O NELSON STREET ED THIS DAY.

LOT OF

DN'S CELEBRATED

ers, in Spots, Checks and

S. PER YARD.

ALSO-A LOT OF

hecked Ginghams. ALL PATTERNS.

cts. per Yard. SHAWLS.

T.TAIL FRINGE, k, Garnet and Cream. T OF LADIES' NEW YORK OUBLE STRAW

KING HATS. 25 CTS. BACH.

IONTGOMERY.

KING STREET.

ILMOUR, AILOR.

GERMAIN STREET. opened an assortment of STINGS

IMER WEAR.

'CLOTHING

ot—Cheap Prices Clothing Store,

KING STREET. above the Royal Hotel.) J. FRASER.

ty's Hats! 1886. STYLES.

of the finest goods and best pes ever shown here.

CRUSH HATS. MANKS & CO., 57 King street.

and Mineral Lands.

IGNED is prepared to Survey, Ex-ort on, and Market Timber, og-the Maritime Provinces of Canada. COWARD JACK!

WEEKLY SUN S PUBLISHED BY PUBLISHING COMPANY WEDNESDAY MORNING. AT THEIR

rinting Establishment. ry Street, St. John, N. B., ellar per year, Liberal indu ((# 5

EKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

real m



"How did you get your information?" I asked.

"Why, we had a big meeting of Spiritualists dewn at the Bay,—two of the best mediums in the State,—and when it came my turn to ask questions of the spirits, I said:

"Is there any spirit present which, while in the body, was with the lost Emigrant train in Eastern Nevada and Death Valley?"

"The answer was "Yes."

to get a full face view, by going around as I have just related, I could not get such a view, for the side, or rather; the back, was always toward me.

At last I said, "This will not do! I can't freeze, if the Devil was at the fire." So, gathering all my courage I walked straight to the fire. There was no one there! No mark, sign or token, except the sad reminders in the equipment for two when only one remained.

when I had inished this speech, which I uttered with the distinctness and energy of agony, the form faded from the fire, and I saw it no more; but a low, clear laugh seemed to auffuse the night air, the wild wind sighed through the long reeds about the spring, and the stillness of dry, scraggy Nevada fell upon the scene.

THE WIFE STELLS.

THE WIFE STE

where the properties are presented in a street state of the puller, because and set dry puller, because and set dr Age of a six of the control of the c

Deekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 29, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In remitting money to this office please do so by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherwise we will not be responsible for the loss of money by mail.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or mot-is responsible for the pay.

2. It any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

THE BOGUS TREATY.

The young men who supply Oitawa news to the United States press have led their employers astray many times, but never so extensively and disastrously as when they sent the text of the bogus reciprocity and fishery treaty between England and the United States. The deception was not practical on the United States alone. The organ of Mr. Blake at Ottawa was misled into publishing and commenting on the new treaty. Through that journal the delusion spread to the maritime province opposition press, to which the Ottawa organ's editorial paragraphs are telegraphed as large and small areas with varying degrees Ottawa news. This is how our valued St. of success; nowhere to the perfect satisfacdespatches respecting the treaty are in many places to the great improvement of not less true than the usual information furnished from the above sources. They differ from the others in belonging to the class of falsehoods which our contemporaries would rather they had not published and discussed.

The bogus treaty, so far as the fishery clauses are concerned, is copied nearly word for word from the reciprocity treaty of 1854. An occasional change is made in the order of the words, but even these changes are few. The preamble seems to be an exact copy, with changes of names and dates. The reciprocity clause is the same as the treaty of 1854, but several articles are added to the schedules of free goods, such as boots and shoes, agricultural implements and cotton or woollen goods manufactured into clothing. These schedules seem to be taken for the most part from the draft treaty of 1874. There is also a clause about the right of in the late campaign here. navigation on the river St. Lawrence, Canadian canals and Lake Michigan. This is taken from the old treatles. U ately for the correspondents, the St. Lawrence navigation is already free to the United Stated, so that the clause in that regard was superfluous. But this blunder was not desected by the journals which published the

treaty. The New York Herald makes some general comments on the terms of this treaty and expresses its doubts that the senate will sanction it. The Boston Traveller, which is bound to condemn anything which it supposes the Democratic administration has done, save :

"Happily these negotiations do not become binding until they have been ratified by the United States senate, and fortunately for our fishing interest that body is not disposed to accept without question Mr. Bayard's judgment of what our fishermen need for their protection. It hadly need be said that the reported provisions of the treaty as detailed in another column will be found thoroughly unsatisfactory to our fishing interests, and it is little wonder. column will be found thoroughly unsatisfactory to our fishing interests, and it is little wonder that with free fish and lumber such of the Dominion ministers as have expressed an opinion in the matter profess themselves greatly pleased with the results of the negotiations. An international commission could hardly have better instinged them."

If this false despatch is merely the result of a plot of newspaper men to make money by furnishing reading matter at a given rate per column, the whole thing is a shabby business. If it is a larger plot for political purposes it is a shabby business.

THE ALASKA SEIZURES.

The account of the trial and sentence of the master and mate of the Thornton, a law would be extended, and reactionary British Columbia vessel charged with taking legislation would perhaps be called for time seals in United States waters, which we and again. Such has been the history of the publish today, clears up all doubt as to the Scott Act, of the Maine law, of the Sunday facts of the case. The Thornton is one of closing bills, of the high license measures. seven British schooners selzed by the United There is no ground for supposing that the States cruiser Corwin, for fishing in Behring enactment of a prohibitory law would result Sea. No attempt to evade the cutter ap- in an instantaneous change of heart on the pears to have been made, for the sealers part of the saloon keepers or whiskey drinkmever imagined themselves to be in the ers. But a general law affecting the manu-United States waters. Besides as the selz- facture and importation as well as the sale ures were made several hundred miles from of liquor would be simpler as regards the enthe line which the cruiser was instructed to forcement, and more satisfactory to the call the boundary, escape would not be

The trial was probably fair enough so far as the jury was concerned. There was no doubt as to the fact that seals had been taken nor was there any dispute as to the locality. The verdict of the jury was in accord with the charge of the judge whe told at Fredericton, Monoton, St. Stephen, them that all Behring's Sea west to waters Amherst, Charlottetown, Springhill and claimed by Russia, and south below the Alcutian islands belong to the United States. as it never was before. In Ontario it was If the judge was right in his law the jury complained that the local government had were right in their verdict. But appointed inspectors who are opposed to the the judge was certainly not right act. But the temperance alliance took hold when he told the jury that the of the matter in such a way that Mr. claim to national ownership when made Mowat has deemed it advisable to send out by Russia "was tacitly recognized and ac- a circular instructing the inspectors to inquiesced in by the maritime powers of the spect. In all the provinces where the Scott world prior to 1867." The fact is that the Act has been introduced, the manner in elaim was disputed by the United States government itself.

The waters now claimed by the United States extend about five hundred miles from any known land. Territorial jurisdiction over these waters cannot originate with the Russian deed of sale. Russia could give no better title than Russia possessed and could not by any possibility possess a better right to these waters than could any other country with regard to adjoining seas of equal ex-

The punishment of the Canadian fishermen is rather severs, even if they were gullty of tresspass and of the infringement of egitimate regulations. But if we are to judge the case on the basis of any territorial elaim hitherto admitted by any nation, there has been no tresspass.

PROBIBITION.

The Toronto Mail, which is by far the most influential journal in Ontario, has created a sensation by casting in its lot with the prohibitionists. Writers opposed to the as a "political dodge," and remark that the change has been rather sudden.

The Mail is quite able to defend itself, and if it were not, we have no way of judging its motives. But we have not noticed that anything has appeared in the Mail for years, which is inconsistent with its present position. The most that can be said is that it has not actively supported the move-

As to the question of motives, a journal which aspires to be a leader of thought on political matters, is apt to find that the strongest motives are in favor of the advocacy of wise statesmanship and good government. The liquor question is more difficult than any other with which parliaments and governments are called upon to deal. No law relating to it has been found wholly satisfactory. License laws are admittedly wrong in principle, as authorizing a trade which the common sense of the world admits to be an injurious one. As a rule too these laws are not rigidly enforced. Prohibition has been tried over John contemporaries were led astray. The tion even of the friends of prohibition, but public morals. But a thorough prohibitory law does get down to the root of the matter. A law forbidding the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, affords an opportunity for the moral public to make drinking difficult. We believe that such a law is called for in the Dominion of Canada, that to enact such a measure and provide machinery for its enforcement, would be wise statesmanship, and that when a journal which aims to take a high position as a moulder of the best thought on political matters, comes out in favor of prohibition.

it is wise in its generation. We welcome our Toronto contemporary to the prohibitionist ranks. Very few political newspapers in Canada have as yet taken a square position in favor of prohibitory legislation. THE SUN alone of the St. John daily press came out for prohibition

In parliament the question has never had fair treatment. For the past fifteen years presented the temperance element in Ontario and that a change of government would lead to the suppression of the liquor trade. After his government was formed many members of the then opposition party became temperance advocater, while the new government waxed extremely conservative on the subject. Prohibitory resolutions were supported by liberal conservatives who were temperance men and by many who were not, and were opposed by government supporters of all ways of thinking. After the restoration of Sir John to power, obstructive temperance resolutions began to some in from the other side. They were brought in as amendments to government resolutions, and in other ways calculated to prevent a fair vote on the question. But the house on the occasion when Mr. Foster introduced his prohibitory resolution in 1884, did affirm by a large majority the

principles of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is our view that the time has come for the government to take hold of this question. The majority of the people the country over seem to us to be in favor of the widest possible prohibitory measure. The enactment of such a law would, as we are well aware, be only the beginning of a hard and probably a long struggle for the suppression of the liquor traffic. The record of violation of the

logical mind. It would look as if the coun. try at last had made up its mind to deal with this question in a business way, and in due

time prohibition would be found to prohibit, But in the meantime we have a prohibitory law over the greater part of the maritime provinces. Within the past few weeks many other towns the Scott Act is enforced which that law is supported will be taken as the best indication of the desire of the people for prohibition.

THE names of Mr. Stockton's cheap oil dealers are still withheld from the anxious and expectant public.

Cupid may be blind, but he thoroughly recovers his sight three or four months after it is everlastingly too late.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ANNUAL SALE at the provincial stock farm will be held on the 26th of October. THE PRESENTERIAN SYNOD of the maritim rovinces will meet October 6th, at Truro. FERSH FISH is a luxury at Eastport just

ow, according to the Standard. A TELEGRAPH office has been opened at Bear River, N. S. THE QUEENS Co. apples on exhibition in

Puddington & Merritt's window, Saturday, attracted much attention. THE FISHERY orniser Conrad is on narine railway at Port Hawkesbury, repaint-

HARVEY, ALBERT Co. - Ezra Bishop is erec Mail in politics speak of the new departure ing an \$1800 residence, 25 by 31, with eli 14 by FRESH FISH have not been so scarce in this market for many years as during the past

fortnight. It was almost impossible to obtain any kind of fresh fish. THE BAPTISTS of Germantown, New Horton and Harvey, Albert Co., contemplate extending a call (says the Observer) to Rev. L. M.

Weeks, of Shelburne, N. S. BERRYTON, ALBERT Co.-A basket social gotten up by the ladies, realized \$54 38, which was presented to the Rev. W. W. Corey, in recognition of his earnest labor as their pastor. REV. A. T. DYKEMAN of Woodstock, has accepted a call from the congregation of the

Baptist church at New Glasgow. SUMMER HOTEL.—Plans and specifications have been prepared for a large summer hotel, to be called the Beaches, which it is proposed to erect at Richibucto.

SUDDEN DEATH. - A New Brunswicker, named Edward Campbell, employed as a travelling mechanic for Shaw Bros., died suddenly of dropsy near Costigan station, Maine, BIG STEAL,—On Wednesday night a horse was atolen from the stable of J. H. Barteaux,

Morristown, South Aylesford, N. S. Afterwards the thief stole a wagon belonging to Maynard Cogswell and drove away. CAMBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL society intend holding their annual exhibition on October the

fifteenth at their hall and show ground, Lower emseg. All entries must be made six days previous to the day of the show. TYPHOID FEVER -We regret to learn that Malcolm Somers, Salisbury road, father of the late Mrs. J. Marsden Wallace, whose death is noted elsewhere, is now very low with typhoid fever. Dr. Somers, who was first attacked, is recovering, but another of Mr. Somers sons is

now down with the disease, which appears to be of a very malignant type.—Moncton TEMPERANCE. -At a meeting of Silver Diviion, No. 308 S. of T., held on Friday evening the following officers were elected: Lewis G.
Hill, W. P.; Miss Black, W. A; Arthur
Tingley, R. S; Milton Edison, A. R. S; John
Hauden, F. S; Wm. Peacock, Treas; Joe.
Spencer, chap; Miss Martha Peacock, Con;
Miss Annie Nugent, A. C; Simon Stockford,
I. S.; Geo. Mosher, O. S.

VIA LAKE MEGANTIC. - C. E. McPherson, general travelling agent, passenger department, of the Canadian Pacific railway, is in the city. Mr. McPherson says he expects to ticket passengers through from St. John vie the Moosehead Lake route (Lake Megantic) in one make party capital out of temperance. Be. year from now. He says that they expect to fore Mr. Mackenzle became premier it was make the running time between St. John and urged on his behalf that he and his party re- Montreal in from 12 to 14 hours; also that the running time between Bangor and Chicago will be reduced several hours by this new

route. - Bangor Commercial. ST. STEPHEN.—The second trial of Joseph Young for extreme ornelty to a home, this time before Justices Carter and McCann, sesulted in the infliction of a fine of \$30, or 45 days in jail. E. J. Wetmore attended both prosecutions. Young's present whereabouts are unknown to the authorities.

OBDINATION SERVICE. - On Wednesday last. F. G. Harrington was ordained at Sydney, C. B. Rev. Mr. Harrington will be sent to labor among the Telugus in India, having been appointed to that field by the foreign missionary board of the Baptist convention of the maritime provinces.

WHITE OATS. - One and a half ounces of white oats obtained from the Canadian Pacific railway exhibition car during its provincial tour, were sent by a friend to L. C. Musgrove of Lower Millstream, Kings Co. They yielded exactly twenty-four pounds of clean oats, or an increase of 256 to 1. Kings can grow oats with any country in the world.

ROUTED BY A PORCUPINE. - Next time T. E. Henderson and W. H. Murray of Moncton tackle a porcupine they will likely do it with a gatling gun or a mounted howitzer, and not with dogs. Last Friday they paid a visit to the residence of a porcupine in a hollow tree. The porcupine was "at home." He was a a generous animal; not one of the "fretful" kind, and gave away all the spare quills he had to Mr. Henderson's dogs. One of the dogs was "so stuck" up after his call that his owner killed him. The other dog looks like an animated pin cushion, but is not at all proud of his appearance. The porcupine is still "at home," awaiting the appearance of more callers.

MAUGERVILLE.-Mr. Clark, of Maugerville, unbury county, has this year harvested about eight tons of sweet corn for canning and mar-

than ordinary interest. The new meeting house was opened; ten deacons were ordained; five believers on the Lord Jesus were baptized; ordinance of the Lord's Supper administered. In the meetings several manifested an anxious desire to become Christians. In this field, Bro. J. H. Jenner has been laboring with much acceptance during the past year. He now expects to resume his collegiate course in Acadla. Bro. A. L., Palmer will also be leaving Pennfield, where he had endeared himself to the church at the Palmer will also be leaving Pennfield, where he had endeared himself to the church, at the opening of the college year. Bro. Swaffield was appointed to preach the sermon at the next quarterly meeting, and a committee was appointed to arrange for same. The churches represented at the meeting were Fairville, Leighter street, Germain street, Pennfield, South Musquash and Dipper Harbor.—Visitor.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR of the province hail with delight the recent decision of the Grand Encampment of the United States in declining to interfere in the questions of difference existing between the Great Priory of Canada and the Scottlah Encampment of this province.

REV. FATHER CASEY has been appointed curate to Rev. J. C. McDevitt of Fredericton, in room of Rev. Father Lavery removed to St.

Mr. Davies Fails to be Accurate.

that Mrs. Davies' father was born in Queens but Mrs. Davies was born in P. E. Island. It all the statements and declarations made by the hon. gentleman are so void of truth as the one here referred to, and we have no reason to dont it the city.

Temperance in Victoria

Fatal Accident. While the brigt. Arbutus, Capt, Sutherland was coming off O'Brien's blocks at Carleton. about eight o'clock on Saturday night, the mate. George Groat, was killed. The vessel was placed on the blocks on Saturday morning to have her bottom examined. In the evening a tug went over for the purpose of bringing her to this side of the harbor to take in her cargo. As the Arbutus swung around the jibboom caught in the rigging of the fishing schooner, Little Joe. Groat went out to clear it and as the rigging was pulled away, the jibboom swung around so suddenly that he lost his hold. He fell to the railing of the Little Joe, a distance of fally 15 feet, his forehead striking the rail. The unfortunate man these tumbled into the water and immediately sank. Some men hurried to the spot in a boat and in the country water and immediately sank. Some men hurried to the spot in a boat and in the course of
a few moments the body was recovered. Life
was extinct, death having been probably
caused by the injuries to his head. Officer
Jacob Ross took charge of the body and had
it removed to the cell in the wast side city hall.
The Arbutus was towed over to Walker's
wharf as soon as the body was brought to the
aurface. Officer Ross notified Coroner White,
and an inquest will be held on the body this
morning. Up to six o'clock last night, neither
the commander nor any of the crew of the
Arbutus had seen Officer Ross with reference
to the accident. The officer was unable to do Aroutus had seen Omeer Loss with reference to the accident. The officer was unable to do anything with the remains and fully expected Capt. Sutherland would have called upon him and at least have given him the name of the unfortunate fellow. Groat was a Scoto by birth and was quite a young man.

One of the pilots on board the vessel was George Mulherrin, who was in the best of health on his departure, and appeared to be all right until Thursday morning, when he began to talk about his mother. He showed signs of insanity, and at one time, seizing a razor, he threatened to cut his own throat, but was prevented from executing his threat by pilot Patrick Traynor. Mulherrin demanded that he be taken home to his mother and was possible. The men took Mulherrin into the cabin and he was quiet until after supper. At six o'clock he got out of his hunk and making

ST. PAUL'S S. S., for saving WILLIAM HARTIN from drowning, Aug., 1886.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIB-Hon, L. H. Davies, as reported in the Telegraph, at the meeting recently held in Gagetown said: "He himself represented Queens, P.E. I., but his better half was born here. (Laughter.)" Many present doubted the truthfulness of the statement, as they knew it was not founded on fact, and that is where the laughter came in. It is well known that Mrs. Davies' father was born in Queens, doubt it, the grit cause will require m truthful advocates than were to be seen at

held at Gondola Point on the evening of the 22nd inst., under the auspices of Garfield Lodge, in their new hall. Calvin Powers of St. John was called to the chair, when the following programme was carried out; Opening ohorus; song by Miss Kilpatrick; recitation by Miss Gray; solo and chorus by Miss Logan and the Misses Kilpatrick; recitation by Miss Luis Merritt; due by the Misses Kilpatrick; recitation by Miss Logan and the Misses Kilpatrick; organ solo by Mrs. E. Merritt; speech by A. P. Wilson of Portland; report of the expenditure of building hall by J. T. Logan; reading by A. P. Wilson; recitation by Miss A. Chamberlain; solo by Miss Kilpatrick; organ solo of Conductor and porter of the car is more than which, by request, A. P. Wilson of Portland; report of the expenditure of building hall by J. T. Logan; reading by Miss A. Chamberlain; solo by Miss A. Destance of Carfield had made. The lucky number fell to Miss Melinda Logan. The proceeds of the offer the car with little or no time was lost in getting them on. The first text at the first class care, and the first class care, and the train continued. One of the gentlemen on the Miramichi, who had not retired when the fire was discovered, by Miss Luis Merritt; due by the Misses Kilpatrick; organ solo by Miss Logan and the Misses Kilpatrick; organ solo of Portland; report of the expenditure of building hall by J. T. Logan; reading by A. P. Wilson; recitation by Miss A. Destance of the many fire apparatus the flames could have gained such that if the car had been provided with seen subdued. The passengers or almost of their was discovered by the conductor and porter of the car is more than the fire by the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first class care, and the train continued. In the first clas from the quilt. The people of Gondola Point deserve much credit for the push they have manifested in building their hall. Miss &cinda Logan presided at the organ.

ANDOVER, Sep. 21. - Today a number of delegates from each of the subordinate lodges of I.O.G.T., in Victoria county, met in the Temperance hall, Andover, for the purpose of organizing a district lodge. The meeting was presided over by G. L. Deputy J. P. Nowlan. After the district lodge degree had been conferred on delegate, the district lodge of Victoria county proceeded to the election of district officers. The following officers were elected and duly installed by Deputy J. P.

Nowlan:
Thos. R. Cameron, D.C.T.; G. T. Baird, M. P.P., D.Coun.; Miss Mary Magill, D.S.J.T.; Miss Annie Peal, D.V.T.; J. B. Stevenson, D. S.: Henry C. Baird, D.F.S.; Jas. L. Flanders, S.; Henry C. Baird, D.F.S.; Jas. L. Flanders, D. Treas; Rev. A. E. Ingram, D. Chap.; Frank Leonard, D. Mar.; James W. Howlett, D.G.; Sydney Grant, D.Sen.; C. Golding, D. Lec; Alice A. Manzer, D.A.S.; Bertha D. Grant, D.D.M.; James E. Porter, P.D.C.T.

It was unanimously resolved "that the district lodge heartily endorse the work done by Bro. Nowlan, and that we consented him. by Bro. Nowlan, and that we guarantee him by Dro. Nowish, and that we guarantee him or earnest cooperation in completing the work so ably begun by him; and that copies of this be sent to the Woodstock and St. John papers and that the editors be requested to publish them in the daily and weekly issues of their

papers."

A meeting will be held at Grand Falls on Tuesday, 28th inst., which will be attended by the district lodge, and it is hoped that a lodge can be planted there that will cause the ruin of the rum business in that otherwise delightful willow. Yours,

J. B. STEVENSON, Dist. Sec.

Suicide of Pilot Mulherrin.

On Tuesday morning last the pilot boat H Taylor left port for a cruise down the bay. One of the pilots on board the vessel was Sunbury county, has this year harvested about eight tons of sweet corn for canning and market purposes, from four acres of land, and in the neighborhood of six tons of tomatoes from three acres. Generally, it is thought that the larger crops of farm produce that have been raised this year will compensate for the reduction in prices which prevails. Mr. Anderson of the same place, has exhibited some magnificent apples of several varieties, some of which measured from 13 to 15½ inches in circumference.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY MERTING.—The quarketerly meeting of the Southern Association was dense of quickly that there was no opportantly to prevent the act. The Taylor was about thirteen miles cff North Head, Grand hand 16th instants. The sessions were of more than ordinary interest. The new meeting house was opened; ten deacons were ordained; five believers on the Lord Jesus were baptized; ordinance of the Lord's Supper administered. In the meetings several manifested an anxious desire to become Christians. In this field, Bro. J. H. Jenner has been laboring with much acceptance during the past year, He now expects to resume his collegiate course in Acadia. Bro. A. Li, Palmer will also be leaving Pennfield, where

Recognition of a Noble Deed.

At the session of St. Paul's S. school, last Sunday morning, M. Chamberlain, superintendent, presented Arthur French, one of the scholars, with a silver chain and locket as a token of appreciation by the school of his manly conduct in rescuing from drowning last summer a fellow scholar named Wm. Harting The locket bore the following inscription;-ARTHUR FRENCH.

A Pullman Burned on the I. C. R. ARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS-HEAVY

The new I. C. R. philman car Miramichi vas almost completely destroyed by fire on the northern division about 11 o'clock on Saturlay night, and the passengers had considerable difficulty is escaping from it. The car which is run between Quebec and Halifax by Conductor Bond, was attached to the Quebec express coming towards Moneton. There were in the car ten passengers, nine of whom were gentlemen. When the train was between one here referred to, and we have no reason to doubt it, the grit cause will require more truthful advocates than were to be seen at Gagerown.

Queens, Sep. 21, 1886.

Temperance at Gondola Point.

A most successful concert and pie social was held at Gondola Point on the evening of the 22nd inst. under the austices of Garfald. windows and rescued some of Mrs. Ross' apparel. Mr. Ross had in a pocket book and in his pockets \$250 in money, some \$2,000 in checks, several notes, two diamond rings and a gold watch, none of which was saved. One man lost a valuable gold watch, another who had not entered his berth lost an an umbrella and boots. The car, which was a very handsome one, was completely detraward. very handsome one, was completely destroyed with the exception of the trucks and some of the iron work, etc., and the latter is unfit for use again. Several of the passengers, nearly all of whom were booked for Halifax, came through to St. John from Moncton in the Pullman running into this city.

The Country Market. The market has been better supplied during the past fortnight than for months, and business has been exceedingly brisk. Beef and lamb have been very plentiful, but during the last day or two the latter has dropped off some, due sent off on pretty even terms, Twilight havto the fact that the butchers have been induced to make larger shipments to Boston, in which city lamb is bringing a better price. The beef shown yesterday was of superior quality as was the lamb and poultry. Chickens of avery description was present in false. ens of every description were present in fair quantities and large quantities are expected to quantities and large quantities are expected to arrive today. Apples were plentiful. Corn of the very best quality was exhibited in fairly large quantities. Here of all descriptions have made their appearance and are readily disposed of. A small quantity of pork was brought in this mask and there was a good ought in this week and there was a good

demand for it.

The quotations which in all cases represent the wholesale pricas, are: Butchers' beef, 5 to 6½ per lb; mutton,5 to 6 per lb; lamb, 5 to 6 per lb; pork,7 per lb; butter, 18 per lb; lold, 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 17 to 18 per doz; chickens, 50 to 69 per pair; potatoès, 40 per bush; blueberries, 90, to 40 per pair; blackberries, 25 per quarter pail; tomatoes 2 per lb; creep, de 50 quarter pail; tomatoes 2 per lb; creep, de 50 quarter beets, 40 per doz bunches; carrots, 15 per doz bunches; turnips, 90 to \$1 per bl; cabbages, 40 to 50 per dozen; red do, 10 to 15 per head; cucumbers, 10 to 12 per doz; caif skins, 10 to 11; bers, 10 to 12 per doz; cair skins, 10 to 11; corn 6 to 12 per dozan; squash, 1 per lb; cauliflower, 10 to 15 per head; celery, 70 to 80 per doz; cooking apples, 15 to 20 per peck, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel; cranberries, 40 to 50 per pail; buckwheat, rough, \$1.80 per ewt.

Lake and River Travel. Since the opening of the Intercologial railway until about four years since, the Kennebeccasis, one of the most beautiful rivers in eastern America, extending through some of the most fertile districts of Kings County, was without steamboat accommodation, Now steamer of about 65 tons, built expressly for the route, makes four trips weekly between Indiantown and Hampton and does a business, both in the transportation of passengers and freight which is quite satisfactory to her owners. The Bellisle, without steamboat accommodation likewise, untit about a year since, i provided with a steamer of about the same ton nage as that plying on the Kennebeccasis, which makes three trips a week between Hatfield's Point and Indiantown, with equality satisfactory results. By the dredging of the harbor and erection of ing of the harbor and erection of a wharf, at Hatfield's Point, which has been a wharf, at Hatfield's Point, which has been undertaken by the Dominion government, the business on this route is likely to be largely increased. A few years since the Washademoak was seldom visited except by woodboats and sloops, and it was believed that a steamer could not be run there except at a loss. Five weekly trips are now made through the lake to Cole's Island by two large steamers, both of which are doing a remunerative business.

Aside from these, there are the May Queen on Grand Lake and the David Weston and Acadia on the Saint John, neither of which Acadia on the Saint John, neither of which were ever better patronized than during the present summer and fall. The inference is that every industry pursued in the vicinity of these waters is in a more than usually flourishing condition and it is evident that St. John is greatly benefitted by their prosperity. Acadia on the Saint John, neither of which

Bathurst News.

the past.

CALITHUMPIAN PARADE - BOAT RACES - FROT-TING IN THE PARK.

(SPECIAL CGERESPONDENCE OF THE SUS.)
On Thursday last, Bathurat had a delightful holiday. Wedneeday evening's and Thursday morning's trains brought over one hundred visitors from Moncton, Chatham, Newcastle and Campbellton to witness the sports. About nine o'clock the grand calithumpian parade, headed by the Bathurat brass band, made a start from the skating rink and after doing the town, proceeded to the village, creating great excitement en route. The hurdy-gurdy and orgainette men in carriages, as well as impersonations of the different nations on horseback. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) were there, followed by the "flyers," driven by their respective jockeys in sulkies. Citizens in carriages brought up the rear, and the whole procession had an imposing as well as a funny ppearance. On its arrival in town, the

CANGE AND BOAT BACING BEGAN. The first race was the Indian cance race. I we cances started, the Minnehala, paddled by Wm. Gray and Joe Patilus, and the frequeis, by Tom Narvy and his son. The Minnehala won.

The whitemen's cance was next. There The whitemen's cance race was next. There were two entries, Evangeline, by Luke and Ned Boucher, and Henry B., by Wm. Gray and Tom Isaacs. Evangeline took the money. The double scull race had two entries, Harold G., by Jas. Ferguson and C. E. Jarvis, and the Undaunted, by the Bryenton brothers of Derby. This was a nice race. The Bathurst boat took inside water and went ahead at good speed, but when turning the stakeboat the Undaunted took their water and a foul

ensued. The race was given to the Harold G.

The four-oared race, which would have been
the race of the day, did not come cff, owing to
the boat from Campbellton having been broken
on the day before the races. The Derby crew
rowed over the course and took the prize.
Only one single sculler was on hand, Stafford
Benson of Chatham, who also rowed over the
course and won easily. As it was nearing neon Benson of Chatham, who also rowed over the course and won easily. As it was nearing neon and the tide would hardly permit, and as the horse racing at the park was to begin at 2 p. m., the fishermen and other races had to be declared "off." All the visitors were struck with the excellent advantages Bathurst has for a rowing race, and it is more than probable we will have a fine regatta here next year. After dinner there were over 1,000 persons on the

THE HORSE BACING, no time was lost in getting them on. The first

was next called on. The entries for this race were Cornet, Bolivar, Fred W., Are-Ea-Dee, and Donald Morris, but only the three first named started. Cornet, who drew the pole, trotted under the protest of being entered under an assumed name and as having a record under three minutes. After scoring two or three times they were sent off, with Cornet elightly ahead. Going around the first turn it could easily be seen that Cornet had the foot of the ahead. Going around the first turn it could easily be seen that Cornet had the foot of the party and that he was not being driven for all he was worth. Fred W. drew away from Bolivar and made play for the leader. He attempted to go by him and indulged in a break, which he speedily recovered and afterwards his driver appeared content to maintain his next driver appeared content to maintain his posi-tion in front of Bolivar, who trotted game all through, though losing the race. Cornet won the heat easily at 3.01, with Fred W. close up and Bolivar a good third.

THE FERE FOR ALL horses were now rung up and Cornet, Twilight and Fred, came up to the word, Twilight having the inside and Fred outside. After soring once, a protest was entered against Cornet that he was trotting under an assumed name and that he was not entered in due time. After two or three ineffectual attempts they were

hind.

The second heat, green race, was a pretty one, Ben M. and Lillie W. trotting like a double team to within half a dozen lengths of the wire, when Ben M. let out a link and won the heat has bead in 200 Minus Charles. the heat by a head in 3.06, Flying Cloud being

again well up.

In the second heat of the three minute race. Cornet having been drawn, there remained only Fred W. and Bolivar. The driver of the latter was changed, M. Power being substituted for Percy Wilbur, who drove in the first heat. They was want of the third the latter was changed. heat. They were sent off at the third essay. It was a close race between the two around the first turn, but Bolivar making a bad break on the back stretch, Fred W. got a good lead, which he maintained to the finish and won the

The second heat of the free for all was won by Cornet in 2 50 after a fine exhibition of trotting. Fred lapping him and Twilight at the wheel of the latter.

The third heat of the green race was a repetition of the second, Ben M. winning under a pull again in 3 06.

The third heat of the three minute race between Fred W. and Bolivar was rather an exciting one. It was neck and neck to the first quarter. In Bolivar's attempting to make the pole there was a slight collision between the sulkys. After getting disentangled Bolivar had the lead and kept it in good shape, winning the heat in 3 00.

The third heat of the free for all was to the second state of the free for all was to the second state.

gait and took first position round the first turn, keeping it however but for a short time, after entering the back stretch being deprived of it by both Cornet and Fred coming up with a rush. The two latter trotted side by side for the remainder of the distance with Cornet's nose elightly in front, and in that position went under the wire, Cornet taking the heat in 2.50. The fourth heat of the green race was a very pretty contest between Ben M. and Millie W. Again Ben M. was the winner of the heat and took the race.—Time, 3 05.

heat was an honest one in every respect and was won by Fred through the skilful handling of his driver in 2.51. While the horses of the the free-for-all class were being cooled off and rubbed down

1.06, The fifth and last heat of the free-for-all was then ealled. Fred had the worst of the start and though he trotted gamely was unable to get the lead of Cornet whe won the heat in 2,50 with Fred at his saddle girts and Twilight about

The second and third heats of the running race were won by Darkey in 1 08 and 1 12 respectively. With reference to the protest in the "free-for-all" against Cornet no decision; has yet been reached. Your correspondent learns that a decision will be given on Wednesday next.

Wm. Purchase of St. John, L. J. Tweedie of Chatham, and Jacob White of Bathurst, were jadges; D. McCathern of Fredericton, time keeper, and T. Leaby of Bathurst, distance judge. About 8 o'clock, at the Keary House,

Petitcodiac.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.))

PETITOODIAG, Sep. 25.—Two fires occurred in this vicinity last night. Babkirk's will, on the Eigin Branch railway, was burned, involving a heavy loss to the owner, as the place was only partially insured; and the residence of Wellington Fawcett, Fawcett's Hill, was completely destroyed. (No further particulars.)

The Gospel Army has withdrawnil from this place, but the Salvation Army still remains. Cadet Williams of the S. A. has had her commission cancelled.

Professor Herschel Smith and the Rev. Father Chiniquy both hold forth next Monday evening.

The Rev. Mr. Larkins preaches his farewell

will be on Christian Union.

Saymour Gourley, the owner of the manganese mine, was in town this week to make further arrangements for developing the property. It is expected that there will be a handsome output of an excellent quality of manganese. He has refused a very handsome offer from New York parties.

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linner there were over 1,000 persons on the Bathurst driving park to witness The track was in fine condition, and the trotting was far beyond the anticipation of those present. There were two bands in attendan and everybody seemed lively. The heats all the races were sandwiched so that little

ing a slight advantage. This was a magnificent heat, every inch of the mile having been fought for, and was won by Fred in 2 55, with Cornet at his wheel and Twilight only a length be-

The third heat of the green race was a repeti-

The third heat of the free for all was a het one from the word "go." Twilight, which of course had the outside went off at a slashing galt and took first position round the first

Again Ben M. was the winner of the neat and took the race.—Time, 3 05.

In the fourth heat of the three minute race Fred W. took heat and race in 3m.

The fourth heat in "free-for-all" was the most exciting heat of the day. The three horses were sent for all that was in them. The

A HALF MILE BUNNING BACE between Southern B. and Dunlop's Darkey was started. The first named won the heat in

three lengths behind.

The second and third heats of the running

A HANDSOME SILVER QUPwas presented by John Sivewright, for the managers of the driving park to the Derby crew, and an elegant medal to Mr. Bensen. Mr. Sivewright's remarks were happy and timely, and elicited much applause. The Derby crew through K. F. Burns, M. P. presented their cup to Geo. Hildebrand, of Newcastle, in recognition of the interest he had taken in rowing, as well as in other squatics. The day was brought to a close by a gramil display of fireworks, during which both the display of fireworks, during which both the village and town brass bands discoursed mass.

BABKIRK'S MILL BURNED-ANOTHER FURE RELIGIOUS. MINING AND PERSONAL NEW (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUE (.))

sermon on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Tayler has announced that his sermon on Sunday evening will be on Christian Union.

ST. JOHN'S, Monday last, 3 Island and be spars, yards, co drove seaward

Butting and

the crew mar west and has h All preparation ship. The icel bearing 60 mile Lady Agnes le the morning lided with the

TENTE TOWNS OF MAY

THE HORSE BACING, as in fine condition, and the trot-beyond the anticipation of those ere were two bands in attendance, dy seemed lively. The heats in were sandwiched so that little or ost in getting them on. The first

THE GREEN RACE, being Ben M., Flying Cloud, and burn. They were sent off on the a good start and kept well toried the mare to a break and gave by. The mare recovered her-nd with a fine burst of speed rse and just before reaching the ose leven with his, and in that ler, making the last heat a dead ing Cloud, who trotted honestly

THREE-MINUTE CLASS lled on. The entries for this race Bolivar, Fred W., Arc-En-Dec,

orris, but only the three first named net, who drew the pole, trotted test of being entered under an and as having a record under After accoring two or three resent off, with Cornet slightly around the first turn it could around the first turn it could that Cornet had the foot of the he was not being driven for all he Fred W. drew away from ade play for the leader. He atby him and indulged in a break, y recovered and afterwards his content to maintain his posi-Bolivar, who trotted game all th losing the race. Cornet won at 3.01, with Fred W. close up good third.

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TILE BUNNING RACE B. and Dunlop's Darkey first named won the heat in

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third heats of the running Darkey in 1 08 and 1 12 rereference to the protest in sainst Cornet no decision has gainst Cornet no decision;has
Your correspondent learns
be given on Wedneeday next.
f St. John, L. J. Tweedie
Jacob White of Bathurst,
McCathern of Fredericton,
L. Leaby of Bathurst, disut 8 o'clock, at the Keary

John Sivewright, for the John Sivewright, for the riving park to the Derby at medal to Mr. Beasen. remarks were happy and ed much applause. The K. F. Burns, M. P. pre-Geo. Hildebrand, of Newson of the interest he had well as in other aquatics, bught to a close by a grammiks, during which both the ass bands discoursed mands.

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OME SILVER QUE

BURNED-ANOTHER FURE G AND PERSONAL NEW S.

PONDENCE OF THE SUN ..)) , 25.—Two fires occurred night. Babkirk's will, on ilway, was burned, involva-he owner, as the prace was red; and the residence of Fawcett's Hill, was com-(No further particulars.) has withdrawn from this ation Army still remains, ne S. A. has had her com-

el Smith and the Rev. th hold forth next Monday

kins preaches his farewell The Rev. Mr. Taylor has sermon on Sunday evening the owner of the manga-

town this week to make s for developing the prop-ed that there will be a an excellent quality of refused a very handsome parties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON.

September 29, 1888.

FREDERICTON, Sep. 22. - The Northern and Western accommodation train from Doaktown. Conductor Yerxa in charge, which reached Gibson at five o'clock, brought word, this afternoon of a nihilistic outrage at that place. Last night two chords of the railway bridge at Doaktown, which structure has been for some Doaltown, which structure has been for some weeks in process of erection, were blown up or badly shattered wi h dynamite. The person who committed the set thoroughly understood the use of dynamite, having inserted the cartridge in a hole which he had bored in the wood. No particulars have been received here, but it is reported that certain parties who have worked on the road are suspected. Mr. Hoben believes that the completion of the bridge will not be materially delayed and that the last spike will be driven by the rail layers about Oct, 3th.

The scheme for the construction of a driving The scheme for the construction of a driving park on Senator Odell's estate is meeting with success. Three-fourths of the stock is already taken, and Mayor Fenety, Ald. Sharkey and C. H. Lugrin have been appointed to put a bill of incorporation through the legislature.

A workman named Quinaby, in Mr. Gibson's mills, lost the fingers of his left hand today in a planing machine.

A. S. Murray, manager of the Maritime ank, is confined to his residence by illness, not of a serious nature, however.

Quite a number of gentlemen go to Woodstock tomorrow to attend the races. They will leave in a special train for home at 7 p. m. George L. Holyoke, editor of the Woodstock Press, is among the guests at the Queea Hotel tonight.

HALIFAX.

TRURO, N. S., Sep. 22. - Christopher Patriquin, aged 68 years, was accidentally shot whilst taking a load out of a gun this evening. The abdominal wall was torn away, the bowels protruding. He lived in agony for

Albert Higgins of Onslow died yesterday from the effects of a kick from his horse, three weeks ago. At a post mortem examination today the liver was found to be ruptured, and the doctors now wonder how he lived so long. He leaves a widow, a small family and an

the crew might ibe examined in the United States.

This morning a man on Liverpool wharf noticed the body of a man in the water. With assistance it was taken out and proved to be that of John McDonald, foreman of the Herald press room. He left home about 2 a. m., as usual, and it is supposed walked overboard. He had been in depressed spirits for sometime on account of the illness of his favorite sister. He had been employed on the Herald since it started. An inquest was held and the verdict was found drowned.

HALLEAN Sec. 26.—The hark Olinda from

HALIPAX, Sep. 26.—The bark Olinda, from Pernambuce, bound to Sydney in ballast, ran ashore at Sable Island on Saturday, Sep. 18, and became a total wreck. The crew were all saved but had a narrow escape. The vessel belonged to Dudear of St. Johns, Nfid, and was uninsured. The crew now here, leave by the Nova Scotian tomorrow. While working at the wreck, Wm. Guinano, an employe of the marine and fisheries department was

A large number of schooners have arrived at Cape Breton with big catches of mackerel.

Halifax, Sep. 27.—In the McLeod will case today, Payzant decided that if the executers pay into court £5 (the only sum proved to have been received by Archibald McLeod). and \$160 for executors' costs, to abide the result of the application the executors should at once proceed with proof of the will, their other objections to doing so being over ruled.

MONCTON.

Vigerous Enforcement of the Scott Act-Gospel Army and Banking.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, Sep. 27.—The work of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in the town of Monoton as undertaken jointly by the temperance people and town council, was commenced who keeps a bar near the railway crossing. The complainant was William Green, who testlied to the purchase of a glass of rye whiskey from Lutes on Sunday morning, Sep. 26th instant, Geo. P. Thomas who appeared for the accused took several objections, one being that the Canada Temperance Act is not in force inssmuch as the municipality act has been repealed and not re-enacted. The other objections were to the form of the warrant and the manner of its being served, defendant not having been given a copy until after the case had been commenced and the objection taken. This afternoon Mrs. Horsman, proprietor of the bar, refused to answer a question in regard to sales of liquor and stands to be committed to the jail for contempt, should she persist in refusing when the court meets again tomorrow afternoon. thes morning by the arrest of Harding Lutes

when the court meets again tomorrow afternoon.

Another case was taken up this afternoon,
the accused being E. Balser. It was adjourned till Wednesday on account of the illness of
Balser. Several other cases are pending.
About 200 persons paid ten cents admission
to the roller rink this evening to hear Staff
Captain Herbert of the Gospel Army relate
the story of her conversion from Catholicism
to Protestantism. Mr. Butcher, agent of the Merchants Bank, Halifax, arrived here today to open an agency

MARINE DISASTERS.

Butting and Ramming a Gigantic Iceberg.

St. John's, N. F., Sep. 27.—The British schooner Lady Agnes, struck an iseberg on Monday last, 38 miles south east of Baccalleu Monday last, 38 miles south east of Baccalfein Monday last, 48 miles ecived letters stating that the Catholic semi. The Catholic adherents had been burned by natives and the persons desirous of emigrating in a form the persons desirous of

CANADIAN NEWS A Budget of News from the Upper

Provinces.

OTTAWA, Sep. 22.—The Minister of Custom has received a telegram stating that J. A. R. Homer, M. P. for New Westminster, British Columbia, had died suddenly.

[The deceased, who was born at Barrington, Nova Scotia, August, 1827, was of loyalist descent, his grandfather, Joseph Homer, collector of customs at that port, being one of the U. E. Loyalists, Mr. Homer removed to British Columbia in 1858 and was elected to the first legislature of that province in 1868. British Columbia in 1858 and was elected to the first legislature of that province in 1863 and again in 1864. He was first returned to the Dominion commons for New Westminster in March, 1882, on the appointment of the sitting member, Dr. T. R. McInnes, to the senate, and was re-elected at the last general election. He married, in 1860, Sophie, eldest daughter of the late George Wilson of Barrington. Mr. Homer was a liberal conservative.]

ernatorial holidays and spent them in the mother country.

The statement is incorrect that Senator Clemow and others interested in the Northwest Central railway made some arrangement with the minister of railways, by which in the event of their failure to secure means for building the road the cheques would be useless. The deposit of \$50 000 was made in the usual way, either by certified cheque or deposit recaipt.

The grits here are in a state of consternation over the Mail's new departure on the labor, temperance and immigration questions. They realize that they have lost good chances through the want of action of Blake the unready.

eady.

Sir John is expected to return tonight.

Sir Charles Tupper is expected here in the morning.

The Behring's sea fishery case has been be-

OTTAWA, Sep. 24.-Sir John, Sir Charles and Sir George Stephen went this evening to Sudbury junction, on the C. P. R., to examine the great copper find there, which Benanza Mackay says will close up all the copper mines of the world, so great is its extent and so good its quality.

stock of Goulding & Co., wholesale milliners, is next door, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

The board of trade today decided to purchase the American hotel property, corner of Front and Yonge streets, for \$5,000. for the purpose of erecting on the site thereof a commercial exchange to cost \$300,000.

OTTAWA, Sep. 27.—The full text of the letter addressed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London in connection with the permanent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which it is proposed to found as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, will be published tomorrow. It is understood the institution will be solicited from the Imperial and colonial governments, and also from the public in all parts of the empire, the funds to be vested in a board of trustees appointed by the sovereign and the institution to be under the permanent presidency of the heir apparent to the throne. The site will be the same as at present occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—a site rendered sacred to the Queen from its intimate association with the labors of the Prince Consort.

The Workingmen's Conservative Association proposes a grand political meeting to come off shortly at the capital. It is expected that Sir John will deliver the special address to the workingmen of Cansda he promised in his London speech, and also that details of the proposed bureau of labor statisties will be given.

Sir Charles Tupper returned this morning from Soldhyny Lucchica.

proposed bureau of labor statistics will be given.

Sir Charles Tupper returned this morning from Sudbury Junction. The copper find he went to examine proves to be four miles long, 1,500 feet wide and 200 feet in depth. The ore is of remarkably fine quality. It is the biggest thing in its way known.

Mesers. Sullives and Ferguson of the Prince Edward Island government are here.

It is expected that Sir Charles Tupper, who attends the Dominion exhibition in the Eastern townships of Quebec, will make public the government's decision respecting the proposed permanent Colonial and Indian exhibition.

Andrew Allan had an interview, by appointment, with the premier and Sir Alexander Campbell respecting the ocean mail service.

WINNIPEG, Sep. 27.—Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet, and Three Bulls, sub-chief and sonin-law of Crowfoot, with Mr. Heureux, government interpreter, passed through this city last evening, as wonts for Octavers interview. ernment interpreter, passed through this city last evening, en route for Ottawa to interview the government, and to take a pleasure trip through the eastern and maritime provinces.

NEW YORK. Justin McCarthy Tendered a Reception and

Dinner. NEW YORK, Sep. 27.—The committee of representative Irishmen this evening called upon Justin McCarthy and tendered him a reception and dinner to take place on Saturday evening. McCarthy accepted

Ex-president Arthur arrived home tonight from New London. He is feeling as well as usual.

CHARLESTON.

An Earthquake Shock Yesterday, and Loud Rumbling Sound.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sep. 27.—A light earthquake shock was felt here at 5.02 this afternoon, lasting about two seconds and accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The wave moved from north to south. Houses were shaken perceptibly and a number of persons rushed into the streets. No damage was done beyond the falling of loose plaster.

CHINA.

One Thousand Native Catholics put in Irons. ROME, Sep. 27.—The Moniteur de Rome has received letters stating that the Catholic seminary in China had been burned by natives and and one thousand native Catholic adherents had been placed in manacles.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. Closing Proceedings of the Quadrennial

Session.

(Special to The Sur.)

TOBONTO, Sep. 22.—The Methodist General
Conference today adopted the report of the committee on memorials, recommending the adoption of the principle of the memorial emanating from the joint meeting of representatives of the Montreal conference of the intention of the government to introduce early. adoption of the principle of the memorial emanating from the joint meeting of representatives of the Montreal conference of the Methodist church and the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in favor of some arrangement being arrived at whereby the two denominations could divide up work on sparsely settled mission fields, where the needs of the people could be supplied by fewer organizations than at present exist. The matter will be dealt with by a commission in each annual conference.

The following members were appointed to constitute a court of appeal: Ravs. Dr. Sutherstrand, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Pickard, S. J. Hunter, J. C. Autliff and James Gray, and J. J. Maclaren, Judge Jones, Hon. J. C. Aikens, Judge Deason, Dr. Allison, Judge Dean.

The following were appointed to compose the general conference special committee: Rev. Dr. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Nelles, Rev. Dr. De. Bryckman, Rav. Dr., Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Rav. Dr., Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Rav. Dr., Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Rav. Dr., Stone, George A. Cox and Dr. Inch.

It was decided, owing to want of time for giving the subject full consideration to refer the sustentation fund scheme to the general board of missions to report, if possible, a practically appears to the policy causing a saturnalia of vicitable appears to the possible, a practically appears to the policy causing a saturnalia of vicitable appears to the persent considerable modifications in the present method of conducting next session measures for considerable modifications in the present method of conducting further repressive measures against the Parnacunced in the house of commons. The amnouncement is accepted as portending further repressive measures against the Parnacunced in the house of commons this after neuron deficiency.

Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, and neuron of the development in the bouse of commens this after neuron deficiency.

Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, and neuron deficiency in the direction of the defects of the manufacture of t

daughter of the late George Wilson of Barrington. Mr. Homer was a liberal conservative.]

Ortawa, Sep. 23.—The minister of justice declines to recommend the further respite of Sproule, the British Columbia murderer.

There is no truth in the statement that Lord Lansdowne went to England in connection with the fisheries question. He took the usual gubernatorial holidays and spent them in the mother country.

The statement is incorrect that Senator

The following members were appointed to constitute a court of appeal: Ravs. Dr. Suthers (and J. Hunder, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Pickard, S. J. Huner, J. C. Autiff and James Gray, and J. J. Maclaren, Judge Jones, Hon. J. C. Aikens, Judge Deacon, Dr. Allison, Judge Deacon, Dr. Allison, Judge Deacon, Dr. Allison, Judge Deacon, Dr. Reviber appointed to constitute a court of appeal: Ravs. Dr. Suthers (and James Gray, and J. J. Maclaren, Judge Jones, Hon. J. C. Aikens, Judge Deacon, Dr. Allison, Judge Deacon, Dr. Sanderson, Br. Allison, Judge Deacon, Dr. Allison, Judge Deaco

George A. Cox and Dr. Inch.

It was decided, owing to want of time for giving the subject full consideration to refer the sustentation fund scheme to the general board of missions to report, if possible, a practicable scheme to the next general conference.

The question of increased aid to the French Methodust institute was referred to the board of general missions. It was decided to continue the French district in its present form. The children's fund will be reestablished.

The president named the following as a committee of counsel with the general superintend-The president named the following as a committee of counsel with the general superintendents in dealing with the difficulty in the New Brunswick and Prince Edward conference:
John Macdonald, John N. Lake, J. J. Maclaren, Rev. Dr. Potts, and Rev. Dr. Sutherland.—Agreed to.

A strong effort was made to finish the business tonight but there are still three or four reports to be considered.

TORONTO, Sep. 23. - The Methodist genera conference concluded its quadrennial session this afternoon. A resolution asking the Dominion government to institute rigid enquiry into the charges of gross immorality and cruelty which have been publicly and repeated-

He leaves a widow, a small family and an aged father.

Hally AX, Sep. 22.—A North Sydney despatch says the American fishing schooner Ospiee, from North Bay, has arrived here. She lost jibbom, seine boat and doise, and spills her foresail. She is 14 weeks from home, has 300 barrels of mackerel, and will sepair here.

The French flagship La Minerve, arrived here today from Quebec, She sails in a few days for New York.

The French flagship La Minerve, arrived here today from Quebec, She sails in a few days for New York.

Hally AX, Sep. 23.—Mrs. Mullally, who was thrown from her carriage last evening by colliding with the wagon of Major Wells of the Koyal Engineers who was driving Miss Kenny, died this morning from injuries sustained. Mullally's team was drawn as far as possible to be side of the road and there was no neglegeneous moveraing.

HALLY AX, Sep. 5.—Chief Justice Macdonald gave judgment in the admiralty court yester. day on Meagher's motion to have the captain and crew of the seized David J. Adams examined in the United States. His judgment was that the captain must come here but that the core wight jbe examined in the United States. His judgment was that the captain must come here but that the creaming in the United States. His judgment was that the captain must come here but that the creaming in the United States. His judgment was that the captain must come here but that the creaming in the United States. His judgment in the admirality court yester. A thing creaming the continuous control of the contro

against the seventh commandment not at present on our statute book.

Votes of thanks to the press, etc., were passed, and the president delivered a few appropriate closing remarks.

The Emigration of Paupers. A memorandum with respect to emigration A memorandum with respect to emigration has just been issued by the local government board. The present state of the law is set forth generally, and the memorandum proceeds:—The local government board have no what be discourage board of guardians in the second of guardians in the discourage board of guardians in the second of guardians in the discourage of guardians in the second of guardians in the guardians of guardians of guardians in the guardians of guardian has just been issued by the local government board. The present state of the law is set forth generally, and the memorandum pro-

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. "This is no Place for an Irishman."

ration of the poli, causing a saturation of lence.

Mr. Dillon (Parnellite) urged the release of Father Fahy, the imprisened Woodford priest, who, said Dillon, had refused to give bail because he thought that that would amount to an admission of misconduct on his part.

Mr. Sexton said he opined Father Fahy would prove the most inconvenient prisoner the government ever had.

help.'
Beleast, Sep. 26.—Soon after midnight
this morning a crowd assembled and stoned

the other powers.

The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the River Oxus. In view of the approach of winter, my commission have withdrawn, but information they have obtained will be sufficient for determination by direct negotiations between the two courts of that portion of frontier which still remains unmarked.

The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the River Oxus. In view of the approach of winter, my commission have withdrawn, but information they have obtained will be sufficient for determination by direct negotiations between the two courts of that portion of frontier which still remains unmarked.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Belfast, Sep. 21.—Desultory rioting, accompanied by firing, continued throughout the city all the night. Policemen were severely wounded and a number of citizens injured. How many of the latter were hurt is not officially known, because the friends of many of them carried them away before the authorities could secure them for hospital treatment.

thorities could secure them for hospital treatment.

The mayor hastily summoned a meeting of the magistrates last night, and a long discussion was held as to the measures to be adopted to prevent further disorder.

BRIFAST, 3 p. m.—Rioting was resumed at dinner time at the junction of Northumberland street and Falls road, by Catholic mill hands, who stoned the police on duty to keep the Orange Queen's island shipyard men from coming in contact with the mill hands. The police had to retreat as far as Shank hill, where they were reinforced. Then they drove the

at nine o'clock. A resolution that the Soveriegh Grand Lodge will not be responsible for any debts or contracts of patriarchs unless authorized by the Sovereigh Grand Lodge, was laid on the table. The Grand Lodge accepted the offer of the order in Columbus, Ohio, to furnish suitable quarters for a permanent control to attend to all the details of the removal from Baltimore. It was voted that all proof sheets of the revised ritual of the Daughters of Rebekah be submitted to a committee previous to publication. Resolutions of thanks to the rail. The following legislation was adopted: In lieu of other regalia members of the grand lodges may wear scarlet ribbon. The mother of an Odd Fellow, a widow and unmarted stepdaughter were made eligible to mother of an Odd Fellow, a widow and unmarted stepdaughter were made eligible to attend of standing must accompany petitions for membership in an encampment. The encampment of British Columpla past and to come are transferred to the grand encampment in Washington Territory. The installation of newly elected officers followed, and after prayer by the chaplain the session of 1886 was closed.

The British schooner Mary Ann, cutting her in two pieces. There were 2 persons on board the ill-ded with the schooner Mary Ann, cutting her in two pieces. There were 27 persons on board the ill-ded with the schooner Mary Ann, cutting her in two pieces. There were 27 persons on board the ill-ded with the schooner Mary Ann, cutting her in two pieces. There were 27 persons on board the ill-fated craft, four of whom were drowned. Their names are Charles Wicks, Nicholas Milley, Leasund Milley, Leasun

the police in Shankhill district. The police were reinferced, and soon dispersed the mob. The attack upon the police was subsequently renewed and the ricters were fired upon. A young man named David Moore was fatally shot. Twelve constables were severely wounded with stones. Many arrests were made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADIAN. WINEIPIG, Sep. 17.—Dennis Ryan and other American capitalists have purchased a controlling interest in the Cascade coal mines, which are to be developed on a large scale. One hundred men will at once be employed.

John White, M. P., passed through the city on route for the west.

stewart, the absconder from Wichits, Kansas, has been committed for trial for embezzlement, ball being refused.

Strikes in the United States have had considerable effect on the lumber markets here. During the strikes there was comparatively little demand for lumber, which left the yards full. The immense quantity which is now on hand on the piling grounds here has all been bought up by Americans, who, however, in view of the large stock they are carrying over in their yards, are asking that they be allowed to hold their Canadian stock over here. Operations in the woods this season will be considerably curtailed as compared with last year.

Montreal, Sep. 27.—At St. Patrick's tions in the woods this season will be considerably curtailed as compared with last year.

MONTREAL, Sep. 27.—At St. Patrick's church yesterday, Father Dowd explained a portion of the recent letter issued by the council of Catholic bishops of the province of Queber. concerning secret societies, and said that all Catholics belonging to certain of the societies were liable to excommunication *pso facto*. He said there were two kinds of secret societies; oath bound, and those which had mere honor pledges of secrecy. He was opposed to both, and warned the congregation against membership in them.

courts of that portion of frontier which still remains unmarked.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the requirements of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the circumstances which appear to have prevented the anticipated operation of recent acts dealing with the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland.

I have observed with much satisfaction the states which, in increasing degree, is evinced by people of this country in the welfare of their colonial and Indian fellow subjects, and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of my empire.

I have authorised communications to be entered into with the principal colonial governments with the view to a fuller consideration of the master of common interests.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

the benefits of this condition of affairs. Wool is advancing rapidly and old stocks are nearly sold out. Merchants are making larger puring reports come from all the mercantile centres of the country, and are not confined to many one locality. Good times are predicted in Wall street. The dry goods trade is greatly improved and business is belsk, also iron and coal trades. There is a good demand for cotton. New crops promise to be fair.

Justin McCarthy.

HIS VERY HEARTY RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Sep. 25.—Justin McCarthy, the famous Irlah author and historiah, reached this city this afternoon from London on the steamer Brittanic. Preparations had been made by his American friends to give him a hearty reception and welcome, and the Brittanic was therefore met down the bay by one of the revenue cutters having on board the reception committee and many of the historiah's friends.

In an interview Mr. McCarthy said: "If eviction is pressed in Ireland I think there might be individual disturbance here and there would be an organized political trouble because Irish people understand the more of less damaged. He predicted that New Jonks, and the disturbance and Mesleson of any purpose. The Irish people understand the substance will be association for come here on any political instance here and there exists were right in the path of the southern States on the 20th chils month. The dame of the content of the stronger and the server on and seven content of the stronger and the server on and the control of the stronger and the case of the stronger and the case of the southern States on the 20th chils month. The Southern States on the 20th chils month. The Souther stone measure and seemed disposed to call it a victory rather than defeat. Mr. McCarthy spoke of the admiration which Gladstone and Parnell had for each other and said Parnell believed implicitly in Gladstone's power to give the Irish people what they sought if he

The Odd Fellows. THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE SOVEREIGN GRAND

Boston, Sep. 25.—The session today opene at nine o'clock. A resolution that the Sover eign Grand Lodge will not be responsible for

Phineas T. Barnum told this story about himself in his address of welcome to the delegates to the Connecticut Universalist convention in Bridgeport: "An old clergyman once said to me: 'Mr. Barnum, I hope to meet you in heaven.' I answered: 'You will if you are CASHIER GOULD CONFESSES.

Maine's Most Trusted Financier a Common Defaulter.

TAKING \$87,000 OF THE FUADS OF HIS BABK-DOWNFALL OF A MAN LONG PROMINERT IN SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND BELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

PORTLAND, Me., Sep. 20.—The news of the defalcation of William Edward Gould, cashier of the First National Bank, a man prominent in social, business, and religious circles, and the most trusted financier in Maine, was read John White, M. P., passed through the city on route for the west.

Robert Crawford of Indian Head, is the only candidate in the field so far, for the vacancy in the Northwest council, caused by Jackson's re
of the Hon. Edward Gould, cashier of the

the processor citizens on the occasion of the decisration of the poll, causing a saturnalis of vicman and the poll of the

E. STONE WIGGINS Predicts That There Will be Another

Earthquake. THE SOUTH THREATENED WITH TERRIBLE DE

(Special to the Boston Press) OTTAWA, Sep. 21.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggin of the Meteorological Bureau says that the 29th inst, will witness one of the most terrific

subterranean upheavals ever known on this continent. Inasmuch as Dr. Wiggins forefold the Charleston, S. C., earthquake, his prediction is regarded as worthy of weight. He says: "It is certain that an earthquake will visit the

St. John's, N. F.

SCHOONER MARY ANN BUN DOWN AND SUNK-ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sep. 24.—A [melancholy disaster occurred in the Bay of St. John's this morning. The British schooner Summerset col-lided with the schooner Mary Ann, cutting her

R. W. G. T. J.B. Finch and other representatives of the order (American), with a view to the re-union of the order, which, for ten years, has been divided on the color question.

W. W. Trumbull -R. W. G. S., and Rev W. Ross, P. R. W. G. T., of Scotland, and Joseph Malins, P. R. W. G. T. and G. W. C. T., of England, will arrive in New York today, and reach Boston tomorrow. Prof. W. J. Hastings, of Tennessee and Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. Y. T., of Massachusetts, are also members of the conference.

PABIS, Sep. 27.—It is reported that Carlist bands have appeared on the Spanish frontier.

Weekly

AN EXHORTATION TO AN EX-HORTER.

The Messenger and Visitor of last week took exception to the conduct of Sir John A. Macdonald and Edward Blake, who have visited the general Methodist conference and made little addresses there. Our Baptist contemporary assumes that the two politicians were in pursuit of votes and, by way of comment, makes the following intelligent observation: "We say bah !"

If any discredit attached to the conduct of either party leader, a still greater blame should rest upon the Methodist preachers who insisted on their taking the platform and lavited them to speak. But it is not easy to see that any thing but good could come of these visits. Sir John is the superintendent of Indian affairs. He visited the conference on the day when missionary McDougall made his plea for the Northwest missions. The McDougalls, father and sons, probably have had more to do with the Indians of the territories than any other English speaking men. The present missionary is constantly quoted as an authority on the condition of the Blackfeet and Cree Indians and as to the proper treatment for them. He has had several consultations with Sir John who is anxious to avail himself of all sources of information. What could be more fitting and proper than that the premier should attend the meeting of the conference in which the subject of the Northwest Indians came up? It was no this fault that he was called to the platform or was asked to speak, but it would have been a contemptible affectation for the premier to have refused to respond. His speech was modest and in good taste. He did not talk politics. He spoke of the Indians and the work of the Methodist missionaries and other missionaries among them, paid a deserved tribute to Mr. McDougall, and expressed the warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Edward Blake is a scholar, a Toronto University man, and an earnest supporter of the consolidation scheme. He has long been one of the university board, and if we are not mistaken, is a governor of Wyoliffe College also. His friend, Mr. Mulock, also a member of parliament and a strong party man, is chancellor of the University of Toronto. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mulock visited the general conference during the discussion of the college federation question. Mr. Mulock, who is wealthy and is not a Methodist, offered a liberal subscription toward the construction of the new Methodist made between the Church of England and college provided the scheme were accepted. the "other religious bodies." The former is Mr. Blake spoke] briefly on the subject of higher education. His remarks were not Methodists are called by their organic name political, but were confined to the educational question, concerning which no man i better qualified to speak. These are the visits to which our religious contemporary so contemptuously refers.

PROBABLY FALSE.

A Washington despatch says:-A Washington despatch says:—
Advices from Alaska state the captain and mate of the British schooner Thornton, which was seized for catching seals in Behring Strait, were tried by a jury, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and fined the captain \$500 and the mate \$300. The cases of the other two British steamers were to come up in a day or two. The captain of one of them has disappeared and it is supposed he committed suicide. Bevenue cutter Corwin, when conveying her prisoners to port, sighted five other vessels, all, doubtless, engaged in unlawful scaling. They escaped.

If this is all true, which is doubtful the

If this is all true, which is doubtful, it is time for the United States government to look after their officials in Alaska. The American government before the acquisition of Alaska maintained that the waters in which the British steamers are said to have been taken were free to all nations. If they were so then they are now. And the reported erder for the release of the captured sealers is what was expected of a self-respecting nation. It surely cannot be correct that government officials in Alaska are allowed to imprison captains who are guilty of no offence for which the government can prosecute without acknowledging either its previous or its present claim to be fraudulent, The great United States would be acting in a rather mean role, if while protesting against our government for seizing fishermen found fishing within three miles of the coast, they authorize the imprisonment of all foreign fishermen who fish within a handred miles of their territories. The report must be false.

THE Nova Scotia government has sent no message to the Imperial government or made no request respecting repeal since the general elections. Colonial Secretary Earl Stanhope, in reply to a question asked in parliament on the 9th inst., made the following reply: "Her Majesty's government received in June last a despatch from Lord Lansdowne, enclosing a resolution which had been recently carried by a majority in the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, advocating withdrawal from the Dominion of Canada, but no subsequent communication on the subject has been received. Some correspondence also took place on the subjest in 1868, which will be found in a parliamentary paper dated June 10th, 1868. Her Majesty's government have no power to alter the terms of the British North America Act, 1867, which was settled with the assistance of delegates from Nova Scotia, and was subsequently approved by the legislature of that province. I may add that we have every confidence that the Dominion parliament will desire to redress as far as possible any reasonable grievances of which a proy-

ince may complain."

LOYAL CITIZEN of Deer Island is this time correct in his citations from The Sun. We hape he does not deny that the privilege of exemption from duties ought not to belong to Deer Islanders any more than other New Brunswickers, or hold that we are wrong in the opinion that the fishermen of in the log a vigorous frog.

A well digger in Osco, Ill., found a hollow log 28 feet below the surface of the ground, and in the log a vigorous frog.

that island should not violate the law. Of course THE SUN did not charge that these fishermen were law breakers. We only disputed the arguments made by one of their alleged advocates in favor of their right to violate the law. Is it necessary for us to say again, for the benefit of Loyal Citizen, that the practice of settling smuggling cases out of court by compromise between the accused and the detectives is in our view all wrong? How long the custom will be maintained we do not know, but we hope not longer than until the next seesion of parliament. Somebody has misled our correspondent as to the letter which he says The Sun did not publish. All Deer Island communications on both sides of the question which have reached this office have appeared in The Sun.

WE publish today the sermon preached before the Church of England synod by the Bishop of Algoma. It will be noticed that his theme is the same as that of Rev. Dr. Higgins' Baptist convention sermon—the union of the churches. The Bishop finds his basis of union in the Apostles Creed for doctrine, an ordained ministry as the essential ecclesiastical feature, and the use of the common prayer service as the one indispensible liturgical formula. He regards the Church of England as the organization best calculated to open negotiations, because of its historic character and liberality of doctrine.

conference message on church union recognize the Methodists as a church. The first message from the Anglican Synod to the Methodist conference was as follows :-To the Superintendents of the Methodist Church in Canada:

DEAR SIRS -I am instructed to convey preside the following resolutions adopted unanimously by the Provincial Synod of the Church of Esgland in Canada. I am, etc.,

JCERPH LARGTEY, Prolocutor.

MONTREAL, Sep. 16, 1886.

House of Bishops:

Resolved—That a committee of this house Resolved—That a committee of this house be appointed to confer with any similar committees appointed to represent other Christian bodies for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any possibility of honorable union with such bodies, and that the lower house of this Synod be invited to appoint a committee to act jointly with a committee of this house, the ideal committee to venority to the Synod at this synon be invited to appoint a committee of this house, to act jointly with a committee of this house, the joint committee to report to the Synon at the next meeting.

Lower House—Resolved, That this House

do concur in the message from the Upper House on the subject of Christian union, Resolved—That the Prolocutor be instructed to convey the resolution on union unanimously adopted yesterday, to the Moderator of the General Assembly, the General Superintendents of the Methodist General Conference, and the presiding officers of other Protestant bodies.

"The Methodist Church in Canada."

Oddfellowship.

THE SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE IN BOSTON. Boston, Sep. 20.—The annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., opened at Oddfellows'thall this morning. The proceed ings are secret. It is understood that today's action of the Grand Lodge will comprise routine work, such as the appointment of com-

sented, beginning with that of Henry F. Garey, grand secretary, who, in opening, traced the growth of the order since its last meeting in Boston, 22 years ago, with less than ten thousand New England members in 1864. The same territory now numbers 65,000 brethren. The order in general has shared this prosperity. In 1864 in the whole world the number of members was 137,623; today there are 517,319, with an increase in total resource are 517,310, with an increase in total resource are 517,510, with an increase in total resource of over \$4,000 000. The order is prosperous in foreign countries. Mr. Garey advocated the retention of the permanent location of the grand lodge in Baltimore. Figures of forty-one Oddfellows' beneficial associations show

one Oddfellows' beneficial associations show results for the past year: \$1,050.905; paid to families of deceased members, \$873,363; deaths, 1,752; members in good standing, 46,144; money on hand, \$518,820.

The grand secretary's report contains statements showing the condition of the order in the United States, Canada and foreign jurisdiction, Massachusetts indicating a net gain in membership of 1,108. The prospects of both lodges and encampments in this State for the present year are very fisitering. The degree lodges of Daughters' of Rebekah have never done better than during the past year, there having been a gain of six lodges and of 788 members; in Maine a gain of five lodges and 564 members; in Vermont a gain of 48 members. members; in Maine a gain of five lodges and 564 members; in Vermont a gain of 48 members. The report of the grand treasurer shows the balance on hand August 20th, 1885, to be \$15,672; receipts of the year \$249,043; expenditures \$42,420; available assets of the Sovereign grand lodge \$79,000

The Oyster Business.

An Island exchange says: Esteem for the inspector prevented the fishermen of Prince County from taking any oysters on the 15th.

County from taking any oysters on the 15th, but at daylight the next morning there were one hundred boats!dotting the bays and rivers, and crews with long tongs, hard at work bringing up the much relished bivalves. The oysters of Richmond Bay are becoming extensively known and appreciated in the towns of the Dominion especially where skating rinks are established and prohibition is not. Those who know, say there is nothing so healthy or good as the Prince County oysters.

As part of the result of first day's fishing, 790 barrels were shipped from Summerside by the Princess on the morning of the 17th, and each day will see a large shipment until close of navigation. 440 barels were sent to Quebec, 236 to Montreal, and 114 to St. John and other places. The prices given at Sidde were from \$1.10 to \$1.30. The principal shippers are James Sharp, John Sharp, H. C. Mills, Baker & Farrow, Sharp & Morrison, Joseph H. Locke, R. C. McLeod, Clarke & Robbles, Thos. C. Cannon, Geo. Sheen, Gilbert De Roche, H. V. De Roche, and John Gooby.

The Hebrew Standard tells the good story of the Christian clergyman who once went to a synagogue with a Jewish friend. As he listened to the congregation chanting "Mizmar L'David," his friend said that it "Mizmar L'David," his friend said that it was sung to the same tune in the time of David. "Ah!" said the Christian, with a sigh of relief, "I have often wondered why Sau threw the javelin at David."

might now have been 150 years old.

HON. MR. THOMPSON'S

Powerful Speech at London, Ontario,

Political Topics of the Day Ably Treated by the Minister of Justice.

HON. MR. THOMPSON. who was welcomed with loud and hearty

cheers, said : Although I am a stranger in

me that this was a great liberal conservative stronghold. The intelligence of the people I see before me, the enthusiasm with which they have turned out to welcome the great chieftain of the party, and the great leader of his people, and the air of prosperity and enterprise which one sees in this city from beginning to end of his visit, are enough to tell us that the people of London are up and even with the times. One of the prominent grit secession politicians of Nova Scotia said little while ago, and his party supposed that he had made a great point in saying it, that the union of the provinces was so great a failure that, although many years have elapsed since the Provinces were united in name, our people in the distant provinces are as great strangers to the people of Ontorio as they were twenty-five years age. He said that if an Ontario man should capture a Nova Scotian and bring him up here and exhibit him before the people of this province at five cents a head, he would make a very rapid fortune. I do not know how true that may have been in the past, but I do not think it is very true at present, and THE SUN'S correspondent at the Methodist conference remarks that the Church of England Senod has not in its reply to the happen to some of our Nova Scotlan that some of you should capture them and bring them up here, and not only exhibit them to the people of Ontario, but exhibit this fine province and its noble people to them. If there is anything in the world that should teach an intelligent man that this country should be and will be a great country, it is such an assemblage as that I see before me, and a sight such as that which one sees as he passes through any part of Western Ontario. Mr. Chairman, we have assembled today to deal with some of the great political questions of the day-questions with which I know most of you are as familiar as I am. But, nevertheless, it is our duty in respect to you and in respect to the liberal conservative associations which have called us here to discuss those questions plainly and familiarly with you all. I shall at the outset have to give an emphatic contradiction to a statement which has been made in a portion of the press of the opposition party in this country, as regards the principles on which we intend to appeal to the people of Ontario. You are aware that at a very recent time a constituency in this province was opened by the death of the sitting memper not far from here. I had the honor of taking part in the campaign which has re-cently closed in the county of Haldimand. Some of my fellow ministers likewise took an active part in that campaign. It has been represented to the people of Ontario that we put before that constituency and we will put before the other constituencies of a, no platform, no claim to their suffrages except the simple claim that we have lone our duty in executing a great rebel, a great criminal. (Loud cheers.) It has been put before the country that during that campaign we sought to raise that one issue, and discuss it, in order to conceal from the public eye questions which we did not dare to discuss. Now, sir, having made that statement, which is a fair statement of the attement, which is a fair attement of the position of our opponents, I say it is a great falsehood. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I say, sir, we are prepared, on this platform and every platform on which we can meet the people of Ontario, Quebeo, New Brunswick, NovaScotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, mittes, etc., and arranging the general order of business for the convention.

The reports of the grand officers were presented, beginning with that of Henry F. Garey, whether we advocate them in one province or another. (Hear, hear and cheers.) We will give you the same principles in British Columbia as in Nova Scotia, the same printhan our opponents can say this afternoon, ciples in Ontario as in Quebec, and that is mera Our position with regard to that question

> ing more than a selemn, painful public duty. (Hear, hear.) WE EXECUTED THE LAW by which alone the property and the lives of the people of this whole country can be preserved. We did nothing more than simple oaths of office bound us to do. claim no credit for that. But we say that the execution of that criminal is the great issue on which our opponents hope to climb into power. Every reformer—and I dare say I could show that the movers of the secesthere are many in this audience—knows that if the reformers in the Dominion of Canada today have one great hope, it is the hope that the liberal-conservative government will yet be stricken down because it did its duty to the people in that particular. Our opponents themselves are the men who have put that question forward as the great issue before the country. True, they do not wish to put it before the people of Ontario and some of the other provinces. They wish to keep you quiet in relation to that question by uttering alanders against the private characters of their opponents—by speaking calumny after calumny against the men offering themselves to the constituencies for their ment of Sir John Magdonald; they declare the country is all they seek. These people have said, in order to deceive the electors of that province, that the movement they lead is not in any sense a revolt against the government of Sir John Magdonald; they declare ing themselves to the constituencies for their support. They hope to climb into power by misleading and deceiving the people in those provinces where that issue will avail them, nd where they can sow the seeds of disser sion and catch the votes of unthinking people. We have declared and will continue to declare, that we claim nothing in respect of and passions os the people they sought to deceive the electors of that country and are seeking to deceive them today in promoting the secession movement throughout the Dominion. These are our course on that question, except the ver-dict of the people that we have done our. duty (hear, hear); and we believe that the duty (hear, hear); and we believe that the people in every province, especially the intelligent people of the province of Ontario, two understand these questions so well, shall pronounce a speedy condemnation on the party that seeks to climb into power upon any such issue. As I said before, we upon any such issue. As I said before, we are perfectly prepared to discuss not only that question, but every other question, with our political opponents. But when we meet them on the political platforms, as we did in Haldimand the other day, it, is remarkable how anxious they are to avoid that which Haldimand the other day, it, is remarkable how anxious they are to avoid that which in the province of Quebec they claim to be the one great issue. Mr. Laurier, who was so anxious to bear his musket on the banks of the Saskatchewan, declared on the platform at Chambly the other day that this was the one great issue on which the govarrence or was to be tried; and Mr. Mercier.
>
> As I said a moment ago, we are not afraid.
>
> The robest in one end of the country and the secessionists in the other. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It has been said, time and again—as I intimated at the opening of my remarks—we our minds, hence we repudiated such an act on the part of "Deer Island Fishermen" as such. They will never be parties to such bit in the other day that this public questions in addition to those I have given the part of "Deer Island Fishermen" as such. They will never be parties to such bit in the other day that this public questions in addition to those I have given the part of "Deer Island Fishermen" as such. They will never be parties to such bit in the other day that this public questions in addition to those I have given the part of "Deer Island Fishermen" as such. They will never be parties to such bit in the other day that this public questions in addition to those I have given the part of "Deer Island Fishermen" as such. They will never be parties to such bit in the other day that this public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in addition to those I have a public questions in add As I said a moment ago, we are not afraid to discuss them at all; it is not true that we of great fame throughout this Dominion, is the man who outraged the public and Chrisare afraid to avow before the people of On-tario that we have increased the public debt of the Dominion. The liberal contian feelings of this country by comparing that unfortunate criminal to the Saviour of mankind, Mr. Mowat, in the city of Ottaservative party at the very inception of confederation was posses-

which can possibly be made to the preje

the people—the humble and servile follow-ors of Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright

—who have promoted the secession movement in that end of the country; and I leave

was this, in the case of that unfortunate man

whose name has been sounded from one end of this Dominion to the other, we did noth-

that avowal before the English-speaking have not increased any debt?" (Hear, hear.) the time allowed us to report to our present electors of his province, or the French-speaking electors either, if his friends had not attempted to deceive and mislead the mass of the intelligent and public-spirited people of the province of Quebec. I mention these circumstances to show you that there are men who at a suitable time or a convenient place to them are willing to discuss that question as the great question which is to be put before this country; but when we come on the platforms of Ontario, or any other province of this Dominion, it is wonderful how anxious they London, the chairman did not need to tell are to shirk what they say in the province of Quebec is the one great issue. They are willing to discuss even questions which were so unfortunate to them as the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific They are willing to fight again the old battles in which they were ignominously defeated, and in respect to which they will be ignominously defeated every time. (Hear, hear, and cheers). They are willing to discuss any old forgotten issue moveded were railway. you that we have succeeded in completing the Canadian Pacific Railway. (Hear, hear cuss any old, forgotten issue, provided you do not put before them and rub under their noses that very issue which they tell the people of Quebeo is the one great issue of tax the resources of the whole empire for the day. It is these people who have put years to come. Are they candid enough to that issue before the country; it is our oponents who are seeking to array one class without taxing the resources of the empire at all, but simply for a fraction of the increase in the public debt, and that is the great work which Sir John A. Macdonaid traf the people of this country against another; it is these people who are dividing one province from another; it is these people who are appealing to passion and prejudice; versed a few days ago, meeting everywhere the loyal acclaims of the Canadian peoand not we. (Hear, hear.) But Sir Richard Cartwright, who took part in that campaign, made a statement a few days ago, which is intimately connected with this subject, and which I propose to discuss for a few moments. He made a statement a few in that country on behalf of the liberal-condays ago that the government of Canada had promoted rebellion in one end of their country, referring to the Northwest, and secession in the other. We have discussed parliament and on various platforms in

They forget to tell you that that great work stands today not only a completed, gigantic enterprise, but one of the greatest sources of hope in Canada today for the prosperity of all Canada. They forget to tell you that in increasing the public debt we have had to grapple with that great undertaking, and this country as to HOW FAR THE GOVERNMENT was guilty of mismanagement in the affairs they forget to tell you, too, that everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the faciliof the Northwest, and it would be tedious ties for transacting your business, for movfor me-it would be leading me away from points which I know you desire to hear dising from place to place, for carrying on your trade, and for your postal communication, cussed more than to go into minute detail as for lighting your coast and harbors, for comto the affairs of the Northwest. Suffice it pleting your defenses and arming your men to say that although the bosoms of these -that these are expeditures which it was orators heave with sympathy on every platform where they can gather an audience—at every pionic and bun-feed—(laughter)—in necessary for us to make in the interests of Canada if Canada was to be a country. And the province of Ontario, they have lamented they forget to place to our credit the completion of those great enterprises, which have made Canada a country the grievances of these unfortunate people, but down to this very moment they have forgotten to mention the name of one citizen which any man may well be proud to live of this country whom the government has wronged. (Loud cheers.) They have spoken in. (Hear, hear.) [They forget to tell us that in largely increasing the public expenditure we have knit together town after town and about the terrible grievances which they say city after city in Canada. They forget to tell existed in connection with the half-bre lands. They have not been able yet to name a single half-breed who lost an acre of us that in doing that we have not increased the burdens of the people, We have followed a policy which, in 1878, you approved of, and which every man knows as land, or was threatened with its loss, in the Northwest. (Cheers.) They have stated that since the rebellion we have given out sorip to 2,000 half-breeds; and Mr. Blake the national policy (cheers), based on this particular principle, which we are ready to defend everywhere—that every working man has a right to earn his bread by his own told the people of Ontario that that represented in comparison with the population of Ontario a dissatisfied element of hundreds of toil in his own country. (Cheers.) We have made it possible, by the consummation of that policy, coupled with liberal expendithousands of people. He forgot to tell the audience, however, that these 2,000 people tures for the extension of our public works, were not people who had grievances, but that they belonged to the half-breed class, for the working man in this country to earn his bread in his own home; and that I and as soon as we arrived at the conclusion that that class was to receive sorip, after know in my section of the country they became entitled to it, and up to that (and I am sure you will says so, too) them, hundreds of them have been satiswas not in all cases possible before 1878. and contented neonly are so today, and never considered that sir which we are not afraid to discuss anywhere and upon any platform.

They are the issues upon which we are which we are not afraid to they had grievances against the govern-ment. Instead of 2,000 people being the number of persons disaffected in that country, it is the fact that those who bore willing to take the verdict of this country. If the people disapprove of these measures, country, it is the fact that those who bore arms in the rebellion of the half breed class did not exceed 250 or 300; and although having now settled with the whole class, as Mr. Blake declares—having satisfied the grievances of 2,000 people, it is a significant circumstance that in dealing with that whole class, it was found that there were only 16 of the man who here arms who claimed to we are willing to go out of power and give place to the men of their choice. They are the issues which we shall ask you to pronounce upon in spite of all opposition, in spite of more or less personal slander, when they come to be decided at the polls. And you will not be asked to come to the polls of the men who bore arms who claimed to be entitled to half-breed lands at all, and simply as supporting men, as supporting the cabinet in its present formation, for there is no one of us who is not willing to go out that out of sixteen only five had settled on their lands previous to survey, and that these five had intimated to them long ago into the ranks and support the prin-ciples which we are placing before you today, these principles which we say work that they would receive patents whenever they pleased. Then, sir, notwithstanding that the people of Ontario have dealt out to them for the unification of the country. And with confidence in these princip with confidence in these principles—and we are entitled to hold them to their prothe large generalities, that the government are responsible for every drop of blood shed in the Northwest, on the field and on the fessions in the province of Ontario—we shall appeal confidently to the electors of scaffold, for every dollar expended and for every pang which has been suffered, if we every other constituency. I very this and much mistake the loyalty and the good sense of the people of Western Ontario if they have ever challenged them, as we have time and again, to name one man who was aggrieved in the Northwest, and they have shall not, even in constituencies which today are represented by reform members—I very much mistake the feeling of this country, if not been able to name him yet. I ask you with what face and with what courage in Western Ontario many of those constitu can they appeal to the people of Ontario to believe generalities of that kind—statements such as that made by Sir eles will not say that these men who are putting before the country from one end to the other, issues that are fatal to the progress and prosperity and unity of Richard Cartwright-that we have promotcountry—I am very much mistaken if the loyal men of all Canada, the loyal men ed rebellion in one end of the country. But when we come to the other end of the counof Nova Scotia and the distant previnces of the Pacific will not say to try and examine the truth of that statement. shose men once and for all time to come that men who seek to divide this country and set race against race and creed against ereed, shall be condemned and no longer be trusted with office. We don't intend today sion agitation in Nova Scotia are men who every one of them claim to be grits (hear, hear and cheers)—admirers of Edward Blake or at the elections to appeal to the people fo a renewal of power because we executed a oriminal. But we do appeal to the people to and at every reverse which the conservative party meets with or can possibly suffer, they fling their hats in the air, and they are say that the government shall not be conwilling to sacrifice their votes and lay them at the feet of Edward Blake and Sir Richard emned in any section of this country for having done a great public duty in regard to that criminal or in regard to any other public question. (Great applause.) A Word From Loyal Citizen. said, in order to deceive the electors of that province, that the movement they lead is not in any sense a revolt against the government of Sir John Macdonald; they declare, for the purpose of oreating prejudice in the country, that it is a movement against the oppression of what they are pleased to call Canada, meaning thereby the old provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and by every appeal which can possibly be made to the prejudices

To the Editor of The Sun: -SIR-My letter had its source in an editoral or anything else you may call it of THE SUN of Sept. 1st, 1886, entitled: "Deer Island Fishermen," in which such wholesale implications as I adverted to were made against us as a people. You will see your own statement, "The privilege asked by our correspondents (your regular correspondent had not asked it) might be asked by a Woodstock man tomorrow, and a St. John man another day." Another sentence from you to which I objected in mine was, While we sympathize with the fishermen of Deer Island, we cannot hope that they will at any time, under any government, or any tariff, be able to violate the law with impunity." The term "fishermen" is not a little sweeping in its character, and casts an

We have had no answer to our questio in regard to the principle on which Mr. Bonness forceeded in fining, and then ad libitum ad infinitum reducing, remitting, increasing. We shall look elsewhere for an answer to such a question and doubtless shall get it, and shall have one or two more mankind. Mr. Mowat, in the city of Ottaway a few days ago, declared to the people assembled there in these words, that "the government hanged Riel, but the people will hang the government." (Voice—He is a liar.) He preceded that statement by the remark that he saw before him a very large sprinkling of French-Canadian electors. Mr. Mowat would have been ashamed to make in the very inceptored to the people of the greatest trust that any party in any country ever possessed. Would it have been any satisfaction to the people of this country that we should come back after eighteen or nineteen years and sprinkling of French-Canadian electors. Mr. Mowat would have been ashamed to make in the very inceptor of the country in any country ever possessed. Would it have been any satisfaction to the party in any country ever possessed. Would it have been any satisfaction to the party in any country that we should come back after eighteen or nineteen years and sprinkling of French-Canadian electors. Mr. Mowat would have been ashamed to make in regard to the above named distinguished personage. We don't want any burlesque on the law such as we have had. If it is to be carried out let it be carried out in full, to the letter, and equally in every case of equal default. To do this the government will have either to extend it is true, but we are able to show that we is a shall get it, and shall have one or two more statements to make in regard to the above named distinguished personage. We don't want any burlesque on the law such as we have had. If it is to be carried out let it be same things by the same men again and again, and it seems desir-named distinguished personage. We don't want any burlesque on the law such as we have had. If it is to be carried out let it be carried out in full, to the letter, and equally in every case of equal default. To do this the government will have either to extend it is true, but we are able to show that we shall get it, and shall have one or two more statements to make in regard to the above w

customs officer, or will have to appoint two who buried his talent and gave it back withor three more as tide waiters to meet the out any increase to receive the reproaches of convenience of the people on different parts his master. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We may say whoever "Islander" is, who says it is am proud to say that I belong to a party who are not afraid to the future of this says we are all well off, and have no ground of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says we have the says we are all well off, and have no ground of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says we have a says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says we have a says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaint, he may be correct in speaking the says who are not afraid to of complaints. promote its presperity by extending our public works and engaging in public enter-prises in every direction, which will help for himself and his immediate neighborhood but he is entirely mistaken in regard to the our people to make a home in this country. general facts of the case. We cannot be as well off after several total failures in the They tell you of the large extent to which fisheries as when they were flourishing; the public debt of this country has been inand as fishermen we can all testify creased. They forget to tell you always, or nearly always, that in doing so they relieved the Provinces of Canada of never knew such hard times, I think it was reported in the Courier last twenty-eight millions of debt, they forget June that \$37,000 worth of sardine had

to tell you that in increasing the public

debt of Canada they decreased by many millions the public debt of the provinces

constituting Canada. Do they ever give us

oredit for that? They always forget to tell

and cheers) -a work which the leaders of

tell you that we have completed that work

ple, exciting everywhere the spirit of the

AND THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

servative party, and on behalf of Canada,

ing. Weir fishing is a lottery, anyway, and this spring the inshore weirs took hardly anything, while the fortunate owners of the outshore weirs made a little fortune. The fact that our largest store keepers are feeling so pinched as not to be able to renew their stock, with another fact which travellers from St. John and St. Stephen bear testimony to, viz: they never sold so little on the island and never found it so hard to get pay for what they did sell, is sufficient refutation of the statements to the contrary. For all this we are neither beg. gars, nor are we starving. We are indepen. ent, honest, and hardy, and hope with fair play to laugh if we don't grow fat, but we

been taken to the factories from April 15th

to that date. That may have been so, but

outsiders are not awaer, as we are, that said

amount was taken within a very small area,

while the island generally had next to noth-

don't want always to remain as we are.

Another intelligent and educated islander said he had written The Sun a letter bear. ing an opposite tale to the one whose letter you published, and questioning the action of Bonness, and it did not appear—hence my intimation to which you referred. Perhaps his letter did not reach, or he did not comply with "journalistic rules." It found its way, however, into two other papers.

You instance a little governmental ex-penditure on behalf of Deer Island. Let ne say Deer Island does not monopolize the advantages of said outlay, and divided among the parish of West Isles it is not worthy a name. We are of opinion that the sardine factories have not been an unmingled blessing to us, as our best, wealthiest and most enterprising inhabitants have been attracted to building factories in Eastport. Besides rings regulated the price of sardines at the instance of a few factory wners, and have made sardines when plentiful almost worthless, and their capture a vain thing. We have seen boat loads at the factories almost given away. We are, as a rule, all you conclude by saying we are in your observations on my letter, but "most" us were not "once coast fishermen," but never were such. Yours, etc.,

LOYAL CITIZEN.

Methodist Conference. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN,) TORONTO, Sep. 16.—Another hard battle has been fought. The committee on the itinerancy having reported in favor of an extension of the pastoral to a period of four years, it was felt all along that a spirited fight was before us when the matter came up for discussion. After a warm discussion, lasting until 11 p.m., the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 72 to 69. This morning the issues, afraid to any platform. Which we are the authority of a Divine revelation, and as if the authority of a Divine revelation, and as if the whole economy of Methodism would vanish in thin air if any other period were de-cided upon. Some pleased touchingly for standing by the usages of old time Methodism, utterly oblivious to the fact that they had done their level best to despoil us of the name we had borne for an hundred years, of the form of government under which we had so form of government under which we had so grandly prospered, and had so changed our entire economy as to leave comparatively little of our former system and usages. Ministers must have been greatly complimented at the intimation that a three years' term would probably exhaust their resources, and quarterly official boards greatly honored with the idea they could be buttonholed and cajoled into keeping a man for a fourth year against their wish and to the injury of the church. The ministers of Methodism are as able to waste in the many large. ism are as able to sustain themselves in the pulpit as those of any other church, and the laymen are quite too honest and loyal to ask a man to remain merely from mistaken sym-pathy. The friends of extension have much

paray. The friends of extension have much reason to be pleased with the growth of feeling in its favor, and look forward to the not very distant day when all such questions will be dealt with on their merits.

While a strong effort has been made to while a strong enort has been made to economize, yet an increasing expenditure seems to be a necessity. The missionary income for the current year will not, we believe, warrant any increase on the grants of last year to those laboring on domestic missions, yet with that fact before us, the conference has decided that fact before us, the conference has decided by a pretty large majority to release a man from regular circuit work to travel the North-west as a missionary superintendent. This, of course, will involve a large outlay, which, per-haps, in the end will pay well, but in the pre-sent embarrassed condition of our funds and the hardahips experienced by many of our brethren, a respectable minority voted nay to the proposition.

the proposition.

The old cry of ministerial domination will as college not, we hope, be heard after this, as college federation and the retention of the three years The proposal which your correspondent favors, to have laymen on the stationing committee, falls to the ground.

Mr. Sandford's proposal to amalgamate the financial interests of the church and place them

financial interests of the church and place them all under one management, while meeting with considerable favor was considered too radical a departure to be entered upon hurriedly and a commission has been appointed to report upon it to the next general conference.

We have once more taken high ground on the temperance question in declaring for the use of only non-alcoholic wines at the sacramental table and for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The language of the report

the liquor traffic. The language of the report is perhaps stronger than all could endorse, yet there was no mistaking the spirit of the conferthere was no mistaking the spirit of the conference on the matter.

In replying to the Address sent by this conference to the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church now in session in Montreal, that body has not acknowledged us as a church. Under certain circumstances and in seme lands we might feel hurt by such a slight, but as the Episcopal church in Canada is one of the smaller religious bodies and the Methodist is the largest, we can afford to let it pass without he largest, we can afford to let it pass without

the largest, we can afford to let it pass without remark.

Another union movement is on foot. The Evangelical association—a branch of the Methodist family with some fifty ministers, and some five thousand members desires to unite with our church. Two delegates from that body visited us today, and a committee has been appointed to propose terms of union.

A sustentation scheme was submitted today, having for its object the raising of a fund for the relief of our ministers whose income does not reach the sum of \$750. A strong effort was made in committee to organize a general fund to be managed by the board of missions, but some of us from the East having decidedly objected to the same—and none more so than your correspondent—it is likely to be abandoned, and one under conferential control substituted in lieu thereof.

This is now the fifteenth day of the session, and the tongues of sundry members are wagand the tongues of sundry members are wag-ging as rapidly as ever. It is getting unbear-able to be bored with the same things by the same men again and again, and it seems desir-

You smooth with gentle And count the Bright silver to Smiling the w You'll think

I do not scor Or count on ; But no white Some day! I s Your fond has I shall not slig And draw the I shall be siler

And you-you Will linger o' When you she Among these But you will

And while you Upon my lips And leave th You'll think of

Preached b Before the Ge

Mon For His Body The immed which St. Pa what is behind His flesh,' has ample scope fo I do not prope rinth of cont round it. Oa from it by a c which it ass teach, viz., Christ's sufferi atoning for hu such perversi would have abhorrence, a as contradicti ceptions of the dominated ev widely differ tical union of secret ind well the Holy Spir him, by virtue yet profoundl binding, nay, gether in a un experience an This purpose, mated till the lievers, indiv through suffer according to

their several

part was alres

yet in the in This the apos up. Nay; he because, first,

phet's saying,

afflicted"-wa

sympathy wit

fell on him the endurance, ter because bearing the continued head. 'His Body.' tration of th tions of the Ch describe specia of which Christ and Prophets 'temple,' cons the living God: is the common brother, 'the f ren;' a 'field,'
alas! both tar Christ, wedder death has no p But to this Christ is the fondness, as at haustive. But what, Body which of

more wisely?

I. Truism ment that it is various ground to some, the cr as others, the association, bu that Divine Be energy of the where, and in Creator Spirit grace, evokes death. Here origo' of the his Son, this creatures, 'H some Prophets some pastors an of the saints, fo for the edifying still further, th (2) created for church might dom of God powers, for th the protectio regulation of tenance of purposes incid (4) armed with the written wor and the two and (5) animate life, derived dir like the vital p mysterious and ibly by its frui II. And yet, ing an objective porate life, car its own perpet

the life that ati forbids its taki the invisibility ing corporeal. manifest itself apprehend it—j though spiritual
the collective o
the Holy Spirit self and establis III. This bod porate entity, are securely gu

of self-propage but in a loftler,

our Lord and his apostles, re-affirme

as the first article in its constitution,

the Ecumenical Councils of the primitive church, and condensed within the brief

limits of the apostles' creed. The reunion would be worthless that did not demand this

2. The Ministry. To this, in our peculiar

form of it, we cling with tenacity, fortified

the truth, and (b) the perpetuation from age

to age of the continuous corporate life of the

serious difficulty; but even this need not

prove insurmountable, were both to come

together filled with an intense longing for the

manifested unity of Christ's body, and pre-

pared for its sake to stretch the principles of

mutual concessions to the utmost limit allow

3. A common basis of public worship would also be necessary. And here, possessed as we are of our matchless Liturgy, what

more would be needed, or, I believe, asked

than such an enrichment as I have already

hinted at, with some little relaxation of the

rigid, cast iron rule of our 'Act of Uniform.

ity?' Let the Church of England, at this

point, act upon her own principle, keeping

too much stiffness in refusing, and too much

the mean between the two extremities,

easiness in admitting, any variation from it, and this barrier would rapidly disappear be-

fore the tide of Liturgical tendency that is

convened in Philadelphia a few years

since, when some of its foremost representa-

tiges frankly advocated its adoption as one

of the most effectual means of retaining their

younger members within the fold. In close

onnection with our Liturgical worship,

what shall I say of the educational value o

the commemorative system of our church

year? Simply this—that every cultivated

mind, outside the Church of England, as

of religious life and character.

ed by truth and conscien

island may say whoever "Islander" is, who e are all well off, and have no ground plaint, he may be correct in speaking alf and his immediate neight is entirely mistaken in regard to the I facts of the case. We cannot be as es as when they were flourishing: fishermen we can all ever knew such hard it was reported in the Courier last that \$37,000 worth of sardine aken to the factories from April 15th date. That may have been ers are not awaer, as we are, that said was taken within a very small area, the island generally had next to noth-Weir fishing is a lottery, anyway, and pring the inshore weirs took hardly ng, while the fortunate owners of the re weirs made a little fortune.

fact that our largest store keepers are so pinched as not to be able to renew tock, with another fact which travel. om St. John and St. Stephen bear ony to, viz: they never sold so little island and never found it so hard to y for what they did sell, is sufficient statements to the on of the ry. For all this we are neither beg-or are we starving. We are indepenonest, and hardy, and hope with fair o laugh if we don't grow fat, but we vant always to remain as we are. her intelligent and educated islander had written The Sun a letter bearopposite tale to the one whose letter blished, and questioning the action of s, and it did not appear hence my on to which you referred. Perhaps er did not reach, or he did not comh "journalistic rules." It found its owever, into two other papers. instance a little governmental ex-are on behalf of Deer Island. Let Deer Island does not monopolize the ages of said outlay, and divided the parish of West Isles it is not a name. We are of opinion that rdine factories have not been an gled blessing to us, as our best, est and most enterprising inhabitants een attracted to building factories in rt. Besides rings regulated the price lines at the instance of a few factory and have made sardines when plen most worthless, and their capture a ing. We have seen boat loads at the es almost given away. We are, as a

ere such. Yours, etc., LOYAL CITIZEN. Methodist Conference.

ll you conclude by saying we are in

servations on my letter, but "most"

were not "once coast fishermen," but

CIAL CORBESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) DATO, Sep. 16.—Another hard battle has night. The committee on the itineraving reported in favor of an extension astoral to a period of four years, it was along that a spirited fight was before n the matter came up for discussion. warm discussion, lasting until 11 p.m., ommendation of the committee was by a vote of 72 to 69. This morning ter was re-considered, when we had a of all the arguments, pro and con, and them were certainly silly enough. lked as if a three years' term had all hority of a Divine revelation, and as if hole economy of Methodism would in thin air if any other period were denpon. Some pleased touchingly for g by the usages of old time Methodism, oblivious to the fact that they had eir level best to despoil us of the name borne for an hundred years, of the igovernment under which we had so prospered, and had so changed our economy as to leave comparatively our former system and usages. Min nust have been greatly complimented a imation that a three years' term would imation that a three years serm would by exhaust their resources, and rly official boards greatly hon-with the idea they could be holed and cajoled into keeping a man ourth year against their wish and to the of the church. The ministers of Methas able to sustain themselves in the as those of any other church, and the remain merely from mistaken sym-The friends of extension have muc to be pleased with the growth of feeling vor, and look forward to the not ver

avor, and look lorward to the not very day when all such questions will be with on their merits. lie a strong effort has been made to nize, yet an increasing expenditure seems a necessity. The missionary income for rrent year will not, we believe warrant normans on the grants of last wars to rrent year will not, we believe, warrant ncrease on the grants of last year to laboring on domestic missions, yet with act before us, the conference has decided retty large majority to release a man egular circuit work to travel the Norths a missionary superintendent. This, of , will involve a large outlay, which, per-in the end will pay well, but in the pre-mbarrassed condition of our funds and rdahips experienced by many of our en, a respectable minority voted may to oposition.

old cry of ministerial domination will old cry of ministerial community water hope, be heard after this, as college tion and the retention of the three years has been carried by the votes of the lafty. roposal which your correspondent favors, a laymen on the stationing committee, Sandford's proposal to amalgamate the

ial interests of the church and place them der one management, while meeting with erable favor was considered too radical a

erable favor was considered too radical a mre to be entered upon hurriedly and a sision has been appointed to report upon he next general conference.

have once more taken high ground on mperance question in declaring for the only non-alcoholic wines at the sacraltable and for the total prohibition of uor traffic. The language of the reportages stronger than all could endorse, yet was no mistaking the spirit of the conferent haps attentions.

was no mistaring the spirit of the content the matter.
replying to the Address sent by this content to the Provincial Synod of the Angliburch now in session in Montreal, that has not acknowledged us as a church, restain circumstances and in seme lands ight feel hurt by such a slight, but as the opal church in Canada is one of the preligious bodies and the Methodist is resst, we can afford to let it pass without est, we can afford to let it pass without

relical association—a branch of the odist family with some fifty ministers, ome five thousand members desires to with our church. Two delegates from ody visited us today, and a committee en appointed to propose terms of union. istentation scheme was submitted today, g for its object the raising of a fund for lief of our ministers whose income does ach the sum of \$750. A strong effort was in committee to organize a general fund managed by the board of missions, ome of us from the East havsome of us from the same—and none scidedly objected to the same—and none so than your correspondent—It is likely abandoned, and one under conferential

is now the fifteenth day of the session, ie tongues of sundry members are wag-srapidly as ever. It is getting unbearbe bord with the same things by the nen again and again, and it seems desirable commonsense and reasonable man hat commonsense and reasonable men be protected from such an infliction.

oak timber, which in 1824 had served years for roof beams in an English, is still doing duty as a seat in a farmer

SOME DAY. You smooth the tangles from my hair With gentle touch and tenderest care, And count the years ere you shall mark Bright silver threads among the dark, Smiling the while to hear me say
You'll think of this again some day— I do not scorn the power of time, Or count on years of fadeless prime; But no white locks will ever shine Among these tresses dark of mine.

September 29, 1886.

Ay, laugh as gayly as you may, You'll think of this again some day -Some day! Some day! I shall not feel as now, Some day! I shall not reel as now,
Your fond hand rove about my brow,
I shall not slight your fond commands
And draw the long braids thro' my hands,
I shall be silent and obey,
And you—you will not laugh that day—
Some day!

I know how long your loving hands
Will linger o'er these glossy bands,
When you shall weave my last, dead crown
Among these tresses, dark and brown;
But you will see no touch of gray
Adown their shiny length that day— Some day!

And while your tears are falling hot Upon my lips that answer naught, You'l take from these one treasured tress, nd leave the rest to silent Remembering that I used to say You'll think of this again some day— Some day!

SERMON.

Preached by the Bishop of Algoma Before the General Assembly of the Church of England in Canada.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER STH. 1886. For His Body's sake, which is His church.-Col

what is behind of the afflictions of Christ in His flesh,' has furnished commentators with may run in the veins of the body, but ample scope for their exegetical ingenuity. I do not propose leading you into the labyrinth of controversy which has grown up round it. One doctrine has been extracted from it by a certain school of theologians. which it assuredly does not, and cannot, teach, viz., the ce-ordinate efficacy of Christ's sufferings and those of his people in atoning for human transgression. From any such perversion of the gospel the apostle would have shrunk back with instinctive abhorrence, as repugnant to all his feelings, as contradicting all his most cherished conceptions of the truth. No; the thought that inated every other, as he wrote, was a widely different one; it was that of the mystical union of Christ with his people, by his secret indwelling, through the operation of the Holy Spirit—he in them, and they in him, by virtue of a profoundly mysterious, yet profoundly real mutual incorporation, binding, nay, as it were, blending them together in a unity and community of present experience and future prospects, and having for its ultimate end their final sanctification. This purpose, however, cannot be consummated till the church, collectively, and bethrough suffering, measured out to each according to God's infinite knowledge of their several needs. Of this suffering, part was already in the past, while part was part was already in the past, while part was yet in the future, and therefore lacking. This the apostle, for his part, was making up. Nay; he actually gloried in suffering, because, first, Christ—according to the prophet's saying, 'In all their affliction he was afflicted"—was suffering in fellowship and sympathy with him, and next, not a stroke tell on him that he did not her his rather. sympany with him, and not, by his patient endurance, tend to the spiritual growth of the 'Body of Christ, which was his church,' because bearing its unanswerable witness to

the continued presence in it of its ascended 'His Body.' Such is Paul's favorite illus tration of the origin, attributes and func-tions of the Christian church. Other similes describe special features. It is a 'building, of which Christ is the corner, the Apostles and Prophets the chief foundation stones; a and Prophets the chief foundation stones; a 'temple,' consecrated by the indwelling of the living God; a 'household,' in which God is the common Father, and Christ the elder brother, 'the first-born among many brethren;' a 'field,' God's 'husbandry,' yielding, alas! both tares and wheat; the 'Bride' of Christ, wedded to Him in bonds which even death has no power to dissolve or annual. But to this figure of a 'Body,' of which Christ is the 'Head,' he turns with a special fondness, as at once the truest and most ex-

But what, brethren, can I say of this Body which others have not already said,

I. Truism though it be, yet prevalent ignorance necessitates the frequent statement that it is a spiritual body, and this on various grounds: (1) because not, according to some, the creature of circumstances, nor, as others, the product of voluntary effort and association, but rather the special creation of that Divine Being through whom the active energy of the Godhead exerts itself, everywhere, and in all things, and who, as the 'Creator Spiritus,' alike in nature and in grace, evokes order from chaos, life from Here we discover the true fons et origo' of the Church. Next, after that of his Son, this was God's richest gift to his creatures. 'He gave some Apostles, and some Prophets and some Evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ.' And still further, this Body is spiritual, because (2) created for spiritual ends, 'that by the church might be declared the manifold wisdom of God;' (3) clothed with spiritual powers, for the perpetuation of her orders, the protection of her doctrine, the regulation of her worship, the main-tenance of her discipline, and all other purposes incident to her internal economy; (4) armed with a triple spiritual equipment, the written word, the duly ordained ministry, and the two Christ-appointed sacraments; and (5) animated by an indwelling spiritual life, derived directly from its head—in itself like the vital principle in the body physical, mysterious and invisible, but known infall-

this he its fruits. II. And yet, though spiritual, a body having an objective existence, possessing a cor-porate life, carrying within it the secret of its own perpetuation. The invisibility of the life that stirred in its members no more forbids its taking a substantial form than the invisibility of man's soul forbids his being corporeal. Nay, it rather implied and demanded it. Just as the Divine must manifest itself in the flesh before man could apprehend it-just as even in a future state being the spirit will still need a body, though spiritual, as its eternal vestment—so the collective church, informed as it is by the Holy Spirit, demands an eutward and visible framework in which to enshrine itself and establish its own identity.

III. This body lives, not merely as a corporate entity, whose growth and expansion are securely guaranteed through the power of self-propagation delegated to its founders, but in a loftler, profounder sense, because,

in the persons of its believing members. Christ, its head, lives in it. Because I live,' sald Christ, 'ye shall live also.' This life it is, communicated by 'the Lord and Giver of life,' that also quickens dead souls, linking each in vital union with Christ, and constituting it a member of that mystical body over which God 'gave him to be the head.' Here, brethren, we touch the great foundation fact in the complex being of the church. Forget this, or ignore it, or sub-stitute aught else for it, and even the most intense stir and activity in the body becomes only the spaemodic movement of a corpse, galvanized into the hideous mimicry of life. IV. Activity will be one of the necessary notes of such a body, instinct with such life Here, as elsewhere, life means movement, inertia death. The first commission delivered to the Apostles bore this law inscribed in its very forefront. 'Go ye' was the im-perial mandate of the head, and, waiting only for the pentecostal quickening, they went forth on their world-embracing errand burning with a zeal which knew neither pause nor weariness, constrained by a love which 'waters could not quench, nor the flood drown;' nay, which flamed forth in brighter effulgence when confronted with the agonies of martyrdom. The result we know. The primitive Church found herself face to face with Paganism-in Greece, refined and cultivated; in Rome, fierce, strong, masterful-and yet within three centuries she had so completely broken its power as to warrant Tertullian's proud boast that, though but of yesterday, she had filled their cities, camps, forum, islands, assemblies, leaving them only their temples.

Brethren, if the Church of Eogland in Canada desires to give infallible proof of her identity as a true member of Christ's body, believe me, it is on this pivot, very largely, the process of identification must turn Ours is an intensely practical age, which cares nothing for abstract theories, but everything for tangible facts, which weighs hurches, as all other organizations, in the scales, not of well-balanced argument, but of visible results, and, rightly enough, at-The immediate context of these words, in which St. Paul declares that he fills up century Apostles, Martyrs and Confessors noblesse oblige;" what avails it if, instead of coursing through them in healthful pulsations, thrilling and throbbing from head to foot, it only creeps lazily and languidly, carrying with it, wherever it goes, the chill as of ice? The religious communions of this Dominion are now on their trial, and that church, I believe, is destined (shall I not say, deserves) to occupy the foremost place which, whether primitive and apostolic in its organization or not, shows teelf the quickest and wisest in mastering the problems now pressing us so closely, alike in our cities, where thousands perish annually of drunkenness, impurity and unpelief; our far-stretching prairies, where the onely emigrant, like David in the wilderness, yearns, too often vainly, for the courts of the Lord's house; and the regions yet beond, where eighteen hundred millions of eathens are still, in this 19th century of Christian light and knowledge, "sitting darkness, and the shadow of death."

V. Need I say that Elasticity should be another note of the body of Christ. The apostle's figure suggests this, and furnishes apostle's figure suggests this, and furnishes also the necessary limitations. How manifold the movements of the human body; how perfectly it can adopt and accommodate itself to the varying exigencies of the passing hour. Yet it does this only on certain lines, and within a certain area, its liberty circumscribed by the base line of the spinal column. Even so, brethren, with the church and her methods. Observe, I say, her methods, not ner doctrines. These were definitely formulated eighteen centuries since, and call for no restatement.' Here there can be no departure, even by a hair's breadth. No compromise, even of a syllable. But her modes of work; these surely should be variable, elastic, susceptible of adaptation to her varying needs, whether of time, temperament, or nationality. The garment of the child is not fitted for the man. Neither is the method of the fourth century suited, necessarily, to into a tossing, troubled sea, which can never the nineteenth. What the church today needs most argently, if she would prove he ren's understanding, no less than of their hearts—showing herself observant of every popular religious movement, even the nois-lest and most sensational, and willing to learn any lesson it can teach—quick to appreciate the priceless wealth of energy latent in the hearts and wills of the Christian wo-

seguing and suppression is and teach—quick to appreciate the pricoless wealth of energy latent behaviors to the heater and willing different to the control of the legiticant percentage is always to the legiticant percentage of the day of the legiticant percentage of the legiticant percentage of the day of the legiticant percentage of the legiticant percentage of the day of the legiticant percentage of the legiticant percentage of the legiticant percentage of the control percentage of the legiticant percentage of the legitica

Christ soon made itself felt, for by its unity, welded as it was into one solid, compact, phalanx, under the impulse of the divine life that animated it, the church was able to storm the seemingly most impregnable ever, he says, 'Christians are to draw to-strongholds of paganism, and bring ancient, heary idolatries in meek subjection to her seems that the movement must begin with

Where is this compact, unbroken body now? Alas, the fair vision is departed, and instead we behold, with heavy heart and tear-filled eyes, the pitiable, humiliating spectacle of a divided church in a rent divided Christendom—the one body broken up into a multitude, known, each by its own distinctive signs—pronouncing, each its own peculiar shibboleth—worshipping, each after its own form, and all striving together, not for victory over the common foe, but for the

Can this, brethren, be the realisation of the divine ideal? this the answer to the High Priestly prayer, that they all may be one, that the world (beholding, as it can behold, only a visible, manifested oneness), may believe that thou has sent me?'

This melancholy spectacle, I know, has its apologists. Unity, we are told, is not uniformity—nature itself proclaims the universal law, not of sameness, but diversity. These various bodies are simply the varieties of operation, referred to by the apostle-so many regiments in the same army—clad, each in its own uniform, bearing aloft each its own standard, but all fighting under one captain in the holy cause. But the theory captain in the holy cause. But the theory utterly breaks down under the burden laid on it. It sounds liberal, large-hearted, Catholic, but there is a hollowness in its ring which proves it not the true metal. In a word, it is at best an ex post facto theory—a theological afterthought, ingeniously contrived for the vindication of that which, in the light of Scripture, reason and experience, is a sin against God, a reproach to the hurch and wrong to mankind. That even our brethren of these separated communions do not themselves believe in this theory we have the best possible proof, in the fact, that in an almost simultaneus movement, two of the most influential of them have effected an amalgamation of their respective subdivisions into one compact, powerful whole. We thank our brethren for this honest, and to them, most honorable acknowledgement that mere differences of opinion do not justify schism in the body of Christ, and that the fewer divisions we have the better.

Pashing this principle to its legitimate issue, may I not ask, why have any? Why not find our way back, if we can, to the simple, undivided unity which originally characterized the body of Christ?

But can we? The pathway will doubtless be long and difficult. The religious eccentricitles and aberrations of three centuries cannot be adjusted in a day, or possibly a life time, but does not the divine promise guarantee to faith the removal of mountains And here, I think, the Church of England owes it to herself and to her children, who have gone from beneath her roof, to be the first to attempt the solution of this grave problem. So far from advances and overtures on her part being a confession of weak ness, she will simply put herself right when she candidly acknowledges any error in her past policy which may have alienated any of her sons, and driven them to seek elsewhere the bread they might have eaten at her table. For churches, as for individuals, the first within it, must prize it very highly for its

tered members of the body of Christ may orystallise, or group themselves for harmonious concentric action? Clearly that basis must be essential Christian truth, held by all in common, and binding all in closest bonds of union with the one body of the first century. A reunited Christendom, must, above all, keep touch with that. The law of historic continuity 'altereth not.' We are bound to the primitive apostolic church by a 'threefold cord which cannot be broken.' To let go our hold upon it were to drift out from the old fixed moorings into a tossing, troubled sea, which can never rest.

The adoption of a principle like this clears ourway wonderfully.

First, it disposes, once for all, of all hope of a corporate reunion with Rame. Strangely tered members of the body of Christ may

needs most urgently, if she would prove herself catholic as well as apostolic, is a spirit of conservative flexibility, which, while zeal-ously guarding every essential, enables her to reach out in this direction and in that, as necessity may require—not revising, but at least, enlarging and enriching her prayer-book, and making it the book of her child-ren's understanding, no less than of their feet, for if there be no insuperable barriers feet, for if there be no insuperable superable to our reunion with her now, were we not guilty of wilful schism in breaking with her three hundred years ago? But the memor-able decree of infallibility has made these barriers more insurmountable than ever, binding her as it does, hand and foot, and

it may.' These, brethren, are the facts, as I spirit of empty, ecclesiastical self-conceit. Two miles further find them in scripture. And this also I find, them in scripture. And this also I find, the force of this unity of the body of the body of the centre, nearer also to one another, cling.

Christ also loved us and gave himself for us, course then been constructed and in operative dark in the contract for the like the radius of the circle, as they approach the contract for the contract for

where we have no reason to look for special sympathy. I quote the words of Count Joseph De Maistre, one of the foremost exponents of French Ultramontanism. 'If ever,' he says, 'Christians are to draw together, as everything invites them to do, it Ohrist the Head, and already one with him, invisibly, by the nerve of a living faith hopes hereafter to be one with Him visibly, in eternal manifested union. seems that the movement must begin with the Church of England. The Anglican church, which touches us with one hand, touches also, with the other, those whom we cannot reach, and although, under a certain NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY lew, she may be a butt for the blows of both, and presents the somewhat ridiculous spectacle of a rebel who preaches obedience

From Chatham to Gibson by the New Route. bserve here the count's estimate of the Reformation), still she is very precious under other aspects, and may perhaps be com-pared to one of the intermediate chemicals, BLACKVILLE, DOAKTOWN AND BOIES-TOWN. capable of harmonising elements naturally irreconcileable.' What grounds are there

for an opinion so palpably impartial as this?

1. The Church of England brings to the Legislative History and Full Description of the Line-The Resources of Farm solution of the problem the whole body of dogmatic, fundamental truth, as taught by and Forest it will Develop.

> (FROM THE SUN'S TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.) FREDERICTON, Sep. 20 .- The Northern and Western Railway two years ago existed only in name. Now the road is a matter of history and trains are running daily between Gibson and Chatham. Let us glance at the somewhat chequered legislative record of this great enterprise. In 1872 an act was passed by the New Brunswick legislature incorporating the Northern and Western Railway Company. It authorized certain persons, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Alex. Gibson, Thomas Temple, T. F. Gillespie, Hon. William Mulrhead, William Swim, John Mc-Laggan and others, to construct a line of railway "from the town of Chatham, passing through the countles of Northumberland and York to Fredericton, with the necessary bronches." Until 1875 no further move was made, when a number of gentlemen formed a company under the subsidy act of 1874, which provided a grant of \$5,000 a mile for a line described in the first section as follows :-

"From the city of Fredericton or the parish of St. Marys, in the county of York, passing through the counties of York and Northumberland, to some point on the Intercolonial Railway, either in the parish of Nelson or the parish of Derby in the county of Northumberland."

From 1875 to 1883 surveys were made but the work of construction not entered upon setting in in other communions; nay, not tendency only, but actual appreciative use. Practically, indeed, the principle of Liturgi-cal worship is almost universally conceded, notably so in the Pan-Presbyterian Synod In 1882 the local legislature passed an act by which \$3,000 a mile was provided for a number of railways including the Miramichi valley line. It was stipulated therein that the line should run-

"From the city of Fredericton or the parish of St. Mary's, in the county of York, passing through the counties of York and Northumber land, to some point on the Intercolonial Rai way, either in the parish of Derby or the parish of South Esk in said county and thence, if advisable, to Beaubear's Point, so called." At the same session the Northern and Vestern Company's Act of 1872, was amended in these terms :-

"In lieu of the line of railway which the said Northern and Western Company are authorized at the construct under acts relating to said company, shall be a line of railway from the parish of Nelson, half; Clearwater, seventy-nine; Portage Road, half; Portage Road, forthern and Western Company are authoriztown of Chatham, or from the parish of Nelson, or from some point in the parish of Derby or in the parish of South Esk, in the county of Cross Creek, ninety-one; Covered bridge, Northumberland, passing through the counties of Northumberland and York to the parish of St. Mary's in the said county of York or to

It was under the Act of 1882, (in part a revival of that of 1874) providing a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile, and under the company act of incorporation, that the contract was made with the local government by the preent company. Now, as to

THE DOMINION LEGISLATION relating to the road : By the General Sub-That church unchurches herself which shows herself other than uncompromising in essentials, tolerant in mere matters of opinion. Only in such an attitude csn we find the reconcillation of two seeming contradictories, the supremacy of truth, and yet the sacredness of private judgment.

And now, brethren, of all this what is the final conclusion?

(1) Seeing the reproach that the divisions of Christendom brings on the name of Christendom brings o Christendom brings on the name of Christ—
the rents they make in His sacred Body—the
hindrance they offer to its growth at home and
abroad—and the two edged sword they place
in the hands of ungodly men everywhere—
should we not strive and pray and labor for
their handshown? The hands of the sacred added to the season before for the
eastern end of the line. It was supposed
that this subsidy (for 32 miles) would cover that this subsidy (for 32 miles) would cover the distance from Gibson to Bolestown, but should we not strive and pray and labor for their banishment? Do not preach a doctrine of despair, and declare it impossible. Do not dismiss it as the phantom of an over-fervid im-agination. The thought of it is in the hearts as it was found to be six miles short, sufficient subsidy to include the remainder was granted in the session of 1884. In the session of 1883 a grant was also made for the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway from Derby siding (between the I. C. R. bridges across the northwest and southwest branches of the Miramichi river) to Indiantown on the north bank of the South-west, a distance of 14 miles, and in the following year, under of 14 miles, and in the following year, under another general subsidy act, \$3,200 per mile was given the Northern and Western Railway Company for the construction of their railway from the terminus of the Indiantown branch to Bolestown. Thus the portions of the line to which subsidies apply are as follows: Local subsidy of \$3,000 per mile for the whole line from Chatham junction to Gibson; Dominion subsidy of \$3,200 per mile from Blackville to Gibson. The Indiantown branch, which runs parallel to the town branch, which runs parallel to the line on the opposite side of the South-west, was built for the Dominion Government by Mr. Snowball, as contractor on behalf of the Northern and Western Rallway Construction Company. It is not the purpose of this sketch to allude to the local dissensions which attended the fixing of the eastern terminus of the ilne. At present the

> construction the branch line FROM BLACKVILLE TO INDIANTOWN, bout nine miles in length, which is covered by Dominion but not by local subsidy. The company was organized as follows, under the title of the Nerthern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick: President—Alex. Gibson, (Larysville.) General Manager—J. B. Snowball, (Chat

Northern and Western Company has under

ham)
Directors—These gentlemen together with
John Pickard, M. P., (Fredericton), John Gibson and Alfred Rowley, (Marysville), W. B.
Snowball, (Chatham), John McLaggan, (New-

Upon the death of Mr. Plckard, Alex.

Gibson, jr., was appointed director in his stead. The survey upon which the present line was located, was conducted from the Chatham end of the line by D. F. Maxwell, C. E. Substantially that survey has been followed. The engineering staff has been composed of J. A. Ruel, D. F. Maxwell, H. Hancox, H. M. Balkam, Frank McInnes, C. H. Ruel, A. W. Stratton, E. G. Evans and F. Britt. Construction was commenced almost simultaneously at the Gibson and Chatham ends of the line. Mr. Gibson has from the beginning supervised the work from Gibson to Doaktown (63 miles), and Mr. Snowball, the operations between Chatham and that point (53 miles). The Chatham branch which now forms a part truss bridge. The piers are of composite of the Northern and Western had of construction, built of birch logs and filled in

taken by J. R. Ruel, he and his sub-contractors employing over 2,000 men in the summer of 1885. At the close of 1885, 60 miles of the road were sufficiently completed for the running of trains, the Gibson force having reached a point above Cross Creek, forty miles up, and the Chatham contingent, Blackville, 20 miles from the anction. Since the winter of 1885 the work of construction has been carried on by the company itself. As the tracklaying crews approached each other this summer great rivalry prevailed among the men as to which crew would reach Doaktown first.
About the middle of August the two crews
met on the banks of the Miramichi, the met on the banks of the Miramichi, the eastern section having arrived a few hours ahead. Two spans of the Doaktown bridge are now completed and the third will be ready in about three weeks, when the last link in the great undertaking will be supplied. About five miles of road remains to be hallested on the castern coation. be ballasted on the eastern section. Og the western section the whole of the line is beinginow re-ballasted in a most thorough manner, the work being pushed forward from both ends at once.

THE ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES. which will be alluded to in more detail hereafter, were very much more important on the Gibson end of the line than east of Doaktown. To equip the line throughout 10,700 tons of steel rails (60 lbs.) were employed, and the company have still on hand 1,500 tons of steel rails available for the Indiantown branch and other extensions. The ties required numbered about 285,000. A remarkable scarcity of ballast was experienced on the eastern section, while from Doaktown to Gibson abundance of material of the very best quality was found. In some instances ballast had to be conveyed to points on the eastern section as far as 23 miles. On the eastern section of the road the line is particularly straight, the pro-portion being 92 per cent. of straight line. In the 431 miles from Chatham Junction to Doaktown there are only two curves exceeding three degrees, one of five and one of six. The only grades are those necessary in climbing from the water level to the flat lands along the north side of the river. The heaviest one is 65 feet to the mile. The rolling steck of the line at present 'consists of eight locomotives, three first-class pas-senger cars, one second-class car, two combination cars for passengers and baggage, 85 flat cars, 13 box cars, two snow-plows and one flanging car. For ficish and com-fort the first-class passenger cars have no superiors in the province. They are from the Laconia Car Company, N. H., and are finished in native woods. Some of the freight cars were built in the company's workshops at Chatham; the remainder at Harris & Co.'s establishment in St. John. All of the rolling stock is of the most substantial description. Three of the loco-motives were purchased at the New York Locomotive Works, four from the I. C. R., and one at Toronto. Freight engine No. 11 weighs 55 tons, and the drivers pronounce her a very superior locomotive. THE STATIONS ALONG THE LINE

and their mileage from the Chatham end are as follows: Chatham, Ivory's, seven; Chatham Junction, nine; Upper Nelson, fourteen; Chelmsford, sixteen and a half; Gray Rapids, twenty five; Blackville, twenty nine and a half; Upper Blackville, 39; Blassfield, forty-six; Doaktown, 52; Stewart's slxty; Ludlow, sixty-five; Boiestown, sixtyninety-three and a half; Zionville, ninety-son, having the honor to be the first press representative to make the through trip. The town of Chatham is the largest and perhaps the busiest town on the North Shore. It has a population of 5,000 and ex-hibits steady progress. In the rear of the business section are many fine residences. Among its churches is a very brick structure recently built by the Methodists, of which body Mr. Snowball, like Mr. Gibson, is a liberal supporter. At the lewer end of the town the Maritime Pulp Manufacturing Company (John A. Fisher, manager), is erecting a large factory. The timber trade of course is Chatham's chief industry. As many as 100 ships have occupled the river at one time and the export of deals once reached 160,000,000. Mr. Snowball employs about his mill an average of 300 hands. The Chatham Branch Railway, 300 hands. The Chatham Branch Raliway, over which we are now speeding at the rate of 30 miles an hour, exclusive of sidings and a Y at the Junction, nearly a mile in extent, is nine miles long. From 1872 to 1874 the line was constructed, and in 1876 the opening took place. Mr. Snowball foreclosed the mortgage of the company which built the road and purchased the property at sheriffs sale. For a time, owing to the extensive repairs required, the road showed a balance on the wrong side of the account, but of late there has been a considerable

INCREASE IN THE EARNINGS every year. Recently the road was equipped with 60lbs, steel rails and placed in an A 1 condition throughout. Fresh fish, chiefly salmon, smelts and bass, form a large item of traffic—1,900 tons of fish having been shipped from Chatham in 1884 and 2,100 in 1885. The rolling stock of the road, consisting of two locomotives, one first and one ing of two locomotives, one first and one second-class car, one flat car and a flauger, is of course largely supplemented by Inter-colonial cars, as no transfer in freight to or from Chatham is made at the Junction. Until we approach the junction the land through which the road runs is of excellent quality. The junction itself certainly eclipses Mc-Adam Junction in richness of natural resources, fertility of soil, variety of products and grandeur of scenery—and has been facetiously called the Garden of Eden. Newcastle is about five and a half miles, and Derby siding, where the Indiantown branch taps the I. C. R., two miles from Chatham Junction, which is in the parish of Nelson aforesaid. The road is entirely free Neison aforesaid. The road is entirely free from heavy grades and there is not a smoother piece of track in the province. Creasing the Intercolonial at right angles, the Northern and Western runs for a mile or more straight across a bog where it was predicted by some authorities a railway could never be successfully built. From the very first the road give evidence of the solid and thorough manner in which it has been built. thorough manner in which it has been built.

There is not a mile of it over which a train may not be run with entire safety at the highest rate of speed. In some places we look from the rear of the train and the eye can follow the lines of steel for miles, not a twist or spread in the ralls marring the per-fect perspective. The train travels so smoothly that not the alightest jolt is perceptible. This is due in part to the very superior character of the rails employed, and part to the thorough manner in which the ballasting crews have done their work. Even on the portions not yet ballasted the lateral motion is exceedingly alight. Three miles from the junction we

CROSS BARNABY RIVER by an over-head, two-span, 320 feet Howe

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feet of logs are rafted annually, the works being on the southern bank of the river, within a few rods of the track. On the opposite bank is the thriving industrial centre of Millerton, headquarters of the extensive extract works of J. & J. Miller & Co. We follow the bank of the river. fer & Co. We follow the bank of the river for about six miles through a prosperous and thickly settled country, and then plunge abruptly into a dense forest. The woods are of mixed growth indicating good land. In this stretch of woods—eight miles through there are two platform stations for the convenience of the people living along the bank of the river. By this cut across the bend we save considerable distance. All through this section the bark-peelers have ing but not consoling evidence of their work. Immense numbers of hemlock trees have been felled, the bark stripped off and the trunks and tops left on the ground, some day to ignite from forest fires and spread destruction far and wide. Skirting the bank of the river for some miles further we cross the Southwest by a bridge which is five feet longer but in other respects almost a duplicate of that at Barnaby's River. The track is laid on the bottom chord, and instead of composite abutments, those of the Blackville bridge, for we have now reached Blackville, are of solid masonry and pre-sent a very durable appearance. Blackville sent a very durable appearance. is an important milling and farming centre, and the headquarters of Scott Fairley, who handles from eight to ten millions of round and sawn stock annually. Mr. Fairley runs a large water-nower saw mill at the

MOUTH OF THE BARTHOLOMEW

River near by, and all the lumber cut on

that stream is controlled by him. Here also is located B. N. T. Underhill, one of the largest operators on the Southwest, who drives about four million feet of lumber per year. There are two fine churches. Ecisor pal and Presbyterian at Blackville. John McConnell has just completed the erection of a neat and commodious hotel. The spacious yard and station buildings at this point indicate that the company expect good things of Blackville. Really, the place ought to be called Bridgetown. Situated at the junction of the Bartholomew and Southwest, Blackville embraces itself over the possession of two highway and two railway bridges. The railway bridge over the Bartholomew is on the branch of the Northern and Western to Indiantown now under construction. Leaving Blackville behind us we traverse a superior farming country for over twenty miles. No man who selects good land in the Miramichi Valley and sticks to his farm can fail to make an independent living. All the produce he can raise finds ready market and ready cash at Newcastle, Chatham or in the lumber woods. What superb scenery is now being presented at every step of our progress? For over 60 miles the railway passes through the charming valley of the South West, and for 25 through that of the lovely Nashwaak, each the other's only To our left the waters of the South West, clear as crystal, twine through pas-toral and woodland scenes of simply ex-quisite beauty. Behind us the tide stretches like a thread of silver through long grassy intervales; before us it foams through a narrow, rocky pass; here it ripples over bers of shining sand, and there it is all but lost to sight by the overhanging foliage of the forest. Over all the landscape, as if chary of her choice retreats, dame nature throws the gorgeous crazy quilt of autumn. We are Here is the great health reservoir of the weary dollar-maker; the annual resort of all the tired multitude from the cities who seek and here secure expansion of lung, quickening of pulse, renewing of brain tissues and exclusion of bile. Here the lordly salmon pits his strength against the angler's skill and the greedy trout takes no thought of the frying pan. From the summit

HIGH GROUND NEAR DOAKTOWN

looking down stream is to be had a remarkably fine view of the valley of the South West. For more than two miles the course of the river can be traced between high but gently sloping banks, its surface reflecting every object with perfect fidelity. But here we are at Doaktown, so withdrawing our here we are at Doaktown, so withdrawing our gaze from the river we devote our attention to this thriving little hamlet. First we leave the train and proceed to the river which now forms the only break in the line from Chatham to Gibson. Two spans of the bridge, each 165 feet long are completed, and it is thought the third will be finished in readiness for the driving of the last spike about the 10th of October. The freestone abutments are very massively built and the same may be said of the ice-guard on the western shere. Just below where we stand the highway bridge spanning the river was carried away by the freshet last spring and has not yet been rebuilt. At Doaktown are the carding and grist mills of Harvey Doak and the ciapboard and shingle mill of Samuel Frieze. Robert Swim is the leading lumber operator in this section and runs quite an extensive general trading store. As Doaktown is destined to become one of the most popular resorts for sportsmen in New Brunswick, John La Murray's admirable hotel will no doubt be well patronized. Every species of game peouliar to New Brunswick frosts are well as to the section will be well patronized. zed. Every species of game pecu-Brunswick forests, as well as trout iar to New Brunswick forests, as well as trout and salmon, are easily accessable from Doaktown. Ten miles south of Boiestown Cain's river is reached by a fairly good road. Here in the early summer trout can be taken until the angler is weary of casting the fly; later in the season griles are abundant. In the ponds and stretches of dead water along this stream black duck can be found in great numbers. Along its banks too partridge are plentiful. At Along its banks too, partridge are plentiful. At the mouth of Big Hole Brook, a short distance above Doaktown, the angler cannot fail to fill his basket; indeed fine hauls have been taken at the mouth of the stream that turns the Doak mill a few rods from the station. To the north the Dangarvon stream, in which salmon as well as trout are plentiful, is reached by a good portage road ten miles in length. The same road crosses the Bartholemew River, where fine gamey fish often rejoice the heart of the fisherman. It is a deplorable fact that the people residing along the South West de not see the wisdom of taking steps for preserving the salmon from almost total destruction.

ILLEGAL SPEARING AND NETTING

are constantly carried on. Even well-to-do farmers keep canoes and every summer go up the Dungarvon and destroy salmon and large trout in hundreds on their spawning beds. To the north as well as to the south of Doaktown moose and caribou are yet to be found; in the autumn the latter herd on the great plains which lie between the South West and the waters of Salmon River. To this great game country the Northern and Western is already bringing many parties of sportsmen. A substantial dinner disposed of at Murray's your correspondent boarded the train for Fredericton. At Nelson's Hollow is a very heavy piece of rock cutting; the hollow itself is crossed by two 60 feet spans. Two miles further up the railway winds around the edge of Amos' Bluff, about 70 feet from the surface of the river—a are constantly carried on. Even well-to-do railway winds around the edge of Amos' Bluff, about 70 feet from the surface of the river—a somewhat unpleasant looking spot. The train runs very close to the edge of the precipice and has a perceptible leaning towards the depths below. The road follows the river for the whole 17 miles to Boiestown and traverses a well-settled country. Crossing Burnt Land Brook over a bridge of considerable length composed of short spans, we reach Boiestown. Bolestown is the chief point of departure for the salmon fishermen who throng the headwaters of the South West every summer. Plenty of canoes and strong, expert polesmen are to be had here. Close to the bridge across Burnt Land Brook is the saw and grist mill of H. MeMillan. Among the prominent citizens of Boiestown is Squire McCoy, one of the few surviving witnesses of the graat Miramichi fire surviving witnesses of the graat Miramichi fire of 1825. He was working in the woods at the of 1825. He was working in the woods at the time and escaped from the flames with great difficulty. From its favorable location in regard to lumbering operations and to visiting sportsmen, Boiestown must eventually become an important town, Here the Northern and

Western leaves the Miramichi and starts acro the watershed separating that river and the Nashwaak. About a quarter of a mile above

THE PAYIS BIVED mingles its waters with the Southwest. The railway follows the valley of the Taxis for a short distance and then strikes to the left and into the valley of Cross Creek. The Taxis flows through one of the finest spruce districts in New Brunswick. On the river a party of St. Stephen explorers are now at work locating timber lands. Spruce and cedar are still abundant there, and most of the soil is of good quality. On Stewart Brook, a branch of the Taxis, Dep. Surveyor Freeze of Doaktown discovered some particles of gold a few years ago. As yet no thorough search has been into New England. In 1695 and '96 the sachem and his band of hostiles were hanging about Fort Pemsquid. The officer in command persuaded the Indians to enter the enclosure to discuss the question of treaty. They remained there for several days and were then attacked by the governor and Taxous was taken prisoner. His men, however, fought bravely and rescued him, four Indians and six of the English being killed in the fight. About a mile and a half from Bolestown we reach what is known as the "Big Fili," where an immense amount of rock-cutting and ravine-filling had known as the "Big Fill," where an immense amount of rock-cutting and ravine-filling had had to be done by Mr. Gibson's men. Probably there is not a filling in the maritime provinces to match it. The approaches on both sides had to be made through the solid rock. The "Fill" itself is about 80 feet long and 75 or 80 feet deep. Just beyond this spot the line between Northumberland and York countries is pointed out. Mr. Leak states that the line between Northumberland and York counties is pointed out. Mr. Jack states that the Northern and Western Railway runs for nearly its entire length over the carboniferous formation, in which many opportunities for obtaining the best of building stone, notably at Nelson's Hollow, occur. Between the Taxis, however, and the Nashwaak it crosses a portion of the lower carboniferous sandstones and marls, easily recognizable from their red color. There is a belt of land here extending to the north and up the Taxis, of which the to the north and up the Taxis, of which the soil is excellent. Its breadth is from six to eight miles; its length between the Nashwaak and the Miramichi upwards of twenty. Most of this land is yet forest-covered. It is one of the most favorable locations in all respects fo settlers to be found in the provinces. The GREATER PART OFSTANLEY,

ne of the most prosperous farming settlement

in the province is situated on this belt. It is well adapted for raising those products which the lumbermen chiefly require and which our farmers are not as yet able to entirely supply hay, oats and potatoes. Stanley oats have obtained a more than a provincial renown. At the Crystal Palace exhibition they captured first prize and have held their own well ever since. Within a short distance we pass over Cross Creek twice and are now fairly on the western slope of the watershed. The Creek is moted for its never failing supply of trout; also noted for its never failing supply of trout; also for having more crooks and twists in its course that the political record of James G. Blaine, The obstacles surmounted by the engineers in crossing the watershed were considerable, yet crossing the watershed were considerable, yet the heaviest grade in the road is but 70 feet to the mile. The character of the road may be judged by the fact that recently a train of two passen-ger cars and two cars of rails hauled by locomotive No. 9 made the run of 47 miles from Gibson to Bolestown, including six stops, in one hour and thirty-three minutes. Descending the valley of Cross Creek for five miles we reach its junction with the Nashwaak, from which point to the mouth of the latter (25 miles) there is an almost unbroken succession of well cleared farms flanking the river on either side. Soon we are speeding down the Nashwaak, a river which in the past 20 years has yielded Alexander Gibson 600 million feet of spruce. Mr. Gibson owes much to the Nashwaak of the past; the Nashwaak of the present owes much to Mr. Gibson. The first to appreciate the value of its great natural resources, it was just that the should utilize them and reap the reward of his enterprise. Others had failed to succeed; Mr. Gibson knew no such word as failure. By ceaseless industry and unerring intelligence he has made his millions and these millions he has used to improve his country and employ its people, making the one richer and the other happies than he found them. While many scoffed at our province's resources he rever lost scoffed at our province's resources he never lost faith in them and he has done more than any sconed at our provinces resources he rever lost faith in them and he has done more than any other one man in New Brunswick to show what brains and backbone rightly applied can accomplish. A populous town where the curse of liquor is unknown and where no lawbreaker can find a rest for the sole of his foot; a cotton mill employing hundreds of operatives; milling establishments employing hundreds and indirectly thousands more; two of the principal lines of railway in the province of an aggregate leggth of about 350 miles—these are some of the results one self-made man, still in the full prime and vigor of manhood has lived to create. As we pass down the river the drivers are at work loosening the masses of legs hung up last spring. The recent rains it is thought will bring them all down. At every turn in its course the Nashwask presents a constantly changing panorams of strikingly beautiful effects. The well-kept houses and ample barns present a perfect picture of rural prosperity enects. The well-kept houses and ample barns present a perfect picture of rural prosperity and plenty. Not within view of the railway, but within easy striking distance are the flourishing settlements of Zionville and Durham. And now we are passing the Nashwaak covered bridge of sainted memory among the veteran Jehus of the old Miramichi stage line.

COAL WAS DISCOVERED last summer and a syndicate of Fredericton gentlemen is about to commence operations there. Underlying the coal is a large bed of fire-clay, which can no doubt be utilized. The discovery of a workable bed of coal in this locality would be of great value to the population served by the road and of special importance to the road itself. At present Grand Lake coal is used on the engines over the western section. The hay crop, your correspondent was told, was very light on the Nashwaak this year; potatoes and oats were fully an average yield. At the covered bridge Mr. McBean has a well-equipped saw mill which supplies the local market with shingles, clapboards, boards and planks. Recently at Oross Creek the shingle mill of Mesers E. & J. A. Humble was destroyed by fire. Near Penniac village a considerable quantity of bark was out this summer by Luther Manzer. One mile and a half above Marysville we cross the Nashwaak by a strongly constructed, three-pon Howe thrus bridge 225 feet in least last summer and a syndicate of Fredericton and a hair above Marysville we cross the Nashwask by a strongly constructed, three-span Howe truss bridge, 225 feet in length. Then we pass through Marysville, where saw mill, grist mill, lath mill and cotton factory are in full operation. As a lengthy description of the very important industries of Marysville appeared in The Sun last fall, your correspondent refrains from entering into the details of Mr. Gibson's various enterprises here. There can be no doubt the passenger and There can be no doubt the passenger and freight traffic will be very heavy at this end of the line. Mr. Gibson is constantly adding machinery to the cetton factory and intends machinery to the cetton factory and intends ere long to develop the same to its full capacity. And now the whistle sounds for Gibson, the western terminus of the road, which we reach in a little over eight hours from Chatham (including a stop of 40 minutes at Doaktown). The station buildings and repair shops here are very conveniently designed, and their exterior appearance in keeping with the thoroughly first-class appointments of the road from end to end.

The completion of the Northern and Western is a matter of very great

IMPOETANCE TO THE LUMBER OPERATORS

Near the bridge on John McBean's farm

IMPORTANCE TO THE LUMBER OPERATORS on the Miramichi and Nashwaak. It will not on the Miramichi and Nashwaak. It will not only reduce the cost of hauling supplies to the camps located on the branches of these rivers more than 50 per cent., but also be of great service in the transport of sawn and round lumber. Last winter from the Portage road Mr. Gibson brought down nearly two million feet of logs, and to a lesser extent Mr. Snowball utilized the line in the same manner at the eastern end. Passing through a great cedar country, it will develop a new business for the inland sections of York and Northumberland, in offering a means of cheaply transporting shingles and railway ties to market. The facilities for transporting men rapidly to the required spoints will greatly reduce the cost of river-driving. In the present

depressed state of our lumber trade these faciliies must prove a great boon to operators, paridealized these on the Miramichi. It need
scarcely be mentioned that the cost of provisions and supplies of every kind consumed by
the large population along the line will be
very materially lessened also. Already the
receipts of the road are sufficient to pay running expenses—a most unusual record for a ing expenses—a most unusual record for ew and as yet unfinished road. It is a matter new and as yet unfinished road. It is a matter which ought to be appreciated by the public, that the road is constructed in a most thorough manner, every detail having been attended to in a manner worthy the enterprise and reputation of the originators. That in the near future it will abundantly realize the faith of its promoters and prove to be one of the most important as well as profitable railway properties in the Dominion there is no cause to doubt.

ALBERT CO. Organization of a County Liberal Conservative Association.

(Harvey Observer.) A number of the representative men from the different parishes of the county of Albert met at the Beatty House in Hills. ooro on Friday evening, the 17th instant, for the purpose of organizing a liberal conservative association for Albert county. Hon. John Lewis was called to the chair, and A. W. Bray was appointed secretary of the meeting. The different parishes were respectively represented by the following entlemen:— Hillsboro—Hon, John Lewis, Wm. Lewis, M. P. P., A. H. McLatchy, Caleb McLatchy, C. J. Osman and Jordan Steeves. Coverdale—J. Nelson Smith and James

Vright. Elgin-Jacob Beck, Sandford Parking and Wm. Lock.
Alma — Sutherland Stewart, Nathaniel oster and Ward Melton. Harvey-W. H. A. Casey and Edgar

Hopewell-C. A, Peck, Levi Woodworth, Henry J. Bennett and A. W. Bray. Resolved that the gentlemen present act in the capacity of representatives of their

Resolved that the meeting constitute itself The Liberal Conservative Association of the County of Albert." Resolved that the Hon. John Lewis of Hillsboro, M.L.C., be president; W. H. A. Casey of Harvey be vice-president; John L. Peck of Hillsboro be treasurer, and A. W. Bray, barrister at law, of Hopewell, secre-

tary of said association. Resolved that the constitution and by the same are applicable to the county of

and C. J. Osman be a committee to revise the said constitution, etc. vice presidents for the respective parishes: For Hillsboro-Jordan Steeves. For Coverdale-J. Nelson Smith. For Elgin-Jacob Beck.

For Alma-T. E. Colpitts. For Harvey—James W. Reid. For Hopewell-Elisha Peck. Resolved that a working committee thirty-six members, be appointed as fol-

For Hillsboro-J. M. Steeves, Geo. Barnett, Edward Woodworth, James Mc-Latchey, Henry B. Steeves and Edward Miller For Coverdale-Ezra Steeves, Hial Duffy, Hazen Steeves, (son of Noah), Geo. Filli-more, James O. Steeves and Wallace Taylor.
For Elgin—Joseph D. Steeves, Thomas Church, Ralphi E. Colpitts, Sandford Parkins, Martin Coleman and Willian S. Col-

For Alma-Pringle Kelly, Sutherland Stewart, Nathaniel Foster, John Matthews, Jas. Durning and Armor McFarlane. For Harvey—James W. Reid, Edgar Can-ion, Kinnear Wilbur, Nathaniel Daffy, David Barbour and Patrick Duffy. For Hopewell—C. A. McLane, Clifford Atkinson, H. J. Bennett, Levi Woodworth, oseph Cook and George Barbour.

Resolved that the president and vice-pre-

three of the working committee to add to said parish committee's as may be deemed Resolved that 100 copies of the amended and revised constitution and by-laws be

sident have power on the recommendation of

printed. The principles and declaration of member ship of the association were then read by the secretary and subscribed by all present.

Remarks were made by John Wallace, M.
P., William J. Lewis, M. P. P., C. A. Peck, J. Osman and W. H. A. Casey. Resolved that the thanks of the meeting

be tendered John A. Beatty, the proprietor of the Beatty house, for his kindness in furishing rooms, etc.
Resolved that the thanks of the meeting tendered through C. J. Osman to the honorable chairman for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duty in said Resolved that the liberal conservative as

sociation of the county of Albert stand adjourned until convened according to the constitution and by laws thereof. A. W. BRAY, Secretary. HILLSBORO, A. Co., Sep. 17th, 1886.

(Charlottetown Examiner)

P. E. I. Railway Improvements.

The present government have, it will be admitted, greatly improved the P. E. Island Railway. Under the superintendence of experienced and careful officials the road is now was called. The present government have, it will be adhighly creditable to the ministers of the provnighty creditable to the ministers of the province, and to all concerned. This year, as in past years, a number of improvements have been made. Besides the ordinary repairs to the railway fences, upwards of \$7,000 have been laid out in new barbed wire fencing alone; and the roadbed has barbed wire fencing alone; and the roadbed has been thorougly repaired. At Charlottetown and Summerside, extensive repairs have been made to the buildings. The City Station house has been repainted by the painters in the railway workshops in colors which citizens recognise as tastefully chosen. New gas lamps have been placed inside and outside the building, and the continued encroachment of vehicles and horses is prevented by a line of posts. At Summerside the freight house on the wharf has been repaired and repainted, and the platforms about the station house have been considerably improved. A residence for the station master is in course of crection at Hunter river; and a new fron bridge, with stone abutments, is to be constructed nunter river; and a new from bridge, with atone abutments, is to be constructed at Pawe's—the iron work to be done at the railways workshops in this city. It will be the policy of the railway department to replace all the wooden bridges with bridges of iron and stone as soon as it is necessary to do so. Among improvements to the rolling stock a new locomotive engine is shortly to be provided.

The Rogers Fishway in the United States "The patent fishway of Mr. Rogers, of Nova Scotia, has been tested in the Susquehanna river with great success."—The Press, Phila-

We are informed that the State fish commis sion and a number of press reporters, with the inventor, visited the dam last week, when the OUTRAGE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

he Alaskan's Report of the Seizure of the British Schooners-Trial of the Captain and Mate of the Thornton.

The Captain Fined \$500, Mate \$300, and Each Thirty Days' Imprisonment.

(A'askap, Aug. 28th) On Tuesday afternoon, the 25th, the Corwin arrived, and full particulars of the aptures and selzures made during her cruise n Behring sea were obtained, and are as fol-

On the 17th July on the lifting of a fog which had prevailed some hours, the Corwin discovered the San Diego close at hand and on boarding her, found over 500 skins in cargo, 23 of which were newly taken. This was within a few miles of the Aleutian chain of slands, and she was seized and carried back to Ounalaska, her seal akins and chronome ters, etc., taken and put in charge of Isaac Anderson, U.S. deputy marshal at that place, and Captain Abbey then turned his prow northward again. On June 27th and 28th he had overhauled and examined two oners—the City of San Dlego and Sierre, which he found provided with salt, boats and a large supply of breech loading arms and ammunition for which no perits had been obtained. They each had a few seal skins aboard, which they claimed had been caught outside. The arms and ammunition were taken. Captain Abbey thinks they had just started into the business when caught. On August 31, two more vessels were sighted, which were found to be the British schooners Thornton and Carolena whose boats were seen in seal taking, and on which a number of freshly-taken seal skins were found. These were taken in hand or August 1, and on the next day the British coner Onward was overhauled under similar circumstances as to the evidences of the violation of the law—a number of dead seals being found upon her deck. These ressels were taken to Onnalaska, where their cargoes and tackle were removed and stored in charge of Daputy Marshal Anderson, and the vessels themselves were secure moored and also delivered into custody Their crews, except twenty Indians from Nootka on the west coast of Vancouver Island, which constituted the crew of the Onward, were sent to San Francisco on the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul, on account of the inability of Captain Abby to keep them. The entire number o aws of the Liberal Conservative Club of St. | seal skins taken by the Corwin from the John be adopted by this association so far as several vessels boarded by her, amounting to over 2,100, were securely packed and baled, and left also in the deputy marshal's Resolved that C. A. Peck, Wm. J. Lewis and C. J. Osman be a committee to revise asks on the 11th with the Nootka Indians and her own crew, arriving, on the 23rd, Resolved that the following gentlemen be having made a very good passage consider-less presidents for the respective parishes: ing that for three days before getting in she was becalmed off Caps Edgecombe.

> of the captured vessels were retained aboard the Corwin for safe keeping, except the master of the San Diego, Capt. Raynor, who navigated her to Sitks, and the mate of the Onward, who had to be sent along as interpreter for the Indian crew of that vessel. The four schooners range from 29 to 39 tons only, but were carrying crews of from 16 to 20 men, showing that they were specially equipped for hunting and killing the seal.
>
> On Wednesday, the 25th, upon complaints swern out by Capt. Abbey before U.S. commissioner John G. Brady, the necessary warrants were issued to the marshal for the taking into his custody the masters, and mates of the selzed vessels. Judge Dawson convened the U.S. district court, as provided in order to secure a summary trial in cases of the kind, and immediately upon the assembling of the court the district attorney assembling of the court the district attorney filed motions for leave to file informations, which were allowed and the informations forthwith filed, and the parties being in custody of the marshal under the warrants were at once arraigned and the informations read to them. The names of the parties are

THE MASTERS AND MATES

James Ogilvie, master, and James Blake, mate of the English schooner Carolina Hans Guttormsen, master, and Henry Norman, mate of the English schooner Thornton; Daniel Munroe, master, and J. Marke-tich, mate of the English schooner Onward; and C. A. Raynor, master, and John John-Diego.

Judge Dawson being informed that the accused parties had no attorney or means to procure counsel, adjourned court until Thursday morning to enable them to consult as to what course they would pursue When the court then convened Messrs. W.

Clarke and D. A. Dingley appeared as counsel for all the parties, and jury trials in all the cases, which was allowed by the court, and the clerk was ordered, with the jury commissioner, R. Albertstone, to draw a panel of eighted men, and at request of the scoused Monday, August 30, was set as the day for trial. Counsel also asked that the partles belonging to the same ship be tried jointly, and the district attorney signified his consent to have it so. The parties were then recognised, each in the sum of \$600, to appear on Monday to answer the

LATER—From the Alaskan, Sep. 4th, we glean the following particulars of the trial and conviction of the captains and mates of some of the vessels seized by the revenue cutter Corwin, in Behring sea. After a jury

was called.
Capt. C. A. Abbey testified that on the lat of August, while cruising about 65 miles southeast of St. George's Island, he saw a boat hunting seal. We brough her alongside and found seal on board and everything fitted up for sealing. She belonged to the steam schooner Thornton of Victoria. A second boat was also found. Came up to the schooner and seized her. About four to the schooner and seized her. About four to ten dead reals in each boat. Saw Capt. Hans Guttormsen and Henry Norman, mate on board the vessel, and they acknowledged they were on that business. Found all the requirements of sealing on board. Vessel was selzed about 70 miles S. S. E. of St. George. Had instructions as to what the boundaries of Alaska were; everything in-side the waters were considered within boundary. Could not state positively what ongitude we were in. Cross examined by Mr. Clark-The

orders I received were printed orders, to proceed to Behring Sea in the Corwin and to seize all persons violating the laws by fishing or killing seal, and generally protect Alaska waters. I took the men to Ounsaleska and not them to be beautiful the search of the sear alaska and put them on board the Alaska Commercial company's steamer. I did this as there was no means of their subsisting in Ounslasks. I did not see Capt Guttorsmeen or Henry Norman killing seal. I have been up in these waters about two and a half onths. The group of Islands off which they were taken was the Pribiloff or Seal islands.

J. C. Cantwell, lieutenant of the Corwin, proved the capture of the boats and the schooner when in the act of taking seal.

Col. French, collector of custems for Alaska, read the printed instruction as to the boundary line of Alaska waters. These are contained in a pamphlet, "Laws and Executive Orders relating Alaska," etc.,

Picts, said that from his knowledge of longitude and latitudes, a point 60 miles to the east of St. George's island, is about 500 or 600 miles to the eastward of the boundary line of Alaska waters.
Several other witnesses were examined and

similar evidence was adduced. THE DEFENCE.

Hans Guttormsen: I live at Victoria, B. is owned by Capt. J. D. Warren of Victoria. I was employed master for fishing and hunt-ing in the North Pacific and Behring Sea. Equired of owners before leaving as to the legality of the business and was satisfied that it was legal. Also had letters from Wash-

ington giving permission A paper was offered in evidence but as it outsined no attestation or verification as an official document, it was ruled out. THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. The judge, in his charge to the jury, said they were called upon to determine, or rather to find the fact in a controversy of unusual importance. The proceedings were taken under the provisions of second 1656 of the revised statutes. The western boundary of Alaska as designated and set forth in the treaty of March 30th, 1867, between Russia and the United States was defined as follows: "The western limit within which the territories and Dominion conveyed are contained, pass through a point in Behring Straits on the paralled of 65 deg., 30 min. north, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the Islands of Krusenstern and Ignalook and proceeds due north without limitation into the same frozen ocean. The same wesself in ing at the same initial point prozen ocean. The same western limit, beginceeds thence in a course nearly southwest through Behring's Stratts and Behring's Ses, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the Island of St. Lawrence and the southwest point of Cape Chankotski to the meridian of 172 W.; thence from the intersection of that meridian so as to pass midway between the Island of Alton and the Copper Island of the Kounaykoeki couplet to the meridian of 193 W., so as to include in the territory convey. ed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of the meridian." All the waters within this boundary are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, and all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur bearing animals must therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described. If the jury believe that the defendants are guilty of killing any fur bearing animals on the shores of Alaska or in Behring's sea, east of 193 w,, they should find them guilty and assess punishment separately at a fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than six months, or by fine and imprisonment. The jury were instructed on the claims of Russia to jurisdiction over all to his or her respective district to begin of that portion of Behring sea—a claim tacit-ly recognized and acquiesced in by the maritime powers of the world prior to 1867—and the acquisition of all the rights of occupancy, jurisdiction and control by the United States in the treaty of March 30, 1867, with which flow through the territory of Alaska, for granting me the privilege of being preand the seacoast adjoining it, or any of the sent. I was islands embraced within the treaty, and the interested. navigable waters included in all bays and

ing the territory, and British vessels manned by British subjects had no right to navigate the waters described for the purpose of kill-ing any fur bearing animals. The lease to the Alaska Commercial Company was explained. THE VERDICT. The case was argued by the district attorney and by Mesers, D. A. Dingley and W. Clark for the defence and the jury arrived at a verdict in an hour. The finding was, guilty as to both parties, and the fixing of a punishment of 30 days' imprisonment and \$500 fine against Guttormsen, and 30 days' imprisonment and \$300 fine against Norman. The parties were sentenced accordingly. In pronouncing death Judge Dawson remarked that the offence of which the defendants stood convicted was one of a very serious character, and they had no more right to go into the waters of another nation and interfere with its industries and damage its properties and impair the privileges of its es, than they had to go upon another man's land and appropriate his crops. He said the United States would have been

between headlands and arms of the sea join-

justified in affixing a much greater penalty to the offense than the law had prescribed in which event their punishment might have been much more serious.

The difficulty of securing another jury panel in Sitka of qualified residents induced the continuance of the trial of the master and mate of the schooner Onward until Sep. , when they were doubtless dealt with in

Capt. C. E. Rayor and mate John John son, of the San Diego, were tried on the fol-lowing day. The evidence was of a some-what similar character. The captain was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the mate to thirty days, but no fine was im-•

CARLETON CO.

Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute. CENTREVILLE, Sep. 24.—Carleton County

Teachers' Institute met on Thursday and

Friday of last week. About 65 teachers

were present, two-thirds being of the gentle sex. As a trustee, your correspondent attended all the services and was very much interested and edified. It is unfortunate so few trustees take enough interest in these annual gatherings to the present, and fail to see for themselves what the teachers have met together for. The sessions were held in the grammer school room in the college building, of which Mr. Landells is the present efficient teacher. Mr. Nason presided until after election of officers, when he retired and gave his seat to S. D. Alexander who acted as chairman with credit to himself and satisfaction to teachers. Inspector Oakes was present looking hale and hearty and very pleasant, as though he epjoyed being present with so many of his flook. He is depresent with so many of his flock. He is de-servedly esteemed by all and his addresses during sessions were attentively listened to. I was disappointed at not seeing more pre-sent of those interested in school affairs in the town of Woodstock. Where were the grammar school trustees? Where were the common school trustees? What an opportunity was here presented, gentlemen, for you to show your appreciation of the labors of those teachers who are engaged in imparting knowledge to your children and to others! The time would not have been lost for you would, like myself, have profited by the discussions which took place. Wood-stock showed its appreciation of the teachers' arduous labors by attending the educational rally in town hall. I was pleased indeed to look down from the platform upon such a large number of apparently interested faces. I don't think though, as a gentleman remarked, that this was the cause of so large water was turned on the new ladder just completed, under the superintendence of J. B.
Kinney, of Yarmouth, and fish passed up readily. Hence the above statement of the Press.

The cargo was landed at Ounalaska and conjusted of about 402 skins. The position of the schooner when captured was about 600 well attended to show their interest. I expected to see more of the prominent I expected to see more of the prominent kind in the country.

educationalists on the platform. I am sure inspector and teachers would have been de-lighted to have seen them there. Teachers lighted to have seen them there. Teachers need sympathy. They should be cheered in their annual meetings by an eutward manifestation of interest in their work by prominent business men, I am well aware that this appreciation is lacking through thoughtlessness. Business so monopolizes men that the teaching fraternity are forgotten at such times. My object in thus written at the teach times. ing is plain. I wish to get all in the town interested in the work which is done in the interested in the work which is done in the institute. The printed programme of subjects and of readers of papers was published in local papers, and this of itself should have called together very many of those whom I personally know are interested in educational affairs. The president's opening address was good, interesting and cheering address was good, interesting and cheering.
At the session Dr. C. P. Connell's paper on Hygiene was read by Chas. McLean, and I might say it was well read. It was a valu. able paper, full of instruction. The teachers should request the doctor to have the paper published so that every board of trustees might receive the benefit of the ad. vice therein contained. Reports from teach. ers on tree planting were interesting. Thanks to the inspector, many teachers in our school districts have planted trees around the school houses and thus beautified the grounds; 1,600 were reported as having been set out. A resolution was passed that the institute urge upon the board of education institute urge upon the board of education the importance of proclaiming at an early date a school's arbor day in May next for the whole province. I sincerely trust the board will accede to the request of the institute and name 24th May for said arbor day, At the fourth session the following subject was discussed: Contrast of present school habits and methods with those in vogne twenty years ago. There was only one teacher present at the institute who had been a teacher for twenty years. All who spoke related their experiences under some eachers of the olden times. It was quite certain to all who spoke that there was a marked change for the better now. To acknowledge that teachers of twenty years ago acquitted themselves more creditably than do those of the present day would have been casting reflections upon their own labors, and could you expect them to do that? Mr. Landell's illustrative experiments in chemistry to a class before him were very interesting and pleasing.

The discussion on county cirtificates was opened by G. H. Fleming and engaged in by uniform examination of pupils of advanced grades, and to those who passed a creditable

prepare the papers and the results of examinations could be estimated by another committee. The last paper was read by Frank B Carvell on grammatical analysis. It was good paper, worthy of publication.

During the meeting the inspector was present and gave much valuable information. His speeches were full of interest and instruc-tion. Doubtless every teacher will return work again with renewed vigor and with the resolution of putting into practice the many hints received at the meeting, particularly those received from Fred. Smith of Philadelphia, on writing, whe gave some specimens of his penmanship to the teachers.

examination, cirtificates were to be awarded.

A committee of teachers or others might

Yours, J. E. FLEWELLING. SPRING HILL MINES.

Three Hundred Miles of Underground Streets.

ONE OF THE SOCIAL CURIOSITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA, (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) SPRING HILL MINES, Sep. 23.—This strangey vigorous town, which has almost spring up in a night, is one of the social curiosities of Nova Scotia. The few farmers in this region Nova Scotia. The few farmers in this region who were here ten years ago, are at a loss sometimes to tell exactly what has happened, as boundaries, land marks, brooks, forests have all been covered over by streets, dwellings and workshops. Houses go up as if by magic. Ride out in any direction and you find new excavations, new frameworks, which were not there a week previously. It is interesting to watch the growth of a street; how it gradually there a week previously. It is interesting to watch the growth of a street; how it gradually crawls along like a ribbon-worm, a joint at a time, till it stretches to an unexpected degree. The churches make provisions for their congregations, when lo, they are again calling trustee together for more room, yet there is very little noise. Hammers tapping here and there, or a truck driving on the street, is all one hears. The din is all at "the slopes," and there it revels it perpetually. There are six such centres of operation, where, day and night, cars go down and come up distances of from 200 to 400 feet, moved by immense engines and hurried away as they come to the surface loaded with coal. At from four to six p. m. the place resembles a town in Africa, full of black mes, for then the relays of day workers are returning from the pits. Every other Saturday night is "pay day," when about \$20,000 are handed to from 1,000 to 1,100 workmen of the mines. The week following is sure to be brisk in business circles,

lowing is sure to be brisk in business circles and the week following that as sure to be quie again.
Strangers frequently visit Spring Hill. Par-

ties are organized to visit the junderground regions, where streets lead in every direction, the aggregate distances of the streets being between 200 and 300 miles. Men and boys live tween 200 and 300 miles. Men and boys live there who seldom come up, and horses that never see daylight except when brought up to be cured of disease or busied—for in that sub-teranceus town they have no cemetries. It was, by universal testimony "a hard old mines" till the Salvation Army came, by whose agency hymna have taken the place of songs, and "God bless yous" the place of the opposite phraseolo-

Just now there is a peculiar fight going on between the liquor sellers and some unknown agency. It is only understood that the great coal company have authorised an active procecution, the town being in a Scott Act county willing citizens avail themselves of the generos-ity which thus provides all the means of carrying on the war and have organized themselves into a vigilance committee. Who they are, no one knows, nor where they will next strike. Four dealers were convisted and fined \$50 each a dealers were convisted and fined \$50 each a week ago, and next week eight are aummoned to court, while, it is said, the third charge is ready for the same men as soon as the second cases are decided. They may thus be in jail before they know what has happened. They are generally a poor lot, one of them recently published a salcon-keeper's prayer, that was fairly blasphemous, though it proved the adage true, "Whom the gods would destroy," etc. It excited public indignation to fever heat. Now one of the same class, not knowing who are his foce, goes about threatening to commit Now one of the same class, not knowing who are his foes, goes about threatening to commit suicide if they persist in fining him. Novelists have scared their heroines into marrying great scamps and cowards in that way; but imagine a tewn of 6,000 people shocked into submission to have its laws broken and its nights made hideous by the threat of a saloon keeper to hang himself! Uncle Toby, of Flanders reputation, would have likely answered—"Friend, go hang!"

A \$1,000,000 Bridge.

MILWAUKEE, Sep. 23.—The contract for & \$1,000,000 bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas city for the new St. Paul line, has been let. The bridge will be 1,200 feet long, with approaches 200 feet long. It will be of the cantilever pattern, 80 feet above low water, and will be one of the finest structures of the

the following p tributions alrea Four varieties
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September 29, 1888.

ationalists on the platform. I am sure ationalists on the platform. I am sure ofter and teachers would have been dead to have seen them there. Teachers sympathy. They should be cheered eir annual meetings by an entward festation of interest in their work by ment business men. I am well aware this appreciation is lacking through thiesaness. Business so monopolizes that the teaching fraterpity are forgette such times. My object in thus writplain. I wish to get all in the tewn sated in the work which is done in the ute. The printed programme of substantial to the teachers of the programme of substantial to the teachers. ute. The printed programme of sub-and of readers of papers was published cal papers, and this of itself should call papers, and this of itself should called together very many of those in I personally know are interested in tional affairs. The president's opening as was good, interesting and oheering, e assion Dr. C. P. Connell's paper on ene was read by Chas. Molean, and I tay it was well read. It was a valueaper full of instruction. The teach paper, full of instruction. The teach-ould request the doctor to have the published so that every board of es might receive the benefit of the adherein contained. Reports from teachtree planting were interesting. Thanks tree planting work teachers in our districts have planted trees around hool houses and thus beautified the ds; 1,600 were reported as having been it. A resolution was passed that the ute urge upon the board of education nte urge upon the board of education nportance of proclaiming at an early a school's arbor day in May next for phole province. I sincerely trust the will accede to the request of the instiad name 24th May for said arbor day. e fourth session the following subject iscussed: Contrast of present school s and methods with those in vogue y years ago. There was only one er present at the institute who had teacher for twenty years. All who related their experiences under some ers of the olden times. It was quite to all who spoke that there was a d change for the better now. To wledge that teachers of twenty years equitted themselves more creditably lo those of the present day would have casting reflections upon their own and could you expect them to do Mr. Landell's illustrative experis in chemistry to a class before him very interesting and pleasing.

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The secretary for agriculture has forwarded for shipment to the Colonial and Indian Exhition, London, by the steamer Ulunda large lot of fruit. It consists of 3 varieties of Sharp's apples, packed in the preservative earth recently discovered in Charlotte Co., to which reference has already been made in THE SUN. Mr. Lugrin supplies the Fredericton Gleaner with the following particulars, touching the contributions already received :-

Four varieties of pears, the Champion, the Vicar of Wakefield and two large unnamed varieties have been forwarded. These pears are usually fine. An interesting part of the exhibit is the collection of grapes. Hon. Judge Stevens, of St. Stephen, contributes maznificent specimens grown under glass without artificial heat. H. Lowell, of Fredericton, contributes five varieties grown in the open air, and C. McGibbon, three varieties, and Mr. Whelpley one also grown in the open air. The following varieties are represented: Hartford prolific, champion, Fontainbleau, Clinton, Worden's seedling, early dawn, Moore's early. These grapes are all retainbleau, Cinton, worten a secting, early dawn, Moore's early. These grapes are all remarkably fine samples and will do much to disabuse the minds of those who think we live

disabuse the minds of those who think we live in an arctic climate.

Vegetable exhibits are coming in. Mr. Lugrin received yesterday from C. Bull of Northampton a case containing some turnips which are phenomenal in alze, also, some extraordinary large beets and very fine Indian corn. L. McConnell sent a box containing four very choice specimens of potatoes, including Burbank's Seedling, Early Rose, Early Vermonts and Markees. Mr. Glendening of Marysville contributes very fine samples of Early Rose and White Elephant potatoes. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Whelpley and Mr. Guiou sent in choice samples of crahberries. J. W. M. Ruel will send a mammoth squash. Other contributions will be in today, (23rd.,) it is expected. Mr. Lugrin would like to have as great a variety of vegetable samples as possible and to receive them this week. If the exhibits already prepared reach their destination safereceive them this week. It the exhibits already prepared reach their destination safety they will make a creditable show. Sixty-nine varieties of apples, four of pears and seven of grapes will afford quite a variety, and seven of grapes will afford quite a variety, but there is no reason why the exhibit of apples should not be increased upwards of fifty per cent. except that in the short time available Mr. Lugrin finds it impossible to visit many localities. Although the time for shipping has been fixed at September 30th, the arrangements of the Furness Line steamers shorten the period several days. The vegetable exhibit will probably be in time if it goes by the next steamer, but to take part in the competition it is important that the exhibits should go by the Ulunda which cleared from St. John on Tuesday, but will not clear from Halifax for a few days yet. Any samples of fruit received hereafter will be forwarded by the first steamer and may be forwarded by the first steamer and may be shown at the exhibition, though they do not take part in the competition.

(Sackville Post.) Ship Railway.

Benjamin Baker, the eminent engineer, leaves England today, (23rd), in the Parisian for Amherst, Nova Scotia, to inspect en behalf of the English capitalists the line of the proposed ship railway. Mr. Baker is the partner of Sir John Fowler, the engineer in chief of the company. It will be remembered that some years since a gentleman was sent out from London, on behalf of the contractors, to test the foundation of the the contractors, to test the foundation of the coad bed of the railway, but no one has as yet visited or examined the works on behalf of this company. This examination Mr. Baker is instructed to make, and should his report be favorable the capital will be forthoming. Mr. Baker will also make inquiries as to the business and traffic expected. Mr. Ketchum, who is in Sackville, is collecting evidence to assist Mr. Baker, and will be pleased to receive from ship capitains or owners of any ressels information as to the time taken by any voyage between any port in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. John, Portland and Bostoco by way of the Gut of Canse. Also statistics from owners of coal, stone and plaeter quarries, and from lumber merchants, as to the business which may be fully expected to take the route.

plaints.

"I say Aunt Chloe, you is getting around right smart." "Yes, indeed I is, honey. I was pestered and sick abed with rheumatism for six years and done tried this West's World's Wonder for Family Liniment the people are talking so much about, and I was sure enough cured. It done saved this old nigger's life." Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Births.

On the 19th inst., at the Terrace Hotel, Amherst, N. S., the wife of Josua Ward, of a daughter. On the 24th inst., at No. 5 Paddock street, the wife of G. Herbert Lee, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Moncton, the wife of James Cook, I, C. R., engineer, of a son.

The Island Subway.

(Moncton Times) Senato: Howlan has about completed the survey of the straits between Capes Traverse and Tormentine designed to test the practicability of his proposed subway between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The

(2) They understand the wants of their stu-(3) They give their entire time and attention to their work.

to their work.

(4) They promise only what they perform.

(5) Their graduates are "living epistles, known and read of all men," an i have so spread the fame of the college abroad, that

(6) Patronage is received from Newfoundland, British Columbia, the United States, West Indies, and other countries.

(7) The course of study is just what is needed to fit for practical business life.

Offendars stating terms, course of study, etc., mailed to any address.

STODE STATES STATES STATES STATES STATES.

S. KERR, PRIS. Changeable weather produces colds, coughs, sore throat. For these diseases use West's Cough Syyup, the best. All druggists.

A Modern Miracle. In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton, of Deloralme Ont., he states that he has recevered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him in-curable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bettles of

which restored his health. The world's best West's Liver Pills, the never failing cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden at

It is of the greatest importance that the liver should be kept in a good healthy condition. The Weat's Liver Pilla, purely vegetable will do the work. All druggists.

James McMurdook, writing from Kinsa'e, says:
"B.B.B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Pain cannot exist after the patient has taken a single dose of West's Pain King, the magic cure. Do not be induced to take a substitute, but insist upon having West's Pain King, Genuine sold by all druggists. A Speedy Unre.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhos, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Sumn Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutua grounds in confidence of its merits.

West's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs, 15c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. All druggists.

ANOTHER PROOF.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod Liver Oll was called for. I can beartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, disguising so successfully the nauseous taste of theoil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

Eighth Wonder of the World. It is demonstrated by history that the Ancients in many of the Arts, notably architecture, far excelled the present age, but it is reserved for the present decade to produce the eighth wonder of the world, i. e., West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment, which whether of Fashiy Limited, which is infallible for rheumatism, sprains, cuts, bruises, sores and all diseases requiring external application. 25 and 50c. per bottle. All druggists.

In a Bangerous Condition. Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be ro perfect health without a

The great health restorer, West's Liver Pills. They regulate the liver and promote good digestion. All druggists.

Highest Praise. The well-known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co. of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer Complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Bowel Com-

On the 19th inst, at the Terrace Hotel, Amherst, N. S., the wife of Joshus Ward, of a daughter.
On the 24th inst., at No. 5 Paddock street, the wife of G. Herbert Lee, of a son.
On the 24th inst., at Moncton, the wife of James Cook, I, C. R., engineer, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at Lindea Hall, Fredericion, the wife of Prof. Ohas G. D. Roberts, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, the wife of George S. Hood, of a son.
On the 27th inst., at Betroit, Mich., to Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur, a son.

Marriages

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The survey has been made under the direction of Engineer Jonah of Moncton, whose energy and efficiency are highly spoken of, and we were were pleased to learn from the senator a few days ago that the result surpasses his most sanguine antioipations. The borings, made every quarter of a mile, prove that the bottom along the whole of the line is a solid clay beneath a few feet of sand, and the conformation in all respects is as favorable as could be desired. Samples of the clay brought up by the borer are separately boxed and labelled and it would seem that nothing more suitable for the foundation of a submarine tunnel could be desired. The survey has occupied several weeks, employing a force of six men, and the expense is defrayed by a Dominion grant, Several surveys of the straits at this point have been previously made, but never before has a thorough test by a borer been attempted.

Some Reasons for the Success of the Saint John Business College.

(1) The teachers are practical business men, specially trained and fitted for their present work.

Deaths.

On the 20th inst . in Portland, Hazel Irene, aged 1 year, only child of Frederick and Annie Harwood.
On the 19th inst , at Boston, Jessie L. Seaman, aged On the 19th inst., at Solton, Jessie L. Serman, aged 16 years.
On the 22nd inst., at Salt Springs, Upham, Kings County, Alexander Campbell, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving a widow and ten children to mourn their sad loss.
Suddenly, on the 21st inst., Samuel Block Smith, aged 75 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Middle Simonds, Carleton Co., of paralysis, Julia M., widow of the late Samuel, Munroe, aged 75 years and 6 months, leaving one san and one daughter, with other relatives and friends to mourn their loss.
On the 10th inst., at Bloomfield, Carleton Co., William Shirrard, aged 68 years.
On the 18th inst., at Poklok, Victoria Co., of dysentery, George, aged 2 years and 7 months, son of George and "arah Lovely.
On the 18th inst., at Woodstock, cf croup, Ina Leah Tabor, aged 8 years. On the 22nd inst., at woodstock, or croup, ha hear Tabor, aged 3 years.

On the 22nd inst., in this city, Percy O. Wetmore, in the 31st year of his age, leaving widew and one child to mourn their loss.

On Sunday, 19th inst., at her father's residence, Sallsbury Read, parish of Moncton, of typhold fever.

Amelia E., beloved wife of J. Marsden Wallace, aged 33 years.

33 years.
On the 25th inst., of diphtheria, Wilbert, aged 3 years and 11 months, son of Geo. E. and Elizabeth C. Wilson.
On the 26th inst., Police Sergeant James H. Hamil-On the 26th inst, Police Sergeant James H. Hamliton, in the 49th years of his age, leaving a widow and two daughters to mourn their loss.

On the 20th inst., at Woodstock, Amanda L., wife of Amon F. Tabor, and eldest daughter of Sarah E. Fownes-Finley and the late William C. Fownes On the 25rd inst., at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, Michael J. MoNally, aged 57.

On the 15th inst., at New Ireland, Albert Co., Charles, son of Hazen and Jane Leeman, aged 3 years and 6 months. Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Billious Colic, Diarrhou, Dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable ramedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for Mest's Pain King will never disappoint you. It is always ready and costs but 25c. It is inclead a friend in need. Purchase a bottle at your druggiat's and you will never be without it, It cures cholera and all bowel difficulties.

On the 23d and Jane Leeman, aged 8 years, at Mostreal, 22d inst, brig Darpa, Anderson, from Jane Mostreal, 22d inst, brig Darpa, Anderson, from Mary Milburn, at Mostreal, 22d inst, brig Darpa, Anderson, from Mary Milburn, and Mary Milburn, and Mary Milburn, aged 8 months.

On the 5th inst., at Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., Charle W., only child of Willard and Mary Milburn, aged 8 months.

On the 5th inst., at Charlottetown, after a short illness, Patrick Keenan, aged 72 years. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 22d inst, brig Darpa, Anderson, from Interport, At Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypatia, at Parrsboro, 24th inst, barks Lima, Olsen, from Maryport; Hypati

resident in the parish, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Much sympathy is felt for his bereaved family.

On the 28th inst. after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, files Mary Carlinos Spears, aged 36 years, youngest daughter of the late Mary and John Spears Spears
On the 24th inst., at Morristown, New Jersey,
Eliza Lex, beloved wife of Pierson A. Freeman.
(Halifax papers please copy).

Ship News.

Fort of Saint John ARRIVED.

Sep 21—Stmr State of Mains, Hllyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, mdss and pass.

Bark Rjukan, Peterson, from Dublin, R A and J Stewart, Dal.
Bark New York, Andergen, from Liverpool, Taylor Bros. gen cargo.
Sch May Flower, Floyd, from Beston, Driscoll ros, bal. sch Westfield, Perry, from Boston, T S Adams, bal. Sch Suitan, Camp, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatald, bal. Sch Ids B, Flower, from Rockland, master, bal. Sch Aldene, Dennison, from Boston, Scammell Bro bal.

Sch Lilloet, Wasson, from Camden, T S Adams, bal.

Sch Plymouth Rock, Farris, from Boston, Scammell
Bros, bal.

Sch Annie Gale, Gale, from Boston, D J Purdy. bal.

Sch Aston, Odell, from Portland, Miller and Woodan, bal Sch Daisy Queen, Robinson, from Thomaston, T S Adams, ba. Sch A C Watson, Spragg, from Boston, T S Adams, gen cargo.
Sob Burpee C, Wasson, from Rockland, Elkin and
Haviie'd bal,
Sob Georgia B McFarlane, Strong, from Boston, D J
Seely, bal
Sob Eben Fisher, Reynolds, from Boston, D J-Seely, oal. Sept 22—Sch Sea Foam, Nicholas, from Rockport, B C silkin. bal. Sch Nettie B Dobbin, Rumery, from Eastport, D J seely, bal Sch Northern Light, Harper, from Ellsworth, D J Scely, bal.
Seely, bal.
See 23—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chisholm, mose and pass
Sch D Sawyer, Beal, from Machias, Scammell Bros, Sch Evelyn, Wasson, from Bockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal. Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Rockport, TS Adams, Sch Llewellyn, Colwell, from Rockport, Elkin and Sch S K F James, Bissett, from Boston, master, bal Sch Clara Jane, Allen, from Eastport, Scammell Bros, iron, etc.
Sep 24—Sch Emu, Colwell, from Thomasten, Elkin
and Hatfield.
Sch Cricket, Perry, from New York, ED Jewett and Co. bal. Sch Crestline, Ambros, from Eastport, W J Davidson, iron. 8ch Roy, Lister, from Rockport, Elkin and Haifield, Sch Lyra, Demings, from New York, V S White, and Co, bal Sch M J Langhton, Morany, from Eastport, Scambowels. There can be no perfect heaten with the regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.

Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.

Boston, H W Chisholm, from Boston, D Care

Sept 21—S3 Ulunda, Hill, for London via Halifax, Str Fiushing, Ingersell, for Grand Manan via East-port
Ship William Tapscott, Webster, for Liverpool.
Bark Frudent, Adelns, for St Nazaire.
Sch Dexter Clark, Theall, for New York.
Sch Mary Fickard, Cameron, for Lynn.
Sch Josish Whitehouse, Hartt, for New York.
Sch Mannie W Akets, Mointyre, for New York.
Sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Boston.
Sch Fannie W Akets, Mointyre, for New York.
Sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Boston.
Sch Fannie W Akets, Mointyre, for New York.
Sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Boston.
Sch Channie W Akets, Mointyre, for New York.
Sch Channa Currier, Welsh, for Boston.
Sch Channie W Akets, Mointyre, for New York.
Sch Avis, McLean, for Boston.
Sch Sabrins, Tratton, for Mow York.
Sch Alta, Bransomb, for Boston.
Sch Daniel Flerson, Harris, for New York.
Sch Uranus, Smith, for Thomaston.
Sch Daniel Flerson, Harris, for New York.
Sch Uranus, Smith, for Thomaston.
Sch Daniel Flerson, Harris, for New York.
Sch Black Bird, Keefe, for Bostor.
Sch Sarah, Day, for New York.
Sch Black Bird, Keefe, for Bostor.
Sch Barah, Day, for New York.
Sch Bucco, Wilcox, for City Island fo.
Sch Centennial, Cripps, for New York,
Sch Maggle L, Spragg, for Boston.
Sch Autora Borealis, Fiewelling, for Boston.
Sch Authuers, Glimore, for New York.
Sch Bark Albuers, Glimore, for New York.
Sch Ben Bolt. Drake, for Boston.
Sch Chenhand, Channa, Gale, for New York.
Sch Ben Bolt. Drake, for Boston.
Sch Resper, McLean. for New York.
Sch Ben Bolt. Drake, for Boston.
Sch Resper, McLean. for New York.
Sch Franie Beil, Sneil, for Jonesport.
Sch Acara, Harper, for Boston.
Sch Resper, McLean. for New York.
Sch Franie Beil, Sneil, for Jonesport.
Sch Acara, Harper, for Boston.
Sch Contest, Ferny, for Men York.
Sch Janet S, Shaw, for Boston.
Sch Hartie E Ming. Collins, for New York.
Sch Hattle E Ming. Collins, for New York.
Sch Achara, Harper, for Boston.
Sch Presc

Canadian Ports.

At Parrsboro, prior to 21st inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, hence; brig Economy, Knowton, from Fleetwood; bark Gorille, Ericksen, from Eelfast; sch Gecella, Benjamin, from Boston; barks Arlsona, Johnson, from Liverpoel; Marte, DeDomini, from Eastport; Magna, Bjoistad, from Liverpoel; Helene, Hansen, from Dubin; Alexandra, Christoffersen, from Liverpoel; Brigida, Olsen, from Maryport; Lima, Olsen, from Garston.

At Chatham, 17th inst, bark Elnigkeet, Schmitt, from Bordeaux; 20th, brig Bplendido, Razsto, from Nantes

At Quebec, 21st inst, brigt Darpa, Anderson, from Sydney for Montreat, and proceeded.

At Annapolis, 16th inst, 2chs Levose, Merrlit, from Boston; Josephine, Gardner, from Yarmouth; 20th, Canning Packet, Berry, from Boston; Odd Fellow, Roulnson, hence; Victoris, Amberman, do; 21st, brigt Myrtie, Starritt, from Cow Bay; ss New Brunswick, Colby, from Boston, and cld to return.

At Chatham, 22nd inst, bark Vinland. Clementsen. New York. At Chatham, 22nd inst, bark Vinland, Clementsen,

At Chatham, 22nd inst, bark Vinland, Clementsen, from Conway.

At Hailtax 23rd inst, ss Ulunda, hence.

At Hillsboro, 23rd inst, schs C B Paine, Hillyard, from Boston; Fanny Flint, Warren, from Eastport; Sebago, Clark, from Portland.

At Quaco, 23rd inst, sch E H Foster, Stewart, from Stonington, Wi; Rex, Sweet, from Parrsboro, at Montreal, 22d inst, brig Darpa, Andersen, from Sydney via Quebec, in tow.

At Bathurst, 23d inst, brig [Atlanta, Geatsen, from Great Yarmouth.

At Parraboro, prior to 21st inst, barks Elize Linck, toe Liverpool: Midas, Mearthur, for River Mersey; sche Hope, Moere, for Ipswich; Herald, Merriam, for Rockport; brig Elabor, Mielsen, for Garston; shr McDongall, Davis, for Boston; barks Dea, Hansen, for River Mersey; Nordstjernen, Olafsen, for Barrow; Flora, Andersen, for Swansea; Try, Abel, for Garston. 11gby
at Quaco, 23rd inst, sch Rex, Sweet, for this port.
at Chatham, 23rd inst, barks Trudvang, Jacobsen,
for London; American, Panisen, for Lianelly.
At Newcastle, 23rd inst, bark Maria Lama, Gardella, for London; American, Paulsen, for Lianelly.

At Newcastle, 23rd inst, bark Maria Lama, Gardella, for Bordeaux
At Hilleboro, 23rd inst, schs Magelian, Wood; C B Paine, Hilyard, for Newark; brig Mary Bartlett, Thompson, for Phi!adelphia
At Lingan, CB, 25th inst, sch Lettie M Hsrdy, Hardy, for this port.

At Newcastle, 24th inst, barkin Endrick, Mahany, for Lamlash fo; bark N S DeBochetto, Paragello, for Mumbles fo.

At Yarmouth, 27th inst, brigt Lottie E, for Antigua; sche Emma S, for der, Edith, for Cow have Mattland. At Yarmouth, 27th inst, brigt Lottle E, for Antigua; schs Emma S, for do: Edith, for Cow bay; Maitland, for Halifax; Yarmouth|Packet, for this port.

At Bathurst, 24th inst, barks Hugin, Andersen, for Bougis; Progress, Rafin, for Queenstown; 25th, sch J L Crossley, McGlivrey, for Boston

At Parraboro, 24th inst, barks Johanne, Isaachsen, for River Mersey; Admiral, Maidenhauer, for Carthagens, Spain; Brigida, Oisen, for Economy.

At North Sydney, 23d inst, barks Actic, Oleen, for Chatham, NB; Alma, Jehansen, for Miramichi.

SAILED. From Quebec, 18th inst, ship Hectanooga and bark Lima, for Buenos Ayres.
From Shediac, 18th inst, bark Ayr, Eergae, for Liverpool.
From Cape Town, 59th uit, barks Brazil, Davidson, for Guam; Romo, Carter, for do.
From Eowing, 22nd inst, bark Sappho, McPhee, for Montevideo.

ARRIVED. At London, 56th inst, bark Nimbus, Smith, from New York. New York.

At Liverpool, 10th inst, barks Antoinette, Oberg, from Dalhousie; Pontecorvo, Sorensen, from Halitax.

At Dublin, 18th inst, bark Joe Read, Edwards, from At Cochin, 20th ult, bark Maggie Moore, Smith, from Colombo
At Barbados, 17th inst, ship King Ceelric, from Rio Janeiro.

At Cardiff, 20th inst, barks Harriet Upham, Lloyd, from Plymouth; A E Killam, Keneally, from Hamburg. At Fleetwood, 19th inst, bark Finland, Bjornstad, At Garston, 21st inst, bark Hortensia, Simonson rom Parrsboro.

At Boothbay, 22nd inst, sch Robert Ross, Kilpetrick, tence for New York.

At Madeira, 15th inst, brig Mersey Belle, Hemeon, from Bridgewater

At New York, 23rd inst, barks Truro, Sterling, from
Hamburg; Ragna, McDonald, from Botterdam; N B
Morris, Smith, from London; brigt Liliam, Shieve,
from Turk's Island; schs D W B. McLean, and Cliffrom Turk's Island; schs D W B. McLean, and Clifford C, Foster, hence.

At Shanghal prior to 21st inst, ship Bertie Bigelow,
Whalley, from New York via St Thomas.

At Vineyard Haven, 21st inst, schs Edmund,
Campbell, from New Haven for Joggins; St John,
Dickson, hence; for New York; Ada S Allen, Dudley,
from Hillsbore for Newark.

At Barbados, 26th ult, bark Golden Fleece, Armstronz, from New York, and sld 2nd inst for Antigua;
29th, bark Romance, Toye, from Rio Janeiro, to load
sugar for Philadelphia; 1st inst, brigt Edmund,
Burns, from Demerara, to load; 2d, brig W C Warner,
Warner, from Musquash.

for Charlottetown.
From Departure Bay, 24th inst, ship J V Troop,
Farnsworth, for San Francisco.
From Fleetwood, 27th inst, ship Treop, Parker, for
Barrow to load for San Francisco.
Trem Greenock, 24th inst, ship Equator, Crosby,
Ly New Orleans.
From Liverpool, 23d inst, ship Vanloo, Morrell, for
New York; Vancouver, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports. ARRIVAD.

ARRIVAD.

At Vineyard Haven, 18th Inst, sch Sarah Eaton, Crowley, from St Martibs for New York.

At New York, 18th Inst, bark Lillian, Dexter, from Windsor; schs B F Hart, Wyman, and Busiris, Morris, hence; Spartel, Hallowell, from Hillsboro; 20th, sch Lynx, Finley, hence.

At Boston, 19th Inst, brigs Alaric, Smith, from Gonaives; brig Estella, Merritt, from Bear River; schs Darling, Dourette, from Rustico; J& J Locke, Banks, from Pubulco; Arcilla, Farnsworth, from Economy; G F Day, Slocomb, from Harborville; Ashton, Melanson, from Weymouth; P Blake, Anthony, from French Cross; Josie F, Cameron, and New England, Wolf, from Joggins; Gold Hunter, Leighton, from Clementsport; Lottle B, Scott; Marysvile, Glaspy; M L St Pierre, Ames; Rettie, Price, and Glenera, McKiel, hence; J P Ames, Leighton, and Annie W, Pye, from Moncton; Margaret L, McDonald, from Miramichi.

At San Francisco, 19th inst, ship N B Lewis, Gulli-Miramichi.

At San Francisco, 19th inst, ship N B Lewis, Gullison, from Shanghai.

At Cette, 18th inst, bark Still Water, Trites, from New York.

At Shanghai, prior to 18th inst, ship Von Mottke, Ox, from Hastings Mils.

At New York, 20th inst, ship Earl Burgess, Coffiil, from Antwerp; schs J L Cotter, Comeau; Adelene, tarkey; Neille Parker, (Corbett, Jennie M Brooks, Brooks, and Lynx, Finley, hence; Galena, Parks, from Windsor, NS. Windsor, NS.

At Boston, 21st inst, schs Bonhomie, Traban, from Beaver River, Ns; Lvose, Doucette, from Tusket, NS.

At Vineyard Haven. 19h inst, brig M J. Brady, Harvey, from New York for windsor; sch Sarah Hunter, Hunter (from Newburg); Lily B Finley (from Weehawken), and Druid, Cole (from Port Johnson) all for this port; J E Pettis, Hilton, from New York for Hillsboro for Billsboro
At Baltimore, 21st inst, brigt Clare, German, from Boston.
At Boston, 21st inst, brig Ettawanda, Walter, from Moncton, MB; schs P Blake, Durant, from Estonville, N3; speedwell, Reed, hence.
At Botterdam, 21st inst, bark Galatea, Carter, from MS; speedwel, Reed, hence.

At Botterdam, 21st inst, bark Galates, Carter, from Rev York.

At Dogs or this pors.

At Botterdam, 21st inst, bark Galates, Carter, from Mart Sognet or this pors.

At Botterdam, 21st inst, bark Charles Cox.

Marstera, from Cartiff

At New York, 21st inst, bark Aronmore, Smith, from Rotterdam; sech Otter, Ladlow; Mabel Purdy.

Dykeman, Wim McKay, Baimer, hence (below): Turro, Sterling, from Hamburg; Ragna, McDonald, from Mahone Bay (and cleared lat inst for Arrovo to load for Fortiand, Me)

At St Thomas, 37th uit, brig Clyde, Strum, from Marinique.

At St Thomas, 37th uit, brig Ailoe, Baxter, from Marinique.

At St Thomas, 37th uit, brig Ailoe, Baxter, from Marinique.

At New York, 23nd inst, ships Beethown, Smith, for London, 1900 (Joeata, Bryan, for Antwerp; bark E stephen: Emily L white, Patterson, for Sand River, Sand, And Carter, for Stephen: Emily L white, Patterson, for Sand River, for Ornwallis, RS; Monena, McRidde, for Harborville, and, And Salem, 23d inst, ship Oumberland, MoNelli, from Rio Jandro; shc Davida, Robert, from Windston, Sand, And Salem, 23d inst, ship Sullivan, Wright, Tom Boston, to load for this port.

At Space, Angles, Foster, for this port.

At New York, 23d inst, ship Sullivan, Wright, Tom Boston, to load for this port.

At New York, 23d inst, ship Sullivan, Wright, From Boston, to load for this port.

At David And Salem, 23d inst, ship Sullivan, Wright, From Boston, to load for this port.

At Space, Angles, Angles stepnen; multy L watte, Fatterson, for Sand River.

At Philadelphia, 22nd inst, schs P Blake, Anthony, for Dundalk.

At Boston, 22nd inst, schs P Blake, Anthony, for Cornwallis, NS; Monena, McBride, for Harborville; Helen, Leighton, for Rockport, NB; Glide, Sypher; Jessie, Foster, for this port.

At New York, 23d inst, ship Cumberlaud, McNeill, from Rio Janeiro; sch Davida, Robert, from Windsor.

At Union Island, Gs. 23d inst, brig Sullivan, Wright, from Boston, to load for this port.

At Portland, 25th inst, sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, from Picton, NS.

At Salem, 23d inst, sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, from Port Johnson.

At Vineyard Haven, 23d inst, schs Ethel, Peck, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comeau, from Port Johnson for do; O E White, Bonnell, from New York for St Johns, Nfid.

At Boston, 23d inst, sch Flora E, Elliott, from Five Islands; Endeavor, Martin, from Joggins; Donna Bell, Leblanc, from Port Acadla.

At Providence, 23d inst, sch [C Y Gregory, Kerrigan), hence

At Paysander, 30th ult. bark Violet, Wast, from From Beston, to load for this port.

At Potsland, 25th inst, sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, from Picton, 188.

At Salem, 23d inst, sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Providence for this port; J L Cotter, Comean, from Dunkirk

At Polson, 23d inst, sch Flora E, Elliott, from Five Islands; Endeavor, Martin, from Joggins; Donna Bell, Leblanc, from Port Acadia.

At Providence, 23d inst, sch [C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, hence

At Paysander, 20th ult, bark Violet, West, from Rewport;
At San Francisco, 25th inst, bark Buteshire, Ellis, from Phama.

At Sandy Hook, 26th inst, ship Hudson, Fergusen, from Savannah.

At Carthagens, 20th inst, ship Success, King, from Pims.

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At Carthagens, 20th inst, ship Success, King, from Pims.

At Carthagens, 20th inst, bark H W Palmer, Bood, from Savannah.

At Carthagens, 20th inst, ship Success, King, from Pims.

At New York 24th inst, brig Emeline, Vance, from Port Spain; sche Ads S Allen, Dudley, and Mattic O, Stewart, from Hill-boro; Frank' and Wille, Brown, hence.

At Pensacola (at quarantine), prior to 17th inst, bark Bensaco and Stalen, control of the derellic stable of the state of

about them, and you will always be thank-ful. One pill a dose. Parsons'Pills contain ic ill health than \$5 worth of any other nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconventhe marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it;

Make New Rich Blood!

boro
At San Francisco, 20th ins, ship Stalwart, Cann, for Dunkirk
At Boston, 20th inst, sche Alba, Tower, for Apple River; Maud and Bessie, James, for this port; Lord aayo, Mubury, for Bear River; Easymond, Douectifor Belleveau Jove, NS; Willie A, McDonald, for Pictou, NS
At Norfolk, 18th inst, bark Ruth Palmer, Smith for City Point—to load.
At New Yerk, 21st inst, ship Z Ring, Murray, for Amsterdam; bark Lotus, Lewis, for Exmouth; sche George Lamb, Maloney, for St Andrews; Annie A Boston, Wasson, for Ipswich, Mass; C E White, Bonnell, for St Johns, Nfid.
At Philade phia, 2 ist inst, ship Gen McClellan, Delap, for Flume.
At Boston, 21st inst, bark Premier Mackenzie, Barnard, for Richmond, Va; sche E Walsh, Andersen, for Bear River; Candor, Swim, for Port Hastings, CB; Anna, Brown, for Annapolis; Eiverdale, Barton, for this port; Volant, Melanson, fir Port Gilbert; G G Theall, for Joggins; Roger Drucy, Delay, for this port.
At New York, 22d inst, sch Nell, Cosuman, for this port; Volant, Melanson, far Port Gilbert; G G Theall, for Joggins; Roger Drucy, Delay, for this port; 28d, ship Coringa, Dexter, for Autwerp; schs Baphne, Munroe, and Luta Price, Price, for this port.
At Portland, 23d inst, sch Nell, Cosuman, for this port; 28d, ship Coringa, Dexter, for Autwerp; schs Baphne, Munroe, and Luta Price, Price, for this port.
At Portland, 23d inst, sch Nell, Cosuman, for this port; At Portland, 23d inst, sch Servedate, At Darlen, Ga, 23d inst, sch Joseph Souther, Watts,

At Portland, 23d inst, bark Sherwood, Douglas, for Buenos Ayres
At Darien, Ga, 23d inst, sch Joseph Souther, Watts, for this port.
At Boston, 24th inst, schs Atwood, Holmes, and Robert J Leonard, Conley, for Thorne's Cove; Eliza Batchelder, West, for Harborville; Sessen, Hysen, for Mahone Say; M L St Pierre, Amos, and Rettle, Price, Jor this note.

for New York, 23d inst, ship Z Ring, for Amsterdam; sche Emily J White, Patterson, for thuse; Rondo, McIntyre, for this port From Manits, 5th ult, ship Steinvora, McIntosh, and bark Mistletoe, Corning, for Liverpool; 13th bark Annaapolis, Bartaby, from Iloilo, to load for New York or Boston.

From San Francisco, 23d inst, ship Stalwart, Cann, for Dunkirk
From Blogo, 5th ult, bark Northern Empire, Vance, for Kew York.
From New York for Exmouth.
From New York for Exmouth.
From Norfolk, 23d inst, brig Energy, McBride, for Demerara
Demerara
Demerara
On,
From Fiume, 10th inst, bark Eliza A Kenny,
From Fiume, 10th inst, bark Eliza A Kenny, From Fiume, 10th inst, bark Eliza A Kenny, Lawrence for Philadelphia.

From New York, 20th inst, bark Fissh Light, Dexter, from New York for London (and anchored off the Herald Whitestone Telegraph Station.)

From Bunkirk, 21st inst, bark 2 lice Cooper, Williams, for Philadelphia.

From Stettin, 19th inst, bark Sarah B Cann, Sabean, for Philadelphia.

From Rio Janeiro, 26th ult, brigt J L B, Robson, for Gaspee; 26th, Jura; Morrison, for Pernambuco; 28th, ship Everest, Kobbins, for New York; bark Campanero Klehne, for Baltimore.

From New York, 21st inst, bark Lotus, Lewis, for Exmouth; sch J L Cetter, Comeau, for this port.

From Antwerp, 22nd inst, ship Governor Tilley, Dickson, for Paiadelphia; Cashier. Telfer, for do.

From Sangor, 19th ult, ship Esther Roy, for New York.

York.
From Montevideo, 16th ult, bark Eleanor, Mockler, for Boston.

W. F. Harrison & Co. From Almeira, 17th inst, bark Ecuador, Hugnes, for New York,
From Rouen, 23d inst, bark Lizzle Perry, Young, for New York,
From Rio Janeiro, 31st ult, barklylibilia, Gilchrist, for Barbados
From Delaware Breakwater, 22d inst, ship General McLellan, Delap, from Philadelphia for Fiume.
From Norfolk, 23d inst, brigt Energy, McBride, for Demerara.
From Port Spain, 2nd inst, sch Alma, Cole, for From Fort spain, and inst, son Alma, Cole, for Vineyard Haven to. From Shanghai, 5th ult, bark Cyprus, Parker, for Boyal Boads, From Aspinwall, 14th inst, ship Magnolia, Davis, for Philadelphia.

Brig Martha, Olsen, at B ordeaux from Richibucte, July 31, experienced heavy gales on the voyage, during which she jettisoned a portion of her cargo. Her pumps freed the vessel from water with diffi-

At Dutch Jsland Harbor, 23d inst, schs St John, Dixon; Laura, Quinlan, and Karslie, Delong, hence for New York; Mary A Nickerson hence for Washington; Everett, Eaton, from Ten Mile Creek for Philadelphia.

At Boston, 24th inst, sch Grey Parrot, Morris, hence.

OLEABED.

At New York, 18th inst, barks J B Newcomb, Rutherford, for Cette; Flashlight, Dexter, for London; Minnie G Whitney, Foley, for Antwerp.

At Boston, 20th inst, sch Sebago, Clark, for Hillsboro.

At Portland, 20th inst, sch Sebago, Clark, for Hillsboro.

At San Francisco, 20th inst, sch Salwart, Cann, for Dunkirk

At Boston, 20th inst, sch Salwart, Cann, for Dunkirk

At Boston, 20th inst, sch Sebago, Clark, for Hillsboro.

At San Francisco, 20th inst, sch Salwart, Cann, for Dunkirk

At Boston, 20th inst, sch Sch Alba, Tower, for Apple Plyar Mand and Resale James, for this port; Lurd

Buy your FEED before the advance: Car lots Choice Heavy Feed delivered at your station at Millers' prices.

We are now taking orders for prompt shipment

Also offer---MIXED FRED, (Mach)-Pure Oats and Corn. This is an excellent feed for Cattle and Horses.

C. H. PETERS,

SMYTHE STREET.

SHARP'S PLUMS.

WE are daily receiving from F. P. Sharp's Celegorated Orchards,

MISERY JUNCTION.

Oh, wasted hours "put in" at railroad stations,
With surly railroad "hands,"
Reading those awful "blime card" combinations
Which no one understands!

The dirty room, the seats barred off with iron,
Work of a fiendish mind,
Making the bench impossible to lie on,
If one were so inclined!

The roaring fire, whene'er it isn't needed The empty stove, so purposely no doubt, When winter, like a demon, all unheeded, Boars viciously without!

The village "jays," who roast before the fire, Tell stories, swear and yell; We gods! if you would grant me one desire, Send me a "chestnut bell!"

The queer refreshment stand, the aged candy, The pies that bloomed in 1853, The coffee (!) urned to serve at will, quite handy, As either tast or tea!

The frowzy maiden of uncertain summers, Who "runs" these dainty joys, And loves to flirt with all the lively "drum mers," Or "skylark" with the boys!

Ah me! this lack of healthful occupation
Is really very deadening to the brain,
Hark! there's a welcome tintinabulation! At last it is the train !

EDWARD E. KIDDER. A SEPTEMBER VIOLET.

For days the peaks were hoods of cloud,
The slopes were veiled in chilly rain;
We said: It is the summer's shroud,
And with the brooks we meaned aloud— Will sunshine never come again?

At last the west wind brought us one Serene, warm, cloudless, crystal day,
As though September, having blown
A blast of tempest, now had thrown
A gauntlet to the favored May.

Backward to spring our fancies flew,
And, careless of the course of time,
The bloomy days began anew.
Then, as a happy dream comes true,
Or as a poet finds his rhyme—

Half wondered at, half unbelieved— I found thee, friendliest of the flowers! Then summer's joys came back, green-leaved And its doomed dead, awhile reprieved, First learned how truly they were ours.

Dear violet! Did the autumn bring Thee vernal dreams, till thou, like me,
Didst climb to thy imagining?
Or was it that the thoughtful spring
Did come again, in search of thee? ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON -The Century.

CHIMES.

(From the Octtage Hearth.) Far above the fern and moss,
Finttering birch and wee fir cross,
And the pine's low murmuring,
Where the frightened lichens cling
To the overhanging edge
Of the precipice and ledge. Fearless in their dainty glee, Wave the harebells merrily.

From their dusky rafters hung, Ne'er in Belgian belfry swung, Bells more exquisitely wrought! By the mountain breezes caught— Tossing, swaying to and fro— While beside them, bending low, Breathlessly I wait to hear Echo of their chiming clear.

But the airy harmony
Is too wonderful for me.
And I cannot catch a strain
Of that rare and sweet refrain.
Yet the tiny bells still ring,
And they shall my greeting bring
Till, though near so softly stirred,
Every trembling note is heard.
MARION B, ALLEN,

A RETURN.

The charm of the golden trees,
The glow of the autumn day,
And the garden walks with their murm'ring

Soothe all my cares away. My soul is sick of the strife
Where pulses never are stilled;
But here, in the rest of a simple life,
God's promise is fulfilled.

When the bramble bears its fruit, And mists creep over the les,
And soft as the sound of a distant flute
The sheep-bells chime to me;

When the bracken turns to gold,
And down in the winding lane
A little bird sings me the songs of old
Till youth comes back again;

Then trouble and pain depart,
And comfort and peace draw near,
And all the foes of a timorous heart
Like phantoms disappear.

And the autumn lands grow fair . With a light that seems divine; And the treasures I left in childho

Once more are wholly mine.

SOON WILL COME THE SNOW. White are the daisies, white as milk;
The stately corn is hung with silk;
The roses are in blow.
Love me, beloved, while you may
And beg the flying hours to stay,
For love shall end, and all delight,
The day is long, the day is bright;
But soon will come the snow!

Up from the meadow-sedges tall Up from the meadow-sedges tall
Floats music by the lark's clear call;
Scarlet the lilies glow.
Love me, I pray you, while you may,
And beg the flying hours to stay,
For love shalt end, and dear delight.
The day is long, the day is bright;
But soon will come the snow!

An islet in a shoreless sea,
This moment is for you and me,
And bliss that lovers know.
Love me, beloved. Soon we die,
Joys, like swallows, quickly fly,
And love shall end, and all delight;
The day is long, the day is bright,
But soon will come the snow I

BEAUTIFUL DAYS.

Splendors of gold and crimson, Pass from the clouded hill; Shadows fall on the valleys,
Lying so dark and still;
Sadly the autumn's beauty
Fades in a cold, gray haze;
Where have ye drifted from us—
Beautiful days?

Joys that came in the morning,
Rosy with dawning light,
Dreams that we fondly cherished,
Hopes that were fair and bright,
All like the leaves have vanished;
Yet o'er life's wintry ways
Softly your memory lingers—
Beautiful days,

Bright in unchanging beauty
They have hurried on before,
Beekoning us from the shadows
On te the heaven-lit shore;
Out in the world's cold darkness,
Sending their warm, soft rays,
Waiting us—calling us upward—
Beautiful days.

If eastern journalism wants to keep pace with the enterprise of the young and vigorous west, it must dish up its news in this shape: "Rev. William Wacks, the evangelist, went gunning for sinners at Hayfield and bagged 500 converts in four weeks,"—Norristown Herald.

EVOLUTION.

Two fiying forms, in pathless deeps of night,
Watched the great spheres about them
wheel and flame,
And many a planet, where it swept with might und many a central sun, they named by

They spoke of races whom the gradual spell Of wisdom won had raised from crime and vice— How hate and sin had made the world a hell, And love had made that world a paradise i And while they singled, either near or far, Bright orb in heaven's untold abyss, At last one pointed to a certain star, And said, with dubious gesture, "What

"Earth it is called," his musing mate replie "By those dim swarms its continents bege 'Tis a young star; and they that there abide Shall not wear wings, like us, for centuric yet!

-Edward Fawcett, in Lippincott. SOME KISSES.

Deep draughts of wine yield joy divine, Yet far, far higher bliss is With him who sips from his dear love's lips The red, red wine of kisses.

The wine will make him groan and ache Upon the grievous morrow, But a heavier bane than a drunkard's pain Is parted lovers' sorrow.

And yet methinks from him who drinks I've caught a plan will fit me, Like him I'll take when my heart may ache A hair of the dog that bit me!

> (New York Sun) The Voyage of the Volta.

The crossing and recrossing of the British channel on Monday by a yacht using electricity as a propelling power is a noteworthy event. The employment of electricity as a moter for vessels is not, however, entirely novel. Some years ago a launch whose propeller was driven by a Slemens motor and Sellon-Voickmar accumulators made several experimental trips on the Thames. Afterward Messrs, Yarrow and Co. fitted up a d electrical launch, which ran at the rate of eight miles an hour on the measured mile, and made a distance of six consecutive miles on the Thames in thirty seven minutes without employing full speed. This boat was forty feet long and of good beam, capable of carrying thirty persons, including the two needed to run her. She was able to go six hours consecutively on her stored-up power, or an aggregate of

forty five miles. We believe that this boat was sent to the Vienna exhibition. At all events, a boat of the same character was used during the exhibition on the Danube Canal, and made about six miles an hour against the strong current, and twice as much with it. Of course, torpedo boats run by electricity through wires unreeled as the boat advance are familiar: but in the cases just spoken o the motor was stored in accumulators withi the boat, free from communication with the

The yacht Volta, in successfully running from Dover to Calais, and then returning, making the trip in less than four hours one way and in four hours and a quarter the other, accomplishing a voyage of a different It is true that the sea was unusually calm, but there does not appear to have been any danger of disarrangement of the apparatus by heavy waves. The almost absolute noiselessness of the boat's progress is specially dwelt on in the brief cable account: and it is no doubt advantages of this kind that electricity can claim as a substitute for steam in marine engines. To travel without smoke, without heat, without smell of oil, without noise of machinery, and without vi-bration, would certainly add pleasure to navi-

Yet it is not likely that steam will, at least Yet it is not likely that seem will, at least for the present, be displaced by electricity in ordinary navigation, whatever may be the experiments in pleasure yachting. There is always the prime factor of economy to be considered when a new motor claims favor, whether it be electricity, compressed air, caloric, or the force in colled springs. Electricity has for years been structly for tricity has for years been struggling for adoption as a motor on land. In Paris long ago an electrical omnibus was driven through crowded streets with perfect facility, and there have been electrical railway locomo tives in Vienna, in Berlin, in Paris, in Toronto, and elsewhere, as well as in several ronto, and elsewhere, as well as in several cities of the United States. The repeated experiments in New York are familiar. Perhaps the recent gains made in Paris by Deprez in the transmission of electrical force will help the solution of the problem, but at all events the factors that will prove most potent in determining its use on any general scale are economy, convenience, and safety.

The Sea Serpent.

LIEUT. FOSTER SAYS HE SAW IT IN THE NORTH RIVER OFF TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

New York, Sep. 15.—The sea serpent has appeared in the North River just off Twenty-seventh street, unless Lieut. C. A. Foster of the man-of-war Minnesota and a number of other persons have been deceived by some designing log or depraved hawser floating up stream. It was on Friday morning, and the lieutenant's watch said nine o'clock. The surface of the water was mooth, and Lieut. Foster, who stood on the Twenty-seventh street pler, near which the Minnesota was anchored, had a fair view up and down the river. Suddenly a big object of a dirty-gray color, about 100 yards from the end of the pier, attracted his attention.

Lieut. Foster vouches that his vision was perfectly clear and accurate at the moment. He desired it to be understood yesterday that He desired it to be understood yesterday that up to that hour he hadn't had anything to drink for over a week. Consequently when he saw the big object suddenly twist itself lazily and leisurely proceed up the river, he was convinced that his first idea that the object was simply a big log was an idea that wasn't up to the occasion. Then he says he thought it was a water snake escaped from some museum, until he reflected that it was thirty feet long and nearly eighteen inches through at the thickest part of its tapering body. Then he knew that it was the sea serpent.

Pennsylvania, who recently died at the age of \$24, was always a manly sort of woman. She hired out to the farmers to work in the field, and could do a man's work. She smoked and chewed tobacco for over fifty years, and boasted that she had never had a beau, and that no man ever lived who dared to sak her to marry him.

At a depth of ten metres below the ancient ground of the Parthenon, fragments of a large group of figures have been discovered, representing, it is conjectured, the labors of Hercules. Among the remains is a lion's head, with part of a bull in life size, the head being a splendid production of the sculptor's art.

Goethe's house in Frankfort, Germany, is

He shouted to some 'longshoremen to look at it, and yelled up to quartermaster John Hain, on the deck of the man of war, to get the binocular and see what he could make of it. Meanwhile, with snake-like motions, the streak of gray went its way up atream at the rate of two miles an hour (about tide speed), while the 'longshoremen gazed upon it with admiration. Quartermaster Hain brought his big marine glass to bear on the object and followed it along until it had navigated as far In connection with the New Zealand volcanic tion. Quartermaster Hain brought his big marine glass to bear on the object and followed it along until it had navigated as far as the Twenty-ninth street pier. Just then a steam tug came snorting up behind it, and a long tow came down upon it the other won. The gray object, according to the lookers ay, seemed much frightened at this and alid The gray object, according to the lookers ay, seemed much frightened at this and slid didn't appear again, although Lieut. Foster and the quartermaster and the 'longshoremen

waited long and anxiously for a second free exhibition. "I know these sea serpent stories are hard to believe," Lieut, Foster said to a re-

porter yesterday, "but I believe in this sea sergent because I saw him myself, and there were plenty of trustworthy eyes to corroborate my own. It wasn't a porpoise or a small whale, because then there would have been fine to it. Its body wasn't scaly either, but smooth and slimy and of a dark slate color. From the quantity of it that I say I should indee that quantity of it that I say I should judge that it must have been fully sixty feet long. We couldn't see the head or tail ourselves, but there was a commotion in the water about where the bead and tall ought to have been. The body was round and tapering, and prob-ably eighteen inches in diameter in its stoutest part. The monster seemed to be basking and sailing along with the tide until the tug and tow scared it, and it didn't move violently enough at any time to throw any part of its body fully out of the water." A 'longshoreman said he saw the head, which was like that of a snake,

Bulgaria's Quandary.

RUSSIA WILL NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE LEGAL SOFIA, Sep. 14.—The diffidence of the Bulgarian government and people toward

Russia is growing because Russia is endeav-oring to attenuate, if not to deny, the pro-mises madelby her to the prince in person regarding the unification of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia on the one hand and the independence of Bulgaria on the other. independence of Bulgaria on the other.

The Russian representative at Sofia declared that the appointment of the regency was in no wise lawful, inasmuch as the prince had no authority to establish the same. A reconciliation could only be effected if the right of appointing all Bulgarian officers betweated in the Czar. This latter

proposal created an exceedingly unfavorable mpression, and is calculated to intensify the already existing spirit of opposition.

The Metropolitan, Clement, yesterday unfurled the flags which had been presented by the prince to the eastern Roumslian troops as a sign of the union with Bulgaria. The action of the metropolitan was a source of displeasure to the more patriotic, as the regency had not invited Clement, but another bishop to consecrate the colors. To the astonishment of all, however, Cleme appeared at the festive scene, and the ministry of war, in order to avoid all cause for scandal, had the weakness not to order his

The measures to be taken relative to the possession of the prince are contained in three paragraphs: (1) All the movable and immovable goods belonging to the prince shall be purchased by the state; (2) the minister of finance shall, with the consent of the prince's assignees, be authorized to determine upon the purchase price; (3) the agreement shall then be ratified by the minsterial council and thus legalized. The adoption of these measures is assured. The council of ministers today confirmed the boundary regulations agreed upon with

LITTLE CHIPS.

Electric lights have been introduced on railroad trains in Germany. It is said that from 3,000 to 4,000 horses are killed in Spain yearly in bull fighting. The electric light is shortly to replace gas in the Paris Grand Opera. More than 6,000 in-candescent lamps will be used.

rious musical experiment the Brussels conservatory was an orchestra formed solely of twelve clarionets. A pipe-coloring competition has taken place t Manchester, England. The prizes amounted to \$200, and upwards of 2,000 pipes were

A reward of £100 has been offered in England for the proof of a case of drunkenness that has been cured without total abstinence. At a leading hotel the other day the waiteres accosted a guest with the query : "What kind of meat will you have, salmon or hot cakes?"

Capt. Leonard Hackett, 85 years old, Hannah Wilcox, 65, and Jonathan Look, jr., aged 44, all died very auddenly on Saturday in the town of New Vineyard, Me. During the past five months between two and three hundred persons have been killed in Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana by atmos-pheric electricity and tornadoes.

M. de Brazza, the explorer, says that after nine years' experience he has come to the con-clusion that the West African territory and the basin of the Congo must be left to be developed by the original inhabitants.

It is said that the lady who wrote In the Gloaming made \$3,000 out of it. Some newspaper men who write not only in the gloaming but until three o'clock next morning, don' nake \$5 out of it.

A boring made by the Prussian government at Schladebach in search of coal is said to be the deepest in the world. The depth is 4,500 feet, its breadth at the bottom two inches and at the top eleven inches. The temperature at the bottom is 118 degrees. William Winter of the N. Y. Tribune has erected ever the grave of his little son Arthur, who lies buried in Silver Mount Cemetery, Staten Island, a beautiful Italian stone bearing

"Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie But that which warmed it once can never die," The last thing which Mary Anderson did be-fore she went to England was to drive out to the cometery and place a wreath of white lilies and roses on the grave.

and roses on the grave.

We have at our office apples, both last year's and this, in good eating condition, from a tree nearly one hundred years old. The tree is on the farm of Mrs. Alice Rolle, and was brought there from Bridgton by Mrs. Rolfe's grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Shedd, on horse-back, and set out with her own hands.—Portland Adsentions

vertiser.

They tell in Brattleboro, Vt., of a clergyman who refused to take meat of his butcher because it had been killed on Sunday. A few days later the preacher told the butcher that he wanted some meat. "I haven't any to sell you," said that conscientious man. "I have stopped receiving money that is earned on Sunday."

Miss Molly Gehris of Washingten township,
Pennsylvania, who recently died at the age of
34, was always a manly sort of woman. She
hired out to the farmers to work in the field,
and could do a man's work. She smoked and
onewed tobacco for over fifty years, and boasted
that she had never had a beau, and that no
man ever lived who dared to sak her to marry

Goethe's house in Frankfort, Germany, is now visited by all tourists who pass through that city. Among the recent additions to the curiosities stored in it is a Punch and Judy box, which used to amuse the poet as a child. Another addition is the manuscript of an essay on art, and a copy of the first edition of Hermann and Dorothea, presented by Goethe to his family.

In connection with the New Zealand volcani amount of the national debt of England to excavate it. It would take one good workman 1,000,000 years to shovel the stuff from the ground into carts; yet all was done in four hours. The stuff, when washed, showed glittering particles of mica and little pieces of transparent white crystal. Sanguine people imagine they have found gold and diamonds, and are anxiously awaiting analysis."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any shirtings which have not our label

Parks' Fine Shirtings

Those with this label will be found to be FULL WRIGHT. FULL WIDT of 28 inches. FAST COLORS,

and woven the same on both sides, sons to be reversible.

They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale flouses from whom the Betail Trade can always get them, if they insist upon being supplied with our Shirtings instead of interior goods.

FALL AND WINTER **Announcement**

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

In opening the Fall and Winter Season. Daniel & Boyd particularly direct the attention of the trade to their immense collection of Imported Dry Goods, tegether with the best pro ductions of the Canadian and American

We feel warranted in saying that never in our business experience have we been so well prepared to meet the requirements of friends and customers -holding, as we do, the largest and most attractive stock of goods in our various departments that we have ever shown, and all at popular prices.

In Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, our stock will far outrival all pre vious efforts, being choice, select, and complete and at prices that will meet any and all competition.

Important changes have been introduced in our

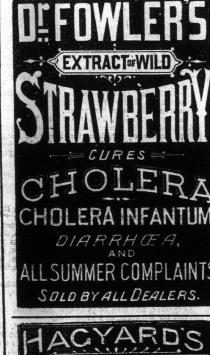
ORDER DEPARTMENT which has been placed under the super

MR. ALEXANDER MILLER.

who has been associated with us for the past twenty years.

No effort wilt be wanting on our part to make it to the advantage of our customers to give us a liberal share of their patronage.

Daniel & Boyd.



CURES THEUMATISM FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS! Are pleasant to take. Contain their ow.

O.J. McCULLY, M.A., M.D

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effects.

Memb. Roy. Col. Surg. Eng. Specialty: Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat. OFFICE:

Cor. of Main and Church Sts., Moncton.

SKIN DISEASES!

PIMPLES, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scaled Head,
Ring Worm, Tetter, Eczema, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced
directly to an imperfect action of the digestive organs, but yield readily to a persistent use of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON and TONIO sistent use of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON and TONIC DINNER PILLS, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. If the blood is pure, the skin is exempt from these blemishes, and the value of these medicines as a blood purifier cannot be over. estimated. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's" the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada, Price 50 cents. Six bottles for \$2.50.

& MACLAUCHLAN.

WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.], Axes, Grindstones, Horseshoes, Chain, Glass and Machine Oils.

Also a fine assortment of SHELF HARDWARE at bottom WHOLESALE prices.

37 DOOK STREET.

30 NELSON STREET S. H. SHERWOOD & CO.,

General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Rakes, Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc. REPAIRS FOR THESE GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office and Warerooms, 32 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B.



Intercolonial Railway Cod Oil,

1886. Summer Arrangement. 1886. O N and after Monday, June 114th. 1886, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunexcepted) as follows :-Trains will leave St. John.

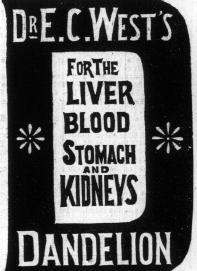
A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 10.15 p. m. trai to Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday s Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

RAILWAY OFFICE, noton, N. B., June 8th, 1886. \$500,00 REWARD

WE will pay theabove Reward for W any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot curwith WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25

Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 156 Queen St. East, Toronto,



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Dated 7th September, 1836.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

The Moon of the last reaper has and clad in a rob Comes the Moo She comes like the Like the summ Too soon shall the Seek a home in Rejoice in the light Rejoice ere the When the Moon away away The Moon of t Through the fore shades From the heat

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