SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Field Workers Conference-This was held during four recent days in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, under the presidency of Alfred Day, the eral secretary of Ontario Sunday School Association. This has been es ablished about five years, and very few, if any, of the great meetings for Sunday school work effect it for good more than this conference is destined to do. Its practical programme dealt with the fundamentals of the great work all over the continent. The meetings and debates of some great missionary boards have formed great epochs in the history of the Christian church, and this assembly is by no means among the least of these. Seventeen provinces and states were represented, and letters came from others who could not get there. New Brunswick was among the latter. A communication from one of those pre sent says: "Our meetings were won-derfully blessed. It seemed like an after-glow of Pentecost, so omnipresent was the evidence of the Holy Spirit's power. Every item was packed full of practical helpfulness, bearing down the real problems of our work. would have paid every province and state to send their field worker. Cheerfully would some of us, for our own and our work's sake, have forfeited much rather than have missed the privilege as we now know it. The close and tender brotherhood which we experienced will be a new power for our wide work. Not the shadow of disionesty or self-assertion could have been discovered by a critical micro-

ference filled a place which no other From such a centre will radiate influences to the several parts of the field as truly as from great Christian circles in the past. Printed reports of this meeting will shortly be in the hands of the field secretary in Sussex, and can be obtained post free for seven cents per copy. The number is limited and early application must be

vinced that for the workers this con-

The executive were fully con-

Moncton City Sunday School Assoclation held is first quarterly conference one week ago. Two excellent suggestive papers were read and discussed. Miss Crowhurst's paper on the Home Department was heartly endorsed by the meeting, and workers from several schools where it is not yet practised resolved to begin early The short paper on House to House Visitation, presented by Miss Mc-Carthy, was followed by a general discussion on its methods and advantages. Mr. Oulton, principal of the day hools, made a most impressive address on the Normal Class for Teacher Training. It dealt with the teachers' responsibility in helping to develop spiritual and intellectual nature, first of the child, then of the youth, and the supreme importance of the best which a teacher can acquire

In Kings county Hammond parish held its quarterly convention one week traordinarily cold and affected the atthe average of such meetings in the real interest. Yet there was evidence of the progress of the work in two or three schools of the parish.

Kings county executive held its quarng last Saturday in the office of H. A. White, Sussex, There was a good attendance, but the abce of the president was regretted. The work was carefully reopened and plans formed for the future.

Today the field secretary enters upon a series of conventions in Carleto

The following gentlemen have con-sented to be examiners of the Normal Classes who may seek examination: J. Inch, L.L. D., chief superintendent of education; Rev. Joseph McLeod, D. D. G. U. Hay, M. A., Rev. G. O. Gates, M. A., Rev. W. O. Raymond, M. A., Rev. W. Stewart. This list insures character of the work which will be passed, and is a fine illustration of the

The quarterly meeting of Kings Co. S. Association executive committee was held in the office of H. A. White was held in the office of H. A. White, Saturday afternoon last, opening at 2.30 o'clock. There were present: Revs. A. M. Hubley, chairman of committee; A. Lucas, field secretary; and C. W. Hamilton, and Messrs. H. A. White, James A. Moore, J. S. Trites and H. D. Thompson, the last named being secretary of the committee. After devotional exercises, led by Rev. A. Lucas, the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The work done in the county under the direction of the committee during the quarter passed mittee during the quarter passed many cheering features and many points at which improvement migi-

The institute, which was inaugurate on the Tuesday of the week of prayer, was specially alluded to, and though the climatic conditions under which it was held were most unfavorable, yet nittee that the fruit it has already

The matter of collecting slips in the interests of the Provincial Association solved finally that no methods could be adopted by which the mission of cessful. They will be sent out at the usual times to the evergreen and win-ter closed schools, and made returnable one month after date of sending

Provincial Association meeting, it was deemed advisable that in order to se-cure prompt, correct and complete re-turns all concerned be, in every possible way, urged (-) to keep proper re-cords of the condition of the individ-ual school; (2) to see to it that the prescribed blanks be filled in due time

ests were reported upon, with the resuit that some encouraging features were brought to notice. On motion, J S. Trites was appeinted to be associated with H. A. White in the Home Class depirtment interests. After due consideration it was unanimously re solved to hold next county convention on Monday and Tuesday, July 12th and 13th next, at Apohaqui, the first session to open at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the former date.

A committee was named to confer with the Apohaqui friends re receiving the convention.

The programme for county conver ion will receive attention at next meeting of the committee, to be held on the last Saturday in April. With prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the

EXPERIENCE THE TEST.

IT SEPARATES THE BENEFICIAL FROM THE WORTHLESS.

Vancouver Lady, After Using Various Medicines for a Period of Eight Years, **Best Medicine She Knows.**

Among the most popular residents of Vancouver is Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hawson, and the following statement from Mrs. Hawson will no doubt be of advantage to other ladies. She says: Vancouver, B. C., Oct., 1896. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville

Gentlemen,-I have derived so much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the following brief state ment of facts will show, that the failure on my part to make public the facts of my case would be a neglect of duty I bwe to others of my sex who are suffering from the same complaints as for years made life a burden to me. From fifteen years of age I suffered from anwith all the attending evils. The family physician and two other doctors consulted in turn failing to afford me any relief. At the age of twentytwo I came from England to Oregon and acting under the advice of friends, consulted a specialist of high repute in Portland in that state, after having tried two other practitioners in Eastern Oregon without any beneficial result. I followed the treatment of the Portland physician for some months with no change in my condition being noticeable, except that I was rapidly osing flesh and sinking day by day into a state of lassitude. I was reduced to eighty-nine pounds in weight, and was asurred that unless some change for the better were obtained I could not live six months. At this crisis when life had become a burden to me, and I had hardly strength enough to move around, a friend told me of the Normal classes have been started in two of the Sunday schools and yet further steps are being discussed. The meeting was of deep interest. The next will be held on the second Monday in April, when it is expected much practical work under direction of committees will have been accomplished. penefit she had derived from Dr. Wilfinished I was doing my own house-work and had gained over ten pounds in weight. With the establishment of the normal functions I grew heerful, active and invigorated. That the cure was of no ephemeral nature is evidenced by the fact that now after a year has passed since then, and I have taken but two boxes of the pills since that time. I weigh 110 pounds and can attend to my necessary house hold duties. I can say nothing less than that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I recomme them to everyone suffering from similar complaints to mine as the best medicine I know, and after the host of nostrums I tried during a period of eight years, my knowledge of such is

Gratefully yours, HELEANOR H. HAWSON. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a speci-fic for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Beware of imita tions and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

ST. JOHN COUNTY L. O. L. The annual meeting of St. John County L. O. L. was held in Orange

hall, Germain street, on 2nd inst. A large representation from the primary lodges in St. John county were pre-The lodge resolved to celebrate the

sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign by holding a procession in this D. G. M. of B. A. presided during the lection of officers, which resulted as

Allan O. Crookshank, Co. Master Robert Maxwell, D. C. M. George Jenkins, Co. Chap. A. W. Macrae, Co. Sec'y. J. A. S. Mott. Co. Treas. Samuel Johnson, Co. Fin. Sec Samuel Kelly, Co. D. of C. Herbert S. Mayes, Lecturer. W. H. White and John Haberfle

The retiring county master, Ald. D. McArthur, was tendered a vote thanks for the faithful manner which he as head of the order in this county, carried out its principles during the year.

Arthur gave a lengthy report of the many things that transpired during the year, the closing paragraph of the address being as follows: "In retiring from the chair of this county lodge, I would say that the events of the past have shown how important the Loyal Orange association is, and how cessary it is for us to stand should to shoulder in defence of our rights and the glorious principles that have been handed down to us by our ancestors at such cost of blood and

GASTORIA.

YORK ELECTION CASE.

Full Text of Judge Barker's Judgment Delivered on January 27.

The Reasons Why His Honor Refused an Extension of Time in Mr. Foster's Case.

The following is the full text of the

On the 19th of this present month, on the application of the petitioners, I granted a summons returnable on the 23rd calling upon the respondent to say that an appeal is to be within show cause why an order should not certain time, unless special leave be made enlarging the time for the shall be given by the court, the court ment of the trial of the election petition beyond the six months from the time at which the petition court entitles the person who applies was presented. The application is based on an affidavit of Mr. Barry, against the bar established by the crdwho is the petitioner's solicitor, and ers and the act of parliament." In Platt the facts disclosed so far as they seem v. the Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 12 Practo me material for a determination of

At the general election for members Pronounces Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the to serve in the house of commons, held on the 23rd of June last, the respondent was returned as the member elect for the electoral district of York. On th first day of August this petition gence on the part of the appeliant was presented by the above petitioners; and would deprive the respondent of by filing it with the necessary affi-davit, making the deposit with the clerk and filing an appointment of Mr. in an arbitrary manner, been deprived Barry as the petitioner's agent. The of the advantage of his position." petition was served on the 4th of August; on the next day (Aug. 5th) pre- individuals in which no public liminary objections were filed in the clerk's office, and on the 6th of August notice of the preliminary objec-tions was served on Mr. Barry. From this time down to the 29th of October, period of twelve weeks, nothing was both parties remaining inactive. At the latter date an application on the part of the petitioners was made to me for an order to remove the preiminary objections from the files and set them aside on the ground of an irregularity in the mode of presentation. At the return of that summons I referred the question to the court, as the

ame point with other more important points involved in the Restigouche election case, were then before me, and I had determined to refer all to the ourt for decision, as Michaelmas term was then near at hand, and I thought it desirable that matters of such general importance as those involved in notice in this section is not imposed that case should be decided by the full for the benefit of the respondent aldiscuss what has taken place since that, because I think the delay since that, because I think the delay since that, Dotoher has been substantialnot rest my judgment in that at all.

This application is based upon sec.

33 of the Dominion Controverted Elections act, which provides that notwithstanding the trial of every elec-tion petition shall commence within six months from the time the petition was presented the court or a judge may from time to time enlarge the may from time to time enlarge the time for the commencement of the trial, if on an application for that pur-pose supported by affidavit it appears to the court or judge that the require-ments of justice render such enlarge-ment necessary. The judicial discretion, therefore, with which the judge is in such cases vested ought only to e exercised in favor of an application where the affidavit in support of it discloses such facts and circumstance as render it a requirement of justice that the application should be granted. The petition in this case charge the respondent with being guilty of every conceivable description of corrupt practices both personally and by the election aside but also to disqualify the respondent. Both private volved in it. It is I think capable o

petitions of this kind should be disposed of without delay. Public policy nands that the question as to the validity of the return of a member serve in parliament should not remain open any longer than is necessary for proper determination. Accordingly six months from the date of presen ing the petition was fixed a limit of commence, and it was then to con tinue from day to day until it was finished. Only 30 days are allowed for presenting the petition—five days for its service and five days for filing prednary objections, and these objections tions are to be decided in a summar manner. So soon as there is a decisio on the preliminary objections disal

lemonstration by the act itself that it

was the intention of parliament tha

fowing them, the statute made the after the petition is at issue and ar application can be made by either party to have a day fixed for the trial In reality therefore an election pet served within the five days al lowed by the act is at issue and ready for trial in ten days after it is present-

We find the idea of promptness fur-ther emphasized by the legislature in the practice provided for appeals. Only eight days from pronouncing a ent are allowed for appeal, th clerk of the court is required to make up and transmit the record to the appellate court and within three days and by section 50 it is provided that where the appeal is from a decision in preliminary objections the appeal does not operate as a stay of proceedings nor does it delay the trial of the peti-tion. Of course these limits of time are subject to a right of exten sufficient cause shown to a judge, but they in themselves indicate what in ordinary circumstances, at all events, parliament considered proper limits of

should be taken. In re Addington election case, 39 U. C., Q. B. 131, the court after alluding to the delay in proceeding in that case say: "It cannot be said that the requirement of justice renders it neces ary there should have been any such delay, and particularly in the face of a statute which requires strict promp-titude and in deflance of the remedy which the legislature has provided to suppress the mischief of these suspenactions, which, while they last, keep the very constitution of the house in which every one is interes in doubt and uncertainty." See Algoma election case, Ontario election

ime within which these proceedings

cases, 448 per Osler, J., to the same ef-

fect.
In applying the rule by which motions for extensions of time, are governed in cases of appeal, the principles involved have been much discussed. In re Manchester Building society, 24 ch. div 488, the question turned upon a rule of court having the effect of an act of parliament securing a right of appeal within a certain time, but not later without cial leave of the court. The M. R. in that case says: "The court has power to give the special leave and exercis-ing its judicial discretion is bound to judgment delivered by Judge Barker ing its judicial discretion is bound to at Fredericton on Wednesday in the give the special leave if justice re-

quires that leave should be given." In the same case Colton, L. J., says "This, I think, may be laid down, that when the rule and act of parliament does not grant leave unless there something which in the opinion of the for extension of time to be relieved tice, Rep. 383, Patterson, J., lays down this rule: "I have taken the proper rule to be that the grounds for relief must be such as to satisfy the judge that the delay was caused by special circumstances which would make it unreasonable to impute it to neglireasonable ground for complaining that, by allowing further time, he has Now these are cases between private ests were in any way involved. Where the interests of the public are involv ed a stricter adherence to the requirements of the statute is observed, or rather the true construction of such a statute is that the provisions should be more srictly adhered to. Wheeler v. Gibbs, 3 S. C. R., 374, where the question was as to the right of the court to hear the appeal in an election case where a requisite notice had not been given in time, Strong, J. says: "Another rule applied to statuory requirements similar to that in question here is, that the court cannot relieve a party against an omission to take a particular step in procedure within a limited time, when the public or any class of persons other than the parties to the proceedings are interested. In any judgment the condition of giving three days sole reference to a matter of such public interest as the Dominion Elections act, and where the question to be determined involves, in a sense, the proper constitution of parliament itself. And especially is the case, where parliament has in such emphatic term in this actitself asserted the principle

that the procedure was to be prompt and that only under checumstances so exceptional as to amount to a require ment of justice, should the limits of time provided by the act be extended. In this case no circumstances whatlay up to the 29th October—absolutely nothing was done at all and there is nothing put forward as a reason for the delay. It was suggested that the respondent might have had the preiminary objections set down for i.earing. This is true, but it was not his petition and he is not asking for indulgence. It was also said that the objections in this case were precisely the same as those in the Restigouche case, which were referred to the court. This, though accurate in a way, is no answer, because the validity of the objections, or at all events the most important of them, depends

the preliminary objections turn will prove to be altogether different from those in the Restigouche case-so different in fact as to make that case altogether inapplicable. Besides this, all the delay I have spoken of sub stantially took place before any reference was made to the court in the Restigouche case. The petitioners have not even an excuse sometime given-that they were hunting up evilence to get ready for trial, for they had before filing their petition, good grounds for believing the allegations in it to be true and must therefore have known where to put their hands on the proof. I cannot but think that where a petitioner for no special reason, or for none except to serve some object of his own not mad known and not put forward as a justification for the delay, remain inactive for twelve weeks-nearly half the whole time permitted by the statuteand let matters, even the preliminary objections-remain without moving he cannot ask for the indulgence o and no circumstances which rende it in the interests of justice that the time should be extended.

upon evidence, and it is quite possible

This application is refused with costs. ENDURING. When the sunshine brings the flow'rs Inter ev'ry spot, Wisht I never had ter work When the weather's hot. An' w'en driftin' shapes of snow To the wind unfold, Wisht I only had ter loaf When the weather's cold.

NOT SO EASY. (New York Sun.)
It was after midnight when her father tered the room.
"I have always understood that you were an easy-going young man," he said, "but—" An eloquent but forceful gesture of the old man's foot told Mr. Staylate that her father

"Can you tell me where I can find the post office, sir?" said a stranger to Mr. Trivvet. "Gracious!" replied Mr. Trivvet: "I didn't know it was lost."



BANK OF MONTREAL

Its St. John Banking Rooms a Credit to Canada.

Changes that Have Lately Been Made in the Interior-A List of the Present Staff.

From the double standpoint of eauty and utility the banking rooms of the Bank of Montreal in this city cannot be surpassed by those of any other monetary institution in the dominion. While the premises were in many respects all that could be desired, there were defects in the old arrangement of the bank floor that rendered changes desirable for the accommodation of patrons as well as to facilitate the labors of the staff. These changes, only completed a short time ago, have proved to be just what was needed, and have won the

undivided praise of all who frequent Under the old order of things, the general arrangement of the bank floor was somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, with its open end towards the door, and much of the clerical work had to be done at the rear of the premises, remote from the windows. Only a radical change could remedy all that, and that radical change has been effected. The bank quarters were emoved from the walls and concentrated in the centre of the floor, while to the public was relegated the space around the wall. The doorway on King street was filled up and a handsome window substituted in its stead, thus giving six large windows on that side of the bank, and thereby making the general effect much more harmonlous than before. Heretofore the manager had to cross the public floor from his office whenever he wanted to do business with any of his staff. Now a private doorway opens from his room directly into the banking circle. The messenger's office, formerly near by the main entrance, is now situate at the north eastern corner of the floor, and the space thus vacated is given up to the bank's patrons for whose accommodation desks, etc., have been placed along the northern

The design of the bank enclosure is rich, yet chaste. The front of the counters is of cherry in solid panels, the counters themselves of mahogany and the whole is surmounted by brass work, lattice and rail, of the latest de-The doors and window frames are painted and grained to imitate mahogany, and the walls are painted in very light terra cotta. The ceilings are done in light blue, with ornamental cornices and gilded medallions, with lines and beads. Incandescent light and gas fixtures of solid yet pretty defurnish all the artificial illumination that could be desired, and make bright and cheerful what erstwhile were semi-gloomy recesses. The brass railing was made in Toronto, the manufacturers being given carte blanche as to particulars; the woodwork was done by the Rhodes, Currey Co., Ltd., of Amherst; the painting by J. H. Pullen of this city, the lighting by Thos. Campbell, and the design of the whole was furnished by R. C. John Dunn architect. To add still further to the general effect, and with an eye omfort as well, the floor is covered with the best of English linoleum of neat and modest pattern. In a room ess spacious it would be impossible to use the centre of the floor for banking house purposes without inconveni ence to customers, but in this high studded flat. 70x45 feet at its broades part, and fully 30 feet wide at its narrowest, the change has increased the ublic accommodation, while at the same time giving the working staff the best lighted, most cheerful and

most comfortable quarters to be found in St. John. The Bank of Montreal it may remarked for the information of the not acquainted with its age and the extent of its operations is one of the largest banks of Greater Britain. was established in 1817; has a paid up capital of \$12,000,000, a reserve fund of \$6,000,000. Its head office is at Montreal, and its board of directors comprise: Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G., president; Hon. G. A. Drummond, vice president; A. T. Paterson Hugh McLennan, Edward B. Green-shields, W. C. McDonald, R B. Angus W. H. Meredith and A. F. Gault. has branches as follows in Canada and

Quebec-Montreal and Quebec. Ontario-Almonte, Belleville, Brant ford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Deseronto, Fort William, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Ottawa, Perth, Peterboro Picton, Sarnit, Stratford, St. Marys Poronto. Wallaceburg. New Brunswick-St. John, Monctor

and Chatham Nova Scotia—Halifax and Amherst. Manitoba and Northwest—Calgary, British Columbia - Nelson, Westminster, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria and Rossland.

In Newfoundland-St. Johns In Great Britain-London, Bank Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C. In United States—New York: Walter Watson and R. Y. Hebden, agents, 59 Wall street; Chicago: Bank of Montreal. W. Munro, manager. Savings bank departments are connected with each Canadian branch, and deposits are re-ceived and interest allowed at current rates. Sterling letters

of credit are issued negotiable in all parts of the world by the bank. Forty-two years ago E. C. Jones en-tered the service of this bank in Hamilton, Ontario, and for the past twentytwo years he has occupied the re-sponsible position of manager of the St. John branch, which under his able charge has not only largely increased its business, but has obtained an unassailable position in public favor. Mr. Jones is recognized by all as an authority on banking and kindred matters, and as a man who has the wel-fare of St. John at heart.

s follows:

F. M. Maunseil, Hability length.
G. L. Hart, discount clerk.
L. C. DesBrisay, collection clerk.
L. C. P. Stubbing, ledger keeper, A
John Wright, ledger keeper, M to Z.
W. C. Hazen, clerk.
R. T. Matthew, clerk.
H. B. Robinson, clerk.
J. L. Wilson, messenger.

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-We gratefully send you a short note about the work of revival at Lunenburg, N. S. This town is by the ocean and is largely composed of those of German extraction. The union special meetings continued four weeks and half and resulted in transforming the town. The names of converts recorded by the secretary numbered 786, divided among the churches as fol-

Methodist 430 Presbyterian146 English Church 82 Baptist 57 Lutherans 54 Nothingarian 17

Among this number were thirteen captains the editors of both the tory and grit newspapers and other leadng men. There were within ten of as many men and hove as women and girls. One-quarter of the town enlisted on the Lord's side. Already over three hundred have joined the Methodist church and more than one hundred ave united with the Presbyterian

The parers and friends from Lunen burg report that "drunkenness has ceased, profarity is almost unheard. the rum shops are all closed down, the town is morally swept and garnished, and we are running a full set of tem perance men for our council." We are now in Windsor, N. S., and gracious work has begun. Already over two hundred and fifty have confessed decision for Christ.

Fraternally, CROSSLEY AND HUNTER

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Aflections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 226 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HERBERT FULLER IN NEW YORK

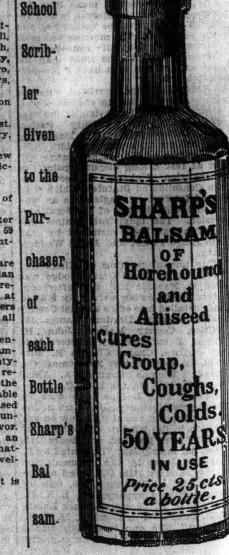
The Barkentine Excites Considerable Interest Among the People.

New York, Feb. 2.-A half dozen men were standing in a sheltered corner of the great, gloomy warehouse of the Empire stores at Brooklyn. A barkoutside. The storm of cutting sleet, aiding the spider-like webs of the big oridge, was blowing like mad through

A casual look at the scene today along the river front in heavy weather. But perhaps one would have many fingers pointed at the bark's wheel to the little shuttered window of the cabin not two feet away, to a spot on the deck amidships. And then the meaning of it all would have occurred to the observer, when a glance the bark's name on the stern, "Herbert Fuller." It is a name to chill the heart of the superstitious sailor. The cabin, so carefully locked, had been the scene of a crime of weird fascination, of unparalleled mystery to thou

Mate Bram is now anxiously await to be made public tomorrow. It was on this modest barkentine that Capt. Charles I. Nash, his wife, and second mate Augustus W. Bramburg were murdered early on the morning of July 13th, 1896. After a consultation of twenty-four hours a jury at Boston agreed that the murderer was the first mate. Thomas Chambers Bram.

ed of the crime.



NOW BACK IN Presentation and Disp inal Colors of th Prince of Wal Canadian Re

The following is a fu first presentation of co Regt., taken from the don News of Jan. 23rd The first public act Wales was performe Shorncliffe. On Mon his royal highness pr the regiment raised called the "100th or Royal Canadian Regi The Prince of Wal Cambridge, attended

ive suites, arrived a Folkestone under esc Hussars, at two o'cl royal highness was royal salute from th ground, consisting o of Royal Artillery, the 11th Hussars, to Military Train, one pers and Miners, the Foot, the 100th Res Royal Dublin City M The chaplain (the ker) having read the for blessing the colors Lieutenant-Colonel Major Dunn, took handed them to th which the two senio regiment (C. McD. M Ridout) advanced, a fore his royal highne from him, and risin that position whils dressed the regimen

burg and officers an 100th Regiment, it i to me that, by cious permission, my since I have had the a commission in th should be the prese to a regiment which eous offering of the Canadian people, an their desire, my nan cially associated. T which we are now a peculiar significan cause in confidin first time this em fidelity and valor, I emphatically your el national force, but which proclaims an unity of the various empire under the sw Sovereign. Althou youth and inexperier imperfectly give sentiments which t culated to awaken v yourselves and to th ishing province of (rest assured that I the progress and ach gallant corps with that I heartily wis and success in the p noble career on wh tered."

follows: "May it I highness: As the in ness's Canadian my humble which you have this day in conder its colors, and for in which you add and men. I assure ness that we are for this act on the highness. The great this regiment amongst whose ran sons are serving, to it are more or for the honor which raised in a colony royal highness, you that at Sovereign, Canad ten such regiments fence of the empi emergency ever a ceived its first cold orable manner su ed, viz., from the trious heir to the pire. It rests wit

Colonel de Rotten

command of the re

maintain their honor. I confide royal highness the If these colors are the presence of an and men of the be ready to shed defence of their co and of their coun thank your roya honor you have From the Officer Leinster Regin To the Adjutan Guards, London: Sir-Lieut. Col. Leinster regiment to England on u has kndly conse old colors of this

replaced by new o The old colors giment which it R. the Prince of to the regiment in It is the unani of this battalion to the Dominon hope that they fi some suitable pla of parliament or Lieut. Col. Coll ficer left with the longed to the 100t If the govern cept of the old would feel much

Colonel Collum to hand over the months' leave on I have, (Sd.) D.W. MA (Royal Canadian

> Stanhope to trar closed copy of a of Wales' Leins Canadians) repr unanimous wish

Dominion of Ca

The War Office