## SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Child study. Mrs. McLeod will meet the class this week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. Sunday school teachers invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN RES-TIGOUCHE COUNTY.

July 2nd Miss Lucas, provincial primary superintendent, left home for a week or more of work up north. Sunday was spent in Campbellton. In morning, before church service, a number of teachers and superintendents gathered in the Presbyterian church for a conference. The conference proved to be one helpful to all those present. In the afternoon Miss Lucas visited the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools, noting especially the work done in the primary

Tuesday and Weinesday, 5th and 6th, were spent at the Restigouche county convention at Charlo. There was also present at the convention Evangelist J. S. McKay of Stellarton N. S., who was conducting meetings there at the time. The reports of parish officers, and especially of superintendents of normal, home and primary departments showed a marked advance in the S. S. work of the county. An admirable paper by Miss E. M. Pidgeon, who could not be present, was read by Mrs. Montgomery, and the convention authorized its publication in the Campbellton newspapers. Miss Lucas spoke on primary work and led a conference on normal work. The officers elected for the following year were: President, R. M. Currie; sec'y treas., J. T. Reid; rec.-sec'y, D. C. Firth: supt. primary work (Bonav. Co.). Miss Mary Sutherland; supt. primary work (Restigouche Co.), Mrs. A. A. Andrews; supt. home department (Bonav. Co.), Miss M. G. Mc-Neil; supt. home department (Restigouche Co.), R. A. McMillan; supt. normal work, R. R. Masterton.

NORTHNMBERLAND CO. ASSO-CIATION

The eleventh session of the above association was held at Newcastle Thursday and Friday, July 7 and 8. The attendance was large; from the beginning seventy-four teachers and superintendents registered.

Thursday 2.30 p. m. the first session poened with devotional exercises by Wm. Aitken, after which he gave the delegates an address of welcome which was very highly appreclated. The president's address was read, he being unable to attend. After the appointing of the several committees the parish reports were next order. The following were report-Blackville, James Dale; 'North Esk. Miss H. Deyarmond; Newcastle, S. McLeod; Chatham, Miss V. Wright; Glenelg, Miss McNaughton; Alnwick Miss Sheriff. Nelson, Derby and Blissfield did not report. Some of the workers of the above reported parishes gave some idea of the work that was being carried on. On the whole they were of an encouraging minute address on the primary work. At the second session the devotions exercises were led by the Rev. E. C.

The primary department was the This was fully explained by Miss Lucas stating what such a department should be in such a school. The home department was next. This was fully set forth by Dr. A. L. Brown, who was until recently that department's president. The necessity of work on this line was plainly set forth. The grading of the modern school was clearly set before the teachers by a diagram on the board and fully explained by E. R. Machum. The hour being late, the fourth item was left over till the morning session viz., the normal work. Meeting closed by singing and benediction.

The third session was opened by Bible reading by the county secreshowing the seven positions of Christ to us.

After the minutes the county secretary's report was read, showing advancement in the work. In some parishes the work has taken great strides. The report dwelt on one or two needs of the work. One encouraging feature was that the county has been fortunate in having at work at present Miss Sheriff, an efficient worker. There are 49 schools, 2,499 scholars and an average attendance of 1,844. These figures are ahead of

After the report, Miss Sheriff gave the normal work of a modern school by symbols, showing clearly the object to be attained by a normal train-It showed that a teacher to teach nowadays had to have a knowledge of the Bible lesson, and from training in this work the teacher can work and teach to better advantage. The advisability of having younger scholars taken these les was urged, thus preparing them work and from year to year graduating. This address was of great importance to the work. Too much cannot be said on this work department A conference on a Lesson Prepara-tion by Miss Sheriff, who gave points by which a teacher may prepare, also five positions a teacher should hold: 1, A Christian; 2, an active church member: 3, a normal student: 4, a model of patience; 5, a zealous worker. This session the nominating commit tee reported, and at the request of

convention was adopted.

The officers elected are as follows S. McLoan, president; D. P. Mc-Lachlan, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Clark, recording secretary; Miss M. Mowat, A. McLeod and M. H. Clark, the executive committee; Miss H. Mc Leod, supt. home department; Rev G. M. Young, supt. normal depart-ment; Miss A. McLeod, supt. primary department. The president was es-corted to the chair and made a few

At the fourth session Rev. D. Hen derson, the popular pastor of St. Andrew's Chatham, and an energetic worker, opened the session by prayer and praise. This was a lively session indeed, and the teachers were not backward in taking part. Many points were brought out and many made plain and explained by Miss Lucas, E. R. Machum and Rev. G. M. Young. This was the redeeming half Carter's Little Liver Pills

hour. The class (as usual) of mis chievous boys came in for a good The fifth session was held in the

Methodist church, the others being in St. James' hall. It was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. A. Clark, after which E. R. Machum gave a twenty-five minute address on Pro vincial Work, What It has Done, What It is Doing, and What It Will Do. The figures of the advance in numbers of this work were given on the board and surprised many.

tor from Montreal, had kindly con-sented to take the item on this session's programme that was set down to the late Dr. McKay, he being so anxious at the meeting of the executive to have that delegated to him by the resolution committee.

The credential committee reported. field worker, 17 superintendents, 56 of Nova Scotia, were here under the

God Be With You being sung, this nteresting convention closed by benediction by Rev. T. Johnstone. Miss Lucas was untiring in her efforts, and we are deeply indebted to her for her elp. She is such an addition to our provincial work it is to be hoped that the provincial association may see their way clear to have her in the work all the time. It may well be ald she has the work well in hand.

It's not the cough, but what it may end in, that makes it so serious The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Price. 25 cents: at all druggists.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT NEW HORTON.

The half yearly examination of the Lower New Horton school was held on Thursday afternoon, 30th ult., at which quite a number were present mong whom were Capt. W. Wilbur, Mrs. E. Huntley, Miss Cora Anderson, Miss Flora Wilbur and others. The children showed by their ready answers that their teacher, Francis Murphy of Melrose, Westmorland Co. has spared no pains in training them. The three bleces most worthy of mention in the entertaining part of the programme were a dialogue by Lena Huntley and Minnie Wilbur; a song Iwo Little Girls in Blue, by Della, Lulu and Minnie Wilbur, and also a recitation by Asael Forsyth. The children made their teacher a present of a very nice cup and saucer. Th presentation was made by a former eacher, Mrs. E. V. Copp, and was thankfully received by Mr. Murphy, who made some very appropriate remarks for their kindness and respect towards him. Mr. Murphy's sojourn has been a very pleasant one, and he will be greatly missed by the young

THE LATE DEV P SIMONDS

people, with whom he was a great

favorite. As he leaves for his home

ali wish him every success.

The following resolutions were adonted by a standing vote at the recent meeting of the Diocesad Synod

Moved by Hurd Peters, seconded by Rev Canon Ketchum: That this synod desires to record our expression of deep regret for the loss the church in this diocese has sus-

tained by the death of the late Richard Simonds, B. A. From the period of his ordination, A. D. 1847. Mr. Simonds was more or ess actively engaged in the work of

his Blessed Master. In the several parishes in which his work was done he ever gained the good will and love of those to whom he ministered. The want of physical strength obliged him, at times, to give up continued work, but he was always ready, as far as his health permitted. to afford valued assistance in case of

Naturally reticent, and of a retiring disposition, it was only his intimate friends who were fully aware of his intellectual culture and theological at-

Richard Simonds has left as an heritage to the church, the bright example of unswerving faith, sincere piety and a plameless life.

That the lord bishop be respectfully requested to direct a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to C. E. A. Simonda to be communicated by him to the other members of his family, with the assurance on the part of the synod of deep sympathy in their ber-

The largest clock in the world is that in the Westminster clock tower. It was set up on May 30, 1859.



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dysp Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

A Finely Attended Meeting Held at Dver's Station.

Addresses by Mr. Hall and Mr. Starr, the Delegates of the Department of Agriculture.

DYER'S STATION, Charlotte Co. July 9.—A largely attended farmer's institute meeting was held place last evening. Peter McAllum

was elected chairman. H. B. Hall, the first speaker, said workers present at the convention: 1 | that he and his companion, Mr. Starr direction of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and the department of agriculture, to stir up a more general interest in agriculture and to induce people to take hold and reap a greater benefit from the rich lands than they had been doing in the part.

The first consideration in farming is a financial one. To keep up fertility of our lands we must stock, and to keep stock we m have lots of fodder and feed various kinds. We must keep more stock than we have been ing in order to increase the size and value of the manure pile. Mr. Hall pointed out the requirements of the local and foreign markets, showing that it was animal products that were required, and this, said he, naturally brought him to his subject. Profitable Crops and How to Market Them." In order to keep more stock we must have larger and better crops. We must grow more weight on the acre. In looking about we find that we are growing about all the hay we can until our lands made richer. On his farm he found the growing of fodder, or ensilage corn, a most valuable help in making it possible to keep more stock. In growing corn we have to apply a good, heavy coating of manure, which puts the land in shape to seed down. Instead of seeding down with timothy alone, mix a good proportion of red clover seed, and ow that too; for clover is the best crop a man can possibly grow. is almost a perfect food of itself: yields heavy, it has a fine mechanical effect on the land, and the after crop plowed under makes the best manure, a manure on which you can grow potatoes, corn, or anything you

Supposing a man has his barns wel filled with crops of various kinds; the next thing is to market them. Our best market is right in the barn. In carrying on a line of mixed husbandry, it appears that the dairy branch holds out the best induce ments, and therefore make that the

principal line. Now, then, get all the good butter cows you can and sell your corn, your hav, turnips and grain these cows, and be sure your cow is week, but one that will yield 10 or 12 ounds a week. Feed these machines well and build factories to manufacture the butter. Dairy farming means a lot of skim milk and butter milk. Feed this to bacon pigs. Keep all the pigs you can; don't make them neavy; 150 to 200 lbs. is big enough to bring the best price. (Here Mr. H. spoke of the efforts of St. John citzens towards starting a packing factory, and of the great desire on the part of the farmers that this factory

should be built). Dairy farming means a lot of calves Now do not sell these for yeal, but raise them and make beef out of them later on, and be sure the beef is good. Don't make six cent beef, but finish

the animal and get 7 and 8 cents. Raise a good colt or two every year of a saleable type; keep lots of poultry and with lots of good sheep will find our most profitable marke for farm crops right in the barn, and with a good way of saving the manure, and applying it, our farms must increase in value and in productiveness. Mr. Hall, after speak ing a good word for agricultural literature and the St. John exhibition.

took his seas. J. E. Starr of Wolfville, N. S., delivered a very interesting address on Fruit Growing. He said: Let us start at the foundation of good farming. We can not grow good apples without manure any more than we can grow good potatoes. Manure is at the foundation of it all. He was sorry to notice that although there were good farms on every side throughout New Branswick there were very few farmers who had good barns and were tak ing the necessary care of the manure that was made. He believed that one half the manure was lost for the want of good barn cellars and proper absorbents. Build your barns, and especially the stables, so that they will be warm, comfortable and well lighted, and with a good big cellar underneath. In the winter get out a lot of black mud and rile it up somewhere convenient. Next summer, when this mud is good and dry, haul it to your parn cellar, and every two or three days mix this with the manure and irine from the cattle. In this way it was possible to double and treble the quantity of manure and have it of a much better quality. Now then, with a good supply or fertilizer and the farm growing rich, seek out a favor-able location for an orchard. He preferred a northern to a southern exsure, because the trees were not so likely to start too early in the spring. best place, because a great deal of time during our life will be spent on this plot, and it should be converient and easy to work. Prepare this land with a crop of potatoes or turnips, and then select a variety of trees that seems to be best suited

Question—What varieties would you afvise? A swer-The Fameuse, the Wealthy the Golden Russet and the Ben Davis are spoken of as among the best for New Brunswick. He would top-graft Gravenstein on hardy native stock. It was the best of all fall apples, and a strong effort should be made to grow

it. Get nice growthy trees without crotches. Trim back the head before setting out, and see to it that the crown of the tree is well up from the ground, so that the branches will not interfere with cultivation and picking of the apples. Plant not closer than 33 feet apart each way. Lay out the land by driving a stake where each tree is to stand, and have a bushel or so of this compost hauled from the cellar to work in around the roots of each tree. The land should be well drained; if wet, use tile laid in cement Now cultivate and manure this land every year. Grow your best crops here and never allow the grass to grow. Grass is one of the worst things you can have about the trees Place some good, fine compost about each tree in the fall to keep the roots warm and to keep the mice away. In the spring haul this away from the and dig it in. He was sorry to tree see the apple trees all over New Brunswick planted too close together, three times too thick, and to make matters worse, they were not pruned. Far too much wood on the trees. To grow good apples and plenty of them they must have lots of sunlight. Good fruit will not grow without the warm,

bright s.n. The next thing is to look out for the insects and the black spot. Bordeaux mixture was found to be the enly remedy for the black spot; 4 lbs. gals. of water mixed properly and sprayed on the trees would kill the black spot. Add to this mixture 1-4 lb. of Paris green and you will kill in addition to the black spot, the codlin moth, the canker worm, the tent caterpillar and the apple worm. With good big rosy, clean apples, it was easy to pack a good honest barrel of apples that no man need be afraid to put his name on. He blamed the consumer for a great deal of the dishonest packing. If people would only buy apples that have the packer's name on the barrel, there would be less complaint of bad packing.

If your trees do not bear by the time they are eight or ten years old, give them potash. Hardwood ashes are the best if you can get them; if not, buy muriate of potash and give small trees a half peck early in the spring; larger trees would require

more. At some of the meetings in Charlotte Co. a great deal of enthusiasm was shown both in the matter of fruit growing and in the keeping of better cows and dairy farming. There seems to be a fair prospect that a butter factory will be erected in Rolling Dam. in the near future. The audiences at one or two of the meetings were addressed by the public men of the county, who, beside speaking words of encouragement, presented some practical ideas on the business side of

farm life. All the speakers were well received wherever they went, and your correspondent is glad to note the result of a lot of good work done in this ection a year or two ago by W. W. Hubbard and S. L. Peters.

DIABOLICAL AND USELESS.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., presided June 29th at the Royal U give you four pounds of butter per Service Institution, when Lieut. Col. W. N. Lockyer, R. A. (the chief inspector of small urms), read a paper embodying personal reminiscences of the evolution of small arms and machine guns from 1863 onwards, and expressed himself in favor of both services being supplied with a carbine fitted with a triangular bayonet with a sword hilt. .

Lord Charles Beresford, commenting upon the paper, expressed himself in favor of the services being supplied with the very best weapon regardless of expense, but before it had been tried by a regiment in the field. Efficient marksmen were as necessary as

efficient guns. A British soldier did not want a nicety of theoretical calculations in action, but required to get at his mar as scon as possible. Battles in future would be won by the best shots. The most ludricous thing in the service was the present dagger-bayonet, and one of the most diabolical and useless weapons ever supplied to the service was the sailers' cutlas, with its heavy steel basket. In the Soudan the men threw them away or left them in the

san i. The great thing military and naval nen were trying to accomplish was to bring about a universal service weapon and that the same principle should apply to machine gurs and ammuni-

FLOUR EXPORTS VIA HALIFAX.

(Halifax Herald.) (Halifax Herald.)
One of the most remarkable increases in the trade of a port is that which has characterized the flour exports from Halifax in the three months of April, May and June of this year. The exports of this article from Halifax for the quarter ending June 30th were six times as great as in the corresponding quarter last year, while there was a still greater disproportion in the value in favor of the trade this season. In the corresponding three months of last year the total foreign exports of flour from Halifax were only 2,751 barrels, approximately valued at \$11,151. For the three months ending with June the exports had risen to 15,140 barrels, a low estimate of the value being \$84,240. The shipment to Great Britain last year was nil, for the three months this year the quantity exported there was 1,350 barrels. The shipments to Newfoundland rose from 2,150 barrels to 6,920. The contrart between the shipments to Newfoundland rose from 2,156 barrels to 6,920. The contrast between the juantity sent to the British West Indies in the three spring months last year and this is striking. The figures are:

show this extreme increase in its flow receipts from Helifax, but there also the quantity rose from 351 barrels in the 188 quarter to 420 in the 1898 quarter. The tot increase in the exports amounted to 12,38 barrels, a quantity nearly five times as greated the total export in the three months of 1897, and the total value was \$73,099 months in 1897, the difference being seventimes greater than the total in 1897.

An old hen never fears opposition from the egg-plant.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by owe flo,000 Ledies. Safe, effectual, Ladies as your druggist for Cost's Cettes Res Costons. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and initiations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 11 pe box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$5 per box. No for 1 mailed an receipt of price and two 3-cen stamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Onto Price Nos. 1 and 2 soud and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

TALK OF LONODN.

Effect of American Victories on the English Mind.

U. S. Supremacy Predicted-Spain's Position Excites Derision Among Her Former Friends.

(The New York Times.)

LONDON, July 9.-Nothing else in the war delighted the great bulk of the English people so much as Lieut. Commander Wainwright's extraordinary performance with the Bloucester: English paval history is enormous in bulk and thickly studded with remarkable achievements, but it contains nothing at all resembling this People talk about it endlessly with mingled amusement and wonder. Doubtless they enjoy it the more because it completes and emphasizes the discomfiture of the group of solemnly omniscient newspaper naval xperts whose warnings have been falsified by events, but in nothing else so conspicuously as about the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers. Accord ing to these so-called experts these terrible destroyers quite made up for Spain's inferiority in battleships. This being a country where everything naval is of intense popular interest the general public not only read, but and remembered, these predictions; there were even founded upon them public complaints that the British admiralty did not hasten to build more of these marvellour destroyers. Then comes the grotesque anti-climax of converted yacht, taken by surprise, engaging two of them single-handed, dismantling and chasing them in halfsinking helplessness upon the rocks. John Bull could not have smiled more richly if Wainwright bore the Queen's

ENGLISH NAVAL EXPERTS AL ARMED.

Many important subjects thrown to the top by the events of the past week are being anxiously discuss by British naval officers. It is hardly too much to say that Santiago has frightened them. They realize that American gun practice must be in finitely superior to British. Lord Charles Beresford is going round declaiming in the lobbies that he warned the admiralty and parliament of this years ago, striving to incite a parliamentary mutiny against the admiralty's stupid neglect of gunnery. It is suspected, moreover, that American ship ordnance and ammunition are superior to the British, and it is known that its armoring is; and this is going to be talked about bitterly. But most striking of all is the sudden perception here among naval officers that our Annapolis men are scientifically their betters. While England has four military colleges, her immeasurably more important naval needs are supposed to be served by a single educational institution at Greenwich, the scope of which can be professors and eighteen tutors, several of the latter attending once or twice a week. This state of affairs is really so preposterous that it can only require some such sharp awakening as Santiago has furnished to alter it. There has been no British naval manoeuvres for years in which more collisions, accidents and misunderstandings have not occurred in a week than the whole American campaign in Cuban waters has exhibited. When British officers themselves say that this is because they are not educated like the Americans, as they are saying all over the country, it is probable

that there will be a change. SPAIN AND HER FALSE FRIENDS.

Those who have studied events in

the Levant in the past few years will not be surprised now to learn that the sudden exuberant admiration American valor and intellect, and the cool indifference to the heartaches and woes of the wretched Spaniards are the present dominant notes at every European capital. A quarter of a century of militarism has transformed Europe as a whole into a bowelless, treacherous, inhuman sort of entity, equally ready to fawn on the strong or to kick the weak to pieces. Except in the military and other expert circles of Berlin, which did not condescend to illumine the editorial mind, there was a general idea on the continent that would give a good account of herself in war. The English authorities, like the German, were under no such illusion. As far back as April 30th, I related a prediction made to me by an English admiral that the Spaniards would be destroyed alone their grotesque inability to aim their guns, a prediction which, in the light of recent events, is really worth recalling. But in Paris, Vienna, Rome and elsewhere, people really believed that Spain had an even chance, and encouraged the hidalgos in every way they could think of to go ahead There is something horrible now in the way they turn their backs their stricken dupes and laugh the suggestion that there could any possible help forthcoming to them from any quarter of Europe The Spanish rage at this desertion is one of the important elements of the present situation. GROWLING OF THE RUSSIAN

Although for a week or two the exiting turn which the war has taken has monopolized British attention, it is likely to be drawn back sharply next week to the ever-shifting Chinese question. Two or three dip provocations at Russia's hands have been submitted to with ostensible se-renity since last the subject was disin parliament. Now the comes another, much more direct and insolent, which it is difficult to believe Salisbury will be allowed by the stalwarts in his cabinet to pass in silence, even if he is disposed to do so English capitalists have a concession to extend the Pekin and Tientsin railway northward to the treaty port of Niuchwang, where the British trade is annually over twelve millions of dollars. The American trade there is also important, and the railway will

doulle or treble both. Russia desire hamstring Niuchwang and diver its trade, like that of all the other ports in the Gulf of Pechili, into her own hands. The Russian minister, backed by the French, has been putting endless pressure on the Pekin government to break up this railway scheme. He has now finally made an open and formal threat that if the concession is not revoked. Russia may feel comnelled to annex the Chinese province of Kuldja as a compensation. This is neither more nor less than throwing the sword into the balance, and if the British foreign office insists on ignoring such a challenge, there is bound to be a difficult mutiny inside the tory party, which may very possibly break up the ministry. The feeling dis in the lobbies of the house last might over this business by private members seemed to me deeper than anything of the kind since the Kaiser's Transvaal despatch. Whether spread about from an official source or not, there was a consolatory statement, however, that on the pretext of the Black Flags' rebellion in the two Kwangs, a big British fleet, with troop transports, was going to be sent to Chinese waters at

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THE BETROTHAL OF HELENE. The Russian press has been frank mough in all conscience in the expression of Russian disgust at the advent of the Brisson ministry. The French however, long ago learned that the ondition of a happy life was to ignore the Russian newspapers, and so since nobody on the Seine knows what is printed on the Neva no harm has been done. But if the report from Berlin is true, that the Czar has given his consent to the betrothal of Louis Bonaparte to the daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, then the fat will be in the fire. The Grand Duchesse Helene, who is in her seventeenth year, is the oldest of the Czar's female cousins, and in the natural order of things a great dynastic marriage should be her portion. To give her to General Bonaparte, eighteen year her/senior, who is not even the titular head of his family, and practically without a fortune, could have only one meaning in French eyes.

SALVATION ARMY CHANGES.

The following change of front will take place in the Salvation Army on Thursday, July 14th: Ensign Creighton and Capt. Bradoury to North Sydney, Ensign Penny and Capt. Pitman to Sydney. Lieut, McLeod to Sydney Mines

(2nd). Capt. Bowering to Glace Bay. Adjutant McGillivray and Captain fayman to Halifax. I. Capt. G. Thompson, to Halifax, II. Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Cowan to

Capt. Lorimer and Lieut. Hamilton to Liverpool. Lieut, L. Smith, to Moncton (2nd). Capt. Pelly and Lieut. Doyle to

Lieut. McIvor to Sussex (2nd). Capt. England and Lieut. Richards to Sackville. Ensign Graham and Capt. Anderon, to Newcastle. er to Campbellton.

Capt. Bell and Lieut. Meikle to Adjutant DesBrisay and Captain Sabine to New Glasgow.

Capt. C. Allan and Lieut. Hinson

o Westvillle. Capt. R. Campbell and Lieut Hebb Adjutant Creighton to Charlotte-

Capt. McLean and Lieut. Trafton to Summerside.

Ensign Fraser' to Springhill. Capt. Taylor and Lieut McPherson to Truro. Capt. Perry and Lieut. Leadley to

Pugwash. Ensiga Kerr and Capt. Brehaut to St. John. L Capt. J. Clark and Lieut. Green to St. John, III.

Capt. Green and Lieut. Lawes to St. Capt. G. Allan, Lieut. Selig and Lieut, Dunn to Carleton. Capt. Steiper and Lieut. Sparks to

Capt. Piercy and Lieut. Grey to Adjutant Magee to Woodstock. Capt. Clark and Lieut. Miller to Annapolis.

Adjt McLean and Capt Lamont to

Capt. Parsons to Bridgetown. Capt. Roach and Lieut. Davies to Canning . Capt. B. Campbell and Lieut. Held

Adjutant Miller to Yarmouth. Capt. Ryan and Lieut. Martin to Freeport. Capt. Moores and Lieut. Payne to Bear River.

Capt. McLeod to Digby. Lieut. Lewellyn to Pictou (2nd). Capt. Trafton to Windsor (2nd). Capt. Fleming to Somerset, Ber-

Adjutant Aikenhead, transferred Adjutant Galt, transferred west. Capt. Newell, on furlough.

EGGS AND LAWYERS.

Says the St. Stephen Courier of the 7th inst.: The celebrated egg case, in which Edward Fitzmaurice sought California, the sum of twenty collars for eggs destroyed in 1878, was up for review before his honor Judge Ste-vens this morning. Mr. Burns \ as arrested in May when about leaving St. Stephen to return to his home in California, and the case was tried before C. Coggan, J. P., in June, when a verdict was given in favor of Mr. Fitzmaurice. Judge Stevens set aside this verdict and ordered that a nonsuit be entered with costs against Mr. Fitzmaurice. M. Macmonagle for plaintiff, and W. C. H. Grimmer for efendant.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children