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It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

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SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED.

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CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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ST JOHN N. B

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to

JAS. NICOL.

STORE TO RENT.

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupied by R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For further information apply to

J. J. PIERCE.

DR. J. HAYES,

Memb. Royal Col. Surg., Eng.
Lic. Royal Col. Phys., London.

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

County of Gloucester

L. S. COPY

To the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, or any Constable within the said County greeting:

WHEREAS James Hayden, junior, of Inkerman, in the County of Gloucester, farmer, hath by his Petition dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1894, represented to me that Benjamin Sullivan of New Bandon, in the said County of Gloucester, deceased, this life on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1894, at the Parish of New Bandon, County of Gloucester aforesaid, without having, to the best of the knowledge of the said petitioner, made any Will; that the said deceased died seized or otherwise entitled unto real and personal estate situate and being in the said County of Gloucester and the said Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the said Benjamin Sullivan, deceased, be granted to him in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased and all others interested in his estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the office of John E. O'Brien, Esq., of Bathurst, within and for the said County, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third Day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any they have) why Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the said Benjamin Sullivan, deceased, should not be granted to the said James Hayden, junior, as prayed

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1894.

(Sgd) N. A. LANDRY,
Surrogate Judge of Probates,
Gloucester County.

(Sgd) J. E. O'BRIEN,
'19 Registrar of Probates, County of Gloucester.

POTATOES.

100 barrels of potatoes for sale at J B Snowball — Price one dollar per barrel.

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, bankrupt are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

SOUTH WEST BOOM CO.

SALE OF UNMARKED LOGS

There will be sold at public auction on Friday, 20th day of July, 1894, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Post Office, Newcastle, all the unmarked and prize logs rafted in the South West Boom during the present season. Terms cash.

ALLAN RITCHIE,
President.

Newcastle, July 4th, 1894

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

For over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 19, 1894.

The Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 16th July.—It was confidently expected that the fourth session of the 7th parliament of Canada would be terminated on either Wednesday or Thursday of this week, but the present indications are that that hope will not be fulfilled. The opposition has developed a larger talking power in the past week than was expected, and although the House sat both afternoon and evening on Saturday, the progress made was not very material. There is still a large amount of business on the order paper including the whole of the supplementary estimates for 1894-1895, and it is quite probable that prorogation may not take place until early next week or later.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Manitoba school question is to come before parliament once more, probably to-day or to-morrow. It will be remembered that in the early days of the session petitions were presented to the Senate and House of Commons signed by nearly all the Roman Catholic bishops in Canada praying that parliament should take some action to relieve the minority in Manitoba from the disadvantages under which they now labor by reason of the school regulations passed by the Manitoba government. It is understood that Mr. Kenny, M. P. for Halifax, will bring the matter up in the House (and it will be simultaneously brought up in the Senate) by moving a resolution expressing the hope that the Manitoba government will grant the relief prayed for by the petitioners, and so amend the school regulations as to remove the disabilities under which the minority now suffer in respect to school matters. The government it is said will accept this motion, but there will probably be some debate on it before it is carried. Some of the more extreme members of the House were said to be desirous of introducing a resolution condemning the Manitoba government for not granting the relief asked by the minority but this was considered too extreme a measure, and all the government felt justified in doing was to call the attention of the Manitoba government to the position and express the hope on the part of the House that the request of the minority would be granted. This resolution will not, however, satisfy Mr. McCarthy and he will still bring up his motion with respect to the abolition of separate schools in the Northwest and the official use of the French language in the territories. It is expected that about a day will be taken up with the debate, and that Mr. McCarthy will have more followers this time than "the noble thirteen", but his motion is not at all likely to carry.

CURRAN BRIDGE INQUIRY.

The committee on public accounts has reported the evidence taken in the Curran bridge investigation to the House without any comment or recommendation. The investigation has not really brought out anything very new with respect to the bridge. It has been shown that there was most reckless extravagence in the mode of carrying on the work, that the officers in charge of it were incompetant and that Mr. Sy. Louis, the contractor for the labor, charged for a great deal more labor than was ever performed on the work as well as for a great many men who did not work at all. All this however, had been already brought out by the commission appointed by the government to investigate the matter in Montreal, and also by Mr. S. Louis' own evidence in the Exchequer Court in a case brought by him against the government for the recovery of the balance of about $67,000, said to be due him, and the cross suit by the government against him, claiming something like 146,000 dollars as being overpaid. The opposition, it is understood, intends to propose a vote of censure on the government in connection with this work.

FRANCHISE AND INSOLVENCY.

As was stated in this correspondence nearly two months ago the insolvency bill will not be proceeded with in the Commons this year, but next year it is most probable that it will be introdnced early in the session and dealt with. There is some doubt as to whether or not the amendments to the Franchise Act of which Sir John Thompson gave notice some time ago will be proceeded with this session or not. The general impression is that the bill will be dropped and on the other hand it is said that Mr. Laurier is determined that if the franchise bill is not gone on with, no other legislation shall be allowed to pass its final stage. This would mean a protraction of the session, but it is not likely that the threat will be carried out. It is more probable that a compromise will be reached by the passing of an act such as was passed last year suspending altogether the revision of the voters' lists for this year and the giving of a pledge by the government that there will be no general election until the lists have been revised. Then the franchise Act can be taken up next session. Of course Sir John Thompson may decide to pass the franchise amendment act as introduced by him, in which case there will probably be not much objection on the part of the opposition, although some of the supporters of the government are not so well pleased with the proposal to take the Provincial Franchises as the basis for Dominion representation as Mr. Laurier and his friends are.

The fast line subsidy has been granted and is one more great step in Canada's advancement.

The French Treaty which has passed the House of Commons is now before the Senate. There is a suspicion that certain members of the government would like to see it "killed" in the upper house. It is of more importance to New Brunswick than to any other part of Canada and hence the apathy of the members generally towards it.

The Chatham Post Office.

Our reference of last week to the reduced accommodation of late to the public at the Chatham Post Office, in comparison with what it formerly afforded, appears to have disturbed the temper of the postmaster to an unreasonable extent, as he made it the subject of some characteristic impertinences addressed personally to the editor on Thursday last, appearing to think that course would help him and the Department in their neglect of duty to the public. He declared it "a lie" that the window is closed at the dinner and tea hours and said the statements of the ADVANCE generally are "lies." That kind of answer to anything tending to convey the impression that the postmaster's way of discharging his duties is not entirely perfect and satisfactory to the public is, of course, to be expected of him, but many seemed surprised that he should make our remarks an occasion for a display of his natural vocabulary. We confess that we hardly thought he would assume that he was to blame for the Chatham office being distrated by the accommodation afforded by it to the public being lessened, because we, like himself, attributed it to the parsimony of the Department at Ottawa, which the public has been repeatedly told by and in behalf of the postmaster, for a year, has increased the forwarding work of the office, while it has materially reduced his pay, notwithstanding the fact that the general inspector promised him an increase. He says it is "a lie" that the window is closed for two hours of the day—the dinner and tea hours—as we stated last week, and declares that he takes only a half hour for each meal. It is not so much whether persons who go to the office for mail matter find the window closed for exactly half an hour twice each day, but the just cause of complaint lies in the window being closed at all between the hour of opening in the morning and that of closing in the evening. It was never done before in Chatham—for twenty years at least—save while the mails were being opened; and as we think we ought to be constantly attaining to better things and better methods and practices, rather than retrograding, the public naturally complain of the curtailment of their accommodation at the post office.

We have been, for some time, under the impression that the postmaster of Chatham was not properly treated by the Department in the matter of pay for his services, and that it was because he was underpaid that the service the public received at his hands had deteriorated, and we were altogether disposed to sympathise with him in the complaints which he has for a year past, at least, been making to his friends against the Department for underpaying him. In common with other citizens the editor of the ADVANCE—believing the postmaster's statements in this regard—signed a petition some six months ago, at his request, praying the Department to increase his income.

The ADVANCE also published an article at the time based on information furnished by the postmaster—and which we believed to be true— giving particulars of his income now as compared with that of the late postmaster Vondy. We said (Nov. 19 1893):—

"When the present postmaster took charge of the office the salary, including allowances, was $133 a month; now, with increased revenue and the addition of eighteen daily mails, fifteen of which are on the Canada Eastern Railway, he receives only $119 a month. At the time these new daily mails were put on, Inspector Dewe assured the postmaster that he would receive $200 a year, in addition to the $133 a month then allowed to the office. When, instead, a deduction of salary, to the extent of $14 a month, was made, the postmaster found he was unable to pay for the increased assistance he required and, thus, the public interest had to suffer because of the penurious treatment which the postmaster general, or those acting for him, accorded to the Chatham office."

When the foregoing appeared the editor was told by well informed parties that the ADVANCE was wrong and that the income of postmaster Adams was greater than stated, but the editor, in the absence of any authentic statement to the contrary, refused to believe that Mr. Adams had made a misstatement not only to him but to many other citizens. He continued to believe the statement until after last week's ADVANCE was published, when he was again told that Mr. Adams' income as postmaster, instead of being $1,428 was nearer $1,800. We then examined the Postmaster-General's Report, submitted to the present session of parliament, by which we found that in the last fiscal year Mr. Adams is officially stated to have received from the Department Salary to the amount of $1,300, Forward Allowance, $400 and commission on Money Orders, $79.34, or $1,779.34 in all. There is, therefore, a discrepency between the statement made to his friends here as to the pay he received for his services and that made in the blue book of the Department of which he is an employee. We, of course, do not take into this account the $130 he receives from the Public Works Department as caretaker of the building in which the post office is located, his income from his law practice or that derived from his interest in Dominion contracts. If the blue book does not falsify the matter, it is clear that our postmaster has been appealing to the sympathies of his friends in Chatham on an incorrect statement of his receipts from his office and judging, from the readiness with which he accuses others of lying and "doing things in a sneaking way," it is fair to assume that Mr. Adams is as likely to be in error as the accountant of the Post Office Department.

Aside, altogether, however, from the question of the exact amount which the postmaster is paid as such officer—whether it is $1,428, as he has stated, or $1,779.34 as stated in the Postmaster-General's report—he receives sufficient of public money to enable him to keep an assistant, as has been done in the office for twenty or more years, at least, until he decided to lessen the service to the public in order that he might have all the money for himself. It is not right that in a town of over 4,000 inhabitants people should—as they have been accustomed to do—go by scores every day to the post office for mail matter and find the delivery window closed against them—and that at irregular hours and for irregular intervals.

It was because of complaints respecting the office being closed to the public more frequently of late than even before that the ADVANCE ventured to refer to the subject last week. It may be that neither the department nor the postmaster care for the public. The abusive language in which the latter has expressed his disapprobation of what we said on the subject indicates that he does not properly appreciate his position and what is due from him to the public. He, no doubt, feels that he is not bound by any of the ordinary rules of either official or personal courtesy, or of duty at the post office, because he does not hold his position on the merits of the service he renders, but because the government realises that it wouldn't do to subject him to the discipline which governs officials who are not in a position to dictate to even the ministers of the Crown. The ill will and abuse of the postmaster are not, of course, desirable, for it is much more agreeable to get along pleasantly with everybody, but newspapers are intended to serve the public, rather than individuals, and even at the risk of further incurring official displeasure and being subjected to official strong language, we still insist, in behalf of the people, that the one man service at the Chatham post office is inadequate and an adverse reflection upon the administration at Ottawa, as long as it continues to permit it.

The Nation's Legislators Aroused in the U. S.

The anarchists and other cut-throats who have carried the labor strikers in the United States much further into lawlessness than they contemplated at the outset, had their representatives at Washington last week, where they induced Senator Peffer of Kansas to espouse their cause. This person appears to be as wordy as Governor Altgeld of Illinois and quite as much in sympathy with the mob. The New York Herald of last Wednesday in reporting Peffer's speech and those of the senators who followed him shows that the scene in the Senate was one of historic interest, proving that the national government has the undoubted support of the people's representatives north, south, east and west in the crisis which confronts them, and which is the most serious since the war of the rebellion. The despatch says:—

As soon as the morning business had been disposed of Vice President Stevenson laid before the Senate the resolution introduced by Senator Peffer providing in a broad way the abandonment of the present system of government and the adoption of socialism. Senator Peffer made a long speech in favor of his resolution, He glorified Debs and denounced the railway corporations for not at once yielding obedience to his commands.

He was interrupted by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who called his attention to the fact that the railway companies were under obligations to haul the Pullman cars. Senator Peffer replied that the companies were no more under obligations to Pullman than was Pullman to his employes.

WOULD ABOLISH CONGRESS.

The Connecticut Senator again interrupted him to explain that the relations between Pullman and his men had nothing to do with the existing condition of affairs at Chicago. Senator Peffer did not reply to this, but went on to denounce Congress and declare himself to be in favor of the abolition of Congress and the whole system of federal government as now constituted, and of having the country governed by one man from each State.

"I do not wonder sometimes," said Mr. Peffer, "that there is a growing feeling against the political condition of things in Washington. I do not wonder that my friends write to me expressing the hope that the Senate shall be abolished. I wrote to one of them the other day saying that I would vote for its abolition, and I would go further and vote for the abolition of the House of Representatives. I would favor the government being confined to one man—not more than one— from each State. The fewer governors we have in this country the better. At any rate, one man can do no worse than a few hundred men have done."

Reading extracts from a sermon preached last Sunday by the Rev. T. S. Hamlin, in favor of law and order, he condemned and critised the minister for his utterances, and arraigned the church for not teaching Christianity as he viewed it.

The populist Mr. Peffer declared, was the antipodes of anarchy, but the church was "in the dark valley of the shadow of death, grovelling for light," and the men who were outside of it— as he was to-day—were asking that it be restored to that sort of Christianity which "the Master" taught.

He spoke of the modern tendency to teach the use of arms in the colleges, public schools, and even Sunday schools, and he exclaimed, passionately:—

"It is time that this militarism should cease. If I am asked what we are going to do when disputes arise between employers and employes, I would say, 'Keep your hands off.' That is my advice —keep your hands away from them. They will settle this thing themselves, and they will do it without bloodshed. They will do it without using the torch. They will do it without getting angry. They will do it justly, safely, wisely, promptly. The very instant you begin to call out the military arm in order to protect one side and send the other to oppression just so soon you arouse a spirit of animosity which cannot be quelled by force."

SCORED BY SENATOR DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, rose and declared, in a manner which betrayed intense indignation, that he had heard with amazement and pain much of Mr. Peffer's remarks. He had supposed that by common consent it appeared to be the better course not to inflame the situation by speeches on either side, because even the most moderate language, at such a time, might be construed into intemperance.

"At a time," he continued, "when, in the second city of the United States and in the fourth or fifth city of the civilized world, order is suspended, law is powerless, violence is supreme, life is in danger and property is in the very arms of destruction, I am amazed to hear the trumpet of sedition blow in this chamber to marshal the hosts of misrule to further devastation."

It was not an issue, he continued, between the Pullman Company and its employes; it had got beyond that. It had got beyond the strike of the American Railway Union. The boycott had taken the liberties of the American people by the throat. From that it had gone on to riot and from riot to an insurrection, which now confronted the country. And to-day, with all the dormant and latent powers of revolution threatening the country, the Senator from Kansas was advising the dismemberment of the government and the abolition of the legislative and executive departments.

The men more immediately engaged in the existing difficulties were misled misguided, but they were not the entire people. The Senator from Kansas had professed to speak for the people of the country, but those for whom he had spoken were the mob that had obtained control of a great strategic point.

MR. PEFFER DENIES.

Mr. Peffer interrupted, and said he protested against being misrepresented.

"I decline to yield," said Mr. Davis angrily. "The Senator speaks in behalf of a mob."

"He does nothing of the kind," Mr. Peffer broke in, "and the Senator from Minnesota knows it."

"A mob," Mr. Davis continued, "of misguided men which has seized by force a strategic point in the city of Chicago, paralized the means of intercourse and stopped the supply of food over several States of the Northwest.

"The Senator from Kansas has no word of reproof, not a single word of reproach, for the bloodshed that has been going on in Chicago for the last ten days, or for the millions of property that has been destroyed. The red light of arson against the sky over that city has awakened in him no pang and elicited from him no word of disapprobation.

"He insists that we must go back to the causes of the strike; to the dispute between Pullman and his men, and must arbitrate that, while everybody knows that we have got far beyond that transaction. The proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the Territories.

"Who has conferred such authority on this man Debs? Where is his patent of right to say of the city of Chicago that it shall not be fed? To say to the people of the Northwest that they shall not leave their homes or shall not be able to get back to them if they are away?

"This Aladdin of a day, drunk with power, has unloosed agencies which he cannot chain, and set at work destructive forces which he cannot recall. It is a notorious fact that this violent action has drawn from the caves and dens of Chicago the vilest criminals, the idle and the vicious—the anarchists. Everybody who is conspiring to put down modern civilization is now moving, under the mask of this strike, and is taking life and destroying property in its name."

Senator Davis spoke of the resolution offered last week by Mr. Kyle as an attempt to inflict on the country a blow as deadly as that which the dagger of Santo had struck in France,

Senator Davis was listened to with the closest attention by an audience that included all the Senators in the Capitol and a large number of members of the other House. His speech produced a good effect, and had the vote been taken on Senator Peffer's resolution at its conclusion it would undoubtedly have received no support from any one except the populists.

MR. GORDON'S EARNEST WORDS.

The most exciting incident of the day was yet to come, however. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, had moved over from his seat at the extreme right of the chamber to Senator Gary's seat in the front row, next to the centre aisle, and when the Senator from Minnesota sat down he rose.

At a time like this, he said, when the peace of great communities was not only threatened but broken, when the law was openly defied, when a great central city had its homes threatened with a reign of blood and fire and terror, when civilization and the very form of government were heaving under the mighty ground-swell of a great agitation, it seemed to him that any Senator who rose and appealed to party—as the Senator from Kansas had done—had descended very far from the lofty plane of statesmanship.

What mattered it whether Senators were republicans or democrats? What mattered it on what side they had stood in the great American conflict of the past? They stood now, shoulder to shoulder, for the peace of the country, for the enforcement of its laws for the support of its dignity and for the perpetuation of the liberties of its people.

He would not speak to such a subject from a Southern standpoint. It mattered not to him whether the woe which threatened Chicago be a Western, an Eastern, a Northern or a Southern woe. It involved in its meshes the very life of the Republic, which was a republic of law, if it was a republic at all, and whenever the will of the people failed to support the law, the government would be defunct.

NO PLACE FOR SLAVERY.

There was no government here except a government recognized and upheld by the free will of the people as a government of law—law sanctioned by the popular will; law to protect public property, private property and private rights; law to protect the workingman in his right to dispose of his labor and to sell it wherever he pleased —and whenever that right was impeded by Mr. Debs, or Mr. Anybody-else, it was a defiance not only of the spirit that lay at the foundations of the institutions of the country, but it was the inauguration of a system of slavery not known in the past history of the Republic.

There had been a time when the Southern master had the right to order his slave to desist from labor or to begin labor; but that institution had been recognized in the fundamental law of the land, and was wiped out in blood drawn from the veins of the Northern and Southern kindred. But there never had lived a man on this continent who had the right to order one of his own blood to cease from labor. Such a right was so preposterous, so utterly abhorrent to every thought which an American citizen ought to entertain, that it was impossible for him to treat it with any consideration whatever.

He recalled, with no little pain and some misgiving, that wonderful prophecy of Lord Macaulay, that in some great public upheaval, like that which confronted the country to-day the Republic would either lose its civilization through mob law, or in putting down mob law by the strong arm of power, would lose its liberties.

He did not believe it; but he confessed that such doctrines as the Senate had heard to-day were to become popular the people would have to pause and consider whether Lord Macaulay's prophecy was to be realized or not. He preferred to think, with Gambetta, that at such times all the liberty loving people of the country would unite and save the government, however much they might fight each other about politics.

He stood there to proclaim, not as a Southern man, but as an American citizen, and he wished that his voice could reach every law breaker on the continent, that the men who wore the gray from 1861 to 1866, and who confronted the Stars and Stripes in that great conflict, would be found side by side with the men who wore the other uniform, following that same flag in upholding the dignity of the republic over which it floated, and every law upon the statute books.

OUTBURST OF APPLAUSE.

This utterance was received with a tremendous outburst of applause, which started on the floor and spread over the Senate Chamber and into the galleries.

No speech delivered in Congress since the war has done more to wipe out sectionalism and bring about a feeling of good will between the North and the South than that delivered by Senator Gordon.

As soon as the applause had quieted so that he could make himself heard Senator Daniel, of Virginia, sent to the clerk's desk a resolution, which he offered as a substitute to that offered by Senator Peffer,

It declared unreserved approbation of the course of the president in ordering the federal troops to Chicago and affirmed the constitutional authority and control of the Federal executive as absolute and unquestioned in the existing condition of affairs at Chicago and other points chiefly affected by the labor riots.

Senator Daniel's resolution was laid over until Thursday when Senator Gallinger proposed to amend it by adding a clause affirming the principal of arbitration. This, however, was a sop to the agitators, and the better thought of the Senate opposed anything save a clear and unequivocal endorsement of the president's course. Gallinger's resolution was voted down and Senator Daniel's amendment to Peffer's resolution was adopted without division, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the President of the United States and the members of his administration to repulse and repress by military force the interference of lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with the commerce among the States. The action of the President and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Annual Meetings of the Diocesan Church Society and Synod of Fredericton.

The Diocesan Church Society of Fredericton met in Woodstock on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 2.30 o'clock p. m. There was the largest number of lay delegates in attendance seen for several years and also the full number of clergy. The Lord Bishop presided, His Honour Governor Fraser, who was elected a Vice-President of the society, occupying a seat on the platform.

The annual report of the secretary, the Rev. W. O. Raymond, showed an increase of communicants of nearly 500, and 282 more persons were confirmed than during the preceding year, thus indicating faithful work on the part of the clergy. The offertory collections had also, increased although the total income of the society had decreased, probably owing to financial depression and the fact that several missions were vacant.

Suitable notice was taken in the report of the lamented death of Messrs. H. W. Frith and C. H. Fairweather, both old and valued members of the society, the former long a vice-president and the latter one of its auditors.

After the presentation of the secretary's report, the reports of the missionaries were read.

Mr. G. A. Schofield next presented the report of the Board of Home Missions. The estimate of expenditure for the coming year was $29,070, and there would be required $5,818 from the self-supporting missions. Last year $5,775 was required and $3,959 received.

The following members constitute the Board of Home Missions for this year: Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. H. Montgomery, Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Rev. W. H. Sweet, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. Scovil Neales, Rev. L. A. Hoyt, Canon Neales, Canon Roberts, Rev. C. P. Hanington, Rev. E. B. Hooper, Rev. O. S. Newnham, Mr. G. A. Schofield, C. H. Vroom, W. M. Jarvis, T. B. Robinson, J. B. Forster, Auditor General Beek, Lieut. Gov. Fraser,.

The treasurer's report was submitted showing receipts $26,470.49 and payments $26,473.95.

Rev. Mr. Estough read the report of Sunday school committee, showing receipts from children's offerings $525.30, as against $234.00 last year.

Mr. T. B. Robinson read the report of the Book Depository Committee, showing a successful year, and urging a general patronage of the Depository by churchmen throughout the Diocese.

The question of the amalgamation of the Diocesan Church Society and Synod, was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion was decided in favour of amalgamation by a vote of 57 to 20. Futher steps will be taken during the year to carry the proposal into effect.

A lengthy discussion followed the presentation of the missionary schedule of grants for the coming year, during which Rev. Mr. Wilkinson made a vigorous effort to have the assessment continued as last year, and succeeded in accomplishing his object after an enjoyable debate.

The anniversary meeting of the society was held in the Parish Hall on Tuesday evening. The Hall was densely packed with an interested audience and members could not obtain admittance. The Lord Bishop presided. The 1st resolution, moved by the Lieut. Governor and seconded by the Rev. Canon Forsyth, was that the next meeting be held in the City of Moncton, in July next. The other resolutions referred to the mission work of the diocese, and to the deaths of Messrs H. W. Frith and C. H. Fairweather. The speakers were the Rev. A. G. H. Dickens, Rev. J. M. Davenport, Auditor Gen. Beek, W. M. Jarvis, and Judge Peters.

The diocesan Synod met in the Parish Hall on Wednesday morning July 4 h at ten o'clock, having been preceeded by a choral celebration of the Holy Communion, very largely attended, in St Luke's church at 7.30 o'clock. After the usual routine of opening the synod, the Lord Bishop addressed the synod in an able manner, in reference to the recent organization of the general synod and to diocesan concerns, including mention of departed members, the illness of Sir John Allen and his valued services in the church, the need of better provision for meeting the financial obligations of the synod, the S. P. G. grant, the amalgamation of the synod and church society, the rearrangement of boundaries of parishes and missions. At the close of his address the Bishop noted signs of encouragement in the work of the church viz: increase of communicants by 25 per cent during the last 10 years, though the number of members of the church has decreased; deepening of spiritual life and corresponding desire to help on work of the church; increased voluntary offerings amounting to over $4000 within past 10 years; average annual increase of income from all sources $300 or more. They had much notwithstanding difficulties to thank God for and to take courage.

The synod then received the report of the committee on amalgamation, submitted by W. M. Jarvis Esq.

The Rev. Canon Forsyth presented the report of the corresponding committees on Domestic and Foreign Missions. Canon Forsyth also presented the report of committee on rearrangement of missions. Rev. Mr. Campbell reported for the governors of King's College, Windsor N. S. Rev. C. P. Hanington read the report of committee on Sunday schools, and J. B. Foster submitted his report as trustee of the church school for girls at Windsor N. S.

The synod declared in favour of amalgamation with the Diocesan church society by a large majority.

There were lengthy discussions on King's College Windsor, and the girls' school. The school is flourishing and the prospects of the College very greatly improved,

The subject of Sunday desecration was discussed, and a strong resolution condemning the same passed.

Several important matters were crowded out for want of time, and the session closed on Friday after the passing of hearty votes of thanks to the citizens of Woodstock for their unbounded hospitality, and Canon Neales and his assistants for the admirable services in church and general arrangements, the press for excellent reports of proceedings and the Railway Cos. for for reduced fares.

On Tuesday evening July 3rd there was a public missionary meeting in the Town Hall, in the interest of domestic and Foreign Missions. The Lord Bishop presided. The meeting was opened with prayers by the secretary, the Rev. Canon Forsyth, and addresses were delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Brigstock, Rev. G. E. Lloyd, and Hon. Judge Hanington. There was a large audience present, and the collection amounted to $46.00, the largest for several years.

On Sunday, 9th, the services in S. Luke's church were very interesting, there being an ordination of two young men to the diaconate at the morning service, and a confirmation in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. At the evening service there were also several of the clergy present, and the preacher was the Rev. Canon Forsyth of Chatham who made suitable reference to the synod just closed, using words of congratulation and encouragement for the hospitable citizens of Woodstock, the Rector and his assistants for the reverent services which had been so beneficial, and the young men who had just been ordained to their responsible office. At the ordination service the usual Litany was said by the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson of Bay du Vin.

The whole proceedings were marked with great success and satisfaction and proved the wisdom of the plan of holding the annual meetings in the larger centres of the province other than St. John and Fredericton as heretofore.

It is to be hoped that Chatham will soon enjoy the advantage of a meeting of this important body.

Overworked Student.

Students, and especially those of weak constitution, run a terrible risk in "burning the midnight oil." In how many cases health is permanently undermined in this very manner. Nature exhausted by overwork, and no pains taken to restore the lost energy. Its great value as a nerve and brain invigorator and health restorer has won for Hawkers's nerve and stomach tonic the name of the students friend. It is sold by all druggists.

The Delineator.

The Delineator for September is called "the Autumn Announcement Number," and is the strongest issue of this popular magazine that has yet come to hand. The display of styles is unusually large and attractive, and is the first authentic representation of the Autumn Modes, and there is besides a special illustrated article on Clothing the Baby. A most interesting contribution is the plea for and against according the Suffrage to Women, by such well known writers as L. G. Runkle and Edith Thomas, and there is also a valuable paper on Public School Teaching as an Employment for Women. The first article of a series on the Kindergarten appears in this number, and should prove of much service to both public and private teachers. In the College Series A Girl's Life and Work at Radcliffe (late Harvard Annex) is described. Further instruction is given in the making of ornamental articles from Crepe and Tissue papers, in Bent Iron Work, and on the Cultivation of the Voice for Singing and Declamation. The instructive talks on the Relations between Mother and Daughter are continued, and in the papers on Health there is much good advice on the proper exercise for both body and brain. Grapes are considered in the Hints on Serving Fruit, and there is a suggestive description of a Cotton Wedding. There are also the usual illustrated papers on Knitting, Crocheting, Netting, Tatting, etc., etc.

The subscription price of the Delineator is One Dollar a Year. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address Orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd. 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Overhead in the Toy Closet.

"Heigho!" said the Wax Doll, wearily "I'm awfully tired. I sat through two dolls' teas this afternoon, and then stood on my head in the corner for one mortal hour. I don't know which is stipuder—tea, or standing on one's head."

"They're both hard work," said the Rubber Doll. "But think of me. The baby left me in the bath-tub this morning, and I was under water for 40 minutes. I never got such a soaking in my life. I'm afraid I've caught cold. Doesn't my whistle sound a little hoarse?"

"It is sort of squeaky," put in the Hoopla, "but I'd rather be squeaky in my voice than dizzy. I was going round and round for an hour and a half steady this morning, and the worst part of my work is that the more I attend to my duties the more the children hit me with a stick."

"I'm very sorry to have to hit you," said the stick. "It hurts me just as much as it does you."

"I know, my dear," returned the Hoopla. "You are as gentle with me as you can be. I suppose I ought to be glad you are made of hard wood, like the Bat."

"Yes, indeed, you ought, cried the Base-ball. "I'm nearly dead being hit in the head by that old Bat."

"I miss you as often as I can," said the Bat.

"That's true enough," said the Ball "but I think it's pretty hard on me just the same. The only pleasure I get is in stinging Bobbie's hands when he catches me. I hit his palms so hard and hot yesterday he had to drop me. He thought I was a bee."

"Well, isn't there ever going to be any rest for us?" asked the Wax Doll. "Seems to me we ought to have a vacation."

"You'll get it," said the old Rag Baby up on the shelf. "Wait until after next Christmas, and you'll have just as much rest as I'm getting, and you won't like it much. Mollie used to play with me all the time, but last Christmas when you came I was tossed up here and here I've been ever since."

"Why don't you complain?" asked the Rubber Doll.

"Yes—and get given away!" returned the Rag Baby. "I might be worse off than I am."

"So might we all of us," put in the Base-ball. I'm satisfied with things as they are. Let's be happy as we are."

"That's what I say," said the Singing Doll. "and if the Rubber Band will accompany me, I'll warble you all to sleep."

And the Rubber Band good-naturedly agreeing, the Singing Doll did as she promised, and very shortly the toys were all snoring away as contentedly as can be.—Harper's Young People.

She was a top-Sawyer.

It seems, from the following, which we find in Liverpool Timber News, that the female man and he woman are not unknown even in England:—

A Mr. Charles Marsh, builder, of Chiswick, has had to answer a summons taken out against him by the Local Board for erecting a building which was not in accordance with the by-law. "What have you got to say?" asked the magistrate "Well, to tell you truth," replied Mr Marsh, "I just want to ask my wife That is the reason I beckoned to her to come forward. She is going to speak for me." "But she is not a barrister?" "No," replied Mr. Marsh, "I wish she were; she would make the Local Board sit up." "In that case," said Mr. Curtis-Bennett, "I cannot hear the good lady, however well she may speak." "But it is she who is the proprietor," urged the builder. "I cannot help that," answered the magistrate. "It is you who are summoned, and who must be responsible." "Then all I've got to say," ventured Mr. Marsh, "is that the Local Board made by-laws to suit themselves, and I build a place to suit my self. I do wish my wife would come forward to speak for me!" Mr. Curtis Bennett remarked that the builder seemed more afraid of his wife than of the magistrate, to which Mr. Marsh answered, "Oh, yes; because, you see, my wife can speak better than I can." The lady, however, was compelled to remain silent, and consequently the summons was adjourned to give Mr. Marsh the opportunity of pulling down the offending building

MIRAMICHI YACHT CLUB.

SECOND RACE.

SEASON OF 1894.

The second race of the Miramichi yacht club, season of 1894, will take place on

THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, INST.,

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J. R. LAWLOR,
Secretary.

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