SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 10, 1886.

THE QUEENS COUNTY CANDIDATE. The choice of the Queen's county liberal conservatives has fallen on George. F. Baird. While Mr. Baird resides in St. John his business connects him so closely with Queens county, and obliges him to spend so and who have more than held their own in the more active life and closer competition be helped in his campaign against the preof the city. The prosperity which has at. sent member by the same considerations the various branches of business in which he Mr. Burpee is not a useful member, he is has been engaged has been won by hard and not even ornamental. He belongs to a well directed work and by fair and manly party which is sinking in public esteem, dealing. The same qualities which have contributed to his success and popularity will assist him in his canvass, and enable him to perform satisfactorily such public duties as devolve upon the representative of Queens county in the house of commons. We believe Mr. Baird and the people to whom he appeals for support c questions, and that in agree on most publi matters relating to the constituency he will

be found equal to the demands on him,

In his address to the convention, Mr.

Baird gave it as his opinion that a majority of the electors were in favor of the present government and its policy. There is fair ground for this opinion. In 1882, Mr. King's majority over S. L. Peters was 198. Mr. King had the advantage of a large ledger influence and ran a very expensive election. His opponent made his fight on his personal merits and the good record of the government, without the resour-ces which were made available against him. Moreover, Mr. King was a better promiser than Mr. Peters. But many things have happened since 1882. The Central railway, in which Mr. King and Mr. Burpee were then much interested, has not been constructed. It is now generally believed that these two gentlemen are not exactly passive in the matter, but that they are standing in the way of the enterprise. While they do not build the line themselves they keep it out of the hands of others with more courage and enterprise. Thus, although the government has responded to the appeal of the people who greatly need this road, and has granted a subsidy, the people themselves get no good of it. Besides all this, Mr. King represents a party whose present policy cannot commend itself to the law-abiding, fair-play-loving people of the country. It is hard to make Rielites and annexationists of the descendants of the loyalists. Some things have happened since 1882, and these things place Mr. Baird in a somewhat better positi Mr. Peters occupied. If he and his friends make as sturdy a fight as his predecessor, Mr. Baird will win. We are assured that the fight will be sturdy.

MR. MITCHELL EXPLAINS.

Mr. Peter Mitchell has published an past twelve years. Mr. Mitchell declares that he has not now and never had since 1873 a desire to enter a ministry with Sir John Macdonald, He announces John Macdonald. He announces that he was the only one person among all the liberal conservative representatives and senators who voted in caucus for the deposition of Sir John from the leadership of the party,

Sir John from the leadership of the party,

Sir John from the leadership of the party, servative caucas. Mr. Mitchell, moreover, states that he has never desired, and would never have accepted a position in the minis-

This declaration is, we presume, intended to pave the way for Mr. Mitchell's advent as a straight opposition candidate in the coming elections. Rumor had it that the constituency of Montreal West would be permitted the honor of accepting or refusing him, but the result of the recent campaign is not calculated to furnish much encouragement in that quarter In he returns to his present constituents. Despite Hon. Mr. Mitchell's present declaration of his opposition to the government the fact remains that he was elected in 1882 as a supporter of the administration to which he now asserts he has for many years been opposed. It was on account of his political position that the grit ministers in 1878 in their picule speeches charged him with several serious crimes. In short Mr. Peter Mitchell as depicted by Mackenzie, Cartwright and Blake, was the prince of bood-The charges were made on the assumption that the accused was a "tory," for it was only against tories that these accusations were made by the then ministry. If Mr. Mitchell had but risen at that time and explained that he had five years before withdrawn his support from the party, he might have escaped many violous attacks. But instead of doing so he went on with his public speaking and canvassing in such a fashion that the public were led to believe that he was warmly in favor of Sir John Macdonald as against Mr. Mackenzie and Mr.

WINDSOR, Nova Scotla, wants to be the location of the Dominion experimental farm for the maritime provinces. In many respects the situation would be good, but it is not central. A great part of New Bruns-wick would find Windsor not more easily accessible than the main farm near Ottawa. The maritime province branch is intended for the three provinces and should, other things being satisfactory, be located at the point most easy of access to all three. It happens that the principal line of travel from Prince Edward Island strikes the mainland almost on the border between Nova Scotla and New Brunawick. Sackville station, where the Prince Edward Island system joins the Intercolonial, in almost midway between Halifax and St. John. Sackville is the centre of a magnifi-

ed directly after the convention that Mr. Gregory would decline the nomination. The Globe discovered the fact some days later.

THE MAN FOR SUMBURY.

R. D. Wilmot, jr., has been chosen by a convention to be the government candidate for Sunbury. Mr. Wilmot, who is a son of ex-Governor Wilmot, is a worthy young farmer residing in the county. His popularity is shown by the large vote he polled in the recent local contest, when he came withmuch time there, that he can scarcely be re- in about forty votes of his election, though garded as a non-resident. He is, of many entering the field against trained camyoung men whom the county has sent out, paigners and in opposition to a strong and wealthy family compact. Mr. Wilmot will tended Mr. Baird in his profession, and in which assist Mr. Baird in Queens county. and according to the definition of his own friends he is a "boodler." In fact he and Mr. King are the worst kind of subsidized members, for though they hold stock and occupy official positions in a subsidized railway company they do not build the railway. The people along the line care very little about railway speculators, what they want to see is railway building, and neither Mr. Burpee nor Mr. King seems to be that sort of a man. Mr. Burpee carried Sunbury in 1882 by the slim majority of 81. The indications are that this majority will melt away on the next polling day.

BUSINESS SIGNS

Hon. Thomas White in his speech on the budget last April, gave some statistics in refutation of the statement that Canada had not been benefited by the national policy. He showed that the bank circulation had increased since 1879 from \$19,000,000 to \$28,-000,000; that deposits in chartered banks in 000,000; that deposits in chartered banks in a large footing in India, but, instead of affording any strength to Great Britain at period from \$60,000,000 to \$91,000,000; that the beginning of the period mentioned, it the savings in the post office and other government savings banks which amounted to \$8,500,000 in 1879 had increased to \$34,-500,000 in 1886.

Mr. S. L. Peters in his excellent speech at Gagetown the other day referred to some of these matters. His statistics are taken from official sources, and bring the facts down to a later date. Mr. White's statements were correct at the beginning of the year. It was to distribute subsidies among them amountobjected when Mr. White spoke that there was a sort of commercial inflation about that time, and that later returns would compel modification of the statements.

THE SUN has examined late official returns and trade reports and finds that the indica- did not exceed fourteen millions, and ended tions of prosperity mentioned by Mr. White when it was considerably under twenty article in the Montreal Herald giving his own personal explanation of the political position

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said had increased from \$19,000,000 to \$28,000, them now, the contemplation is by no means 000, has still further increased during the past nine months, and at the end of Septemthat he ber amounted to \$32,000,000. Deposite in

a still larger proportionate gain. Mr. White went on to quote the prices of railway and manufacturing company stocks. Canadian Pacific railway bonds had gone up in a year from 38 per cent to 661. Since Mr. White spoke the price has advanced to encouragement in that quarter. In Northumberland Mr. Snowball has already nominated himself. The path of the Co., which Mr. White said had risen from ex-minister of marine will be much beset if 50 per cent. to 70, is now called for at 74. Mr. White stated that within a year shares in the Montreal Cotton Company had gone up from 40 per cent. to 90. They are now nuoted at 122. Hochelaga was selling, when the budget debate was going on, at 105, which was a little over double the price a year before. The present figure is 135. We have made a comparison of the value of Canada have satisfied ourselves, and given proof to others, that we can make last year and at the present date, and find that twenty-five banks show large increases in the prices quoted, while in only six is there a decline. The total increase in the value of bank stocks is about one-fourth of the total value.

THEIR BOGUS VICTORY.

Some of our grit contemporaries are still crowing over the great party victory won in the New Brunswick local elections. In view of the pretensions of Mr. Blair, who always maintained that his government was nonpartisan, and in view of the fact that many nembers of the legislature who support Mr. Blair have announced themselves as ready to give their energetic support to the liberal conservative party in the Dominion election, the claim may be regarded as bogus. One of Mr. Blair's associates in the ministry has offered his assistance to the government candidate in Charlotte, and another declares that he is ready to help in the same course in his county. This journal took the ground last spring that liberal conservatives were in puring their case by giving their support to the local government. It was pointed out that a victory for the administration would be claimed all over Canada as a grit victory, even though it had been won by the votes of the other party. We believe yet that it would have been better if the liberal conservatives had declined to assist Mr. Blair, but we recognize the fact that many of them did assist her and that he area his many of the state. railway system joins the Intercologial, it almost midday between Halifax and Salos and the Constitution of the Salos Mr. Blart, but we recognize the fact that many of them did assistation of the fact of the fac

(Imperial Federation Journal) FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By Senator Wark of Fredericton.

The federation of the empire has been discussed for some time without—so far as I have heard—any proposition being made as to where the work should begin. There seems, however, to be an impression among the advocates of the measure that an imperial council or governing body should be constituted for the whole empire. It is to be feared that a long time must elapse be-fore the details of such a scheme, if at all practicable; can be arranged; and it may be worth while to consider whether some

PRELIMINARY AND VERY NECESSARY STEPS might not at once be undertaken. Among the most pressing, a military organization of the whole empire is worthy of consideration, especially when we look at the vast armies of the great continental powers as compared with that of the United Kingdom, and contrast them with their relations to each other at the beginning of the century. Wars now are short and decisive, and the country best repared has an overwhelming advantage. It may therefore be well to consider whether our condition is a safe one as regards ourselves, or such as entitles us to the respecwe ought to have from the other great

In discussing the subject, it may be of some service to

LOOK BACK A HUNDRED YEARS

and review the course of events during that period. After a protracted struggle in at-tempting to subdue the revolted American colonies, the military power of England had proved insufficient; and when the French revolution broke out she was not well pre-pared for the twenty years' war which fol-lowed, and had no colonies from which aid could be expected. In the vast territory now known as the Dominion of Canada there were then about 150,000 French, in what is now the province of Quebec, and about an equal number of English scattered over the present maritime provinces and On-

With the exception of a small penal settlement, the Australasian colonies were unborn. The East India Company had gained required a military force to garrison it.
The two islands had therefore to enter on the war depending entirely on their own resources; yet, at its close, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure during the twenty years' struggle, the naval and military power of the country aggregated above one million of men; while, the last struggles, the continental powers had become so exhausted that, to enable them to bring a very moderate force into the ing each to over eleven millions sterling, beles large supplies of arms and clothing. Not the least extraordinary consideration connected with this protracted war is, that

was entered on when THE POPULATION OF THE TWO ISLANDS seventy years the population of the United Kingdom has doubled, and the wealth of the to \$104,000,000 at the end of September of weakness, has become a source of great strength. There is nothing therefore to prevent the empire from organising a military force so powerful that, though some powers may feel a degree of jealousy, more will seek our friendship, while none will care to provoke our hostility. An empire that contains three hundred millions of people, and raises annually for ordinary purposes a revenue of

£200,000,000 sterling, can be at no loss for either men or money. When considering this subject some years ago, I thought, as the undertaking would involve some expenditure of money, imperial statesmen might feel a degree of delicacy in proposing it to the colonies, and therefore that the overture had better come from Canada as the oldest and most populous of the colonial possessions; but when a conference is to meet, it may be discussed without appearing to originate in any other quarter. Let it not be thought that when I speak of the expenditure of money I propose the raising of standing armies in the celo-

and given proof to others, that we can make GOOD SOLDMERS

without withdrawing our young men to any considerable extent away from their ordinary occupations. The late rebellion in the Northwest, so successfully quelled by our militia, has proved this. When our young men were so suddenly and unexpectedly called out, thoughtful people-who knew that many of them had never experienced the difficulties of a glong march, over bad roads, at an inclement season of the year, and that at its termination they would have to cope with a hardy race who, as prairie hunters, were inured to toil and expert rifiemen—could not fail to have some our revenue laws and removing the lessero-tions on the trade between the different parts of the empire. This will require time, but it may be brought about much more misglvings as to the success of the ex- speedily than many would think possible pedition; but when, after some preliminary lit has only to be gone about energetically fighting, they at last came face to face with and judiclously and men will gradually see the enemy in a well-chosen position, entrenched in rifle-pits and sheltered by trees, and after failing in three days with both artillery and the rifle to dislodge them, both artillery and the rifie to dislodge them, at length received orders to charge, they without faltering dashed in on the unseen foe, and at the point of the bayonet drove them from tree to tree and from rifie-pit to riffe-pit, till they completely expelled them from their strong position, the anxiety was all removed, and it was felt that had our militia been at Tel-el-Keber, side by side with the regulars, they would not have been with the regulars, they would not have been the last to scale the earthworks and cross bayonets with the Egyptians. I have referred to this to show that a colony or undertaking to contribute to the military strength of the empire need not necessarily

importance is not to be measured so much by its wealth and population as by its geographical position and its proximity to India. I shall not refer to the other colonies individually, but assume their willingness faithfully to discharge their duty to the

THE CANADA MILITIA LAW might perhaps, to some extent, serve as a pattern to other colonies. Under it all males capable of serving are constituted a reserve, excepting a force embodied for three years, which is termed the active militis. It numbers at present nearly 37,000. Besides frequent meetings in drill sheds, and for local rifle practices the city militia meet at their headquarters, and the rural in camp, annual ly, for twelve days' drill and exercise. The

general at present in command thinks the time too short, and recommends that it should be extended. The importance of so altering the law as to provide that after serving three years in active militia, the men should be enrolled for an additional term of three or four years as an effective reserve, was recently discussed in the Dominion senate and the house was informed that the government have the matter under consideration. By adopting this course the force might be doubled should a necessity arise. In the event of a war with any o European powers, one of important services this most could render to the empire would be the protection of coaling ports for the royal navy on both oceans. As long as the fleet can be guaranteed an ample supply of coal at Nova Scotia and Vancouver's Island, so long will it command both oceans, for the protection of our own commerce and the destruction of an enemy's. As soon as the leading colonies can be brought into such an arrangement, I would suggest the annual publication of a blue book containing, among other matter, the extent and population of the different portions of the empire, the

cluding the regular army, army reserve, militia, volunteers, Indian army, and the quota of each of the colonies, which would doubtless increase as they increased in population. If thought desirable, the wholeforce could be further augmented by forming A RESERVE TO THE ARMY OF INDIA, as well as by contingents from the best disciplined of the armies of the native princes. Detachments of our militia, both infantry

annual revenue raised by each, the strength

of the navy, the whole military force, in-

and artillery, have frequently gone from Canada to compete at Wimbledon and Shoeburyness, and their opportunity of associating with the military of the mother country must have an excellent effect. But similar meetings of a much more practical character night be held at some suitable point in Northwest India, near the Afghan frontier, where occasional competition might take place between the British troops, the Indian rmy, and some of the militia from the Australian colonies and the Cape, who could be brought at little expense by some of Her Majesty's ships stationed in those seas, Ample publicity being given of the time required to assemble such a force, it would operate advantageously in different ways. It would afford an opportunity for the In-dian troops and the colonists to become acquainted. It would show the former, if their country were threatened with an invasion, how rapidly aid could be drawn from various quarters, and it might serve to convince Russia that if she ever attempted a descent on India, a force could be a descent on India, a force men collected on these occasions would not be of so much moment as the various forces

hey represented, and the brief time required to bring them together. The blue book to which I have referred would have an excellent effect on our militia. Placed in every drill-shed and camp, its perusal would cause them to realize the fact that they are not merely members of the company or the battalion to which they beong, but that they form part of the most powerful military organization in the world. In foreign countries it would not be perused with less interest. How to deal with

INDIA 'AS A PART OF THE CONFEDERATED EMPIRE

is a question of the gravest character, but in connection with the present subject I may suggest that occasionally a detachment of men from the native army might, as a reward for good conduct, be favored with a visit to Britain, where they might meet their fellow-soldiers at Wimbledon; and also be given an opportunity of seeing the vast arsenals, ironclads on the stocks and float, the large fleets of merchant shipping n the docks, the great factories, and in fact everything calculated to send them home leeply impressed with a sense of the greatness of the centre of the empire of which their country forms a part. The knowledge thus acquired would be extensively circulated among their countrymen, and doubtess with the best result.

Having thus called attention to what I think ought to be considered one of the strongest ties to bind the colonies to the parent state and to each other, I shall now refer to another which may be made equally strong, and if possible of still more import-ance—I mean

THE COMMERCIAL TIE. its advantages and consent to the tariff changes. Different modes of raising revenue will be adopted which, while privilege to choose the cheapest market from which to supply his wants. Thus the best interests of every individual, and of the whole population, will be promoted, and the result, general prosperity.

If sixty millions of people in the American
Republic divided into such a number of

ably settled. The subject is too large to enter on its discussion here, but there is no doubt that the population in many parts of the United Kingdom, both cities and country, requires thinning out and, if accomplished, it would add to the prosperity of both those who leave and those who remain

By possessing a powerful military organization the empire may pursue a peaceful policy of extending the blessings of liberty policy of extending the blessings of liberty and civilization, not only among its own numerous populations, but throughout the world, without interference from any other power. By removing the restrictions from trade the commercial prosperity of the whole empire will be greatly increased, and by removing the unemployed able-bodied to the colonies, instead of being a burden to others, they may enjoy all the necessaries and comforts of life as the fruits of their own industry.

Nothing party, although this newer organization disclaims any intention of interfering with eligion. It has been in existence for ten years, and an officer claimed that it has a strength of 17,300 members in the city of New York and of over 400,000 in the United States, being strongest in Pennsylvania. Here is the oath to which all members subscribe:-OATH OF THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE-FIRST DE-

I solemnly swear that I will not vote for any person or persons for any official position in this country under the laws thereof who are not American born citizens, and that I will not betray any of the secrets of the order or use the name of any member of the same, without his consent, and that I will faithfully obey all rules or orders of the same, not in conflict with the constitution of the United States and the state of which I am a resident; and that I will do all in my power to forward the interests of the order generally and the council of which I am a member and of American principles in this country as advocated by me. So help me God. There are two other degrees, and other oaths

are taken before aspiring to them. The organization is secret. It is governed by councils. Its jects, as stated in the constitution, are : --1. An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting the suffrage to persons born in this country and of American parents.

2. The election of American-born citizens only to

olltical organizations.
3. Opposition to the formation of political organi-

got ready to crush any army she could assemble in Central Asia. The number of the first degree is blue, and is marked 1*.

Dauge for the second degree is red, and instead of three stars is marked 1 * 2. The badge for the first degree is blue, and is marked 1*.

Each badge is inscribed. Each badge is inscribed:

American Alliance Americans to Rule America.

The supreme grand council is composed of one grand councillor from each state, elected by the state council for four years from the fourth day of March, the terms being synchronfourth day of March, the terms being synchron-ous with those of the presidents. The officers of the supreme grand council are a general commander, four vice-general commanders, a chief secretary, four vice secretaries, a treasurer, a sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, and an executive committee of five members. The organization of the state councils is like that of the supreme grand council, and is paramount to the subordinate councils that elect the state councils. No one who is not a native born American citizen can belong to the Alli-

The organization claims that President Cleveland, the late Wm. E. Dodge and Wm. Dowd are among its members, and that the election of Cleveland was due to their giving out an order on the Saturday before election that the vote of their organization should be cast for him. The organization came into existence in 1876 from the consolidation of the U. of N. A. (Order of Native Americans), organized in 1871; the O. of N. A. M. M. (Order of Native American Minute Men), organized in 1871; the N. A. P. L. (Native American Political League), organized in 1872; the O. of U. A. W. M. (Order of United American Workingmen), organized in 1872; the O. of U. A. L. (Order of United American Workingmen), organized in 1872; the O. of U. A. L. (Order of United American League) organized in 1872 United American League), organized in 1873. Their National Executive Committee has rooms at Boston and Washington, according to he letter press of the note paper they use in their official communications.

This fall they have started into politics on

their own account by nominating Charles H. Waterman of 169 West Twelfth street for mayor. Mr. Waterman has declined on account of ill health. T. Francis Barnswell of 9 Lexington avenue is the candidate for regis ter. The councils are now hesitating over what they will do about the mayoralty. At last reports they were going to nominate Allan C. Carter of 23 South street, or they were going to It was such a well-arranged programme, I con-

They have a room, No. 359, hidden away in the Grand Central hotel where it can hardly be found. The two windows look out on an air well. A table, a stationary wash stand, a few chairs, a bureau, and an open grate fire are in the room, which is the headquarters of the candidates. W. L. Ellsworth is in charge. He is secretary of the grand council. He said that the organization is going to send its tickets all around and to make a big vote for whoever The odd thing about the organization is its

The odd thing about the organization is its intangibility. B. H. Layton, who signs himself Secretary of the New York division, wrote that a meeting would be held at Broad and Wall streets last Wednesday afternoon. No mass meeting was held at that time. He also wrote that headquarters would be opened at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. If any such headcasters is cornered to way. If any such headquarters is occupied in that neighborhood it has been opened in a very secret way. A friend of Mr. Waterman's said that the reason he withdrew was because he didn't believe the organization could poll any 17.300 votes.

Wreck of a Digby Vessel.

GALLANT RESCUE OF THE BRIG W. C. WARNER'S CREW BY LIFE SAVING MEN. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The darkness was

dense on the Jersey coast on Friday night and the life saving patrolmen had a hard time making their rounds over the beaches, which the storm had encumbered with all sorts of photy of extending the Diessings of Hiderty and divilization, not only among its own umerous populations, but throughout the forld, without interference from any other ower. By removing the restrictions from rade the commercial prosperity of the whole mpire will be greatly increased, and by renoving the unemployed able-bodied to the holonies, instead of being a burden to others, help may enjoy all the necessaries and iomforts of life as the fruits of their own industry.

The above suggestions are the result of a good deal of consideration, and I trust they will not be thought undesserving of the attention of others who take an interest in the subjects to which they refer.

No Foreigners to Receive Offices in the United States.

A STEONG SECRET ORGANIZATION—ITS OATH AND OBJECTS.

From the amalgamation of a number of separate orders a secret organization has arisen that is practically a revival of the old Know Nothing party, although this newer organization to subject to the station had the midnight tour. He station had the midnight tour. He was altation had the midnight tour. He station had the midnight tour. He was altation had the midnight tour. He was and rubber boots, but he had not gone far from the estation when he espied a light at sea. His experience when he appeal to the whole when he espied a light at sea. His experience when he appeal to the station to gove the alarm. Keeper Thomp. Son B. Pearce of Bay Head at once notified Keeper Louis Truez of the Mantoloking station. The two crews met in the neighborhood of the wreck about one a. m., having dragged to the wreck about one a. m., having dragged to the wreck about one a. m. having dragged to the wreck about one a. m. having dragged to the wreck about one a. m. having dragged to the wreck about one a. m. jetsam. Surfman Riley Johnson of the Bay Head station had the midnight tour. He

mast, twenty feet from the deck. The surf after the gear was in position the entire crew was dry shod by the united efforts of the Bay Head and Mantoloking crews. As soon as the gear was up Captain Pearce despatched a surfman to superintendent J. G. W. Havens' residence to notify him. The crew was safely landed by four a. m. They were taken to the Bay Head Life Saving station, where they were well cared for. were well cared for.

were weil cared for.

The vessel proved to be the brig William C.

Warner of Digby, N. S., owned by Wm. War.

ner of Digby, and commanded by Capt. J. J.

Warner. She was bound from Demerara
to New York with 62 hogsheads and 1,250

bags of angar. She bags of sugar. She was consigned to Brown Bros. & Co. and B. H. Howes & Son. She left Demerara on Nov. 23 and collided with the German bark Stella while coming out with the German Dark Stella while coming out of the Demerara river. The Warner split all her square sails. She had a rough passage, with heavy northeast winds and sea. Her crew consisted of Captain J. J. Warner, Mate Richard J. Warner, Steward Robert Scott, and seamen Charles Wright, Arthur Everett, Win Morley and Wm. Winchester, The vessel now lies head on the beach. The

life saving crew have set up a hawser over the beach hills to keep up communication with the vessel. None of the crew's effect have been The surf at high water broke over the saved. vessel. Her sails were lift standing to hold her from heeling off shore. The brig was in charge of a pilot from boat No. 14, who boarded her on the 29th, about

This is the third disaster in same vicinity during this week.

choir, temperance anthem; dialogue, by C. Watson and Gusty Hoben; solo, by Miss Hoben; recitations, by Ida Estabrooks and Minnie Murray; and solo, by Miss Barber. A very interesting dialogue was given by several of the young ladies present, also speeches by Rev. W. H. Beckwith and the chairman. After the above programme had been concluded, C. H. Turner disposed of the pies by auction

ed, C. H. Turner disposed of the pies by auction at good prices.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Union Guard Lodge, No. 140, I. O. G. T., the following officers were elected: Fred Babbit, W. C. T.; Minnie Murray, W. V. T.; C. Watson, Sec.; Sarah Hoben, Fin-Sec.; S. Babbitt, Treas.; E. Hoben, Chap.; W. Estabrooks, Mar.; C. Applebee, Guard; H. Estabrooks, Sentinel; Geo. Babbitt, P. W. C. T.; Emma Estabrooks, R. H. S.; Guaty Hoben, L. H. S. On the evening of the 27th an interesting On the evening of the 27th an interesting event was celebrated at the residence of H. A. Estabrooks in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. Gao. H. Clowes of Oromocto and Miss Lizzie L. Hoben of the ahove named place were the principals. Rev. W. J. Stewart of the Portla assisted by the Rev. W. H. Beckwith, performed the marriage ceremony. Chas. White of Oromecto and Miss Annie Coy of Gagetown acted as groomsman and bridesmaid respectively. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. of many valuable presents. During the even-ing the affair was very much enlivened by a volley of musketry mingled with the sound o cowbells and horns occasioned by a party of young men and boys from the adjoining dis-trict who had organized themselves into a

charivari party. Sabbath School Concert. A correspondent of THE SUN writes : I was passing through the settlement in Wickham, Queens Co., known as Big Cove, on Sunday, cluded at once to send it to you. The participants showed excellent taste in their choice of pants showed takened them in a first class man-pieces, and rendered them in a first class man-ner. The concert reflects the greatest possible credit upon the inhabitants of the locality. The Wave, musical selection; dialogue—Happy as a king, Robertson; recitation—Maternal piety, Wm. Akerley; dialogue—The pilgrims, Mott; recitation—The boy's sermon, Beverley Robertson; Firm to the end, musical selection; dialogue—Captions. son; Firm to the end, musical selection; dislogue—Continue to the end, Wm. Akerley.
Miss Ella Akerley; recitation—Go feel what I have felt, W. R. Robertson; dialogue—The cloud with the silver lining, Scott E. Merrit, Miss Abbie Robertson; Recitation—The old man in the model church, Miss Hannah Mott; dialogue—The mourner, Miss Esma Akerley, Miss Janie Akerley, Miss Ella Akerley, Miss Abbie Robertson, Wm. Akerley; Scott E. Morrill; redeemed—musical selection; recitation—The five steps, Y. Thorne; recitation—Why should the spirit of mortal be proud, Miss Abbie Robertson; dialegue—Drinking in moderation, Geo. Akerley, W. H. Robertson, Scott E. Morrill; duet—Oh, crown of rejoicing, Miss S. Mott, Rev. O. H. Mott; dialogue—Trying to serve two masters, Miss Lante Akerley. dialogue—Trying to serve two masters, Miss Janie Akerley, W. H. Robertson; recitation—The life boat, Scott E. Morrill; Tell me now, musical selection; reading—The glass railroad, W. H. Robertson; dialogue—The drunkard's story, Geo. E. Akerley, Scott E. Morrill; closing—Only waiting, musical selection.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Catholic priest Sabouret, of Viouville, who was recently imprisoned for invoking divine protection on the French army, has escaped to France.

PARIS, Nov. 2 —Bribaut, minister of public works, has definitely resigned from the French

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—The chartered Mercan-tile Bank of India has been attacked by robbers tile Bank of India has been attacked by robbers who stole a large amount of specie,
St. Petersbury approves of the appointment of M. Labrucaye as French ambassador, and says no better man could have been chosen to maintain the good relations between France and Russia based upon the common interests of both.

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PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Republique Francaiss has a despatch from Vienna stating that twelve Russian men-of-war have left Sebastopol for

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