small Patmos of a world. When exiles are sent out they are generally sent to regions that are sandy or cold or hot-some Dry Tortugas of disagreeableness. Christ came as an exile to a world scorched with heat and bitten with cold, to deserts simoon swept, to a howling wilderness. It was the back dooryard, seemingly, of the universe. Yea, Christ came to the poorest part Minor, with its intense summers, unfit for the residence of a foreigner and in the rainy season unfit for the residence of a native. Christ came not to such a land as America, or England, or France, or Germany, but to a land one-third of the year drowned, another third of the year burned up and only one-third of the just tolerable. Oh! it was the barren island of a world. Barren enough for Christ, for it gave such small worship and such inadequate affection and such little gratitude. Im perial exile on the barren island of a

I go farther and tell you that he was an exile in a hostile country. Turkey was never so much against Russia, France was never so much against Germany, as this earth was against Christ. It took him in through the door of a stable. It thrust him out at the point of a spear. The Roman Gov-ernment against him, with every weapon of its army, and every decision of its courts, and every beak of its war eagles. For years after his arrival the only question was how best to put him out. Herod hated him; the high priests hated him; Gestas, the dying thief, hated him. The whole earth ngly turned into a detective to watch his steps. And yet he faced this ferocity. Notice that most of Christ's wounds were in front. Some scourging on the choulder, but most of Christ's wounds in front. He was not on retreat when he expired. Face to face with the world's woe. His eye on the raging countenances of his foaming antagonists when he expired. When the cavalry officer roweled his steed so that he might come nearer up and see the tortured visage of the suffering exile, Christ saw spear was thrust at his side, and when the hammer was lifted for his feet and when the reed was raised to strike the spikes of thorn. watched the whole procedure When his hands were fastened to the cross they were wide open still with Mind you, his head was right, and he could look to the lefand he could look up and he could loo' down. He saw when the spikes had

en driven home, and the hard, rou ron heads were in the palms of his lands. He saw them as plainly as you ever saw anything in the palms of your hands. No ether, no chloroform, no merciful anaesthetic to dull or stupify; but, wide awake, he saw the obscura-tion of the heavens, the unbalancing of the rocks, the countenances quiver-ing with rage and the cachinnation dia-bolic. Oh it . Oh, it was the hostile as well as the barren island of a world!

I go farther, and tell you that this

Washington, April 26.—It is wonder-exile was far from home. It is 95,000,-ful to how many tunes the gospel may 000 miles from here to the sun, and be set. Dr. Talmage's sermon to-day all astronomers agree in saying shows another way in which the earth-our solar system is only one of the smaller wheels of the great machinery smaller wheels of the great machinery His text was II. Samuel, xv. 17, "And of the universe turning around some the king went forth and tarried in a one great centre, the centre so far place which was far off." and calculation and if, as some think, that great centre in the distance is heaven. Christ came far from nome when he came here. Have you ever thought of the homesickness of Christ? ome of you know what homesickness is when you have been only a few weeks absnt from the domestic Christ was 33 years away from home. Some of you feel homsesickness when you are 100 or 1000 miles away from the domestic circle. Christ was more million miles away from home than you could count if all your life you did nothing but count. You know ... hat it is to be homesick even amid pleasant surroundings, but Christ slept in huts, and he was athirst, and he was anungered, and he was on the way from being born in another man's barn to

> they are far away from their native country, at the sound of their national air get so homesick that they fall into melancholy and sometimes they die under the homesickness. But, oh, the homesickness of Christ. Poverty home-sickness for celestial riches. Persecution homesick for hosanna. Weariness omesick for rest. Homesick for anselic and archangelic companionship Homesick to get out of the night and the storm and the world's execration. Homesickness will make a week seem as long as a month and it seems to me that the three decades of Christ's residence of earth must have seemed o him almost interminable. You have often tried to measure the other pangs of Christ, but you have never tried to neasure the magnitude and ponder-

osity of a Saviour's homesickness.

eing buried in another man's grave.

I have read how the Swiss,

I take a step farther and tell you that Christ was in an exile which He knew would end in assassination. Holknew would end in assassination. He man Hunt, the master painter, has a picture in which he represents Jesus pity them. Ah, they ought to pity you! You are an exile far from home. Around Him are the saws, the ham-mers, the axes, the drills of carpen-will be for you when the gatekeeper The picture represents Christ as of heaven shall say: "Take off that

that His rough path would end at a defoliaged tree, without one leaf and wit honly two branches, bearing fruit defoliaged tree, without one leaf and wit honly two branches, bearing fruit of such bitterness as no human lips had ever tasted. Oh, what an exile, starting in an infancy without any cradle and ending in assassination! Thirst without any water, day without any sunlight. The doom of a desperado for more than angelic excelperado for more than angelic excellence. For what that expatriation and that exile? Worldly good sometimes comes from worldly evil. The acciden-

times so deep of color it makes one think of the blood of the Covenanters who signed their names for Christ, dipping their pens into the veins of their own arms opened for that pur-pose. How very fiber of your nature thrills as I mention the names of Robert Bruce and the Campbells and Cochrane. I bespeak for this royal exile of my text the love and the service of all Scotch exiles. Some of you are Englishmen. Your ancestry served the Lord. Have I not read of the sufferings of the Haymarket? And have I not seen in Oxford the yery spot where Ridley and Latimer mount-ed the red charlot. Some of your ancestors heard George Whitefield thun-der, or heard Charles Wesley sing, or heard John Bunyan tell his dream of the celestial city, and the cathedrals under the shadow of which some of

you were born had in their grandest organ roll the name of the Messiah.

I bespeak for the royal exile of my sermon the love and the service of all English exiles. Yes, some of you came from the island of distress over which the service of a throng of buyers are a throng of buyers their services. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 17.

> Text of the Lesson, Luke xix, 11-27-Memory Verses, 13, 15-Golden Text, Luke xvi, 10-Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

11. The topic is still "The Kingdom," for it may be said to be the topic of the whole Bible. ed through . richo, healing three blind men and saving Zaccheus and is now on His way to Jerusalem to die. They think, however, that the kingdom is now about to come, and they had some grounds for thinking so, for John the Baptist, and the twelve, and the seventy, and Jerus Himself, had all preached that the kingdom was at hand. Why, then, should it not immediately appear? Why should He not, as son of David, do what the prophets and Gabriel had said He would do, sit on the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob forever? (Isa. ix, 6, 7; Jer. iii, 17, 18; Luke i. 32, 33.)

Luke i, 32, 33.)

12. He speaks of a nobleman going into a far country to receive a kingdom and to return. Well, the sons, of Herod may have gone away to Rome to receive the kingdom, which then included Jerusalem, but what had that to do with Jesus Christ, the Son of David. He was then present. He had to the satisfaction of His followers proved Himself to be the Son of David. Was He speaking of His going away and returning? Yes, even so, for the nation that He came to be King over was about to kill Him, and this would involve a postponement of the kingdom till His return in power and glory. Now was His time to suffer and die, and the heavens must receive Him until the times or restoration of all things by the prophets (Acts ii, 1s, 21.)

13. "Occupy till I come." This is

phets (Acts ii, 15, 21.)

13. "Occupy till I come." This is His message to His servants, whom He called, and to whim He gave each a pound. This parable differs somewhat from that of the talents in Math. Xxv, for there the talents are bestowed according to the ability of each, but the ground covered is virtually the same. We know that every true servant of Christ, every true believer, has received the Holy Spirit, has received savation, and this not for Himself alone, but that He may therewith bless others and glorify His Lord. The boundaries of this age in which we live, the time of the postponement of the kingdom, the time of the formation of His body, the church, are His going away and His return.

14. This descries the attitude of the

away and His return.

14. This descries the attitude of the nation—that is, the rulers representing the nation—toward Him. It became fully manifest when they oried to Pliate, "We have no king but Caesar." It was foreshadowed in the hatred of Joseph's brethren, but as truly as they afterward saw Joseph on the throne mers, the axes, the drills of carpentry. The picture represents Christ as rising from the carpenter's working bench and wearily stretching out His arms as one will after being in contracted or uncomfortable posture, and the light of that picture is so arranged that the arms of Christ, wearily stretched forth, together with His body, throw on the wall the shadow of the cross. Oh, my friends, that shadow was on everything in Christ's lifetime. Shadow of a cross on the Bethlehem swaddling clothes, shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fied into Egypt; shadow of a cross on the brook Kedron, and on the side of Ollyet; shadow of a cross on sunrise and sunset.

**Constantine, marching with his army, saw just once a cross in the sky, but Christ saw the cross all the time.

Christ saw the cross all the time.

Will be for you when the journey's ended. Put down that saber. The battle's won. Put off that fron coat of mail and put on the robe of conqueror."

At that gate of triumph I leave you to-day, only reading three tender can and put on the robe of conqueror."

At that gate of triumph I leave you to-day, only reading three tender can and put on the robe of conqueror."

At that gate of triumph I leave you to-day, only reading three tender can and put on the robe of conqueror."

At that gate of triumph I leave you to-day, only reading three tender can and put on the robe of conqueror."

At that gate of triumph I leave you to death and put of the fund and put ever settled in the sufferings of their substitute on Calvary. They will appear before Him to receive in His kingdom. See I. Cor, ili, Il-15; Rev. xxii, 12; Luke xiv, 14; II. John viii. The first of these passages indicates the possibility of being saved and yet being unrewarded; the others incite to such service as shall be rewarded. That the saints shall share the kingdom with Him is seen in Dan, vii, 27; Ps. cxlix; John xvii, 22; I. Cor. vi, 2.

18, 17. Here is a faithful servant, and his place in the kingdom will be to And, lo, in the little child's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar,
In the little child's angel fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar.

Newspaper Adverticing
Occupies most important place in
the merchant's estimate of the marginal place in the kingdom will be to rule over ten cities. Although he has not a large sphere, he has been a good servant. He has walked uprightly before God and had lived upon Him. He had been a faithful servant and had sought to please His master, and not nearly the merchant's estimated to the merchant's estimated to the marginal place in the kingdom will be to rule over ten cities. Although he has not a large sphere, he has been a good servant. He has walked uprightly before God and had lived upon Him. He had been a faithful servant, and his place in the kingdom will be to rule over ten cities.

Newspaper Adverticing

acter and magnitude of the business done, and of the kind of man who does it, and in the end this effect is of more importance than the trade directly resultant from each advertisement at the time of issue.—Hardware ment at the time of issue.—Hardware do does not give salvation and then take in away (John x, 27, 28). A child of \$\sigma\$ by faith in Christ Jesus can never exact to be a child of \$\sigma\$ of dod does not give salvation and then take in away (John x, 27, 28). A child of \$\sigma\$ by faith in Christ Jesus can never exact to be a child of \$\sigma\$ obed. Child as to his service and thus mass to be a selfish, discobed. The cord less shall be revealed from the pully;

"Why, it says that some wives shave their husbands, and in that way save what he would ordinarily pay to a barber," she explained.

"Mary," he said, after a moment's thought, "you may get that gown you spoke about this morning. It won't be necessary for you to get at my throat with a razor."—Chicago Post.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

WELLETT SEN S 7 M. N. S. A. C. MARCHE

MR. BAYARD HONORED

At the Annual Dinner of Mechanical Engineers of London.

London, April 30 .- The United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, was the chief guest at the annual dinner tonight of the Institute of Mechanica Engineers. Lieut. Commander Wm. S. Cowles, an attache of the United States embassy, was also present. The secretary of the institute said to a representative of the Associated Press that this was the first time a for eign ambassador had been the chief guest at any of their annual dinners. He said that they had invited Mr. Bayard, first, on account of his great popularity; and secondly, to show their contempt for the recent reflections cast upon him. The chairman, Windsor Richards, proposed the guest's health, and coupled with his teast the mention of Mr. Bayard's name. He said that Mr. Bayard's recent public utterances had created such a good feeling in Great Britain that he assured him, on behalf of the institution and the country, that his feelings were heartily reciprocated. At the same time he heartily grasped his

Upon Mr. Bayard rising to respond, the whole company joined in singing He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Mr. Bayard said he recognized that the kind reception accorded him did not mean his alone, but the country he represented. He then proceeded to dwell upon the benefits of recent in-ventions in mechanical engineering. Mankind generally, he said, was bene-fitted by these discoveries. The other day he stood upon the deck of a Briish iron-clad and saw there harveyized steel armor plates, Hotchkiss and Maxim guns. There were no more faithful citizens, he said, than these Americans, but this shows that whatever they may attempt there are forces abroad which will not permit inventions to be narrowed to any one country. Engineers, he said, were the best ambassadors. For what is an ambassador but to induce peace and good will, a fair entente among men? Mr. Bayard's speech was great ly applauded.

HALIFAX.

T. E. Kenny and R. L. Borden the Liberal Conservative Candidates.

St. John Camera Club Views Exhibited and Very Highly Praised

Halifax, April 30.-The board of rade spent this afternoon discussing the winter port delegates' report, some dissatisfaction being expressed by J. A. Chipman with its indefiniteness, Ald. Musgrave, one of the delegates, stated positively that within a fortnight satisfactory local freight rates would be given to Halifax. It is the intention of the railway department to proceed at an early day with the construction of a second wharf and freight sheds at the deep water terminus. The board decided to ask the government to submit the plans to them before proceeding with the

T. E. Kenny and R. L. Borden, Q. C., were tonight enthusiastically nominated by the liberal conservative 299 ayes and 256 nays. The convention as the candidates for the then adjourned until May 26.

inate the old ticket, Messrs. Stairs and Kenny, but Mr. Stairs positively refused to accept a nomination on the ground that his business made it appointed a committee, including M. imperative that he should reside in Montreal, R. L. Borden, Q. C., was then nominated amid great enthusiasm as Mr. Kenny's colleague. committee, consisting of J. W. Allison and J. C. Mackintosh, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the regret of the convention at Mr. Stair's retirement. gathering was the largest liberal conservative convention every held in Halifax.

At a meeting of the Halifax Camera club tonight a set of one hundred views for the St. John Camera club were exhibited. The views won many plaudits and reflected creditably on the club which owns them.

AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

Such is Declared to be Spain's Natural Policy-The Liberty of the Press.

Madrid, April 30.—Senor Labra deputy for Cuba, speaking at Seville, declared that Spain's natural policy was an alliance with France against America. The Cuban war, he said, if prolonged, meant ruin for Spain, and there would be renewed struggles unless reforms for Cuba were conceded. Local autonomy, he said, was indis-

Havana, April 30.—The filibusterers arro, who is at present absent on an his jurisdiction and cannot be delegated to any other authority. Steps capture of the Competitor and to hasten his return for the court marhasten his return for the could be be be been making regular trips since tial. The total number of filibuster has been making regular trips since build during the capture is eight. Monday. The Diaro De La Marina has had four fines inflicted upon it and received two warnings for violation of Captain-General Weyler's proclamation restricting the liberty of the press.

ATHLETIC.

All the stock has been subscribed for the amalgamated club of the St. John and Bicycle associations. It is proposed to commence at an early day the erection of a fine club building for social and athletic purposes, conta gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, etc. The committee will meet in a few days to perfect the organization. On the Athletic club grounds the work of putting the grounds in shape for the season has commenced. The bicycle track will be improved and in a few days the athletes will find the grounds ready for the season's sport.

atest News in THE WEEKLY SUN. | Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. | THE WEEKLY SUN. | Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. COLUMN TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

M. Meline, the New Premier, Reads a Statement in Chamber of Deputies.

An Active Campaign Against the Senate to be Made.

Paris, April 30.—At the opening of the chamber of deputies today, M. Meline, the new premier, read a state-ment in which the government recognized the preponderance of the cham-ber of deputies, but affirms that it is possible to govern without the senate The statement of the prime minister was heartily applauded. The senate then, by a vote of 214 to 42, refused to consider a private member's pro-posal of a revision of the constitution. In anticipation of the announcement of the ministerial programme, galleries of the chamber of deputies were crowded today, and there was a full attendance of members.

M. Goblet maintained that the cabi-

net had been chosen from outside of the republican head progressist ma-In the formation of a cabinet he added, the chamber of deputies, and not the senate, should be consulted. He expressed the hope that the deputles would vote against the govern

M. Paul Deschanel spoke urgently advocating a revision of the consti-

M. Meline replied that it was impos sible for the ministry to discuss the question of revision at this time, but that the matter would come before the chamber of deputies in due season. The premier then asked the chamber

M. Bourgeois, premier of the late cabinet, asked M. Meline if the direction of the country's policy belonged to the chamber of deputies or to the senate. The recent attitude of the last named body, M. Bourgeois said, was is the nature of an attempt to seize the direction of policy. chamber of deputies, M. Bourgeois asserted, should uphold its vote of April 2, affirming the predominance of the representatives of universal suffrage and the chamber's determination to pursue a policy of democratic reform.

M. Bourgeols concluded by saying: "We stand ready for a dissolution of parliament and for a revision of the constitution. It is the duty of the national assembly to define the powers of the chamber of deputies and of the

M. Meline asked why it was that M. Bourgeois demanded that the present government undertake the revision of the constitution when he had avoided that task himself. The government, he said, would repudiate that policy as tending to dangerous agitation. M. Ricard, minister of justice in the late cabinet, re-introduced his motion of April 23rd, to which Mr. Bourgeois had just alluded, and demanded ency for it, which, on demand of M. Meline, was rejected by a vote of 279 to 257. Premier Meline then accepted a motion affirming the preponderance of the universal suffrage and approv-

ing the government's statement. The first part of the motion adopted by unanimous vote. The cond part was adopted by a vote of 231 ayes to 196 noes. The motion as a whole was adopted, the vote standing 299 ayes and 256 nays. The chamber The radical and socialist minority met after the sitting of the chamber

today and decided upon an active campaign against the senate and in favor Bourgeois, Lockery, Goblet, Doumer and Pellettan.

P. E. ISLAND.

Montague, April 23.-Conductor Hibbert's wife is dangerously ill. George Young passed away tonight in his 84th year. He leaves a large family and widow behind. All the family have been long settled in their own homes. John Dewar, aged 74, died last Friday and was interred on Monday at Brudenel by Rev. Oliver Emory, Disciple minister, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Mrs. John Collings, jr., who has been dangerously ill since last August, is up and around again, and Miss Ella Cam. eron has recovered sufficiently to return to the Ladies' College, Halifax. Edward Campbell, whose place was

raided a few days ago by officers of the law, was fined in the court yesterday fifty dollars. The following were the same company: W. W. Jenkins, Georgetown, second offence, \$100 and costs or two months imprisonment; V. A. Schroder, Georgetown, first offence, \$50 and costs or two months; Ann Norton and Mrs. Macaulay of Avondale were each fined \$100 and costs or two months; Wm. Clow of Graham's Road, first offence, \$50 and costs or two months.

Charles Stewart, son of William Stewart of St. Peter's Road, Lot 63, who were captured on board the P. E. I., was instantly killed at Lead-schooner Competitor yesterday have ville. Colorado. April 8th The France been removed to the navy yard. The iner says, he left the island about ter preparatory proceedings are being years ago and was 29 years of age at his death. His death was caused by ed until the arrival of Admiral Nav; the breaking of a rope in a mining years ago and was 29 years of age at shaft, by which he was precipitated inspection trip. This duty lies within 150 feet to the bottom. He bore an excellent character. The remains were interred at Leadville, where dehave been taken to inform him of the ceased leaves a widow and two broth-

Bedeque, April 24.-The F. C. Batt

Owners of lobster factories are fitting up for the season's work. W. A. Leard has done extensive repairing, having made nearly 1,000 new traps and built a large new fishing boat. Fishing will begin probably in a week.

Ewen Clark, who has been on the sick list all winter, but was getting better of late, is again laid up in a relapsed condition. He has decided to dispose of all his property by auction. A. M. Wright has disposed of his farm by private sale to J. Maurice Wright.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Waterville, Me., April 30.-The prohibition state convention nominated Rev. A. S. Ladd of Calais as a candidate for governor. The third district prohibitionists also held their convention here today and nominated Dr. W. S. Thompson of Augusta for DEPOT

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Gents' I Constantly in s

W -

Judge Tuck Chi McLeod Place

NEWS FRO

Messrs. Hazen an Terminus of

er Tupper New Brunswic

Ottawa, May 4.on. It is report eral appointment them the following lacks authoritativ Mr. Joncas, ex-M agent of the mar Quebec, nee Greg J. H. Metcalfe, ston, to be ward stentiary, vice Dr ated.

Dr. Ryan of K

Kingston penitent

superannuated. Justice Tuck to New Brunswick. Mr. McLeod, ex of the supreme rick to fill the Judge Tuck's pro During the pas the government daily communica ions of the propos vice. As the impe contribute financia naturally they ha in reference to th have now been a dominion govern receive offers up weekly service h Great Britain, to less than four port in England any such port as vessels may call at an Irish ports in Canada summer and Hal continue on to and in St. John tion of the conwill be required trip from port t speed of not les an hour. They eign port, and the nage. They mus equal in equipm the White Star with cold storag the requirements ecessary, must tion for two hur first-class passer second-class and age. The seating the dining room two hundred and board and attend gers is to be equ

of vessels plying ain and New Yor forbidden to disc passengers or fre any Canadian ra service is to con The provision should be placed of three, as orig guarantee that and St. John in terminus of the persistently advo en and Chesley, of St. John are be a source of people of St. J

efforts of their been so successfu The premier pondent tonight for the campaign speedily as possi ent the program nipeg, Friday; Montreal, 18th; Sir Charles goes after that will a in Nova Scotia The premier wi of the time before io. He trusts tha be able to addres him in Ontario. An extensive

nets has ben ma cruiser Petrel in THE NE E. McLeod, Q. Kings county, ha Cardwell. He con

of law with the Fredericton, and to Harvard law cured the degree this city, he pur the office of Gray mitted an attorn year later he w Mr. McLeod has ure of the bar many years and very important Chamber of Co pointed official as tinued in that off dministration in He served in ture from 1882 before the imper behalf of the Ba America in the case, and also p Washington, and case was afterw with Disraeli, as ords. It was steamer for br

laws. Mr. McLeo