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NO. 31

EARLY SPRING.

Once more the heavenly power makes all things And domes the red plowed hills With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills, The thrushes, too.

Opens a door in heaven from skies of glass, A Jacob's ladder falls On greening grass; And o'er the mountain's walls

Young angels pass. Before them fliets the shower, and bursts

buds,
And phine the level lands
And flash the floods.
The stars are from their hands
Flung through the woods.

The woods with living airs how softly fanned light airs from where the deep, All down the sand
Is breathing in his sleep
Heard by the land.

O follow, leaping blood, the season's lure; O heart, look down and up, Serene, secure, Warm as the crocus bud;

like snowdrops pure. Past, future glimpee and fade through some alight spell: A gleam from yonder vale, Some far blue fell,

And sympathies how frail, In sound and smell. Till at thy chuckled note, thou twinkling bird The fairy fancies range, And lightly stirred; Ring little bel's of change,

From word to word. For now the heavenly power makes all things And thaws the cold and fills The flower with dew
The bleckbirds have their wills,
The poets too.

and horse shivering tent again and relight the himself in pain and wearless—opnoious, too, that his foot was slowly freezing solid with the swamp. When the day dawned the form a little time; then Johnson goes to sleep, and Murray once more watches alone. He is very wide-awake now, and sits staring gloomily into the fire, which needs all his attention to keep it burning. As he puts a fresh log upon it he is startled by hearing a strange noise of some sort the Pacific; but their furthest extension these days was still hundreds of miles of the Rocky mountains. What little if there then was in these parts was done wans of flat-bottomed, stern propellers, on the broad the which could be havigated without much dis-ficulty on the broad but shallow streams which watered the plains, or by stage coaches—the most primitive kind of locomo-tion, but one which at least marked the beginnings of civilization. The roads that these stages passed over were generally nothing more than trails, cut out to the width of the wheels from the grass—long twisting lines that looked like brown snakes writhing in the wide fields of green; often they followed the course of some river, or skirted the edge of the forest. Such a road was that which ran at that time from Fort Garry, away north in the territory of the

was that which ran at that time from Fort Garry, away north in the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, down to the railway at St. Cloud.

It was toward evening one day, late in the fall of the year, when the chilling wind and the driving snow told that winter was close at hand, that a light two horse wason, in which a couple of men were reated, passed along this read. The travellers had come to a part of it where it followed for some to a part of it where it followed for some distance that side of the Red River of the distance that side of the Red River of the North which is the eastern boundary of Dakots. Though they were wrapped in forse they were cold and benumbed, and their beards and meustaches were matted with lice. They had been pressing on all day in the midst of the storm, hoping to reach a certain point where they could get accomodation; but it was impossible for them to make it, as their horses were tired out, nor could they move rapidly, as the fresh-fallen snow made the wheels drag heavily. Both were glad when the increasing darkness of the storm.

Not a wolf! What is it then?

'I don't know what it is, but it's no woif that the more because the inclusion of some that the wore because the inclusion of some affords an easie of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thoughts are affords a means of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands are affords a means of comparison. Everybody knows that Chicago lies a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that two thousands miles from the Atlantic coast, and that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of some that the more because the inclusion of the t were glad when the increasing darkness bade them think of halting for the night.

'I've had just about enough of this,' said Murray, a tall, well-built, red-bearded kind-hearted Scotchman from the Selkirk settlement, who was diving the team.

settlement, who was driving the team. 'S'pose we camp?'
But the place was terribly uninviting.
There was no shelter to be seen, and even if
they pitched the tent which they carried
with them, it was doubtful if it could stand the combined attack of wind and enow. Nor was there any wood in sight for the necessary fire, and had there been any it was almost impossible that it it would barn. 'S'pose we drive on a little further?' said Johnson, an English half-breed, who, showed in his dark eyes, long, black hair, and swarthy complexion, aigns of his Indian descent. 'There's sure to be a wood higher

'It would certainly be better if we could strike a wood, but the horses are worn out,' said Murray, who, however, tightened the reins, and urged the poor animals on with

voice and whip.

The two men drove on in cheerless allence, and after a few minutes they saw leoming up from amidst the snow the dark mass of up from amidst the snow the dark mass of the forest. The road passed through it; and selecting a spot surrounded by trees on all sides, save one—that from which the wind did not blow—they pitched their tent, gathered some dry branches and twigs that were lying about, and made a fire on which they boiled a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a hearty but not too luxarious meal off biscuits and permission, they lit their pipes; and sitting in the opening of the tent, tried to get what scant comfort they could from the fire which had hard work to keep itself alive, as the snow constantly fell upon

men talk for a time; then the pipes are laid aside for the night. Murray wraps himself up in his blanket, and throws himself down beneath the tent. Johnson, too draws a blanket round him and watches for three or blanket round him and watches for three or four hours while his companion aleeps. There is no sound but the rush of the wintry wind through the leafless trees. Now and again he moves to put a fresh log on the fire; but during most of the time he sits motionless after the manner of this kind—a ploturesque and lonely figure, half in shadow half in the light, as the flames flash upon him. Then when his turn to money quard him. Then when his turn to mount guard is over he calls Murray, who sleepily takes his place. It is now about midnight. The snowhas ceased to fall; the cleuds for a little

snow has ceased to fall; the clouds for a little clear away till he can see a few stars above them. The long drive in the celd, biting air has made him terrible weary, and the needs of nature have not been satisfied by his brief rest. He fights against the drow-siness which is upon hfm, but without success; and in half an hour he is fast asleep.

An hour or two later he is suddenly wakened. Some weight presses upon him, but for the moment he knows not what it is. wakened. Some weight presses upon him. overtakes by the darkness. As the night but for the moment he knows not what it is. It folds him about and holds him down, and to reach solid ground, arged his horse on

which the tent was unprotected from it by the trees. Show had again been falling for sometime, and the wind had piled it up on thy unsheltered side of the tent until its

The noise stops, and he goes back to the shelter of the opening of the tent. 'Perhaps it was only the wind after all,' he says, and so forgets about it. But as he is dreamly looking into the fire, wondering how his friend Philips is faring this wonderful night,

he hears the noise again.
'A wolf, sure,' he says.
The noise, however does not cease this time; though any sound might have been better than allence in that solitude, he does

he halted, he told himself that Johnson was right. This was not the cry of a wolf, nor was it that of any wild animal he knew. He caught his breath, and he felt afraid of he knew not what, but pushed on with dogged determination. As he advanced there came to him the idea, then the conviction, that he was listening to the wild shouts of some human being. On he went more quickly, now stumbling over branches, now nearly smothered with snow. The sounds became more and more distinct, and at length he fancl d he distinguished words.

Lawrence, and breast the noble stream to Montreal. Some faint notion of the great inland seas that continue the western route can even be formed, but from the further shore of Lake Superior, through the dim regious whence came, not long since, faint regious whence came, not long since, faint regious whence the mountains which form a triple barrier between the traveller and his farthest point—all this must be given up as hopeless to mere imagination.

THE CANADIAN MAP

length he fancl d he distinguished words, He stops, What is this he hears! Je-su Ma-ri-a! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! in one hoarse, frenzied tone. Who, what can that be? On he goes, the wild voice ringing out in his ears: 'Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Jesu Maria! Luckily, he knows nothing of the fanciful superstitions of older lands, or he might have shrunk back in terror from what he mtght have thought the cry of a lost spirit, doomed to wander amid the storm and dark-

All at once he stumbles out from the

ness with this terrible cry upon its lips for-

This was a fruitful subject and led to a comparison of prices past and present, as well as to a discussion about the quality of furs in different years. Both of them agreed that they were finer and more plenti
This was a fruitful subject and led to a comparison of prices past and present, as the left foot of the man fast in the ice. The man was so wrapped up that Murray could not make out who or what he was; but he noticed with a shudder of horror that the noticed with a shudder of hor ful in former days, and were worth quite as neck of the horse was torn open, and that much then as now.

About this little world of theirs the two with blood.

'Jesu Maria!' yelled the poor delirious wretch.

Taking his axe, Murray cut out the man's foot from the ice, and after a time succeeded in removing him from off the horse. Then he chafed the frozen limbs with snow, the man all the while uttering his terrible cry, which slowly, slowly died away with moans and sighs until he fell asleep. Murray remained beside him waiting for

Johnson, whem he knew would come to look for him when he did not soon return. Presently Johnson appeared and Murray told him what he had discovered. Between them they carried the man to their tent, and next day going on to St. Cloud, left him at the first settler's but they came to, there to bat-tle with life and death, till life triumphed. The rescued man's story was that he had been travelling in company with some others, and being eager to get on to his destination, had gone on ahead of his party. This was three days before Murray found him. Not knowing the country, he had lost his way and wandered about aimlessly till he was

threatens to stifle him. Then he hears the and on, only with the result, however, of voice of his companion:
'Johnnie, Johnnie, the tent's down!'
Slowly they manage to crawl from beneath
it.

Inter the hears the getting it into the deepest part. There the horse plunged and struggled, to fall, at last, on its side, twisting as it did so the man's left foot beneath its body, where it was held The storm has burst out afresh, but the fast. Nor could he move it from this terriwind has shifted round to the quarter on ble position. Night came on; in the morn-which the tent was unprotected from it by ter what to do. But it froze hard that night. There on the horse's back he was compelled to sit; he felt the horse shivering

CANADA AT LONDON.

One of the Largest Maps in the World.

An Interesting Sketch of Canada's Exhibit at the Exhibition. [London (Eng.) Telegraph.]

In the spacious gallery occupied at South Kensington by the Dominion of Canada hange a large map—one of the largest in the world. It should be called the Salisbury, for the idea of space it gives would centent the noble margais with whose name the relative size of a man is now todissolubly connected. To look thereon is to conceive very great respect for the superficial area of our federated North American colonies, and darkness of the storm.

Going on in the direction from which the sound came, he moved alowly through the snow and dried underbrush of the forest.

As some larger obstacle in his path made him pause, and he listened for a moment as he halted, he teld himself that Johnson was he halted, he teld himself that Johnson was he halted. This was not the carry of a walf.

makes matters worse. It may show every bridge, rivulet, and village, but it perplexes with an overwhelming sense of vastness. What should we expect from a country that traverses so many degrees of longitude, and whose greatest spaces became known but yesterday? The question at once suggests the rude natural productions of wood, mountain, and plain, and the rough-and research was unfatures of a records absorbed in handsome pavilions, make and seasted in handsome pavilions. whose greatest spaces became known but yesterday? The question at once suggests the rude natural productions of wood, mountain, and plain, and the rough-and-ready manufactures of a people absorbed in the subjugation of the earth. As to the first, there is an ample show at South Kensingtop. The virgin forests have been made to yield their growths of choicest grain and finest polish; these being so many that the lesson of Nature's unbounded prodigality muse long enough for the price. As far as wind did not blow—they pitched their tent, gathered some dry branches and twigs that were lying about, and made a fire on which they oblied a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a fire on which they oblied a 'pannikin' of tea. Having made a hearty but not too luxurious meal off bisoutts and permetone, they lit their pipes; and sitting in the opening of the tent, tried to get what scant counfort they could from the fire which had hard work to keep itself alive, as the snow constantly fell upon it. We have driven now for three days, 'said Murray, 'and its slow work.'

"Hard to say how long we may be on the road if the weather keeps like this,' anid Johnson. 'We would do better with a sleigh than with the wagon.'

"That's so, but when we left Fort Garry it was fine and the ground was bare. A sleigh was fine use then to ur.'

"Well, I don't think a wagon.'

"That's so, that when we left for the state of the horse—that, too, was left took as if it meant to stop. It has frozen hard every night for nearly a week, to I shouldn't wonder if the world.

"The pipes, smoked out, are filled galant. The two men chat about the many small things that made up their little world.

We during the state of the process of the surface of the surface of the process of the surface of the surface of the forest. They turn rather to the plunder of the furred beasts, and the harvests and ploess of wood from the forest, he combined to the many small the two men chat about the many small the two men chat about the many small hings that made up their little world.

We do not be strated to the process of the surface of the forest. They turn rather to the plunder of the furred beasts, and the harvests and ploess of wood from the forest, he combined to the surface of the furred beasts, and the harvests of the forest. They turn rather to the plunder of the furred beasts, and the harvests of the furred beasts, and the harvests of the furred beasts, and the harvest of the furred beasts, and the

in the glossy beaver, the gleaming silver fox, the seft depths of the black bear, and even the shaggy hide of the fast vanishing buffalo. One must touch, if not lifted above the ordinary frailties of humankind, and many a glove quietly removed to free the band for stealing the forbidden fruit. Close by even the daintily-clad seal invites a caressing stroke, or the island of Anticosti puts him on view mongst her treasures of animal life. Anticosti, if we remember aright, was advertised for sale by auction not long ago-a whole island, big enough to swallow a half-dozen German principalities, being actually brought under the hammer. Was it sold? We fancy not, and the proprietor must now be trying to find a purchaser by putting on hand the sporting attractions of his domain. These are numerous enough—beasts of the field, fowls of the air, and the denizers of waters all abound in Anticosti for the shooting and the catching. The natural history of North American latitudes may be studied around these trophies of the chase. They contain an entire collection of stuffed animals from which hardly an example of any importance is missing, that fails to reflect or idermist as a producer of t scarcely one con the tax-mblance of

Facing this interesting and attractive dis-play, with the entire length of the gallery between, sands the agricultural trophy, about which Canada has so just a right to be proud. There, gathered into small space, is a noble assertion of success in getting from the earth all that the is capable of bearing in the way of quality no less than quantity. Here is no case of being satisfied with the Here is no case of being satisfied with the rough pleuty of an unexhausted soil. Care and still have been spent upon the development of those cereals, and the cultivation of fruits which cannot be robbed of tempting qualities even by preservation in spirits like an anatomical specimen. The show of the heat that

CANADIAN ORCHARDS and fruit gardens can produce is necessarily limited; but in quelity, at any ra'e, it vies with the extraordinary display made at New Orleans, when 20,000 plates of apples and pears alone were brought under the eye on a single table—a feast of color and a wonder of cultivation. Canada seems not far behind ner southern neighbor in this branch of husbandry; the apples especially commanding admiration, and, let us hope, exciting the stimulating envy of our slow-going home-producers, who follow too closely the injunction to be "centent with the things that ye have." If such fruit as some of the Canadian bottles contain had grown upon the for-bidden tree in Eden no Satanic wile would have been necessary to compass the fateful plucking. When looking at this toothsome exhibition it is needful to remember that every specimen grew in the open air, grapes included. The Dominion summer may be included. The Dominion summer may be short, but makes up in intensity what it wants in duration. It gets through a great deal of work in a little while, and "keeps the but a bilin" with an abundant supply of caloric. As regards the cereals, special knowledge is hardly required to appraise qualities obvious at a glance. We have here, of course, none but picked examples, but, atriking off even a heavy percentage to get the average, it is easy to understand how near the great wheat districts of the far West are becoming the granary of the world. are becoming the granary of the world. The lesson of the Canadian gallery, in so far as it exhibits natural productions, is every-where the same. It bids us mark the abundance of a vigorous soil, and, having respect to its latitude, a kindly clime, and it enjoins to its latitude, a kindly olime, and it enjoins us to consider, with the aid of the exhibits on the one hand and the big map on the other, the bewildering possibilities of a country which now lies close to our doors, and seems the natural home of the millions whom our crowded islands must needs send

A walk through the Canadian Court impresses upon the mind another fact, namely, that the Dominion is even more anxious to show her manufacturing skill than to put in evidence her natural wealth. This is one of the surprises of the Exhibition, and, mayban, the steadfast believers in an unfashionable creed will make it the text of arguments in favour of

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

Look," they may say, "at what heavy duties on imported goods have done for the infant manufacturers of Canada, which free trade would long ago have killed." This is no place to argue a matter inevitably suggested by the Dominion exhibits; but it may be pointed out that practical monopoly of the home market is not attended by the indifference to excellence which absence of competition often excites. Most of the goods on show are, as far as the eye can tell, of a superior order, honestly made and highly finished. This may be said even where artistic qualities are a sine qua non.
The display of a firm of book-binders, for example, compares favourably with the best work of London, and Paris, not for mani-

to good results, which, however, are not uniformly schieved. But needs must that a proportion of all efforts at originality end in the accomplishment of eccentricity. Canada makes a good show of the free reed organs known in this country as "American." Some of the instruments exhibited are very good indeed and equal to the best of those constructed in the States, especially as regards pipe-like quality of tone. Here also attempts have been made to improve the exterior of the instrument, but only in one or two cases do we note a fairly successful variation apon the hideous designs favored by American makers. There is no reason in the world why an American organ should be a fantastic cross between a small sideboard and an over-

manufacturers appear to have discerned, without quite succeeding in an ideal improvement Textile fabrics occupy no great space

mantel. This fact a few of the Canadian

THE DOMINION COURT, but the display, as far as it goes, is creditable, and as much may be said of the furni-ture on view. We are hardly entitled to expect from Canada masterpieces of skill and taste fit to rival the choice productions of London, Paris and Vienna. The furniture, indeed, should be looked at more for its solid qualities and the atrong sense of adaptability which has led in certain cases to results worth imitating. Canadian manufac-turers are unhampered by traditions, and if a man has an idea its working out is encouraged rather that repressed. The proof of ollcloth is in the foot rather than the eye; but, if "loud" designs and plentiful coloring be a desideratum, then Canadian oilcloth should command a good place in the market. Obviously, the "greenery-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" style of internal decor-ation has not reached the Dominion in a wirelent and extended form. There is a wonderful show of biscults, adapted to make a man from Reading turn green with envy; but why, it may be asked, do most of our colonies make a great feature of biscuits?

During recent years great loss to farmers of Norway has resulted from a disease affecting the roots of barley. This proves to be due to a microscopic round worm, Tylenchus hordei, which also attacks the root to of the bind-greas and Scatte the root of the bind-greas. but why, it may be asked, do most of our colonies make a great feature of biscuits? Is it that those articles enter more largely That may be, nay, that must be, if the most obvious deduction is also the most correct. The Devonshire lad's idea of kingly happi ness in eating plum-pudding all day and swinging on a gate; that of his colonial should yet be at ended to, and that is the brother would, perhaps, take the form of thinning out of all weakly or exhausted shoots Excellent brass work is another cou-spicuous feature in the Canadian gal-lery; the chemical productions on view spicuous feature in the Canadian gallery; the chemical productions on view would do honor to the mother country; and it anybody wishes to see what nails and patience can do together, let him seek out a ment the vigor, and enhance the beauty of country.

DIFFUSED COLOR. - The quantity of coloring matter which must be mixed with a perfectly white powder-such as carbonate of magnesia -before the human eye can detect it has lately been the subject of some interesting experiments, from which it appears that red and yellow are most easily detected, sixteen and seventeen parts respectively being sufficient to perceptib y tinge 100,000,000 parts of white.

In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for moudents seeking government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

touched. The frequent cocurrence of bones of lambs and calves proves that even larger animals are entrapped. It is is supposed that the shining surface of the pitch gives the impression that the streams are water.

Instruments of the kind, one for the Algiers Observatory, and two for destinations not yet fixed. SEED VITALITY .- The limit of life in the em-SEED VITALITY.—The limit of life in the embryo of sceds has long been a subject of experiment and discussion. In a late lecture, Prof. Bentley, an English botanist, stated that it is perfectly true that oats and other cereals have been raised from seed found in a mummy's coffin, but that it appears to be equally certain that the grains were placed in the ancient coffin by some means only a very short time before the exhumation of the body. Not many seeds will germinate under ordinary circumstances after the third year, and very few indeel after the fourth. Peas and bears are

deel after the fourth. Peas and beaus are very tenacious of life. The litus has been known to grow after a hundred years, but there is scarcely another instance of such survival of vitality.

HEAT OF THE GULF STREAM .- It is well un-Heat of the Gulf Stream.—It is well understood that Great Britain and other parts of Northern Europe owe much to the warming in fluence of the Gulf Stream. The extent of the effect has been given in the calculations of Dr. James Croll, who has found that the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic by this stream is equivalent to 77,479,650,000,000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy per day, which is equal to all the heat received by 1,560,085 square miles at the equator, and more heat than is conveyed by all the air currents. The heat of the Arctic seas and the North Atlantic would be diminished that much by the stoppage or diversion of the that much by the stoppage or diversion of the great ocean river.

In Sweden, wood-oil is now made on an ex-tensive scale from stumps, roots and the refuse of timber-cuttings. In special lamps it gives a very satisfactory light, and is the cheapest of

An examination of 10,000 prescriptions by English physicians has shown the drugs most used to be chloroformed, bromide potestiam, sal volatile, glycerine, syrup of crange peel, wine of specacuanha, sulphate of quielre. bicarbonate of seda, carbonate of ammonia and bicarbonate of potash.

of Norwegian and Scotch coasts. A remedy has still to be sought.

Pruning Roses.

Another preliminary to general prucing should yet be at ended to, and that is the ree quarters in a biscuit factory, all over the Rose bush or tree. By removing these first the shoots that need cutting tience can do together, let him seek out a certain case where the prosaic articles in question, as the result of infinite industry, are arranged in all manner of pretty designs. A very attractive stall is that where articles of Indian manufacture are shown and sold. The European traveller in Canada and the States soon learns sceptielsm with regard to alleged examples of the red man's industry, and probably opines that, more or less, they reached the market by way of the German a thing near the pretty articles on sale at South Kenslogton. A conspicuous placard declares them to be the product of aboriginal skill, as found in the far inland regions of the Dominion. The assertion every body—at any rate, every purchaser—must implicitly believe to the furthering of his content. Much remains to say of the Canadian exhibit; but enough for the present, if interest has been excited in the evidence given of the great Dominion's progress towards an ultimate destiny, the grandeur of which we can only faintly conceive.

DIFFUSED COLOR.—The quantity of coloring matter which must be mixed with a perfectly state of the carting back of last years' wood, so much latitude must be allowed and is claimed by every rosersian, that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down. The safest and likeliest to avoid controversy, and perhaps the one the woole the most useful, is to be every one be persuaded in his own mind of the rightness and reasonableness of his practice. The experienced reasonableness of his practice. The exp

Court Life in Russia.

The court festivities at St. Pe'ersburg have been more brillian: during the reign of the present emperor than they have been for some years past under Alexander II. This is chiefly seventeen parts respectively being sufficient to perceptibly tinge 100,000,000 parts of white.

Valuable Plants.—In a recent geological paper, Prof. J. Starkie Gardner sketched the value and impertance of the grasses at the present day, remarking that they occupy under cultivation one-third of the entire area of Europe, inclusive of lakes and mountains, while, exclusive of malt and spirituous drinks distilled from them, their products to the value of nearly one hundred millions sterling are imported annually into England alone. There are over 3,000 species, fitted to occupy most diverse stations and to overcome nearly every kind of vegetable competition, with the result that about ninety-five per cent. of the plants growing in ordinary meadow-land are grasses.

In Germany there are now eight schools of due to the empress. Czar Alexander II. was

liant.
The first court ball of the season, to which In Germany there are now eight schools of forestry, where a training of five years is necessary for scudents seaking government positions. France supports a single school at Nancy.

FROM a comparison of the number of eminent men of certain rank in each million individuals of several races, Mr. Joseph Jacobe estimates that the average Jew has four per cent. more ability than the average Eoglishman, and two per cent. more than the average Botchman.

In a new and elaborate work on the bronzy age in Scandinavia, Dr. Oscar Montelius gives the probable duration of the period as from 1450 B. C. to 400 or 550 B. C., when iron came into use in Northern Europe.

A conjunction of the season, to which some three thousand invitations were issued, surprised everybedy attending it for the first time by its great splendor. There are few princely residences in Europe which could be compared to the Winter Palace for spaciousness and beauty, and the impression is still more deepened by the strange uniforms and costumes, have great it may be, counts for nothing for admission to the court, and it is only the rank of the husband which determines the admission of his wife and daughters. No prince may claim admittance unless per cent. more than the average Scotchman.

In a new and elaborate work on the bronze age in Scandinavia, Dr. Occar Montelius gives the probable duration of the period as from 1450 B. C. to 400 or 550 B. C., when iron came into use in Northern Europe.

A NATURAL TRAP — A curious form of animal trap exit; in the Santa Paula valley. Ventura county, California, where many unfortunate creatures are captured by small streams of thick mineral oil which flow from the mountains during the summer down ravines which are water-courses in the wet season. Thus, it is stated on the authority of Prof. E. W. Hilgard, gophers, moles, squirrels, rabbits, all kinks of birds from the buzzard and hawk to the canary, as well as all kinds of insects, may be found just caught to completely submerged in the pitiless viscid mass, which rarely releases its victim once touched. The frequent courrence of bones of lambs and calvage proves that available are invited to the small private court halls.

The alning lights of society are those who are invited to the small private court halls.

presented at court, however, not worth much.

The shining lights of society are those who are invited to the small private court hills.

Many of the highest state officials do not belong to the real court circle. mais are entrapped. It is is supposed that the shining surface of the pitch gives the impression that the streams are water.

WATER AS ANTI-FAT.—It has been a matter of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of water in considerable quantities has a tensive of extensive belief in France that the drinking of the brief or considerations, is excluded as too German in his ideas; the minister of the interior, Count Tolstoi, who stands high above the court society by reason of his exalted moral ideas; the minister of war, M. Vannoffski, who is quite a homo novus in society, and many other men in equally high positions. The emperor values them as faithful servants and excellent councillors, but that is all.

The empress is passionately fond of all the pleasures of the winter season, whether they are dancing, skating or sleighing on the ice hills, and is as graceful on her skates as she is in the ballroom and on horseback. But all these operations, serving the court society by reason of his exalted moral ideas; the minister of war, M. Vannoffski, who is quite a homo novus in society, and many other men in equally high positions. The empress is passionately fond of all the pleasures of the winter season, whether they are dancing, skating or sleighing on the ice hills, and is as graceful on her skates as she is in the ballroom and on horseback. But all these pleasures have now come to an end; the provide the form of SAINT JOHN. N. B., JUNE 16, 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 not-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 BELFAST BIOTS.

It is evident, after making reasonable allowance for exaggerations, that the riot in perienced in the city. The foolish threats of the so-called loyalist leaders and the incendlary language of the anti-home rule politicians and of the conservative press in Uister, prepared the public for news of a disturbance in case Gladstone's bill should tified the apprehension that the disappointed populace might make trouble. But i could scarcely be expected that the defeat of the bill would be followed by a riotous demonstration against the Catholics and home rulers. This is one of the ancmalies

A nationalist riot would have done harn to the nationalist cause. These levalist outrages—if it turns out that the lovalists are it necessary to drop into verse thereafter. The exhibition officials and our commerresponsible for them-cannot fail to help cial agents will have performed one part of Gladstone in the coming contest, The prople, who, after breaking open the first London people the history of the goods in his favor. is just this sort of people who are carried away by the wild speeches which have been made in the north of Ireland during the past few weeks. If there is any truth in the despatches, there is little to shoose between the rowdy element on the loyalist side and the lowest mob under the nationalist order, while there is abundant justifica tion for the arms act.

THE USES OF THE SENATE.

In regard to the Canadian constitution Glad stone and Chamberlain had a disagreement. Cnamberlain said that the appointed upper troduced into Canada in 1791 for the protection of minorities. Undoubtedly Gladstone was right, but the Canada of which he was speaking was not the could be selected for a home rule precedent. Toere was then no federated Canada. and the legislative councils of the British er provinces. Other purposes were assigned for the establishment of the second chamber. The senate was to represent the lauded classes. One of its missions was to check hasty legislation on the part of the other house. It was also expected to hold a sort of balance of power between parties. George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie strongly censured any attempt to change the constitution in respect to the senate. They held to the conservative theory that it would be dangerous to entrust the whole legisla-tive power to the hands of the house of commone with no checks or safeguards. When Mills brought up the question of senate reform during the Mackenzle regime, the maritime province members, a great majority of whom were supporters of the govern-ment then in power, were dead against the change. They were governed by the considerations mentioned by Chamberlain. The maritime provinces have nearly one-third of the senators, while they have only one-sixth

of the representation in the lower house.

Yet looking back on the history of the Dominion, it can scarcely be said that the smaller provinces have been in any special way the provinces long before a measure for that protected by the senate. In the first place there has been no particular need of the protection, as the provinces generally have worked harmosiously together. Even if such interference had been needed, it could hardly have been looked for with confidence, was the dream of public men in British America, and was discussed in the press and on the platform many hardly have been looked for with confidence, for though the senate has done some good work in modifying or correcting the detects of legislation, it has not taken a strong part in any large question. For the greater part of the time the senate has been in political accord with the govern-ment, and it has been charged with allowing party considerations to prevent it from opposing dangerous government measures. But during the five years in which the senate and the government were opposed to each other the administration met with no determined hostility in the upper chamber, though the claims of the smaller provinces were ignored then as they never were before or since. The duties of the upper house to which the liberal leaders at confederation attached so much importance have not as a rule been so performed as to lead the public to believe that the safety of the country would be imperilled by a change in the constitution of the senate, or even by the aboli-

Dominion government. In giving the re- other colonial statesman. Since his appointsults of the next general election, our con- ment he has been easily the leader of the retemporary assigns more than half the seats presentatives from the various colonies. to the party led by Mr. Blake. The govern- The unfailing industry and indominable perment was badly beaten in 1881 in this same sistency which characterized Sir Charles fashlon, but Sir John did not resign. Neither | during his public life in Canada distinguish has he resigned since the publication of the him still. His addresses are practical and

tion of that chamber.

BUYING WISER THAN THEY KNOW A good many misconceptions which exist

present summer. The English are a conserv-

ative people and their consumers do not take quickly to new classes of goods. Canadian produce finds a market when it is represented as Esglish and United States produce, but under its own proper title sales have been made with difficulty. Our correspondent at the Colonial Exhibition tells of a Canadian who purchased from his agent in London some fowls of his own shipping. The agent not knowing his customer, represented the goods as the produce of a neighboring county and charged prices accordingly. But when the returns were sent in it was found that the agent credited the shipper with prices less than half that paid, alleging that Canadian fowls could not compete in the London market with those of England. The Marquis of Lorne, in a recent address, gave another instance of the success anonymously attained by Canadian goods. It was held in Europe, the Marquis observed, to be difficult to get anything good and useful that was not European, A good deal had been said some years ago about a remarkable form of skate which had been adopted in Norway and Sweden for use in Belfast was a serious affair. A number of the army. The marquis had written to the lives were lost; scores of rioters, officers, and British minister there for a specimen of the quiet citizens were injured; much property skate used by the army, and received the was destroyed, and a day of terror was ex- reply that the only skate used in Sweden was the acme skate of Halifax. The universal verdict of Canadians who have attempted to introduce their goods into European markets is that the [difficulty is met on the the elders of each congregation shall every threshold in the prejudices of the dealer and five years appeal to their constituents for reconsumer, not against the goods but against election. This charge in the constitution become law. The past history of some of the country. When these people know that was vigorously maintained in the general the nationalist sympathizers, and the threats | they have been using Nova Scotla fruit and | assembly by a respectable minority on about of the more violent third party leaders, jus- fish, New Brunswick beef, and other pro- the same line as is taken by the advocates vincial goods in small quantities with much of senate reform. After a sharp acceptance and without knowing it, they discussion the assembly rejected the may consent to purchase more largely with scheme. But the change was supmalice aforethought. The man who learned when old that he had been speaking prose The rejection of the measure was moved by

which they now ignorantly purchase. DISCUSSION NOT PREMATURE.

THE SUN cannot agree with those who maintain that the general question of the consolidation of the British empire should not be discussed until somebody has formulated a detailed scheme of imperial federation. Great constitutional changes are not During the home rule debate much was said of the precedent established in Canada.

usually brought about after the invention by some statesman of a new constitution which said of the precedent established in Canada.

usually brought about after the invention by some statesman of a new constitution which said of the precedent established in Canada.

is afterward submitted for public approval. They are oftener the result of many suggestions and much speculation of a seemingly visionary character. The legislative union chambers in Canada were supposed to pro. of Great Britain and her colonies, if ever tect the interests of the minorities, and that it comes, will not be the result of one there was no such provision in Gladstone's man's ingenuity in framing a scheme. It bill for the protection of the Uister anti- will take form from free and fair discussion home rulers. The premier, replying, said in all parts of the empire, of the question in that he had studied the history of Canada | all its aspects. A few days ago the bearings closely and could find no authority for the of such a union on English and colonial comstatement that legislative councils were in. | merce were discussed by some of the highest commercial authorities in England. Two weeks since the commander-in-chief of the British army presided over a meeting in which the topic for consideration was Canada under discussion. The old the question of imperial federation in province of Canada was not a country which its bearings on national defence. Much is written and spoken in regard to the sentimental aspects of national union. It is true that imperial federation is not a live ques-American provinces in the old time had all tion in the sense that it is ready for a poputhe power, or nearly all. Chamberlain was lar vote. But many British statesmen, notcorrect in his contention that the upper chamber in the Dominion parliament was to preserve the rights of the smallthe parting of the ways. Affairs in Australasis have brought the subject somewhat strongly before the people of the Australian colonies, more especially New South Wales. And it is easy to conceive of a like dissatisfaction arising in Canada should the British Government follow the council given by the London Times in the matter of the fisheries. A palpable sacrifice of Canadian interests-which in this case are really imperial interests-would tend, not to drive Canadians to desire separation from the mother country, but to lead them to ask for some voice in shaping the policy of the

He who in the meantime condemns discussion of the subject on the ground that no cut and dried federation scheme has been brought forward, has but little knowledge of history. The advisability of the adoption purpose was framed. The union of the Canadian provinces was the dream of public years before the first scheme was proposed. The parliamentary measure for Irish home rule was submitted this year, but the home rule question has been prominently before the people during the life of three parliaments. If anyone believes that federal constitutions should be drawn up first and talked up afterwards, let him read Fiske's account in the Atlantic Monthly of the adventures of the United States in search of a constitution. We have had church unlons, many of them, in Canada, but the discussion begun first and the scheme came afterwards. In all these cases the measure was made ready for the people as soon as the people were ready for the measure.

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF SIR CHAS.

TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper has received as many THE esteemed Telegraph has defeated the compliments from the London press as any Telegraph's want of confidence statistics, forcible and he is always prepared to speak | couragement.

on any subject connected with Canada or with the colonies generally. Some time ago one of the leading London dailles observed in England as to the quality of Canadian that the rule of the metropolitan press, unproduce will be cleared away during the der which speeches made at dinners and like occasions by persons not noblemen or imperial ministers were briefly reported, should be departed from in the case of Sir Charles Tupper, whose addresses were always worthy of publication. The opinion of the Pall Mall Gazette apparently agrees with that of its contem poraries, for the friends of Sir Charles have certainly no reason to complain of the treatment accorded to the High Commissioner in this regard. The only exception to the rule is the society journal of H. B. Labouchers, which lectures Sir Charles Topper for epeak. ing so much and so loud. This society jour nal has, on occasions, warned English emigrants against Canada, pointing out after the style of the old geography, that this country is a cold, barren and inhospitable region, in which the inhabitants eke out scanty existence by hunting and fishing We notice that several of our contemporaries quote Truth's remarks about Sir Charles Tupper, though they have not seen fit to republish the opinions of the great journals to which the English people look for infor-

SENATORS, legislative councillors, peers and princes who have been obliged to listen to democratic attacks on life tenures will welcome a new body of recruits to the noble army of martyrs. The Presbyterian democracy has come out in opposition to the life tenure of the eldership. It is proposed that ported by 80 delegates in a house of 200, all his life without knowing it did not find Elder Murray, the editor of the Halifax Presbyterlan Witness. The journalistic profession is not remunerative, and Brother Murray, perhaps felt that he could fot their duty when they declare unto the afford to run elections even with the changes

LOCAL MATTERS.

"St. George Lodge, I.O.G.T., is progressing favorably, and doing good work in the temper ance cause. Last Saturday our worthy Bro. Samuel Tufts, grand secretary, visited St. George, and delivered a temperance address at the Upper Falls that evening. Sunday afternoon he spoke on the same subject to the a good attendance. After some appropriate singing by the choir, Bro. Tufts spoke for about an hour, very earnestly and acceptably, on this important subject, urging upon all present to use their is fluence in favor of total abstinence. We trust his visit will be productive of considerable good. Monday morning Bro. Tutts left for St. Andrews via G. S. Ry., to visit the lodge of I.O. G.T., in that town.

The two divisions of S. of T., and lodge I. O.G.T., of this wilage, contemplate holding a grand, united temperance picnic during the month of July next."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE - The follow ing resolutions are taken from an exchange:-Whereas, In the dispensations of our loving Father, our brother, W. J. Adair, has been taken from our company, therefore Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Adair the M. E. church of Waupun (Wia) has lost an able counsellor, a true friend, and a gener-our supporter.

our supporter.

That we commend sister Adair to that one friend who alone knows the deeps of human hearts, and pray that in her bereavement he

may be more her than earth'y kin.

That as the official board of the M. E. church of Waupun we feel deeply cur loss, and tender our sister our warmest sympathy.

That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this church, and a copy presented to sister Adair.

GEO. H. TREVER,

LAWES ETERDOY. Committee.

JAMES ECELBOY, Committee E. M. BEACH, W. J. Adair was formerly a resident of Kings county, N. B., and son of the late Geo. Adair of Donegal, K. C., but a resident of the United States for the last twenty years,

A MILKISH farmer relates the following story and vouches for its credibility. In his poultry yard a hen hatched a fine brood of chickens and died a few days after. At the same time a litter of kittens were drowned, The old cat at once took possession of the The old cat at once took possession of the motherless chickens, probably with an idea to forget her own bereavement. She reared the chickens without loss, caring for them day and night with every mark of affection. Though she made some awkward attempts to cluck like a hen and even tried to imitate the crow of a cock, she did not forget her own individuality, for she carried the chickens from place to place in her mouth, the same as if they were real kittens. Now, children, go to bad, and dream of those chickens, grown up to be good mousof those chickens, grown up to be good mous ers, and prowling about back yards on moonli

nights, just as their foster mother did in her frisky youth. PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS.-There are six men belonging to the Infantry School Corps who saw service during the Northwest rebellion last spring. They are entitled to medals, and these medals will be presented to them on Friday afternoon next, the 18th June. for ever memorable as the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Lady Tilley has kindly consented to make the presentation as Her Mojesty's representative on the occasion. The presentation will take place in the field between the post office and the officers' quarters. tween the post office and the officers' quarters. The following are the names of the heroes to be decorated: Capt. Bremner, I. S. C., T. H. Troup, A. Wilson, Bugler L. Power, I. S. C., all late of the 66:h Princess Louise Fasiliers, Halifax. Corporal R. Blackmore and Private T. Brackett, I. S. C., late of 63:d "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.—Fredericton Capital.

JOGGINS AND MACCAN RAILWAY.-At meeting of the directors of the Joggins and Maccan Railway Co. hald at Maccan on Saturday last, it was ordered that a location survey should be made with a view to theearly com mencement of construction. The location will be in charge of Jas. W. Chandler, C.E., with a first-class staff of assistants. This will be goodnews to many citizens of St. John, who are largely interested in the mines in the section of the country which this railway enterprise

NEW PAPER.-H. A. McKnight, lately of the Traders' Journal office, Stellarton, N. S., has started in the printing business at Spring Hill. N. S., and in the course of a few weeks proposes to commence the issue of a new weekly newspaper, to be called The Electric Light, Already he has received very considerable en-

REV. BENJAMIN LONGLEY, formerly principal of the Mt. Allison Male academy and lately pastor of the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa, has been appointed to the pastorate of the Queen street church, Toronto.

THE FARMERS have their seed about all in and are now fearing a prolonged season of dry weather. Fruit trees never gave premise of a better yield, orchards everywhere presenting the appearance of huge snow banks for whiteoss. - Harvey (A. C.) Observer.

GOLD DEPOSITS.-We are pleased to note that the chances of having the value of the supposed gold deposits in this county thoroughly tested during the present season are beyond doubt. All the necessary machinery has been transported to the Freeze mine in New Ireland and is being put in position Large quantities of rock are being got out and smelting will commence in a few days.
The indications are said to be excellent for a
more than paying yield. Captain F. J. Sargent is pushing the work in the Steadman
mine on Crooked Creek and proposes putting in machinery in a short time. In each case the means at command are sufficient to fully evelop the work undertaken, -Maple Leaf.

TEMPEBANCE NOTES. - A Central Norton

orrespondent of THE SUN, writes: Mr. Powers and Mr. Wilson of St. John, representatives of the order of I. O. G. T. held a very successful emperance meeting in the new hall in this place, on last Friday evening, under the auspices of Happy Home Lodge. They spoke very earnestly and with good effect. At the close of the meeting a special session of the lodge was held and ten persons were initiated into the order.

Our community feel much indebted to G. W Cur community feet much indected to G. W.

Titus, who has purchased a very fine organ and
placed it in the hall as a present, to be used on
any needed occasion. It is intended that an
entertainment will be given in the hall on the
first of July, to aid in raising funds to finish
the same, when strawberries, ice cream and
other refreshments will be in order.

TEMPERANCE AT ST. GEORGE -A CORRESPON dent over the signature of Templar, writes as follows from St. George under yesterday's

ST. JOHN P. O. A .- The secretary of the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum has received the following letter from the honorary secy. of the Sorcerer Amateur Opera Co, which speaks for itself and the generous spirit animating the kind donors: -

The Secretary St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum: DEAR SIR—By request of the members of the Eor-cerer Amsteur Opera Company, I beg to request your acceptance of enclosed check for \$100, part of the pro-ceeds of a performance held in Mechanics' Institute, lay, June 1st. I am, sir, yours truly, F. H. J. RURL Hoger ry Secy.

REV. FATHER ELLIS of Halifax, brother of V. Ellis, M. P. P., has been presented with hadsome black ebony gold headed walking cane by the members of St. Mary's Young Men's Temperance and Benevolent Society of Halifax. An address accompanying the presentation welcomed the rev gentleman back from Rome in improved health.

FISHING BOUNTY. - The bounty for the fi he ermen has arrived and will at once be disributed by Inspector O'Brien of Carleton to all parties entitled to receive the same.

FURNESS LINE. -Steamer, Ulunda, from London, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, and will proceed to St. John as soon as gious phases of the work in which we are en the Halifax portion of the cargo is discharged. gaged. E. D. JEWETT & Co's, stern-wheel steamer undergoing alterations at Carleton, by Jas Stackhouse. Her name has been changed o the Fanchon. MISS M. E. GRAVES, for a number of years

principal of the Ladies' Seminary, Welfville, N. S., has resigned. SCHE, J. W. DEAN in weighing anchor Quaco the other day hauled up a ship's anchor

f 1500 pounds.

A BAND of Gypsies with a number of dogs are camping at Moncton. SEVENTY-SEVEN liquor licenses have been issued so far this year,

ABOUT THE ANTIMONY MINES .- The Tele. raph should waste its space on live items. In ts issue of last Thursday it quotes an item from the Woodstock Press about the N. B. Antimony mines being opened "last week." The same item appeared in the Maple Leaf of

And the Maple Leaf stole the item from the Fleaner.—Fton. Gleaner. STEAMER NEW YORK -The International Steamship Company's steamer New York. that has been so long out of commission and that has been so long out of commission and hauled up near the dry dock, has been hauled over to the docks of; the steamship company, where she is to be thoroughly overhauled, and the boilers recently taken from the wreck of the steamer Cambridge, which were nearly new when the steamer were lost, will be placed in the New York.—Portland, Me, Press.

BANGOR EXCURSION. - In connection with the visit of the Bangor Mikado Company to this city, arrangements are being made, says the Bangor Whig, for an excursion party to accompany the Mikado party, leaving that city on the morning of the 25th. Among the attractions offered is an opportunity to see the cantilever bridge. As the tickets have been placed at \$4 50 for the round trip a large ex-

rsion is expected. MILL STREET and the lower part of Main street, Portland, promise to rival the city of Cologne in the variety and pungency of their odore, and St. John has no Johann Farnia to supply a compensating perfume. The aldermen of Kings ward, St. John, and Ward 3, Portland, should at once give attention to the sewers in the neighborhood indicated.

THE RIPLEMEN. - At the meeting of the shooting men of the militia, held at the office of Major G. L Dogherty, it was decided to meet teams from New Brunswick and Nova Bostla on our range at Kensington, with Mar-tini-Henri rifles. It is hoped the riflemen of those provinces will be able to see their way clear to come.— Charlottetown Examiner.

IT WAS Mill street that "flowed with milk" a day or two ago, when a hack collided with a mi.k wagon and upset it; a flood of the fluid flowed furiously from the cans and finally found its level in the guttar.

Th Country Market.

This has been another slim week in the country market. There has been some very good beef from P. E. Island in the market during the week. The supply of butter is becoming the week. The supply of butter is becoming large and consequently there is a slight drop in price, while eggs have advanced a cent. The butter coming to market the past two weeks has been of good quality, superior to any for over a year. Potatoes are very plentiful, but the price remains unchanged. The American rhubarb has about gone out of the market and the supply of native is abundant. Some fine American separagus has arrived and is selling

the supply of native is abundant. Some fine American asparagus has arrived and is selling at 20 cents per bunch.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6 to 7½; mutton, 7 to 8 per lb; veal 3 to 8; 1smb, \$1 to \$1.50 per quarter; butter, 18; roll do., 20; lard, 12 to 13 per lb.; eggs, 12; chickens, 60 to 75 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 16 per lb; smoked hams, 9 to 10 per lb.; smoked shoulders, 7 to 8 per lb; lettuce, 40 to 50 per doz. heads; radishes. 40 to 50 per dozn bunches; rhubarb, native, 1½ to 2 per lb; carrots, \$1 to\$1 25 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 80 to 90; parsnips, \$1 25 to \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.15 to \$1.25; kidneys, early rose, per barrel, \$1.15 to \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.60; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt; calf skins, 10 to 11.

METHODIST DISTRICT MEETINGS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANDIVERSARY DISTRICT

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Many of your readers would like, no doubt, to hear something about our annual district neeting at Sussex. We arrived in due time after a very pleasant ride from the city and finding our host, Rev. Mr. Brewer, on the platform at the depot awaiting us, we proceeded at once to the Methodist church where our meeting was announced to take place. The superintendent of the district, Rev. Robt. Wilson, called the meeting immediately to order. Hymn No. 753 was yery heartily sung and a son, called the meeting immediately to order. Hymn No. 753 was very heartily sung and a passage of Scripture read, after which the brethren Daniel and Sprague engaged in prayer. A short speech was made by the chairman, whereupon the roll was called and the following ministers answered to their names: Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Daniel, Pope, Sprague, Marshali, Comben, Brewer, Tredrea, Opie, Howard, Duke, Maggs, Johnson, Duncan, Slackford, McCully and Wadman. The brethren Cowperthwaite, Evans, and Dobson were expected to be present before the close of were expected to be present before the close of the day, while Mesers. Payson and Narraway, were on motion excused from the district The meeting proceeded to elect a scretary.

The ballct showed that Bro. Marshall was

the choice. Under the head of examination of ministerial character, etc, all the names passed in a very settled was no pro-bationers to recommend for full connection, under the question what candidates are now reunder the question what candidates are now recommended to be received on trial, Rev. Mr.
Maggs of the Apohaqui circuit handed to the
chairman a resolution from the quarterly board
of his circuit recommending as a candidate
Fred. A. Wightman. On motion it was resolved that the hour of three p. m. this day be
fixed for the examination of the candidate. In
answer to the question, Who are recommended
for supernumerary relationship? Rev. Mesers,
Geo. B. Payson, H. Daniel, H. Pope, D.D.,
J. R. Narraway, M. A., Robt. Duncan, S. W.
Sprague and Wm. Tweedle were, on motion,
recommended to be placed in such relationship.

The chairman having learned upon enquiry that no minister nor probationer had died dur-ing the past year within the bounds of the disict, called the meeting to its feet by announc ing the doxology, which was very heartily sung. The rest of the morning service was very profitably spent in considering some practical questions in reference to the spiritual, well-being and prosperity of the church. At twelve o'clock the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon session written reports were tabled by the ministers who are occupying home mission ground and these reports evidenced that good, faithful, earnest and successul work had been accomplished for the blessed master during the past year. Interest in the prayer services had been quickened, the holy spirit to convince of sin had attended the preaching of divine truth, many conversions had taken place, the people of God greatly encouraged and in very many other ways there was, as the brethren thought, cause for special devont thanksgiving to Almighty God for the richest blessings of His grace.

At three o'clock, the chairman having requested Mr. Daniel to conduct the examination

f the young man who offers himself as a candidate for the ministry, Mr. Wightman pre-sented himself and after a very thorough inves tigation into his theological views, etc., the district, by a unanimous resolution, recommended that the candidate be recommended to the conference for active work. In conclusion, while I now write some very earnest practical addresses are being made by some of the brethren in reference to some of the reli-

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Brewer having announced that a public service would be held on Wednesday evening, quite a large and respectable congregation came together, and while the exercises were varied, still of very great religious profit and interest. Mr. Daniel presided, while Rev. Messrs. Tudres, Dobson and Comben gave very earnest and practical addresses. A most blessed influence rected upon the audience. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dministered.
This morning the following laymon were an-

This morning the following laymen were announced as the representatives of the several quarterly boards: —H. J. Thorne, James A. White, J. R. Woodburn, W. D. Baskin, J. Hopkins, Andrew Myles, C. H. Hutchings, J. A. McKnaught, Silas McCulley, J. K. Falkins and David Smith.

The financial returns from the different circuits were taken up immediately. Al the different connexional interests, it appeared, were su-tained in a very encouraging manner. Over \$400 were reported as an increase in our missionary subscription, while in the membership of our church for the district coming under our review, it was found that the gratifying ad-

of our church for the district coming under our review, it was found that the gratifying advance of over 300 had been made. All the routine work in connection with the tabulated results of marriages, funerals, baptisms, etc., having been passed through, the laymen retired according to discipline provision, to elect their conference representatives, the result being as follows:—Representatives, J. Myles, L. Faulkner, S. C. McCully, A. Myles, C. H. Hutchinge, Jas. White, H. J. Pratt, Geo. Inch, J. R. Woodburn, H. J. Thorne, Jas. L. Thorne, G. A. Henderson, David Smith, G. H. Barnes, R. Fair, J. A. White, W. D. Baskin, H. I. Olive, H. Cochran, E. L. Whiteker, A. Gilmour, A. McLeod, and J. E. Irvine. The representative to the missionary board is Andrew Myles.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a district sunday school convention, as the law indicates, some time during the autumn.

Apphaqui and Sussex circuits were presented, and the district, on motion, recommended that the annual conference send to each of these fields of labor a young man as an assistant.

It was further resolved that the Carmarthen street church be placed on the list of city missions.

The following motion was submitted by Dr. Pope, seconded by Mr. Evans: Whereas, The contributions on the mission station throughout the N. B. & P. E. I. conference for minis

whereas, the controlled on the mission stations throughout the N. B. & P. E. I. conference for ministerial support, when supplemented by the Missionary society grant for the past year have been so inadequate to meet the legitimate claim of the ministers occupying this portion of our conferential territory—as to impose upon each of them the distressing loss of \$379, leaves their nett income to be \$371.

Therefore resolved, That this district earnestly recommends to the annual conference to memoralize the general conference at its approaching session upon the subject, for the purpose of appealing to them for the institution of a sustenation fund from which grants to such missionaries shall be made:

That a quadrennial instead of an annual grant shall be made by the general mission board to the conference which they shall be at liberty to administer to the best of their judgment in view of the peculiarities of our mission work, it being understood that whatever increase may cnaracterize our contribution as a conference to the missionary board no diminution of such contribution shall take place.

Their resolution was unanimously adopted

Their resolution was unanimously adopted with the elimination of the latter part.
Rev. E. Evans was elected the representative to the stationing committee. J. W. W.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

SHEDIAC, June 10.-The Sackville district held its annual meeting here on the 8th and 9th, opening on the afternoon of Tuesday. The following ministers were present: Rev. Mesars. Teed, district superintendent; Weddall, finan-Teed, district superintend Teed, district superintendent; weddan, financial secretary; Paisley, Stewart, Pickard, Prince, Allan, Ackman, R. Crisp, J. Crisp, Harrison, Penna, Williams and Moore.

Rev. C. Paisley, A. M., was elected secre-Tuesday afternoon was devoted to purely ministerial business, and everything was of ministerial business, and everything was of a satisfactory character.

On Tuesday evening a large congregation poured into the public services. An able sermon was delivered by the district superintendent, Rev. S. T. Teed, Rev. Messrs. Weddell and Ackman assisting in the service. At the conclusion, the sagrament of the Lord concerning the service.

clusion, the sacrament of the Lords supper was administered to a large number of communicants.
On Wednesday the lay brethren arrived and

ook part in all the deliberations of that day.
The schedules were well filled with figures. showing a satisfactory increase in the mission-ary contributions, connexional funds, and

nembership returns, which show an addition f more than 200 members over last year. piritual reports were received with marked at-

Many things were discussed as bearing upon the greater success of Methodism in the dis-It was proposed that the Baie Verte and Shediac circuits be subject to a certain alter-ation in boundaries, and resolutions to that

effect were prepared for the approaching con-At the close of a busy district meeting, sev-At the close of a busy district meeting, several votes of thanks were passed. The resident pastor of Shediac was especially requested to thank the hospitable people of this lovely seaside town for their great kindness, that had helped so largely to make this meeting of the district one to be remembered.

It might be interesting to add that the dust so well whirled for the past two days, has subsided this meeting and that we trust the

sided this morning, and that we trust the many good agencies at work in Shediac will also quiet and lay those evil influences that are against the right.

Southern Baptist Association.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING AT PENNFIELD. PENNFIELD, N. B., June 8.—The Southern Baptist Association of New Brunswick opened its seventh annual session at 2 30 p. m., in the Pennfield Baptist church. The usual devotional exercises were held for one hour, after which the association was called to order by the clerk, and at once proceeded to elect officers for the current year, the result being that the follow-

Current year, the result being that the following were unanimously chosen:
Moderator, C. F. Clinch.
Clerk, Rev. E. O. Gates,
Assistant Clerk, S. L. G. Wiggins,
Treasurer, W. M. Bucknam.
The following visitors were invited to seats
in the association: Revs. Masses, Day, Cohoon

in the association: Revs. Messrs, Day, Cohoon, Churchill, Coombs, L. B. Eates and Mrs, R. After the usual committees were appointed and the general business respecting the organ-ization of the association was transacted, ar adjournment was made till 7.30 p. m.

In the evening a large andience listened to
the associational sermon, which was preached
by Rev. J. A. Gordon of St. John. Mr. Gor. don took for his text Acts 27 chap, 25:h verse, As a preacher he gives forth no uncertain sounds. His sermon was full of the gospel.

After the preaching service, a social meeting was held, led by J. E. Masters of St. John. Os motion association then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION. At 7 a. m., a prayer meeting was held, conducted by Rev. G. W. Springer.

At 10 a. m., the report on education was presented by Rev. G. E. Day, and was spoken to by Revs. C. Goodspeed, G. Hickson, and

The report on denominational literature was submitted by R. v. J. A. Gordon, and was spoken to by Rev. W. J. Swaffield and others The first half of the afternoon session was given to the Women's M. A. Society, during which time Rev. Geo. Churchill, returned foreign missionary, spoke and also exhibited several articles of dress.

The second half of the session was given to The evening session was devoted to home missions. The principal speakers were Rev. G. E. Day, D. D., and Rev. A. Cohoon.

Church Dedication.

The new Presbyterian church lately built at Salmon Creek, Chipman, and to which refer ence has already been made in THE SUN, was opened last Sabbath for public worship, and dedicated to the service of God by the Rev. Mr. Mowatt of Fredericton. The Rev. Samual Johnson, pastor, and the Rev Se Keirstead assisted in the opening ceremony. The bright morning sun was ushered in auspiciously for the eventful occasion. Refore

auspicionally for the eventful occasion. Before the appointed hour the capacious edifice was filled to overflowing, and upwards of a hundred had to rest satisfied with standing room at the door and windows. The service was com-menced by the choir singing the hundredth After prayer and praise again and the read

After prayer and praise again and the reading of the Scriptures from the 6th chapter of 2nd Chron., the Rev. Mr. Mowatt delivered the dedicatory sermon in so impressive and eloquent a manner as to keep his large audience spell-bound to the close, from the text "Mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people," Isaiah lvi: 7 v. The collection amounted to \$85, and the paws rental for a year realized \$115, making \$200 towards defraying the cost of the building.

N. B. R. Summer Time Table.

The summer time table of the New Brunswick railway will go into effect on the 27th inst. The arrangement of all trains has been made with that characteristic enterprise which has all along distinguished the management, extra facilities being made for both passenger and freight traffic to all principal points in the

and freight traffic to all principal points in the province and Boston.

The Flying Yankee will make the 'rip between this city and Boston in ten minutes less than fifteen hours, while St. Andrews will have two trains a day, including connection with the Flying Yankee, something which will no doubt be thoroughly appreciated, as it is the first season that town has been given two trains a day. The cit zens of Fredericton have also been looked after by the management, and the express will make the run to this city in two hours and thirty-five minutes. To persons who desire to spend Sunday in the country an excellent opportunity is afforded by the fast freight which will leave St. John at 6 30 p. m. Saturday, stop at all local stations and return

freight which will leave St. John at 6 30 p. m. Saturday, stop at all local stations and return at 6.25 a. m. Monday. All trains are run on E saturn standard time.

The following will give THE SUN'S readers an idea of the running of trains under the new time table:—The Flying Yankee will leave St. John at 6 40 a. m., stepping only between here and Vanceboro at Fairville, Fredericton Junction and McAdam; connection at the latter place will be made with St. Stephen and St. Andrews, arriving at those points at 11 30 a. m. and 11 50, a. m., respectively; Hou'ton, 1 p. m.; Woodstock, 1 10 p. m.; Presque It-le, 5, 30 p. m., Grand Falls, 5.10 p. m., and Edmundston at 9 50 the following morning. Under this arrangement passengers remain over at Grand Falls all night, where excellent hotel accomodation is afforded.

Falls all night, where excellent hotel accomodation is afforded.

The St. Stephen accommodation will leave at 7.40 a.m. and connect with trains to arrive at Fredericton at 11 a.m.; St. Stephen, 3.40 p.m.; St. Andrews, 4 p.m., and also at McAdam with the day express for Boston.

The Fredericton express will leave at 4.45 p.m. and arrive in that city at 7.40. The night Pullman for the west will leave as usual at 8.30, Saturdays excepted.

m. and arrive in that city at 7.40. The night Pullman for the west will leave as usual at 8.30, Saturdays excepted.

The cantilever fast freight will leave St. John at 6.30 p. m. for Boston. On Saturdays this train will have a Pullman sleeper to Bangor attached, and will stop at all local stations between St. John and Vanceboro. The local freight train will leave at 9 30.

Trains will arrive as follows: Day express from Boston, 2.45 p. m.; night Pullman, 6 10 a. m.; Fredericton express, 8.35 a. m.; St. Stephen accommodation, 7.15 p. m.

Trains will leave Fredericton for St. John as follows: Express at 6 a. m., and arrive at 8.35 a. m.; and 12.10 p. m., and arrive at 2.45 p. m.; at 3.30 and arrive at 7.15.

From Precque Isle, the trains will leave at 4 a. m.; Grand Falls, 4 a. m.; Woodstock, 7.30 a. m.; Houlton, 7.35 a. m.; connection will then be made with the Flying Yankee arriving in St. John at 2.45.

On the Gibson branch the trains will run as follows: Leave Gibson at 11.10 a. m.; arriving in Woodstock at 1.56 p. m., Presque Isle at 5.30 p. m. and Grand Falls at 5.10 p. m.

A BIG DAY'S WORK .- W. E. Masters of Centreville, on Monday, the 7th inst., furrowed out and ploughed in with one horse, in nine hours, eleven barrels of cut seed (potatoes) twenty-seven and a half bushels, two men dropping the seed.—Kentville New Star.

A Dory A Rejecte

BALIPAX morrow, p Cow Bay. wood, Car Johns, Nfl o'clock on noticed to appearance out a boat men lying d man lay in He was dr had set in a and had bu work on was no shipped. starved t edly two obanks dur veloped th A shock fishing sol

morning. returned night he comrades Grath de his lungs The ste Barcelo yesterday and proce A despi Nova Sc them ba An opi

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sy district meeting, sevre passed. The resident especially required seasople of this lovely seasople of this lovely seasople of the hard har est kindness, that ke this meeting of the ng to add that the dust past two days, has sub-nd that we trust the work in Shediac will e evil influences that are

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Dedication.

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earth do dwell, h cheerful voice."

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ushels, two men drop-

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Dory Containing Two Dead Fishermen Picked Up.

A Rejected Lover Committs Suicide-Gloucester Schooners Looking for Bait.

(Special to THE SUE.) HALIPAX, June 14.—The Herald will, to morrow, publish the following despatch from Cow Bay, C. B.: -"The brigantine Scotswood, Captain Hutable, eleven days from Johns, Nfid, reports a ghastly story. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a dory was noticed to the northward of the vessel with no appearance of any one being in it. We put out a boat and on going alongside found two men lying dead in the dory. One was a small man, the other of large statue. The smaller man lay in the bow with his face turned up. He was dressed in blue trousers, shirt, canvas jacket and heavy see boots, and appeared to harbor commissioners, he will embark on the harbor commissioners, tug and go down to wood, Captain Hutable, eleven days from man, the other of large statue. The smaller man lay in the bow with his face turned up. He was dressed in blue trousers, shirt, canvas jacket and heavy see boots, and appeared to have been dead some time. Decomposition had set in and it was with great difficulty that the remains were handled. There was no name on his clothes or any mark leading to his identification. He was of dark complexion and had but little hair on his face.

The other man was of light sandy complexion, and bald on the top of the head, of large heavy frame, large features, and heavy sandy whiskers. He was dressed in oil skin trousers, shirt and knitted frock and heavy to Ottaws.

In the dory was a knife marked "L. V., " a thole pin and thwart marked "No. 6." There was no paddles, although the tholes were shipped. Their clothes were not torn, and there was every evidence that they had starved to death. We buried the bodies at sea. They looked more like Frenchmen than Americans and were undoubtedly two of the forty-six fishermen lost on the banks during the recent terrible fog that en-veloped the great fishing grounds.

veloped the great fishing grounds.

A shocking case of suicide occurred on a fishing schooner lying in Shelburne harbor this morning. David McGrath, aged 24, one of the crew of the fishing schooner John Purdy, returned from the Banks on Friday. Last night he went to see a girl to whom he was engaged. They quarrelled, and the trouble preyed upon his mind. At noon today he was noticed going into the forecastle. A few minutes later a report of a gun was heard. His comrades rushed to the scene and found McGrath dead, his left side blown to pieces and his lungs protruding through the gaping wound.

About elevel to clock a person choosy vessel and dressed in woman's clothes came into the office and dressed in woman's clothes came into the sailer and the captain thinks her a match for take a set in the private office until he got through with the customers, several of whom were in the office. As soon as the effice was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit, and as she appeared very nervous, the teller complication of the private office and ressed in woman's clothes came into the office until he got through with the customers, several of whom were in the office. As soon as the effice was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit \$2,000. The teller invited her to take a seat in the private office until he got through whom were in the office. As soon as the effice was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit \$2,000. The teller invited her to take a seat in the private office until he got through whom were in the office. As soon as the effice was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit \$2,000. The teller invited her to take a seat in the private office until he got through where in the office. As soon as the effice was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit and the captain thinks her a match for any American nearly this morning.

The Gloucester s

them bait.
An opinion prevai's there that several Gloucester firms will establish themselves in business at Canso, Tor Bay and other Nova Scotis

CHARLOTTETOWN. Drowning Accident—The Political Campaign

-The Cruiser Critic. (Special to THE SUN.) CHARLOTTETOWN, June 11.-Last Wednesday, Donald McLean aged 22, while watering stock at Clyde River, took a punt and paddled into the stream and was accidently drowned. The punt was observed during the afternoon floating down the river, but no accident was hought of. Becoming anxious his father proceeded to the shore, found the cattle still there, the punt gone and his hat floating on the water. The body was found yesterday at low tide.

The political excitement is daily increasing and the candidates are actively working.

Cant. Scott award at Geography on the Capt. Scott arrived at Georgetown on the 7th to inspect the cruiser Critic and returned to Pictou today.

CHICAGO.

A Factory Burned and Five Females Killed by Jamping from Windows.

CHICAGO, June 14—Pavre, Corrin & Meszie's mattrees factory, at 24.h and Butler streets, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon and it was reported at the fire alarm office that three of the female employees had lost their lives. The building is a three story one, of filmsy build. It was filled with the most inflammable material and the fiames spread with fearful rapidity. The employees, of whom a number were girls, became panic stricken and finding an escape out off rushed to the windows and before the ladders could be raised five of the girls jumped er were pushed off. Mrs. Mina Chilson, Jennie U'Hars, and Kittie Kildebrandt were dangerously injured. The names of the other two ously injured. The names of the other two are not obtainable tonight, but all of five are perhaps fatally injured.

THE QUEEN'S OFFER.

LONDON, June 14.—Queen Victoria has offered the Comte De Paris, during his exile from France under the terms of the expulsion bill, the use of Claremonte Castle, where Louis bill, the use of Claremonte Castle, where Louis Phillippe found a home and where he died. The Comte De Paris declined the Queen's offer on the ground that he does not intend to reside in England permanently.

SHOOTING AN EDITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—This evening, in a street car. Dr. Morrison Mullford, proprietor of the Times, Miss Jennie Streeter and John Hale were shot by W. A. Carlile, an attorney. The shots were sli meant for Dr. Mullford and the shooting was the result of an article published in the Times reflecting on Carlile's character. None of the wounds are dangerous. Carlile was arrested and locked up.

FRENCH AUTHOR DEAD. Parls, June 14. — Dieudonne Alexandre Paul Boiteu, the French author, is dead. He was 56 years of sge.

A three-year-old girl fell from the balcony on the fourth floor of a Hartford house the other day, but struck squarely across a clothes line stretched from the third floor, and the re-bound threw her into a balcony there, almost

In a recent address of welcome to the Czar and Czarina of Russia at Moscow, the Governor of that city expressed the hope that "Christs cross will soon shine from St. Scphia." The church referred to is the Agia Sofia at Constantinople, and has been looked upon as the cradle of the Greek Church. It was founded by the Roman Emperor Constantine, and has been frequently rebuilt or renovated. It was transformed into a mosque by Mahommed I.

Sofia at Constantinople, and as been looked upon as the cradle of the Greek Choic I was founded by the Roman Emperor Constantinople, and as been frequently reducted to the manufacture of the machinery will be put in place, it is expected in three or four weeks. The prompts of the contrary, that "the sun down," he been found in Kentucky, where Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Church, has just been preaching that it terriborations that have devastated western in the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the same rate of collections are overed and the contrary, and that flooked will cover the land as it never has been covered since the Noachian period.

**Contraction of the care the contrary of the African Methodist Church, has just been preaching that it terribute or the next increase of the care caused by the white mark in the same rate of chiefy. He predicts that, if the s

CANADIAN NEWS

A Budget of News from the Upper Provinces. (Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, June 8 -A meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon. The establishment of a bureau of statistics of labor was among the anhiecta discussed. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, has

eturned to the city. Hon. Mr. Royal has denied the report that

It is thought that the fisherics dispute will prevent Sir John from leaving for British Columbia as early as was expected.

Amongst the probable candidates for election to the house of commons, from the Northwet,

sandy whiskers. He was dressed in oil skill trousers, shirt and knitted frock and heavy sea boots. There were some marks of Indian work on his left arm, but they could not be distinguished. His hands and teeth were firmly clenched and he had evidently died lished a large ranche there, putting on it 26,000 lished a large ranche there, putting on it 26,000 head of cattle. nead of cattle.

Regina and Long Lake railway was formally opened yesterday, for distance twenty-five miles.

PALMERSTON, Ont., June 9.-A daring attempt was made this morning to rob Scott's Bank. The manager had been summoned by a bogus telegram to meet Scott, the proprietor. About eleven o'clock a person closely veiled and dressed in woman's clothes came into the

wound.

The steamer Acuba, from New York for Barcelons, which put into North Sydney yesterday with machinery disabled, repaired and proceeded this afternoon.

A despatch from Guysboro, says twenty Gloucester vessels are hovering about the small ports between Liscomb and Mulgrave. Nova Scotia fishermen positively refuse to sell them bait.

doubled.

Winnipeg, Man., June 9.—A fire broke out at Rat Portage this morning starting in the rear of the Ridout house. The front of the Ridout house fell out and the flames attacked the store of the Hudson Bay Co., and also the liquor store occupied by J. W. Humble and Ferguson, jeweller. Gore's hall, at the rear, caught fire and was quickly burned to the ground. The hotel occupied by George D'. Eury was badly damaged, las was also the school house in the rear of Gore's hall. Only a part of the stock of the Hudson's Bay Co., was saved, which was, however, badly damaged. Humble and Ferguson lose half of their stock. The loss will reach about \$70,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire also broke out in the rear of the Hulson for the believed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire also broke out in the rear of the Hulson for the liliard house, but was quickly subdued. Had it liliard house, for the first mankered fishing grounds. The head and returned to the bay. Early this forenon the cruiser Houlette which he head and mankered fishing grounds. The head ling grounds. The lock with the head land ground distributions to the general repetituely that the intereste of the church with the head land grou free is believed to be the work of an incendiary.
The fire also broke out in the rear of the Hilliard house, but was quickly subdued. Had it spread, the whole of Main atreet would have

NIAGABA FALLS, June 10.-A man supposed to be Hiram B. Wadswort of Holly, committed suicide this morning by jamping from Goat Island bridge. He was carried over the

BRAMPTON, June 10.-Last night the residence of James Fleming, M. P., was entered by burglars, who recured all the silver, including all the family plate, some of which is very valuable. The burglary was not discovered till this morning. The loss is estimated at \$1,200.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Hon. Mr. Foster has gone to Quebec.

Hon, Mr. Pope and Sir Adolphe Caron left for their respective homes this afternoon. There was a meeting of the council this

afternoon.

The first shipment of ground phosphates from the phosphate region of Ottawa county, consisting of ten thousand tons, will shortly be made, the destination being Chicago.

Capt. Palliser leaves here tomorrow to go to Paris, France, where he purposes forming a ranching company to operate a ranche in the Northwest.

SARNIA. June 10.—An attack with dynamits

SARNIA. June 10.—An attack with dynamite was made last night on the residence of J. G. McCral, a warm supporter of the Scott Act and a man who has taken an active interest in securing the appointment of the police magis-

John C. Munro has been appointed harbor master of Margaree, and Francis C. Brewer

master of Margaree, and Francis C. Brewer harbor master of South Bay, Ingonish.

An American gentleman, now in abis city, says that large sums of money are being sent from Boston and other American cities to sid the secession party in Neva Scotis. He states that he is personally aware of one Boston firm having contributed \$25,000. which was forwarded on the day he left that city. He also states that the secession movement is looked upon as the preliminary stap towards annexation, which would give the Americans the control of the whole Canadian fishing grounds.

Grand Manan Notes.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT) Codfish are plenty about the shores of Grand Manan, but few are caught on account of the scarcity of bait. It is expected that Capt. Gaskill's fishing

schooner, Mizpah, will sail for the Banks today. She went over to the mainland a few

SAILING IN DISGUISE.

American Fishing Vessels Changing Their Rigging.

Nova Scotia Doing a Good Business in Fresh Fish.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, June 9. - The trial of the Glouces ter schooner David J. Adams for violating the Canadian and Imperial statutes, will take place he is to be named Commissioner of the Indian in the Hallfax admiralty court the second ute will week in July

It was generally understood that the counse on both sides had agreed upon the general features of the Adams seizure for a test case, which would secure an authoritative decision upon certain questions now the subject of vex-atious differences of opinion between the two atious differences of opinion between the two countries, but it now appears that no agree-has been definitely reached. The government counsel will not carry out the alleged understanding, and will proceed with the rigid procedution of all the charges.

Lawyer Meagher, on behalf of Mr. Lewis, the owner of the vessel, filed the bonds for the costs, with the registrar of the admiralty court today.

today.

Three hundred barrels of fresh mackerel and two hundred crates of live lobsters were shipped to Boston from Digby yesterday.

The adoption of Congressman Boutelle's bill, placing a duty on fresh fish would seriously cripple this growing trade.

The cruiser Terror, is watching for American mackereling years is in St. May ye Bay where

mackereling vessels in St. Mary s Bay, where it is alleged large quantities of mackerel were destroyed by American fishermen two years ago, the Gloucester mackerel men Rattler, Eleizs, Boynton, Pioneer, and Martha A. Bradley, put to sea early this morning. They were closely watched by the customs efficials during the night to see that they did not obtain supplies in the darkness. Four bankers arrived at Lockeport today

with 5,000 quints 14 codfish.

Halifax, June 10.—A despatch from Port Hawkesbury says the cutter Conrad, Comander meltzar, from Halifax, arrived there yesterday afternoon after a fine passage. She saw no American fishermen. The Conrad is a fast

morning, and is believed not to be far from Canso, June 11.—The fleet of American

mackerel seiners which anchored here yester-

day suddenly disappeared today. Early in the week several Gloucester vessels came here and their captains announced that they were going to fish in Chedabucto Bay, one

trate. The explosive was appared trate. The explosive was appared and struck the sill of the front door, shattering the door and sill, breaking a couple of windows and damaging a verandah. No one was injured. An attempt was also made to fire the residence of Megit trate Honslo, another Scott Act advocate, but the fire was discovered in time. The mayor has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the gullty parties.

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Edward Island and will call at Souris weekly for orders.

The Conrod has been ordered to patrol the Baie Chaleur.

A despatch from Cape Island says an American schooner was near Duck Island all day yesterday trying to catch mackerel.

Several American seiners are reported to be lurking along the coasts between Lockeport and Pubnico. The captains and crews of scores of the Glouces'er vessels belong around that coast and there is every facility for getting bait and supplies. One of these captains promised the collector of customs to leave within twenty-four hours, but during that time he got a supply of bait and shipped several men.

Over a quarter of a million lobsters have been taken at Cape Island this reason and shipped alive to Boston, where they averaged three cents each.

shipped alive to Boston, where they averaged three cents each.

Nova Scotia fishermen are waking up to the great advantages of the fresh fish trade with the states, and it is rapidly increasing.

All the halibut caught here is immediately shipped to Boston, and some shipments of mackerel netted six cents for each fish.

All Nova Scotia vessels returning from the banks continue to bring home enormous fares of codfish.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Presbyterian Church in Canada-The Business Transacted.

(Special to THE SUN.) HAMILTON, Oat., June 9.-Tae twelfth general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was duly constituted and opened at this city, and within Saint Paul's Church tonight at half-past seven o'clock. After the preliminaries necessary to the

opening session, the election of a moderator

was taken up and resulted in Rev. J. K. Smith, of Galt, Ont., being chosen.

The thanks of assembly were extended to the Smith, of Galt, Ont., being chosen.

The thanks of assembly were extended to the retiring moderator by a unanimous vote.

The following report from the business committee was received: The hours of business from 10 in the forenen to half-past 12; half-past 2, to half-past 5, half-past 7 till 10 o'clock.

The assembly meets this morning at 11 o'clock. The first hour to be spent in devotional exercises. tional exerc HAMILTON, Ont., June 11.—The Presbyterian general assembly yesterday, by a vote of 108 to 84, dismissed the overture recommending that elders in future be appointed for five

asked for financial sid in enabling them to successfully grapple with the work, especially in the presbytery of St. John. He feelingly referred to the death of Dr. McGregor.

The report of the home mission committee, western section, showed the total contributions for homemissions and augmentation for the past year of \$62,448. The committee regretted that the augmentation fund showed a deficit of \$6.650. On motion of Rev. Dr. McKnight, the question of revising the scale of remuneration for the eastern missionaries, was remitted to the

the eastern missionaries, was remitted to the committee to report on next year.

British Celumbia was erected into a new presbytery in connection with the synod of Manitoba and the Northwest.

At today's session, the time was chiefly occupied with overtures to aboliah the home mission committee of the the synod of Manitoba and the Northwest, and grant the same control of home mission matters to the presbyteries in that synod as given to presbyteries in the eastern section of the church. The matter was referred to the committee.

Reports of the various Presbyterian colleges Reports of the various Presbyterian colleges were submitted and adopted and the question of the consolidation of celleges was discussed at length and action postponed for a week.

It was decided to hold the next annual meet-

ing in Knox church, Winnipeg. Hamilton, June 12.—The Presbyterian general assembly today resumed the discussion on college consolidation, and after three hours' able argument, adopted by 116 to 87, the following minority report, as the judgment of the

The committee having carefully considered The committee having carefully considered the whole subject of college consolidation and the various proposals submitted for that purpose, are of opinion that it is impossible to devise any practicable scheme for accomplishing any measure for the coasolidation. They also believe that the interests of the church will be best preserved by the various colleges being maintained by the church in increased efficiency and respectfully augusts to the assem-

Jemseg, and Mr. Higgins, our pastor, conducted services in the Baptist church for a fortnight, and as a result twenty-three were baptized and a number of backsliders reclaimed. SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The superior school at Waterville held its semi-annual examination at Waterville held its semi-annual examination June 4th. There was a large attendance both of pupils and visitors. The pupils were examined by their teacher, W. A. Somerville, and acquitted themselves creditably, reflecting credit upon the teacher and themselves. After the examination, addresses were given by Joseph Hetherington and Aaron Jenkins, when, after a few closing remarks by the teacher, the gathering broke up. Owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Somerville the school is at present closed.

ORANGE RIOTS.

BELFAST, June 8,—Rioting was renewed this evening. A meb of Orangemen wrecked a number of houses of Catholics and threw stones at the police severely lisjuring some of them. The riot act was read and the police fired upon the mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides. The police finally triumphed.

DUBLIN, June 8—Midnight rioting continues in the Orange districts of Monaghan. At Lucergon several militiamen have been wounded. Some houses were wrecked and several persons shot, some being dangerously wounded one Thomas Gallagher was shot dead. Troops have been ordered from Armagh to clear the streets.

reets.
Extensive police precautions have been taken at the east end of London, where disorders are feared, the Irish of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey and Wapping having become completely excited. A full supply of detectives have been stationed to pretect the railway depots and stationed to pretect the railway depots and other places. All strangers are narrowly scrutinized. It is openly stated that a Fenian outbreak or plot is hatching, the outcome of the recent political events.

Belfast, June 9.—The Orangemen, during their rioting last night, wrecked one hundred houses in the city, two of which they burned. The rioters broke into several whiskey stores and presented themselves of the contents.

ing that elders in future be appointed for five years instead of for life. The question of marriage with deceased wife's sister, was referred to a committee to prepare and submit a report in accordance with the opinions expressed by the majority of the presby taries.

Rev. Geo. Bruce of St. John presented the home mission report, the eastern section of which was encouraging and successful. He saked for financial aid in enabling them to successfully grapple with the work, especially in the presbytery of St. John. He feelingly referred to the death of Dr. McGregor.

The rioters broke into several whiskey stores and possessed themselves of the contents. Numbers of men were lying about in the gutters drunk; others, made desperate or maudlin by drink, were prowling about the steets crying out: "To hell with the Popel." In the various assaults made by the police upon the rioters, twenty-five of the latter were wounded by the buckahot fired at them. The police event of any general renewal of rioting.

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The rioters broke into several whiskey stores and possessed themselves of the contents. creased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four per-sons, one of whom was a bar maid who was looking out of a tavern window at the fight-ing. The mob returned the fire and a brisk fusilade was kept up for twenty minutes. Soldiers are now parading the streets to assist

fusilade was kept up for twenty minutes. Soldiers are now parading the streets to assist police in case of necessity.

The mob drove the force of 150 policemen into the barracks and then attacked the buildings, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing five persons. Several Protestant dergymen tried to disperse the mob but their efforts were

unavailing.

Dublin, June 9.—One hundred and fifty policemen have left this city for Belfast to reinforce the police there.

Belfast, June 10.—People here have been wrought to a state of great excitement by the wrought to a state of great excitement by the riotous demonstrations of the Orangemen during the past two days. All work is stopped, ateres are closed and many residences are closed and barricaded. Mobs are in every street, prepared for further deeds of violence. The Orangemen are greatly incensed at the constabulary for firing upon them and threaten to sack their barracks. Detachments of soldiers and police from Dublin and other cities are being forwarded to Belfast to assist the authorities in restoring order. At midnight a mob of Orangemen raided a public house kept by a Catholic named O'Hare, and after sacking it set it on fire.

ng it set it on fire.

The police charged the rioters a dezen times with bayonets, but each time were forced back by volleys of stones. The police were finally forced to take refuge in the barrack, where they fired upon the map from the second sinally forced to take refuge in the barracks, where they fired upon the mob from the second story windows. The mob, however, held their ground twenty minutes longer, although the fire of the police was heavy and incessant. Scores of the rioters were wounded and it is known positively that six men and two women were killed. A great many wounded persons were carried away by friends, and whether their injuries are fatal is not yet known. Twenty of the rioters who received builet wounds are lying in one infirmary. A

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Municipal Council.

BESOTUTIONS TOUCHING THE DEATH OF TREA-SURER REED-MAYOR DEVEBER BLECTED COUNTY TREASURER-OTHER BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council Tuesday afternoon, there were present: Conneillors Allan, Lantalum, Potts, Quigley, Brittain, Stackhouse, Martin, Sturdee, Price, Hayes, McGoldrick, Busby, Ready, Fair, Horgan, McLeod, Foster, Titus, Balcom, Clinch, Deveber and Warden Peters.

A communication was read from the City Council of Portland, announcing the appoint-ment of Edward Hayes, jr., as member of the municipal council, in place of Ald. Jones, re-

igned.
Warden Peters then spoke very feelingly of Warden Peters then spoke very feelingly of the sudden and unexpected death of County Treasurer, Thomas M. Reed. He said he was aure he only voiced the feelings of the community at large and of all the members of the Council, in deploring his death. Mr. Reed was a courteous gentleman, and for a long time held a high position in municipal and civil life. He could discourse at length upon his merits as a gentleman and an officer, but he considered it unnecessary.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was then presented by Coun. Sturdee and was

was then presented by Coun. Sturdee and was adopted by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That before proceeding to fill the office of treasurer, now vacant, by the lamented death of the late Thomas M. Reed, Esq., this council desires to place on record an expression of the sense of the loss which the municipality has sustained in the demise of Mr. Reed, who has held that office form the first incorporation of the county, and whose courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, mais it at all times a pleasure to transact business with him; and Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow.

Coun. Hayes having been declared duly elected, was then conducted to his seat by High Constable Stockford.

The council then proceeded to the

ELECTION OF A TREASURER

for the city and county of St. John, by ballot.
Applications for the office were read by the clerk from C. A. Robertson, C. G. Turnbul, John Polley and James G. Jordan.
Nominations were called for, which were made as follows:— J. S. B. DeVeber nominated Jos. W. Law-

Coun. Qaigley nominated J. S. B. DeVeber.
Coun. Poster nominated C. A. Robertson.
Coun. Busby nominated James G. Jordan.
Couns. McLeod, Martin and Busby were
appointed scrutineers by Warden Peters.
The first ballot resulted as follows: DeVeber,
9; Lawrence, 6; Robertson, 6; Jordan,
The second ballot stood thus: DeVeber,
12; Robertson, 8; Lawrence, 2.

THE ELECTION OF MR. DEVEBER was announced and the successful cardidate

warmly applauded.

The county building committee reported, recommending some repairs to the court house. roof, which were ordered to be made.

A petition was read from Geo. Rose, to the A petition was read from Geo. Rose, to the effect that lines be run between the parishes of Lancaster and Musquash.

It was voted that the lines be run by the order of the county council, under the direction of the councillors of Musquash and Lancaster, at the expense of the parish of Murquash, as required by legal enactment.
Adjourned.

Fatal Burning Accident.

A fatal burning accident occurred Thurs-

tempts to save dwellings from destruction by incendiary fires and the helpess immates from horrible deaths. If anything else were wanting to prove the character of the mob it would be furnished by the dozans of ruffians I saw during the night sneaking away rom weeked or burning buildings laden with loot. It is impossible to describe the state of terror under which the respectable Catholic people of Belfast are now living, in consequence of the prevalent anarchy and bigotry. The bravet of them hardly dare to venture out of doors in daylight even. I know that scores of people were shot during last night's riots. I saw ten taken to hospitals this morning. It is feared that every funeral of a victim of the riots may proveks a fresh outbreak. The law-abiding citizens demand of the government the appointment of a special commission to enquire into the causes of the whole disorder."

LONDON, June 11.—Parnell declares it was not he but Earl Carnaruon who sought the interview. Several Parnellites assert that Parnell had meetings with other members of the conservative government.

LONDON, June 11.—In the house of commons today, Gladstone, in answer to a request for a more explicit statement concerning the reassembling of parliament; said: "I wish to re-state clearly wha I said yesterday respecting the re-assembling of parliament: If, when the elections are over, it will be found that the country does not approve of the policy of the government respecting the future government and the country does not approve of the policy of the government respecting the future government.

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The Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1886.

OPEN HOUSE AT DORCHESTER.

There is reason to believe that some accident has befallen the mails or telegraph wires between Westmorland and St. John. Or, perhaps, the county council has had Dorchester jail repaired. For these reasons or some others no escape from Dorchester jail has been reported for several days. It may be that no prisoners remain on the premises, in which case escapes cannot be expected unless some festive youth should steal in for the sake of walking out again. ail. He remained there until he felt the sight thus attained lies at the foundation of the knowledge of today.

Between the untutored savage in his hut need of a change, when he strolled out, inviting another inmate to accompany him. of mud and the cultured audience gathered It does not appear that any attempt was in these classic halls there is indeed a wide viting another inmate to accompany him. made at recapture. In course of time Gillis shot at and wounded a constable who Part of the charge entered the body of another man, who was dangerously hurt. Gillis was accordingly arrested and, having been committed for trial, was committed to jail. As the time for the sitting of the court approached, Gillis became apprehensive of danger, and so one day he went

the jailor, who is rather anxious that the people whom he locks up at night should be a seeker after truth, and like Ulysses, yearnthere in the morning, but the jailor does not | ing in desire to follow knowledge like a sink thick that he can afford to furnish locks and ing star beyond the utmost bound of human ther fastenings at his own expense, and the county council apparently labors under the impression that a jail should be constructed on the general plan of the old fashioned 83 w mill. The Westmorland doctrine is not unlike that of good Squire Dogberry, who charged the watch to "comprehend all vagrom men" and to bid any man stand in the prince's name, to whom the watch, anticipating a subject like Gillie, replied: "How if he will not stand?" "Why, then," responded the officer, take no note of him, but let him go, and presently call the watch together and thank God you are rid of the knave." The Westmorland council have not performed this simple religious duty, having perhaps postponed it to the next meeting, but they agree with the Messina justice, "that the most peacable way if you take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is and to steal out of your company."

HOME RULE NOT REJECTED.

The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule have to be conceded to Ireland sooner or later, even if the present House of Commens were opposed to the principle. But the who has bestowed his time and energies in House of Commons is in favor of local self gathering to himself of the garnered treagovernment. Excepting perhaps twentyfive Whigs the whole liberal party in Parliasome form, and a large number of Conservatives are in the same position. When Chamberlain and Trevelyan became members of the Government they knew that a him can wisdom never be "justified of her home rule bill would be prepared, and were children." ready to assist in framing it. But neither they nor their followers were willing to acwould have been carried by a majority of fifty.

Mr. Gladstone himself became convinced that the scheme would need to be changed, He differed from many of his own party in maintaining that the changes could be made after the second reading as well as before, He contended that the second reading of the bill would be merely an affirmation of the principle of an Irish parliament. Chamberlain argued that a second reading meant the acceptance of another principle. Home rule as under the federal system of government has not been rejected. Home rule under a tributary colonial system has been rejected. A hundred liberals in the house of commons have voted against the latter, a great majority of whom might have accepted the former.

THE railway subsidies about which Baety. M. P., and Woodworth, M. P., had their fierce dispute have not been secured by and the house took the view that while Baety and Woodworth might fight as they calling which he has selected as a means of pleased about the contract, the people whose livelihood. That, in brief, specialties should money and land composed the subsidy had be more taught in our colleges than they new the first claim in the premises. It did not are. I think this is error. greatly matter how the profits were divided. greatly matter how the profits were divided, if there were any profits, but it did matter in possession of those great truths which lie that the subsidy given to the road should at the base of all acquired knowledge; to lift not be guaranteed to any person unless he could give satisfactory security that the line would be promptly and properly constructed. Mr. Baety's company has failed to meet the conditions, and Mr. Baety is out of the race. Instead of angry men at best a superficial one, but fighting for the subsidy there is now the subsidy waiting for a taker.

THE organ of the Nova Scotla government has come out squarely in favor of protection. It states that Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland, Colchester and several other Nova Scotia counties obtain supplies in a large measure from New Brunswick. The secession of Nova Scotia, with the imposition of provincial customs duties, would give this trade to Halifax. Therefore secession should take place. This theory seems to be somewhat opposed to the doctrine of natural markets. still set up by the Chronicle in its arguments for reciprocity with the United States. Possibly the people of Digby, Annapolis, Cumberland, and Colchester, who prefer St. John to Halifax, may not take kindly to the local government's new doctrines.

It is proposed to hold a demonstration i Kilmarnock on the 7th of August in celebra-tion of the centenary of the publication in that town of the first edition of Burns'

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Its urposes and Results.

at the Mount Allison Exercises.

There is a great truth voiced in the oft quoted words of the laureate : "Through the ages an increasing purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widening with the procass of the suns."

Our lives, and the lives of all who have gone before us, are in truth but part of our great plan slowly yet surely working out around us its development. Of that plan so universal and infinite that in its complete ness it is beyond the grasp of finite mind, we have yet here and there in the unfolding Recently a certain Gillis was placed in this of the centuries caught glimpses. The in-

interval, but it is accurately measured by the extent of what we have learned of those Was engaged in the discharge of his duty. laws which govern the universe of matter, of morals, and of mind. For the savage all their laws exist as potently as for us. In the realm of neither the forces of nature, steam and electricity, for instance, are as ready to do his bidding as ours. The same moral code we obey would, if understood and heeded, bestow on him all its blessings. In the realm of mind the same glorious sunlight

is for him as for us.

It is just exactly by what we have gained a way again, taking with him a comrade as in knowledge of the laws which govern before. It is said that no blame attaches to we today occupy a position in advance of that of our savage ancestors.

By a law of man's being he has ever been thought. Athirst for knowledge he has been ever searching out, inquiring into and discovering. It was this thirst for knowledge that as we are taught led the first man an woman to eat of the fruit of the forbidden tree because it was "a tree to be desired to make one wise." The whole history of our race has been one of constant search for truth and progress in its attainment. Yet, apart from revelation the knowledge

that exists today has come to us as the result at best of but

SLOW GROWTH.

each century receiving of its predecessor and transmitting with increase more or less to its successor; till today, as has been said,

in the fyles of time." Of the knowledge thus transmitted to us, Of the knowledge thus transmitted to us, training—special courses of study confined we are trustees. It is ours not alone to use to the limits of that particular field selected and enjoy, but to add to what we can, and by the student for his life work—be it medi-

The man whose aspirations are not above the low ambition of being some day able to say to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many days—take thine ease." No matter how hard he may (toll?) in the bill does not mean the defeat of home rule, a parasite and battens on the wealth of

all mankind. sures of discovered truths with no higher alm than to use them solely to his own advantment are willing to concede home rule in than that she give of what may serve his personal profit who has not learned to love and follow wisdom for her own sake and that of his fellows-then is he unworthy of these halls-an ignoble son of a noble mother.

If you would have your life a noble one: if you would even have it a just and honest they nor their followers were willing to ac-cept the measure prepared by the Premier, you have received. Let the talents entrust-Had the measure pleased the Radicals it ed to you be returned with increase. Let your aim be akin to that of Burns, when he sang:-

Even then a wish I mind its power-A wish that to my latest hour
Will strongly brave my breast;
That I for dear Auld Scotia's sake
Some useful plan or book might make,
Or sing a song at least.

Then will you be a noble son of your alma mater and bear her benediction and the blessings of all men. In speaking thus I do not overlook, nor do I seek to disparage the benefits of a college education in fitting a young man to advance his own interests in life. I recognize the fact that the training and instruction to be gained in these halls is adapted, and wisely adapted to qualify the student for his per-sonal advancement. I know there is no work he cannot do the better—no success he cannot the more easily achieve through the preparation he receives in college. I appreciate all this, but when we place the advant-

age of a college training on no higher ground than the aid it will bring to the pursuit of mere selfish purposes we rest it on a low and ignoble basis.
Yet it is often urged that the curricula of our colleges should be framed even more than they now are so as to qualify the studeither of these gentlemen. The Government ent with a special and restricted training,

> The aim of the instruction given in a coland place him at a vantage point whence looking back, he can survey all the field of the unknown; where the clearings are and where the unbroken interminable forest, The survey must indeed be but a general and

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the topography of knowledge; for more than this in the narrow limit of our days we cannot hope. If the compass of our lives were widened—if to our fulte minds the acquisition of truth were not a slow proces -if it were not true, as, alas! it is, that "art is long and time is fleeting," then, assuredly, all knowledge in all its details should be taught in our higher schools. But we must take things as they are—we must bow to the inevitable, and can at most only hope to master thoroughly but a little—a very fraction of what is already known. Only in some narrow department can we ever learn all that is known, and gaining the confines of the discovered, clear the way

a little into the unknown. But so related is one fact to every other fact—se interdependent is all knowledge, that no one can hope to succeed to the ntmost, even within the narrow limits of any special department, without a general acquaintance with the whole known field. No truth stands alone. Let us take the case of the statesman and the scientist. At first sight, no two things could seem wider apart or less related than the principles of divil government and that theory of the de-

Address Delivered by A. S. White. M. P. P. men are born free and equal and with certain natural unalienable and imprescriptable rights. That the state is but a huge partership of citizens; or, in the words Rousseau, "A form of association which de fends and protects with the whole power of the state the persons and goods of each partner, and by virtue of which, while uniting himself with others, he nevertheless beys only himself and remains as free as

> Darwinism on the other hand rests on the doctrine that individuals-men as well as animals of lower grade—are not born iqual. That among individuals of the same class inequalitiestal ways exist. That the strong in the struggle for existence are ever crowding out and supplanting the weak, and that thanks to this unequal strug le only the mere favored individuals are able to perpeuate themselves, while the weaker elminated. That by this "survival of the fittest," as the phase is, man has slowly risen grade by grade through the ages from, to use Darwin's own words, "a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habito and an inhabitant of the old world" to his presen

imprescriptable rights of each individual. To quote the language of a writer in the Fortnightly Review, "How is it possible to predicate such rights of an animal whose atributes are constantly varying, whose original is not Jean Jacques's perfect man in a state of nature, but not to go further back, articulate cries for language.

If Darwin be right, then it follows that

the state is not a conventional arrangement arrived at by sovereign individuals, but an organic growth, the component parts of which vary indifinitely in value. * * * That inequality among men, having for its perennial source the difference in their intellectual constitution and psychic energies, lies at the very root of civilization, that liberty is not absolute but proportional. The statesman, therefore, whose mind is not broadened by knowledge outside of the special departments of political economy and constitutional law, can never shape with the highest intelligence the destinies of a people or frame a scheme of government based on the broad and enduring foundation

of truth. . Since then all truth is thus independent "We stand heirs of all the ages—foremost in the fyles of time."

the college as the preparation for the business of life should give a wide and general give rich increase to posterity. Every man who would rightly do his work in life should thoroughly understand this duty and labor for its fulfilment.

By the settlett for his hie work in led cine, law, mechanics, mercantile or other pursuit should not supplant the liberal curriculum which aims to provide a general training in all fundamental knowledge. ing in all fundamental knowledge.

In estimating the benefits of a broad and general course of study we should not overlook the advantage of such a training in developing the mental power. The minds of men differ even more than do their bodies pursuit of his selfish purposes, is after all In one memory predominates, in another the but a loafer on society. Nay, more; he is perceptive faculties; in a third the reasoning power, in others the ability to analize or to Local self government for Ireland would knowledge which other men have toiled and classify and generalize. As in a gymnasium cles which are weakest and to acquire a physical development in which each sinew shall have its full proportion of power, So. a the training of the mind that system is best which aims to develope all the intellectual faculties in just proportion. If, as is ften advocated, it were allowed to the student to limit his work to special branches of study and to those subjects only which he finds most easy of mastering, then would he fail in acquiring that well-balanced and

> PROPORTIONED DEVELOPMENT which characterizes and is essential to the strongest intellectual power. On this ground, therefore, the broad and general convention of our college is founded, wisely and well. But while special and restricted courses of study should not be allowed to usurp the place in our colleges of a liberal and broad curriculum, is often happens that such studies can with most advantage be pursued in schools connected with or forming parts of a college having the usual extended course in arts and sciences. The argument is not against such special schools as accessory or supplemental to the ordinary college work, but against their supplanting or limiting it in any way. Moreover, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many young men so circumstanced that they are unable to attaln or enjoy the advantages of a full collegiate course, yet to whom the training of a special school in order to qualify them for the par-ticular work by which they are to earn a livelihood is necessary. To such young men the advantage of a close and intimate connection with the special or technical school at which they may be students, and a col-lege with the usual liberal curriculum in arts and sciences, is obvious. To the special work for which they seek to qualify themselves, many studies pursued as college are essential, others not essential, but useful and beneficial could they be pursued so far as the student found time and opportunity. An illustration of these advantages is found at Harvard College, where both schools of aw and medicine exist as adjuncts of the ollege. All the students at these schools are at liberty to attend any of the lectures of the regular collegiate course, and have mmon to all classes of students

free access to the general library, which is It has been aunounced that the Dominion government have under consideration a plan-which I trust may soon be developed practically-to found a school of agriculture or these maritime provinces. That such school, properly equipped and conducted would prove a great benefit to agriculture there can be little doubt. Not the least of its advantages would lie in the increased at tention it would attract to farming as science, as a work requiring intelligence, training and skill for its proper accomplish ment. The too popular error that hard work and muscle without more can make a successful farmer cannot be too soon ex-ploded. It is only when young men come to understand that farming, to be a success, requires ability, a trained judgment, intelligence and a knowledge of the best methods noth-ing short of those which alone command success in other walks of life-that they will cease to avoid it as work giving no scope to their intellectual powers. This is not mere sentiment, for the popular idea than farming can never be more than bodily drudgerymere horse work-has had much to do with filling the ranks of the learned professions as they are called, with men who if they do not utterly fail at best eke out a precarious existence and are an unprofitable burden net only to society (as non-producers) but to themselves. My purpose, however, is not to speak of the benefit derivable from a school of agriculture, but of the advantage of having such a school located here in connection with the college, Centrally situated, as this institution is near the line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and easy of access from the adjacent province of Prince Edward Island, surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, no place unless, indeed, it be my native county of Kinge, can be found better suited for anch. but to themselves. My purpose, however, is not to speak of the benefit derivable from

But examine more closely and we find that the theories of evolution very nearly affect the advantage to the school and to our the principles of government. The proposition on which we have long been taught that all good government rests is, that all the zealous aid of every alumnus and that no fact or series of facts are in them. alumna and well wisher of this institution. Under the union with our college of a SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

such as is proposed, many chairs, those of mathematics, natural science and chemistry, for instance, could be common to both, and their work he done with increased strength and efficiency. The studies of our regular arts course would then be available to all students of the school of agriculture so far as they could find opportunity for their purthe vast advantages of such a union, I trust that earnest efforts will be put forth trust that earnest efforts will be put forth on all sides to secure its accomplishment.

And just here you will pardon me if I express an opinion which, though perhaps outside of the main questions now discussed, is still collateral to it and is suggested by the illustration used of the bearing of scientific research upon the principles of government.

As the wirk done in the cause of higher education in this and kindred institutions is of undoubted value to the state, then government doubted value to the state, then governmen should aid our college with the substantial sup-port we so much need. If it be, as admittedly it is, the part of good government to advance to the utmost the material interests and prosperity of the people, much more is it its duty to aid in furthering that increase and spread advance condition.

If this theory of development be a true one, what becomes of the doctrine of Rousseau and of the natural unalienable and direction by the system of free schools now established; but much more yet remains to be done in the granting of material assistance to

where alone can be best trained and qualified those teachers to whose ability and acquire-ments the common schools must ever owe the a troglodyte with half a brain, with the appetite and habits of a wild beast with no conception of justice and with only half itself to the character of its subjects. Despotism is the government of ignorance which, with the diffusion of intelligence causes milder and better rule. In despotic and semi-barbarous Russia, schools of higher learning are today controlled and repressed with an iron hand. Under our freer and more enlightened government they are tolerated and, perhaps, even i a measure approved. Under a still wiser and more advanced rule they will be encouraged, aided and acknowledged as one of the greatest

our colleges. The aid given to our common schools must ever prove but half efficient when withheld from institutions of higher learning,

sources of good to the state.
Whether this fair Canada of ours be governed well or ill in no small measure depends on the training given to her sons in this and kind red institutions. Let us therefore hope that the day is not far distant when our govern-ment will recognize and fulfil its duty to our colleges.

Let there be no such fear, as prevails in

Russia, that higher education may result dis-advantageously to the state; or, that colleges can become hot beds of mere political partisan-There is nothing so non-partisan—even so cosmopolitan—as knowledge. The astronomer knows no nationality in the stars. The mathe matician finds the law of projectiles unsffected by the rise or fall of governments. The force of gravitation is the same under republican as under monarchical rule. Perhaps I may even be pardoned for saying that that great political pan-acea, the National Policy—powerful as it is alleged to be—has no perceptible effect on chemical action and re-action. Oxygen and hydrogen continue to unite exactly as they did fore our country owed its salvation to that

reat political measure. The arts and sciences are as non-political as he air we breathe, and are subjects of no civil covernment. Even the laws which govern the ise and fall of dynasties are universal and un-Politics then, as the term is generally under-stood today, can find no risce in the curricula

of our universities,
With reference to the adaptation of our existing college curriculum to the purposes is should serve, and in view of the truth states that all knowledge saids from revelation is re-solvable into an understanding the laws which govern the universe in its three realms of MATTER, MIND AND MORALS.

the question arises how far the studies com

prised in that course are well chosen.

What, says one, is the use of so long a study of the classics? Why study the dead languages of the classics? Why study the dead languages at all? We have good translations; we can acquire from them all the fac:s those writers of old taught—all the wisdom they have embalmed in their writings—true; but it must be remembered that the very laws of the development of human speech lie wrapped up in the languages which have existed and passed from change to change to the language of today.

Language is the vehicle of thought. The
better we understand it the better we can
gather the freight of knowledge it bears to us
from the part—and more, the better we can transmit the arguments of today to future time.

Language is to the student what tools are to the workman. It is not the object, but the means of learning.

So far as the study of other tengues enables

us to perfect our own, and become adepts in its use, it is good. But this purpose of classic study should never be lost sight of, for other-wise will happen what has occurred already, that the time which is allowed out of the brief limit of our days will be spent in perfecting our tools, while the work for which we need them must remain undone.

I believe the study of language is a good

thing—nay, more, a necessary one; should be pursued with a full unders indicated, and find its limits in each under standing. The law of association leads me to consider

next the study of mathematics, with which the classics, as a means of mental training, are so often placed in comparison. Mathematics! dearest and best beloved of all the sciences! dearest and best beloved of all the sciences; l Weighin, with equal exactness worlds and atoms. Measuring the stars in the heavens, and the speck that floats in the sunbeam. Ever building, from premises at the foundation to conclusion at the summit, stone by stone, a structure solid and without flaw. The exact science—knowing nothing of doubt, uncertainty or error. The emblem of truth—hating and guiltless of a lie. Ever faithful to reason, to do her bidding, and never failing or misleading her. Of a truth, mathematics ranks poblest least in our celleges, must ever remain undisputed.
There are other studies, such as rhetoric and,

perhaps, logic, which at first sight are apparently unconnected with that investigation of the laws of matter, of morals and of mind, which has been stated to be the foundation and source of all knowledge. To these studies and the limits within which they should be pursued, what has been said of the classics will pureuso, what has been said of the classics will largely apply. They should always rank in importance as but the means to an end.

In discussing the character of our curriculum, I cannot forbear saying that among the subject, for which I would advocate a more nireat place in our college work than has just been assigned to them, are those of hand-pall, foot-ball, cricket, and similar means of

f physical culture.
While it is true that the chief end of a colrege training is to develop and inform the mind, yet it must not be forgotten that the body is the engine through which the mind works. Herbert Spencer put the case strongly when he says: "Man's first duty is to make himself a good animal." It is a great mistake while training the mind to neglect the body. THE ANCIENT GREEKS,

to whom we owe so much intellectually, were wilely awake to this fact. With them the work of the gymnasium and the academy were inseparable. Physical culture was regarded by them as the fountain of mental power. We Important, however, as is the question what we shall study at college, still more important

That no fact or series of facts are in themselves, save as they reveal some underlying principle or law whereof they are the indication.

To know that an apple falls to the ground and rests there is in itself nothing. To learn and understand the law that causes it to fall is to gain knowledge of wonderful import and

to gain knowledge of wonderful import and To know that the Roman empire grew, flourished and decayed is alone little, but from its history to trace and discover those laws which regulate national development and which heeded will ensure growth and stability to government, is to gain knowledge vast n its importance.

Too often this main object of education is

overlooked, and the student thinks everything is accomplished when he has succeeded in storing his mind with a mass of varied facts.

In truth, the student thus instructed is little if any better than an animated encyclor ædia. His mind is but a storehouse—full it may be, but at best no better than if what he knew were written down in some bound volume, where it would be almost as easily accessible, and would indeed have the advantage of being

far more enduring.

That system, therefore, must utterly fail which does not teach the student to value no fact save as the indication or result of some general underlying principle—which does not lead him to investigate the causes of things; to seek after law; to study to understand his relation to the world about him and that great plan ever developing in the universe and whereof the author and

For remember that the more we understand of God's workings in the universe, of the purposes of our life, of the object and end of all things, the heights we rise in the scale of intelligence and the nearer we approach to God himself. The more we come to recognize and know

the plan displayed in the scheme of creation and its in finite wisdom, the more we shall comprehend as much of God as the finite can understand of infinity.

I say it with all reverence and Godly fear, that if we could but come to know all things as God knew them—if the finite could com-prehend infinity then should we like him.

But so vast, so infinite, are God's works and his ways, so past finding out that we can never hope to do more than "see but dimly through these earthly vapors," and catch here and there a ray from Him who is the (tffulgent) source of all light and knowl That has always seemed to me a

HIGH AND BEAUTIFUL conception of our hereafter, which pictures the soul, freed from the trammels of this earthly coll which clogs us in the pursuit of truth with so much that is painful and slow, soaring above the dim twilight of what we can know on earth into the full noon day of the knowladge of God's wisdom and love; when, with weariness, without pain or limit, with ever more delight, it can through eternity revel in acquiring continually new knowledge of the wonderful works of God, infinite and exhaustless as they are; and ever learning be ever more and more filed with wonder and adoration and praise of Him who is the author and upholder of all. There are those who tell us that the pursui

of knowledge should be restricted; that the investigations of science are dangerous; that there is cheece and infidelity are akin; that there is a conflict between science and religion.

I hate that phrase the conflict of science and religion - for it embodies a lie. There is no conflict between the truths of science and those of religion and there can be none. Such

is the harmony pervading all God's works that there is no one thing true which can conflict and the dogma of some church, but when so the and the dogma of some church, but when so the dogma is false and should be so branded.
So far from science being at war with true religion, it is its strongest alley. So the advancement of learning the Christian religion is indebted for many of the strongest proof of its genuineness and authenticity. There is doubtless much of the system of morality taught by Christ-which men in the slow process of the centuries would have gained for themselves. But the fact that the unlettered Carpenter of Nazareth, over eighteen hundred years ago, Nazareth, over eighteen hundred years ago, taught a system of morals which at a bound reached and surpassed what we have come to know all the slow learning of centuries coul i not have attained, stamps him with a seal of divinity far more convincing than any other mirace he ever wrought. I say other miracle, for Christ's teaching was the greatest miracle

of them all,

Does not the bible teaching of God's omnicience, so all seeing that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, seem any the less credence worthy because science in its use of the microscope shows to us that in the minutes: forms of organism there is displayed an all pervading order and design. By the aid of science we have come to know

that could we travel with the speed of light for of the fines that should be imposed.—Rule nisi.

McCann v. Stevenson—H. B. Bainsford moved on behalf of the plaintiff to have the appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.—

McCann v. Stevenson—H. B. Bainsford moved on behalf of the plaintiff to have the appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.—

Appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.—

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Stephenson v. Fraser.—E. McLeod, Q. C., moved for a rule nisi for a stay of proceedings in this case until the costs of the appeal to the supreme court of Canada were paid.—Court considers.

How much more to us with costs.

Queen v. Watania. How much more to us with our wider knowledge then to him should "the heavens

declare the glory tof God and the firmamen shows his handiwork."

If the psalmist, by what he saw and knew of the wonder and magnitude of the works of Gods found his faith atrengthened and an inspiration to praise and adoration, how then can it be said that we by the greater knowledge of God's handiwork which acience reveals will be

SCEPTICISM AND INFIDELILY. It is as true now as it ever was that it is no the wise man but the focl who "hath said in his heart there is no God." Let not therefore the Christian student falter Let not therefore the Christian student later in his search after knowledge through any fear that the light of truth will reveal any imperfec-tions in the foundation of his feith. It is not he but the generations of those who love dark-ness rather than light who need fear the full sunchiae. For , in that sunlight only right-leving approximation

shall cower and fiee away.

In America, practical and progessive as she is—there today perhaps more than among any other people or at any other period of the world's history every doctrine and creed, every proposition and principle, is examined, tested and valued on its own intrinsic merits, and too fiem. with scant regard for that grave and too often potent respectability with which antiquity fre-quently clothes error—what do we find? That while there are today in active work in the cause of higher education 376 colleges and universities, there is only one—and that one by no means in the front rank—where the Bible is not recognized and adopted as the very cor-ner stone of the foundation on which they

stand.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of this wide land of Canada there is not one in-stitution of learning where the Bible is not stitution of learning where the Bible is not held in reverence as containing a revelation from God, the source of all knowledge.

In these halls where I stand tonight, the truths of science and religion are taught together. On our college creet is the motto Literae Scientia Religio. It is our glory and our boast that he who would paint a just portrait of our Alma Mater must depict her with the Bible in her hand.

Let it not be understood, however, that a plea is here put forward for sectarian training

plea is here put forward for sectarian training in colleges. Denominational control of educa-tional institutions is doubtless a good thing, in so far as it ensures a reverence for the bible as the revealed word of God. But to the great doctrines which underlie Christianity, sectariar teaching holds a place somewhat analogous to teaching house a place somewhat analogous to that occupied by those special studies spoken of in relation to the broad university curricu-lum of which it is claimed they should not

form a part.

The religious instruction given in our colleges should be as broad as Christianity itself.

Whatever opinion therefore may be held as to the policy of having colleges under denominational control there can, it seems to me, be but one voice as to the wisdom distlyed by the founder and governors of this college in ordaining that the training here given in arts and sciences shall be in no degree sectarian in its character. As that training should be non-sectarian and

As that training should be non-sectarian and non-partizan, so should it be above all prejudice and bigotry.

Honest study is ever judicial in is character, seeking the truth only, and putting away as of dangerous influence, all preconceived bias and assumption. To such study the world owes the destruction of prejudices and false doctrines, which for centuries held place in all the guise and seeming strength of truth.

Do not thou hesitate to ask of the rocks how old the world actually is through any fear that the answer may show the Bible to have been the answer may show the Bible to have been misconstrued in fixing that age at six thousand

years.
When Galileo preclaimed this earth to be a sphere he was persecuted as one teaching heresy that would, if unchecked, undermine the church and destroy Christianity.

But Christianity at ands today stronger than ever it did. For while in the light and investigstion and discovery prejudices and errors sicken and die, truth from that light always draws new life and vigor.
Washington Irving has well said: "Know-

ledge is power, and truth is knowledge. Who-ever, therefore, knowledgy propagates a prejudice sape the foundation of his country's He who destroys prejudice and exposes error is a benefactor to his country and to markind.

To discover a single truth, to dispel a single error, isto do work that will outlive the ages.
Let that work be ours. As we are hunters

of days gone by, so WE OWE A DUTY

o the future :-"We sre living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time;

In an age on ages tilling, To be living is sublime" To you who are here fitting yourselves for the work before you, I would earnestly say this: Seek to know and fill the purpose of your life. Remember there are but two books through which comes to us all knowledge. One, the Bible, with its written revelations the other, the great volume of the universe written of God, with its wealth of knowledge which the patient research and investigation of ages can never exhaust: both books speaking to us of the Omnipotent -of His plan in crea

tion, of the purpose of our lives, of the charac-ter of the soul and its capabilities of endless elevation and expansion.

To these books all others are most explanaof the whole purpose of our lives we do not know-perhaps in life never can know; but by the patient search and study of these two books, which are to us the source of all knowledge, we have learned much; we can learn more. As generation succeeds generation, man's know-ledge will widen. We, today, are in the dawn-ing, but the light of noontide cometh. As the sun does not rise upon the world, but the world turns towards the sun, so men are

ever moving towards the sight. Aid that progress and go with it. Be earnest. Do not falter at difficulties, nor leave to others the work that you should do. It may not seem to you much, but let it have all your powers. "The busy world shoves angrily aside The man who stands with arms akimbe set, Entil occasion tells him what to do; And he who wants to have his work marked out, There is a great work waiting for you to do

et it be yours to do it.

The age wants men -wants heroes who shell To struggle in the foremost ranks of truth, To clutch the monster error by the throat, To bear up knowledge to a loftler seat, Te blot the era of dark ignorance out. And let a universal sunshine in. Once the we'come light has troken, who shall say What the unimagined gleries of the day.

FREDERICTON.

Supreme Court - Hampton Excurtionists.

The Military Camp to be Held at Sussex-The District Orders.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, June 8 -The supreme court opened this morning and the following common

motions were made :-Ex parte Peters-R. LeB. Tweedie of Hampton, moved for a rule nisi for mandamus to compel McLongley, a parish court commissioner, to issue a distress warrant on a conviction made under the Scott Act. Longley had refused to proceed on the ground that there was some uncertainty as to the amount of the fines that should be imposed.—Rule

moved to be allowed to take the judges return off the file to be amended.—Leave granted.

Queen v. Kingston—L. A. Currie moved to have rule nisi to quash conviction enlarged on the ground that it had not been served. The court thought that the affidavits on which the motion was made did not disclose that proper steps had been taken to obtain the rule and refused the application.

Queen v. Moffatt in re Desbrisay—A. H. Hanington moved for a rule to quesh an order of discharge made under chap. 38 constantes—Rule niai statutes—Rule nisi.

statutes—Bule nisi.
Queen v. Waters in re Taylor—A. H. Hanington moved for a rule to quash judgment of the St. John county court judge on a summary proceeding before him to recover sailors wages—Court considers

The executors of A. J. Hickman v. Trites—A. H. banington moved to set and a A. H. Havington moved to set aside an order of Justice King, granting a certificate for costs. The action was in the common courts and the amount recovered, \$204, was within the jurisdiction of the county court. The verdict was obtained in January last and the question was whether under the act passed on the 2nd of April last, allowing supreme court costs upon the certificate of the preme court coats upon the certificate of the judge that there was good cause for bringing the action in that court, applied to cases tried before the passing of that act.—Rule nisi.

The steamer Clifton arrived here at seven o'clock this evening, from Hampton, with 150 excursionists on board. They leave for home omerrow merning.

The military camp will open at Sussex on June 29 h. Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., as issued the following general orders: MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

HEAD QUARTEES, FREDERICTON, N. B.,) DISTRICT ORDERS.

No. 1.—In accordance with General Orders (11) of 28th May, 1886, the undermentioned corps have been selected for drill in camp for the year 1886 7, to assemble at Sussex on the 29:h June instant: Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louise N. B. Regiment, A. B. D. Troops—Lt. Col. Domville. Artillery.

Newcastle Field Battery-Lt. Col. Call. Engineers. Brighton Engineer Company-Major Vince.

Infantry. Infantry School Corps—Major Gordon.
71st Battalion, No. 8 Company—Capt. Mc-

73rd Battalion (five companies)—Lt. Col. McCulley.
74th Battalion (six companies)—Lt. Co. The folling corps will perform twelve days on the for other day, line stret

hould be non-sectarian and ald it be above all preju-

er judicial in is character. y, and putting away as ce, all preconceived bias such study the world of prejudices and fa'se centuries held place in all strength of truth. e to ask of the rocks how y is through any fear that w the Bible to have been

claimed this earth to be if unchecked, undermir tands today stronger than tile in the light and invesby prejudices and errors h from that light always g has well said : "Knowuth is knowledge. Whonowingly propagates a

rejudice and exposes error e truth, to dispel a single hat will outlive the ages urs. As we are hunters

WE A DUTY

we are dwelling d awful time es tilling, sublime"

re fitting yourselves for ,I would earnestly say and fill the purpose of r there are but two book es to us all knowledge. its written revelation olume of the universe, h its wealth of knowledge ch and investigation of ust : both books speaking of our lives, of the charac-s capabilities of endless others are most explana

ose of our lives we do not e never can know; but by d study of these two books, source of all knowledge, h; we can learn more. As eneration, man's know-e, today, are in the dawnontide cometh. t rise upon the world, but ds the sun, so men are the light. Aid that pro-Be earnest. Do not nor leave to others the d do. It may not seem to have all your powers.

hoves angrily aside ds with arms akimbe get. nim what to do; o have his work marked out. ork waiting for you to do. -wants heroes who shall

cremost ranks of truth, ster errer by the throat, unshine in. has troken, who shall say

ERICTON.

t — Hampton Excurionists.

to be Held at Sussexstrict Orders.

al to THE SUN.) are 8 —The supreme court and the following common

-R. LeB. Tweedie of r a rule nisi for mandamus ey, a parish court commisstress warrant on a convicthe Scott Act. Longley peeed on the ground that certainty as to the amount should be imposed.—Rule venson-H. B. Bainsford

the plaintiff to have the ap-rewart of presecution.— with costs. I have the ap-reser.—E. McLeod, Q. C, isi for a stay of proceedings accests of the appeal to the Canada were paid.—Court

in re Brown-L. A. Currie ded. - Leave granted. on—L. A. Currie moved to tash conviction enlarged on had not been served. The t the affidavits on which hade did not disclose that set taken to obtain the rule t in re Desbrisay-A. H.

for a rule to quash an order in re Taylor—A. H. Han-a rule to quash judgment of y court judge on a summary him to recover sailors wages

A. J. Hickman v. Tritesmoved to set aside an order anting a certificate for costs. the common courts and the \$204, was within the jurisounty court. The verdict January last and the whether under the act of April last allowing support the certificate of the as good cause for bringing court applied to case tried. court, applied to cases tried of that act.—Rule nisi.

g, from Hampton, with 150 pard. They leave for home np will open at Sussex on t. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., wing general orders:-

on arrived here at seven

DISTRICT, No. 8. s, FREDERICTON, N. B.,) 7th June, 1886. RICT ORDERS.

dance with General Orders 1886, the undermentioned lected for drill in camp for assemble at Sussex on the

Cavalry. Louise N. B. Regiment, A. Col. Domville. trtillery.

Battery-Lt. Col. Call. er Company-Major Vince.

Infantry. Corps—Major Gordon. No. 8 Company—Capt. Mc-(five companies)-Lt. Col.

(six companies)-Lt. Co. s will perform twelve days

drill at local headquarters under No. 384 of above general order.

June 16, 1886.

Artillery. Woodstock Field Battery—Mojor Dibble, (In camp at Woodstock, 15th June, 1886) N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery, five (5) batteries—Lt. Col. Armstrong. Infantry.

62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers, six (6) companies—Lt. Col. Blaine, St. John Rids Company—Capt. J. T. Hartt. The following corps are hereby relieved from the performance of drill for the current Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louise, N. B. Regiment C. E. F and G. troops. Infantry.

67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry-Lt. Col. Raymond.
71st York Battalion (7 companies)—Lt. Col. No. 2.—The following officers, in addition to Lt. Col. Maussell, D. A. G., in command, are hereby nominated to act in the capacities in-dicated during the period of the camp of ex-

ercise, viz.: -Lt. Col. Blaine,62ad Batt. Fasiliers, brigade major. Lt. Col. Marsh, 71st York Batt., supply of-Quarter-Master A. Lipsett, 71st Batt., camp Major Baird, 67th Batt., C. L. Infantry,

instructor of musketry.

No. 3.—The brigade major is to keep and regulate the roster of brigada duties, and inspect all guards, outposts and piquets furnished by the brigade.

No. 4.—Regulations for the guidance of the polyadirect embedded in the paragraphs: supply officer are embodied in the paragraphs: 475 to 478 of R. and O.1883, to which the attention of officers commanding and quarter

of corps is directed. No. 5.—The musketry instructor will carry out the target practice regulations issued for his guidance.

No. 6 — The camp quartermaster will issue

No. 6—The camp quartermaster will issue to (requiring receipts therefor) and take over from the various corps all articles of camp equipage. He will issue on requisition all ammunition required, and he will be held responsible for the cleanliness of the camp.

No. 7.—The following duties will be detailed daily: There will be a field officer of the day, who will, under the commandant, have the general superintendance of the camp of the taked the must be present at the mounting of general superintendance of the camp of the brigade; he must be present at the mounting of the brigade guards, which he is to visit by day and by night; the inlying piquets are always to be considered under his immediate command; he is to call them out, to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to insure the regularity and order of the camp. This officer's report, in writing, is o be sent to the Brigade office on his tour

to be sent to the Brigade office of the day, who will be present in camp during the whole of his tour of duty, and who will, with the Field officer of the day and the Supply officer, form the Board of Inspection as to the quality of the

No. 9 — There will be Brigade main and Rear Guards mounted daily at 930 a.m., strength to be regulated by the Brigade Major. No. 10 —There will be an inlying piquet told off daily, consisting of one Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corporals and 20 Privates, who Sergeants, two Corporals and 20 Privates, who will patrol in two detachments of at least 10 men with 2 N. C. officers each in the vicinity of the camp, or in such places as may be directed, for the purpose of checking any irregularities on the part of the men belonging to the force and bringing back any unauthorized absentees to camp. The piquet will patrol from 8 to 10 p. m., after which the men composing it will not leave their tents unless absentees appear in the tettor report, in which case the Field officer of the day will use his own discretion as to future patrols.

case the Field officer of the day will use his own discretion as to future p.trols.

No. 11.—Camp police will be detailed regimentally, to be limited to one non. com. officer per batt, with one private per company; these men will receive such orders regimentally as well insure the safe keeping of public property in charge of corps respectively, and will preserve order and regularity in camp.

No. 12.—A fatigue party will be detailed daily per battalion to keep the camp clean; defaulters, if any, will be told off for this duty.

Such fatigue party must attend all parades Such fatigue party must attend all parader (except the morning parader) with the com

No. 13.—The following hours will observed at camp:
Reveille—roll call, 6 a. m. First merning parade, from 7 a. m. to 7 3

a. m. Issue of rations, 6.30 a. m. Breakfast, 7.30 a. m. Guard mounting, 9.30 s. m. Second morning parade, from 10 a. m. to 1

Dinner, 12.30 p. m.
Afternon parade, 2 p. m.
Tea, 5 30 p. m.
Retreat, 7 p. m.

Retreat, 7 p. m.
Tattoo (first post), 9 30 p. m.
Lights out (last post), 10 p. m.
No. 14.—The battalion or corps whose band will play at retreat will be named daily in brigade orders. The bands will be brigaded for marching past purposes.
No. 15.—Brigade orders will be issued daily to be a band or the bands will be brigaded for marching past purposes. at noon. Adjutants will be responsible for their being correctly received by an intelligent

No. 16.—Daily parade states, showing actu No. 16.—Daily parade states, showing actual strength in camp as well as actual strength on parade, by companies (absentees from parade should be as few as possible), must be handed to the brigade mejor by adjutants of corps at the 10 a. m. parade. These states will be the check on the issue of pay, rations and forage. The battalion ration returns will be handed to the brigade major by quartermasters of corps at the same major by quartermasters of corps at the same

No. 17. - The attention of efficers command ing corps is called to the general regulations relating to the payment of corps in camp published in general orders, showing that the service roll of every corps must be compared with the pay the Oregon or any other ship brings glory by

list at the muster parade.

No. 18.—In addition to the articles of uniform ciothing, arms and necessaries shown in regulations and orders 1883, that each man

regulations and orders 1883, that each man should have in possession when going into camp or when on active service, each company should bring an axe, spade, saw and lantern, together with the camp kettles, and four large tin dishes to carry the bread and meat rations from the supply tent to their own kitchens.

No. 19—Regiments or corps to use red banneroles with their number or tadge thereon, the commanding officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

No. 20.—In accordance with general orders, officers in command of cerps will direct their quartermasters to proceed to camp on Monday, 28th inst., by first morning train, who will at once, on arrival report themselves to the camp quartermaster on that day. Quartermasters of corps will carefully take over camp equipment, and mark the grounds pointed out to them for their camp, layout, kitchens, etc.

Officers commanding corps will make early requisition for the authorized half ration of food and forage for the first day, if required.

No. 21.—Instructions relating to the details of transport to comp and laborate to company to the details of transport to company the heart to No. 21.—Instructions relating to the details of transport to camp will shortly be issued to of transport to camp will shortly be issued to officers commanding carps, and these officers will see that the orders on this subject contained in R. and O., 1883, are strictly obeyed.

No. 22.—Officers not supplied with copies of regulations and orders, 1883, and field exercise of 1884 should apply for them through their commanding officers as soon as possible.

No. 23.—Attention is called to the instructions contained in General Orders (11) of 28th May, 1886, as to "examinations" in camp. Officers should, previous to proceeding to camp, prepare themselves by every available means for such "examinations."

GEO, J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.

THE ARCHER'S PRAYER.

You wouldn't shoot me, Edith, When the heavens were silver and blue And now that the showers are falling, Edith Anerly, what will you do?

To linger at breakfast and dinner; To trifle a novelette through, To walk in the porches with Leila, Will that be sufficient for you?

The evening will come, with its music, And feet dropping softly as dew. Perhaps with the glances and pleadings Of some Douglas tender and true. I hope it will all be delightful
I trust there'll be nothing to rue;
And yet I would gladly have had you
One hour with the target and yew.

The arrows that glint through the matches Of life, do they all whistle true? Are they missioned to centre the yellow, Gr even to edge on the blue?

I trust that the shafts of your drawing Will fly as Maid Marian's flew, So duly and truly and nobly
You shall not regret that you drew.

But I sha'l depart and not see it, Leave Newport and earth before you,

Shall go unregretted. forgotten, And alone as the Wandering Jew. So remember, before I have vanished,
To do what alone you may do,
And grant me one hour of Dians,
Lithe maid, gracious sylph, of the yew. J. W. DE FOREST, in Harper's Magazine for

SERMON.

The Loss of the Gregon Yet Further Spiritualized.

BY REV. DR. FERGUS FERGUSON.

And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to rass that they escaped all safe to land —Acts xxvii, 44. Since reading the account of the inquiry held at Liverpool into the loss of this ship I have a desire to add some further observations on the remarkable event. I shall consider (1) Man as God's creature; (2) Man in

danger; and (3) Man delivered. 1. See that ship leaving the Mersey, steam up, and the sails expanded to catch a favoring breeze. What is she like? I say she is like a world, like this world, performing her wonderful voyage through space. The Oregon could sail eighteen or twenty miles an hour; but that speed is nothing compared with the wonderful rate at which our earth rushes through the ocean of space. Steam propels the one and gravitation propels the other; but surely some great force, yes, some great designer, must have been at work in both cases. Wonderful adaptations are manifest in both—as to the ship, in the boiler, the engines, the screw, the helm, etc. As marvellous adaptations are visible in the world too-the sun that gives light by day and the moon by night, the revolution on its own axis more wonderful than the revolution of the screw, etc. And if he would be laughed at and deemed

la the Oregon, these FOUR ARE OFTEN MENTIONED as comprising the community-Queen, lords, commons and the fourth estate, or gentlemen of the press. And yet there is no respect of persons. We are all on a level. God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth. When dis-aster overtook the Oregon, and all had to betake themselves to the boats, death starbetake themselves to the boats, death star-ing them in the face, it was all ove to which class they had belonged. One I fe was as preclous as another. Even so when death comes in ordinary guise, it beats at the door of the rich and poor alike, and puts the roy-al and the subject all upon a level, like the

divers classes in the Oregon.

2. Once more look at that ship as she leaves the Mersey, and let us ask, What is she like? She is not only like the world as a whole—she is like a single individual setting out on the voyage of life. She resembles a young man in full bodily energy, but with life before him. The hull, the body, fearfully and wonderfully made-the engines, the emotions; the helm, the will; the compass, the conscience; and if in the hour of religious self-dedication a Heavenly Cap-tain has been taken on board, Christ is the captain's name. The Oregon was worth £100,000; but one man far outweighs her in value; for she could not choose God as her portion, but man is commanded to do so. In him too we see proofs of design; for surely man with his wondrous faculties and powers needed a contriver as much as the Oregen.

And if he sails well THE VOYAGE OF LIFE

successful voyages to him who built her.

2. Danger. It was near the end of her oyage that disaster overtook the poor Oregon. A vessel believed to be heavily laden with coal suddenly rose up before her, and suddenly flashed forth a light, but too late to prevent a disastrous collisi

(1) The importance of watching. During the recent trial at Liverpool strict investigation was made as to this important point, namely, whether there had been a good lookout. It has been found that no blame was attachable to the officers of the Oregon; for although the captain was not on deck at the time (4 a. m.)—that not being his watch four men were keeping a strict look-out—namely, the first officer, the fourth officer, and two men on the forecastle. It is feared, however, that the same cannot be said of the ship that met her, and of which and her occupants no traces have been left. It is feared that they were not watching rightly. Yes, let me beseech you all to be on the watch. There is constant danger in life's voyage of collision through unseen fees coming against us—not only the trials of life which often work for our good, but temptations to sin and ungodliness. Be-ware of that impurity that abounds, of the tavern with its comforts within, of that juestionable speculation, and of that tempation to the dishonest appropriation of what is not your own. Yes, watch against the evil thought, lest it should bring forth

28th May, 1886, as to "examinations" in camp. Officers should, previous to proceeding to camp, prepare themselves by every available means for such "examinations."

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. Commanding.

A three-year-old girl fell from the balcony on the fourth floor of a Hartford house the other day, but struck squarely across a clothes line stretched from the third floor, and the relationship to the commerce of the world converges towards that harbor of New York.

There are constantly ships either entering it other day, but struck squarely across a clothes line stretched from the third floor, and the rebound threw her into a balcony there, almost bunhurt.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS bunhurt.

The National Zeitung says the adverse vote is directed against the principle squally with the details.

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Of course I am supposing a case; but it is not all a supposition, for two reasons—(1)

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The national Zeitung says the adverse vote of the world control to a succession of able men as governors general, and the other colonies.

H. F. Coombs has a good stand for his in the other colonies.

H. F. Coombs has a good stand for his in the other colonies.

H. F. Coombs has a good things, and the the Marquis of Lorne. (Cheers.)

The noble Marquis of Lorne. The noble Marquis of Lorne and several good sales have been been as governors general, and the other colonies.

The noble Marquis of Lorne and several good sales have been happened all around us, and yours may be another this vertocked. The noble Marqu

us on streets and in private houses, in public works and places of business. Oh! then, do not live fast. Be cautious, cautious as to those you take up with and keep company with. Obey the injunction we often see en river backs and railways—Slow hers! Be not fast. What I say unto one, I say unto

all-Watch! (3). See also that you haug out a light as well as watch. The people on that boat that has disappeared may have been watch. ing, but they had not adequately exhibited their light. If they had done so, they would not have been injured themselves, and they would not have injured others. If you are in danger of temptation, put on your blue ribbon, and keep it on.

HANG OUT YOUR LIGHT. If you are a true Christian, let all men know it. Do not keep it secret. Hang out your light. Produce your Bible. Sing your hymn. Attend your church. Let it be known you will not go elsewhere on the Sabbath day, and men will not trouble you-there will be no collision; hang out your light.

(4.) Another important lesson to be learned here is, Keep down the slide. In these ships which consist of water-tight compartments there are slides between each, and it is an abxious part of the seaman's duty to keep down these slides. In fact, the men are drilled before they leave Liverpool and came up some hours after the disaster and New York to see that they can thoroughly do their duty. Now, there wood have been no great disaster, that is, the Oregon would not have sunk, even although the two compartments which had been injured by the low had been filled with water, if the slide had not been up between a second compart-ment and a third, and so fouled that it could net be put down again. Oh! how these men tugged and struggled; but they only made things worse—the slide could not be put down again! Ah! keep down the slide. Shut the heart against the evil word and the evil liquid. Yea, shut the door against the evil companion. Keep down the slide.

(5) Strange that the ship which did the damage has never since been seen. It resembles the evil spirit that suggests and tempts to sin and disappears, or the aunony-mous writer who circulates scandal and cannot be detected; or rather, since it is almost certain that the foundered forthwith, and all on board perished, we are reminded of the murderer who fired the fatal shot, but

BULLETS AS DEATH DEALING

was himself fired on, and his body found

long after in a forest pierced through also

as those which he had discharged. The secret injurer will yet stand revealed at God's bar. 3. Deliverance. I must speak (1) here of those who would not deliver. It turns out now from the evidence that one large teamer, if not two, saw the Oregon's signals of distress, but most selfishly and cruelly paid no attention and rendered no aid. On the shameful bardheartedness that could pass by just that they might not be an hour or two later in reaching Havre, London, or Antwerp. What groans of execra-tion rose from the apparently doomed ship as the heedless ones passed by! No thanks to them if these 900 lives were saved. If could get near any of them I would say. 'Friends' —No, that is too good a word. I will drop the "r" out, and say, "Fiends, Oregon self-created entered the waters, and self-propelled sailed through the waters, is he not as insane who would maintain that this world, self-made and self-propelled, sails as far as you were concerned, nor of that mail in which to jet down a few of the positive few hours through the many courts of the considerably and in the season, though it is too early yet to speak with little time left, ere the closing of the Canadian that the considerably and in the considerably and self-made and self-propelled, sails as far as you were concerned, nor of that mail in which to jet down a few of the positive few hours through the many courts of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but little time left, ere the closing of the Canadian as far as you were concerned, nor of that this world, self-made and self-propelled, sails through space? Notice, too, the different classes on board that ship—first class, middle class, steerage or lower class, and the crew besides, 895 in all. In the world we have our class distinctions also. In India there are many castes; while in Britain, as is as you were concerned, nor of that agony which turns men's hair white ina short time, which you might have shortened by five hours, but did not." May we all learn a lesson here. Let us not act like the priest and the Levite in the parable who passed by on the other side. Let us "rescue the perilability over for the duing" the immediate priests. ishing, care for the dying"—the ignorant, the victous, the poor and the destitute; let us not turn a deaf ear to their cry of anguish, lest he that maketh inquisition

should exact it from us in heavy penalty at 2. Let us notice next how the gospel was preached on board the sinking ship. Soon after the cruel steamboats had carelessly passed by, two young men were standing to gether looking at the vessel rapidly settling down at the bow, and not expecting that they could then be saved. They were both from the town of Dalbeattle, and one of them has sent home an account of his experience. It seems that there were a great many life-belts and life-buoys on board—as many as 700 life-belts and 250 life-buoys—but surely they were not well distributed; for this young man says he had put on a life belt, but one of the seamen on board came up to him and tore it away. Alas! how selfish danger makes some people. Hearers, there is a life-belt for every one of Hearers, there is a life-belt for every one of you in the gospel—in its "whosoever," "every man," and "every creature." The foolish virgins said, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out;" but no man need take away another's cil or another's life, belt, for there is plenty for all mankind. This dear young man did not act so unkind-ly towards his neighbor as to the salvation of the soul as the seaman had acted towards

him as to

He had lost his life-belt, but he had not lost his Saviour. So he continued to press the Saviour on the acceptance of his friend. The one had decided to be a Christian before leaving Dalbeattle, but the other had not done so; and it was in some such words as these that the gospel was marvellously and memorably preached on board the sinking Oregon: "You see how she's settling down by the head; in a short time we, in all likelihood, will be in eternity. I often besought you before we left Dalbeattle, to decide to be a Christian. Let me do so now. You may accept Christ before we are drowned. He died for you as well as for me. Trust him, and enter into life." I never heard of the gospel being more solemnly or affectingly preached. Let me try the same ples with you, my hearers, today, for it is a scriptural ples. All the conversions we read of in the Acts of the Apostles were sudden. Suppose then that the wood on which you are sitting is the wood of a sinking ship, and that the hundreds before me are the hundreds on board a sinking ship, and that I am preach. THE SALVATION OF THE BODY. hundreds before me are the hundreds on board a sinking ship, and that I am preaching my last sermon to you before we all go down. How would I address you? Surely I would be earnest, as Baxter says.—

I would be earnest, as Baxter says—

And preach as if I ne'er would preach again,
And as a drowning man to drowning men.

Would I not speak in some such strain as this: "You see she's sinking. The time is short. But if any of you are not saved, you may be saved yet. It is not of works lest any man should boast. It is of faith, simple trust, that it might be of grace. The werkers in the vineyard got the penny at the eleventh hour. The thief on the tree was saved just when he was dying, and so may you confess your sins to God. Accept Jerus as a sacrificial offering to you. Rest upon him as a divine redeemer for all, and therefore for you. Tell him you're, sorry you are so late of coming; but that if service is allowed in the next world, you sorry you are so late of coming; but that if service is allowed in the next world, you will serve him to all eternity. Oh! delay not. See, she's deeper in the water than when I began! 'Behold, now is the accepted time, now is the hour of salvation.'" Of course I am supposing a case; but it is not all a supposition, for two reasons—(1)

of your conversion, of your turning to the Lord, and of your full surrender unto him? I was hearing the other day of a young man —he would be called conventionally a young gentleman—belonging to one of our first Glasgow families, who had been asked by his sister to go to a meeting in the city lately where a great work of grace is at present in progress. He went to please her, not expecting any special benefit. It was during the singing of a hymn that his soul was saved. While the lines were sung, "Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind," he remained still "poor, wretched blind." But when the last verse of that well-known hymn was sung, ending with "Now to be thine, and thine alone, O Lamb of God, I come," he felt as if a heavenly power lifted him clean out of self into God and leve. He

could have died that night "safe in the arms of Jesus."
3. I must draw to a close now. Ia my former sermon I referred at length to the initial salvation of the pilot boat and the schooner as leading up to the more complete salvation of the Fulds. I did not know till read the account of the young man from Dalbeattle that there were three raits on poard, and that he and his friend got off on one of them. The water was up to their middle yet they were safer on the raft than on the came up some hours after the disaster and took them all on board. Ah! the Fulda did not pass by. She acted the Christ-like part. She went out of her way to save and

They who occupied the pilot boat filled to the lip, the schooner similarly overcrowded, the open lifeboats and the wave-swept rafts were all welcomed on board the Fulds, and at once entered upon full peace and joy. They had hope before; now they had the assurance of salvation, even as when, by the preaching of some honored minister, baptized by the Holy Ghost, all the professing Christians of a neighborhood are lifted at once from a doubtsome faith into a decid-ed faith, and from a slender hope to the earnest and first fruit of the promised inher-

That was a wonderful afternoon and even ng on board the Fulda. The Germans kindy gave up their berths and cabins to the hausted voyagers, on many of whom the strain of anxiety had severely told. Next morning when they landed at New York harbor the Germans would be pointing to the Britons whom they had rescued, and saying, "These are the men and women and children whom we have saved." So when we reach the New Jerusalem may we as a church be able to point to not a few of both old and young whom we have been the means of saving by bringing to the know-ledge of the truth as it is is Jesus and the holy keeping of his holy commandments.

THE C. AND I. EXHIBITION What New Brunswick is thowinganada's Practical Exhibit.

Canadians Celebrating the Queen's Birthday.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) London, May 28.—After a hurried run of a few hours through the many courts of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but little time left are the claims of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but though it is too early yet to speak with authority. more particularly interesting to New Bruns wickers.

It has been said that the Canadian exhibit was not ready as early as those from India and some other colonies, but such a statement conveys a very wrong impression. Canada's exhibit is for the most part representative of their industries, and to classify and properly display her many products of the river, the sea, the farm, and the workshop is something very widely different from putting in place copies and models of Indian architecture, duplicating oriental bazaars, putting up dis-plays of curios, etc. In the case of India and

THOMPSON'S INDIAN BAZAAR

whisks, which are not knewn here, and for which there should be a very large market, as every Englishman visiting America feels the want of this extremely useful article when he returns home, and has to fall back on the old-fashioned clumsy clothes brush.

Kelly & Murpby's work in the carriage department is much admired and bears close comparison with any from Upper Canada or the other colonies.

effected. As all goods on exhibition can be sold without restriction there is no reason why our New Brunswick exhibitors should not work

our New Brunswick exhibitors should not work up a good trade.
Pender's nails can be seen in position, and Wm. Campbell's axes, chisels, hatchets, etc., are exposed to the best advantage.

J. S. Armstrong has some thirty or forty boxes of improved building stone, with moveable models, etc., and S. R. Foster & Son come out strong in nails and tacks, as does Joslah Fowler in axes, batchets, etc.

wick great good, as there is a general desire among intending emigrants to learn what faci-lities each colony possesses in the way of edu-cating their children, etc. It was examined with much interest by Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of her private tour of the Can-adian courts, and has received the warm en-

adian courts, and has received the warm en-comiums of leading resident and visiting edu-cationalists. G. Onlmet, superintendent of education for the province of Quebec, has writ-ten in the writing exhibit of Victoria school, st indard XI, a very complimentary note of Millie Kenhan's work, and a general note in standard X, pronouncing the writing and ex-ecution worthy of the highest praise. Among the wall drawings most noticed are those of Katie Smith and Helen Walker—in fact, not three hours ago, in my presence, some visitors expressed serious doubts as to the work having been done by pupils In the names here given I speak from personal knowledge, and doubt-less other school work has been praised as

highly.

J. C. Miles' free-hand drawing is much admired and his idea of drawing from natural objects is commended by leading educationalists here. Indeed, some of the class work was mistaken for object models,

Mr. Cornwall has charge of the Canadian press exhibit - that is, files of all Canadian papers—which is close by the New Brunswick school exhibit. It is to be regretted that many

of the Canadian papers have not complied with the request to forward copies for filing. THEIR IS ONE POINT which came forcibly to my view as I took in the several courts. Apparently, every other province and colony has a full supply of text oks, public reports of schools, mines, etc., while New Brunswick is restricted to Moses Perley s old handbook of 1857, and a few copies of Hamilton's guide, the latter contributed by St. John. Lugrin's highly vaunted and long delayed handbook, is not yet here for distribu-tion. Even a few copies of Hon. M. Adams's much abused pamphlet would be very welcome, if only to satisfy the demands of daily callers. Intario is flush with literature for intending migrants; so are all the Australasiam colo

Quebec comes up fairly well—but New Bruns-wick is apparently at the foot of the list. For all of which the local government is alone to The New Brunswick Railway Co.'s office, which was exhibited at the Edinburgh fisheries exhibited, is doing good work here. It is useful as well as ornamental, and affords a centre where our provincial folk can meet to write notes, etc. 'The woods show as well as when brought over years ago, having stood the climate without warping or shrinkage.

The patronge extended to the exhibition is fully up to the estimate of the High Commisfully up to the estimate of the High Commissioner, and will possibly run considerably

adian section will have come up to the full measure of its glory. All work is, however, done without interfering with the stream of

risitors.

The above notes are from a hurried run, in which only articles that caught the reportorial eye were mentioned. Other exhibitors will be

Canadians Celebrating the Queen's Birthday.

LONDON, May 29.—Last evening the Canadian exhibitors celebrated Her Majesty's birthday by a grand dinner at the Holborn restaurant, the Marquis of Lorne presiding. The see, the tarm, and the workshop is something very widely different from putting is place copies and models of Indian architecture, depicating oriental bazares, putting up eisplays of curios, etc. In the case of Indian architecture, depicating enerally, full working plans had been tested months before. In the case of Canada, it was necessary to build up an attrictive extended to the barry of the control of th

for themselves. This they had availed themselves of in so creditable a manner, that the exhibition had made a marked impression not only upon the people of this country but also upon the members of the foreign press. He did not know that the effers of military service from the colonies some time since made a greater impression upon the mind of the mother country than the peaceful display of colonial products made at Seuth Kensington—exhibits which would compare favorably with British manufactured goods. It was noticeable that there was nothing meretricious in the display; but everything meant work and good profit.

good profit.
Sir Philip Cunliffs Owen, secretary to the Sir Philip Cunline Owen, secretary to the exhibition commissioners, in reply to the toast, spoke of the excellence of the Indian section, and said the colonies had come forward and shown the mother country what they could do, but that they had not come in the spirit of rivalry, but as children to their mother.

Sir Victor Houlton, Sir W. Sargeant, and A. Adderley also replied to the toast.

A. Adderies also replied to the toast.

Sir Charles Tupper, in giving the chairmap's health, claimed that Canada had demonstrated that she had made great progress in the industrial arts. She was indebted to England for a succession of able men as governors general, and to none of them was she mere deeply indebted than to the Marquis of Lorne. (Cheers.)

The noble Manquis having acknowledged the compliment.

The Lord Mayor, in reply to ithe toast, threw out the hint that in future whenever they spoke of Great Britain and Ireland, the expression should be understood as inclusive of the colonies. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. McKechnie proposed the last toast. Our Greets. He stated that as the Can-

Wm. Campbell's axes, chisels, hatchets, etc., are exposed to the best advantage.

J. S. Armstrong has some thity or forty boxes of improved building stone, with moveable models, etc., and S. R. Foster & Son some out atrong in nails and tacks, as does Josiah Fowler in axes, hatchets, chiesis, etc.

Parks & Son, and Alex. Gibson show up well in the cotton line, but the New Brunswick Wood Trophy is observed of all ebservers, not so much by reason of its good stand as its intrinsic attractiveness. Sir Charles is very much pleased with this one exhibit, and no doubt it will be copied by other colonies for future occasions of a kindred character.

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, though far overshadowed by Ontario's extensive display, is one that is doing New Brunswick great good, as there is a general desire

Sir R. Blennerhassett also acknowledged the compliment, and reminded his hearers that the compilment, and reminded his hearers that the colonies were no longer regarded as a source of military weakness in England. He felt confident that the time would arrive when constitutional machinery would be provided to draw the mother country and the colonies closer together. (Cheers.)

The company they servested

gether. (Cheers.)

The company then separated.

Mr. R. Hunt of Prince Edward Island and
W. D. Dimock of Nova Scotis, who came over
with your correspondent in the Circassian, are
special commissioners from their respective provinces. They are now at work, giving valuable assistance in the display and management
of exhibits, etc.

ST. JOHN ORATURIO SOCIETY.

The St. John Oraterio Society was organised in the year 1882, and incorporated by act of assembly in 1883. The first Board of Management was as follows:—President, Gen. Warner; vice-president, S. Chadwick; conductor, ner; vice-president, S. Chadwick; conductor, E. Peiler; secretary, Joahua Clawson; librarian, John Wilson; treasurer, Miss Ida Crothers; and Messrs. G. C. Coster, J. N. Rogers, and Jas. S. Harding. Since Mr. Peiler left St. John, Mr. Edger E. Gubb has ably filled the position of conductor.

The objects of the Society are:—the promotion of musical taste, and the cultivation of of musical science and skill by the practice and performance of Oratorios. and music of a

of musical science and skill by the practice and performance of Oratorios, and music of a similar class. But for such a society, works of this kind could not be presented in cur city, requiring as the do, long and careful rehearsal by a large body of active members. Even from a social standpoint, a society of this nature, deserves the support of the community, as it affords its members of both agrees a receiver means of recreation which is sexes, a regular means of recreation, which is both extertaining and intellectual, and at the same time raises the standard of musical taste

n our midst.
The first work undertaken was Mendelssohn's The first work undertaken was Mendelssoha's Eilijah, which was performed in 1882, first partially, and then in its entirety. In 1883 Hadyn's Seasons, and Spohr's Last Julgment, together with Mendelssohn's St. Paul, were given. The following year (1884) Macfarren's May Day, and Mendelssohn's 42ud Psalm were the works rendered. Last year the programme contained a repetition of the 42ud Psalm, and Elijah, with the same composer's Hymn of Praise. The average expense of each series of concerts was \$300, the orchestra alone costing in the vicinity of \$500. The success of the local orchestra in the late performance of Gillocal orchestra in the late performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's Sorcerer, leads the society to hope that in the near future they will be able

to dispense with the employment of instru-mentalists from Boston.

The society is at present in a better financial position than it has hitherto been since its loundation. It is a matter of foundation. It has interest been since its
foundation. It is a matter of congratulation
that the honorary members this year are more
than double in number those in any previous
season, there being now 120 on the list. The
annual fee is so small that the board hope for a

season, there being now 120 on the lit. The
annual fee is so small that the board hope for a
still further increase.

The active members comprise: 33 soprano,
19 alto, 15 tenor and 18 base voices. Recently
quite a number of persons have expressed a
wish to become active members, the
requirements for which are: Nomination by a member and to be passed
by the conductor as competent; the names
then come before the board for election. The
board look for considerable accessions to the
active membership when work for next season
begins in October.

This year it is proposed to repeat May Day
and The Hymn of Praise, and also to give
Handel's Messiah, an eratorio which has not
been sung in St. John for very many years.
These concerts are to take place about the 6th
and 7th proxo. The orchestra will consist of
the celebrated Listemann Sextette from Boston, assisted by some local professional performers. The soprano solos in May Day and
The Hymn of Praise will be entrusted to Mrs.
G. H. Perley. The bass solos in the Messiah
will be taken by Signor Ronconi, and the tenor
by the Rev. J. M. Davenport and F. C. D.
Bristowe.

These concerts necessitate a large expenditure, and the board of management do not

Bristowe.

These concerts necessitate a large expenditure, and the board of management do not feel themselves justified in incurring such a liability without a sufficient guarantee to the society against loss. They, therefore, ask that all those intending to avail themselves of the concerts, will be good enough to show their interest by signing the subscription lists, agreeing to take a certain number of tickets.

Corp, Oats and Wheat.

THE GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THESE CROPS FAIR-

LY FAVORABLE. CHICAGO, Ill., June 5 -The Times this morning prints several columns of reports from cor-respondents in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota on the condition of the corn, sin and Dakota on the condition of the corn, oat, winter and spring wheat crops. These reports are summarized as follows: The general prospects of these crops, with the exception of corn, are today only fairly favorable. The very flattering situation upon the first of May for spring wheat and oats, and been materially changed, as a whole, for the worse. This has been brought about by a term of dry weather in the Northwest extending over a period of three weeks. This drought was partially broken by local rains upon the night of June 1. The drought has been very severe also in Kansas, where the oat yield has been cut down at least 50 per cent., and in many counties the oat crop is ruined. As regards winter wheat, the prospects are for an average crop with favorable weather, but there are no indications of a full or excessive crop. The winter wheat crop of the country is today very uneven, and has run down in condition and prospective yield during the last 30 days. The harvest will be 12 to 15 days earlier than an average season, and, owing to the failure of the winter wheat crop of 1885, the new wheat promises to move freely and early, irrespective of price. Some of the early varieties of wheat have already been harvested in Tennessee, Kentucky and Southern Illinois, but the harvest will not be general before the 15th of June, So far as the corn crop is concerned, at least 20 to 30 per cent of the crop was planted late. This was owing to the wet weather of May. The prospect is encouraging, however. oat, winter and spring wheat crops. These re-

The Boston Herald prints a portrait of Capt. Scott of the Lansdowne. The captain is seventy years old, but Time's tonsure appears but scantily in his locks, which he parts in the middle, so as to keep his head on an even keel. A conspicuous network of cordage runs around his benevolent visage. Technically, this form of whiskers is known as Galway sluggers, and indicate a determined but kindly nature. The captain is a good seaman and a good fellow, apparently, and it is a pity he is not in better business than bothering poor fishermen.—N.

A dweller on the banks of the Codurus, in Pennsylvania, ties short lines with baited fishhooks to the legs of his geese and drives them into the water. The fish bite and jerk the lines, and then the frightened geese hurry to shore, dragging the fish after them. So says the York Acc. PARNELL'S SPEECH

On the Second Reading of Home Rule,

He Denounces Outrages and Makes an Able Plea for His Party.

(N. Y. Herald) Mr. Parnell was the next speaker. He was loudly cheered by his followers. He said: "I should ordinarily have lacked confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of giants, but I think thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel even protect the Protestants of Ulster, between the protestant and the protesta just'-(cheers)-and unequal, inferior as I cause the Protestants, according to the last am at many points, I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. ("Hear, hear!") Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that in all the lost causes wherewith out intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time tonight. (Cheers). Mr. Goschen sought I think very unfairly, to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join him to the fullest extent. ("Hear, hear!") But metither do I say that, because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during month by past, they constitute an excuse for these outrages or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce outrages I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether the rim ulster or in Kerry. ("Hear, hear!") Mr. Goschen is certainly free from reproach, He has not joined Lord Randolph Caurchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless language with reference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of their palt -an interference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of theirs or that they had any interest there. My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking at the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself, so that he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his de-

clarations—(cheers and laughter)—while Mr. Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, that he was absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland. His celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. (Cheers.) However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust that in the future members will remember the importance and gravity of occurrences which may follow in Ulster. These occurrences cannot go further at the outside than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what is said on this subject and the amount of importance given to the doings of Ulster men. We do say and admit that these occurrences are to be condemned and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say, with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. (Cheers.) Then if Kerry men resort to outrage they will very soon and that the rest of Ireland will put a stop to it. ACCEPTED EVERYWHERE, We have had this measure accepted by all leaders, of every section of the national feeling in Ireland, also outside of Ireland, in America and in every country where Irish people are found. (Cheers.) We have not heard a single voice raised against the bill by an'Irishman—(cheers and cries of, "Oh!")—certainly not by any Irishman of national-

ist opinion. Of course there are sections among the Irlsh nationalists just as there are sections in the great conservative party. In fact, as far as it is possible for a nation to accept a measure cheerfully, freely, thankfully and without reserve I say the Irish people have shown that they have so accepted this measure. (Cheers.) Even the terrible Irish World, a newspaper which has not been on my side for the last five or six years, says that the Irish race at home and abroad has signified its willigness to accept the terms of peace offered by Mr. Gladatone. (Cheers.) I say that as far as the Irish people can accept this bill they have accepted it without reserve as a measure which may be considered the final settlement of this great question.

I leave the question of the sovereignty of

I leave the question of the sovereignty of parliament to go to another point which Mr. Goschen touched upon. He very fairly told us his fears as to the abuse of power by the Irish priesthood regarding education. He has not followed the example of other illustrious speakers by indulging in extravagant language regarding this Catholic-Protestant question. I may say I am quite sure his apprehension is genuine, so far as it goes, and that he does not desire to see anything in the shape of religious discord in Ireland. Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant myself, if I had not had abundant experi-ence of the feeling in Ireland I might not, perhaps, be inclined to share his fear. But, as it is, I certainly have not such fear. It is rather remarkable, in regard to this question of education, that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to give the central council in Dublin execu-tive control ever education in Ireland withtive control over education in Ireland with-out any reserve whatever in regard to Pro-testants or Catholics. (Cheers.) It is, how-ever, very hard to please everybody. And if we were to please Mr. Chamberlain by agreeing to give education to the control of the body which Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish we would be unfortunate in run-ning foul of Mr. Goschen; but I think I can assure him that we shall be able to settle this question of education very well among

ourselves. (Cheers.) THE "LOYAL MINORITY," We come now to the question of the protection of the loyal minority. It is a ques-tion upon which great attention has been bestowed. One would think that Protestant Ireland was going to be handed over to the tender mercies of thuge and bandits. Major Saunderson-(Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers)—I only wish I was as safe in the North of Ireland when I go there as Major Saunderson would be in the South. (Home Rule cheers.) What do these gentlemen mean by protection of the loyal minority? In the first place, I would ask what Goschen does not seem to have made up his mind even at this late stage of the debate what the loyal minority is. When asked he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone's at the most of the great question has been made to their passions, and that this parliament in the would not commit himself by telling us what significance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's attement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's tatement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's that this parliament in the province, because the opposition had not discovered the polate the time. Consequently I suppose that I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Ulster. With you, love, I could stay here forewhen he asks that specially protect it, but we may take it

from the plans of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain has supplied a plan. He has claimed for Ulster—and I suppose Mr. Goschen, when the proper time comes, will support him in that claim—he has claimed a separate legislature for Ulster. You would not protect the loyal minority of Ireland even supposing you gave Ulster a separate legislature, because there are outside of that province over four hundred thousand Protestants who would still be without any protection, so far as what you propose would live in those counties. So, whatever way you put it, you must abandon the idea of protecting Protestants in Ireland by the establishment of a separate legislature either in Ulter or in any portion of Ulster.

EVERY IRISHMAN WANTED.

We cannot give up a single Irishman. Cheers.) We want the energy, patriotism, talent and work of every Irishman-(cheers -to ensure that the great experiment shall be a success. The best system of govern-ment for a country I believe to be one which requires that the government should be the result of all the forces of the country. We cannot give away to a second legislature any portion of the talent and influence of the Irish Protestants. This class will form a most valuable element in the Irish legislature, constituting, as they will, a strong minority, and exercising through the first order, moderate influence on the making of laws. We have heard of the danger which will beset that first trial by an untrained 'prentice legislature. I regard their presence as vital-ly necessary in the Irish parliament. We want all creeds and classes in our parliament. ("Hear! Hear!") We cannot consent to look upon a single Irishman as not elonging to us, however much we recognize their great ability. We admit the ability of Irish protestants and their influence. We cannot admit that there is a single one of them too good to take part in the work. We admit that a small proportion fear the background, and was eagerly welcomed by the treatment they will receive at the hands of starving inhabitants. Napoleon III. invited

THE IRISH AT WESTMINSTER The question of the retention of Irish members at Westminster is one which I shall touch upon very slightly. With regard to this matter I have always desired to keep my mind thoroughly open, and not to make it a vital question. I have seen the great difficulties rather from your point of view than from ours. I think whon we come to consider the question in committee those difficulties will grow, but I do not deire in any sense to prejudge the question, I admit the existence of a strong sentiment on the part of the liberal members. I will not say it is a very reasonable sentiment. When consider how many times my colleagues I consider how many times my colleagues and I have been foroibly ejected, and how even the necessity of suspending if not entirely abrogating, the representation of Ireland in this house has been eagerly canvassed by the London press as the only solution of the Irish question. This difficult question requires very serious consideration.
When Gladstone has produced his plan we shall, without binding ourselves beforehand, examine it candidly with a desire to see in it elements which will not injure the permanency of the settlement. We have gone through it all before, and know the sort of coercion there has been during the last five years. You will require even a severer and more drastic meaaure of coercion than you have now. You will require everything you have had during the last five years, and more besides. (Home rule cheers) And of what sort has the coercion been? (Renewed home rule

CRIMES AGAINST IRELAND.

cheers.)

I don't say this to influence passions or embitter animosity, but you have had dur-ing these five years suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland, a thousand of your Irish fellow-subjects have been imprisoned with-out specific charge, many for long periods twenty months—without trial, without any intention to try them. (Home rule cheers.) You have had the right of domicile infringed at any hour of the day or night; you have fined the innocent for the guilty; you have taken the power to expel aliens from this country; you have re-newed the Curiew law and blood money of your Norman conquerors; you have gagged the press, selzed and surpressed newspapers, manufactured new crimes and offences, applied fresh penalties unknown to your law all this and much more you have done in the last five years. (Home rule cheers.) All this and much more you will do again. (Loud opposition cheers.) The provision of the bill terminating Irish representation here has been vehemently attacked. Mr. Trevelyan said there was no half-way house between separation and executive autonomy for the Irish people. I say there is no half-way house between granting legis-lative autonomy to Ireland and the disen-franchisement and disseverance of that ity? In the first place, I would ask what they mean by "loyal minority." Mr. Goschen doos not seem to have made up his mind even at this late stage of the debate what the loyal minority is. When asked he said he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone referred to, but he would not commit himself by telling us what significance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's statement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's left will be known that this realisment in the

I. AND C. EXHIBITION. Placing Canadian Food Products Before the British Public.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) LONDON June 3.—One of the most import ant subjects engaging the attention of the Canadian staff, and also many exhibitors, is how to utilize the exhibition to its fullest possible extent as a medium of making the British consumer acquainted with the merits and cheapness of the food products of the Dominion.
While Canada exports very largely in many
food lines to Great Britain, it is a fact well
known to the trade that much of her output is known to the trade that much or ner output is classed and sold in the English market as American or demestic products. A case in point was given me a day or two ago by a gentleman, who conceived the idea of supplying a portion of the Christmas market with Canadian turkeys. He made his shipment in good

gether things of the past. And the reason is that the British consumer will only buy those brands that he knows. As to the great mass brands that he knows. As to the great mass of consumers Canada has no statue, but the United States has, it pays the retailer to keep Canadian articles with American names.

For all this there is but one remedy: To put Canadian food products directly before the consumer and let him see that they are agong the consumer and let him see the consumer and let him see the consumer are agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong t the consumer and let him see that they are as good and even better than the American brands, on which he has so long pinned his faith, and Atew days ago, representatives from the several provinces met in the exhibition room, in the Canadian court, for a practical discussion of this grievance. Ira Cornwall, jc., was, on motion, elected chairman and Mr. McGuire, of Combes accretary.

mial market in connection was called on to express his views, the meeting having been summened at his instance. Mr.

Tallerman, it may be here remarked, is a man of many ideas evolved amid day dreams that extended over many years, and formulated on a wide experience of men and manners both at a wide experience of men and manners both at his observations.

Harold Frederick's special cablegram to the New York Times says: An almost unnatural calm has succeeded to delirious excitement with calm has succeeded to delirious excitement with

but loss of fortune has not robbed him of his buoyant spirits and he is now working as cheerily as ever in the same general line, for the good of the colonies and of his fellowmen, having a special eye towards Canadian products, and what can be made out of them.

Mr. Tallerman spoke at some length and in teneral layers of the diverses on within the control of the diverses on the control of the diverses on the control of the diverses of the diverses on the control of the colonies and of the diverses of t

consignments of samples and place them in his hands for distribution smaples and place them in the communication with representatives to permit him or some other person to open my samples of her food products in the exhibition market, and also in the colonial restaurant. He pointed out that while there was a desire on the part of workingmen and others looking for cheep food to personally investigate and test whatever Canada raises, there was a desire on supply of such articles to hand. He suggested that the exhibitors might personally secure consignments of samples and place them in his hands for distribution among victors. He offered to put the Canadian staff and exhibitors in direct communication with representatives of several wokingmen's co-operative unions and to ensure a large sale of Canadian cheese, fruit, fish, flour, etc.

This proposition called forth considerable debate, in the course of which the subject was pretty carefully discussed and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, etc.

R. Hunt of Summerside, P. E. L., kock a vary conservative view of the matter, holding that in touching Canadians, dought the form of the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadians food articles was one thing; to ask products in England, but he failed to see the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadians food articles was one thing; to ask products the seed over their specials product is was another thing and entailed a grave financial responsibility. If Mr. Tallerman could effer a cash market for goods he should say so at once.

Mr. Tallerman said that his ebject was to ut the consumer and producer face to face, without the intervention of middlemen. He are the product in Education of the product is again the sympathies of all the English parties? Will the consumer and producer face to face, without the intervention of m

the letter.

This explanation was further discussed by Mr. Huut, Mr. Payne, C. Starr, of Port Williams, Kings, Nova Scotis, and some Upper Province representatives and exhibitors, and a further conference was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather all possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the conference has already been to secure more preminence for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its prometers feel that ultimately great good will accrue from their labors.

great good will accrue from their labors.

NOTES

The Princess Louise gave a grand garden party this week to the Canadian visitors. It was largely attended.

Signs inviting Canadian and Indian visitors to step in and buy are freely displayed from provincial stores. In fact, London trade wears just now an India-Canadian tint.

Even that staid old institution, Madame Tussand's wax works has caught the infection and advertises as its latest attraction a figure of the Queen in a dress similar to that worn by Her Majesty when opening the Colonial Ex-

While the Tories and Unionists Expect a Majority of 100.

Lots of Election Calculations.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto,

A Long and Dangerous Struggle

Predicted.

In which he Discusses the

(Special to THE SUN)

Whole Irish Question.

NEW YORK, June 13. - Thomas Power O'Connor cables that beyond, possibly, South Tyrone and South Derry, the nationalists are safe in Ireland. Sexton will contest a Belfast division, and Justin McCarthy the Liverpool nationalist division, unless an English home

ruler can safely be put in that seat. Justin McCarthy cables his statement of the negotiations between Parnell and Carnarvon, the conservative lord lieutenant of Ireland, ou home rule. The conference was arranged by McCarthy.

A member of parliament cables to the New

A member of parliament cables to the New York Herald: I expect the first elections will be over by the 7th of July. We cannot judge of the result till a fortnight later. At present, according to forecasts carefully gathered from good authorities on all sides, the ministerialists expect to gain fifteen to twenty seats. The Parnellites say they will transfer forty English boroughs from the conservatives to Gladstone. The conservatives anticipate winning fifty seats, making a total result of three hunon motion, elected chairman and Mr. McGaire, of Quebec, secretary.

David Tallerman, who is in charge of the Canadian and Australian sections of the colonial market in connection with the exhibition, was called on to express his views, the meeting Make your choice. My prediction is that,

desire to transport the surplus food of that colony to England. To this end he labored for colony to England. To this end he labored for years. For years he figured at every large exhibition in Great Britain. At South Kensington and at the Dublin exhibition he worked like a beaver. The International Workingmen's Exhibition at Islington awarded him a gold cross. After the memorable siege of Paris he hastened thither with large quantities of provisions, Australian meats forming the background, and was eagerly welcomed by the it was difficult to realize that only sixty hours before the whole place had been literally treatment they will receive at the hands of the Irish parliament. We shall do our best, as we have been doing, to allay the fears of this small section. When the bill becomes an act we shall not cease from the work of concillating the fears of this section of the Irish people. Theirs is not the shame and disgrace of those fears. The shame and disgrace of those fears. The shame and disgrace belong to the gentlemen and lords belonging to English political parties, seek to rekindle the almost expiring embers of political and religious rancor. (Home rule cheers.)

starving inhabitants. Napoleon III. invited him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of knight trembling under the pressure of the mendous demonstration of passion and enthusiasm that St. Stephens has ever witnessed. All three parties seemed to have exhausted to have exha

the strain of the political attuation is grievously affecting personal friendships. Civilities and public intercourse are maintained between MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.
They continue to refer to each other in the house as "my right hon. friend," but in private and to some extent in public, personal bitterness expressed, begins to assimilate English politics to French politics. The animosity shows itself most strongly against Mr. Chamberlain. Gladstone, regardless of the risk to his voice, meditates a fourth Midlothian campaign, but speaks first at Glasgow, where the Irish are multitudinous. His spirits and strength are both marvellous.
The Times' cable says: The deplorable scenes in Ulater are regarded by all parties with dismay, not only as discrediting the people of the province, both

WILL GLADSTONE WIN?

than now, a great filip having been given to business by the recent appearance of the Queen with its accompaniment of extravagant society entertainments and re-opening of many long clesed town residences, all of which revived the former periods of English court life. In a single moment all this bustling activity has been paralyzed. Fashionable society is scattered again and political economists are speculating on a dismal future.

than now, a great filip having been given to business of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part. The rest remains for you, electors of the country. May you be enabled to see through and cast away all delicity of English court life. In a single moment all this bustling activity has been paralyzed. Fashionable society is scattered again and political economists are speculating on a dismal future.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.) London, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian in which he says: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised and Her Majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of parliament for the decision by the nation of the gravest, likewise the simplest, issue submitted to it for half a century. It is only in the sense of the gravity of this issae, which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after atting in thir. aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thir-teen parliaments, for a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit for a fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last elec-tion I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had a great advantage for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure preceeding from that government would have preceeding from that government would have received a warm and extensive support from within the liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the partiament of present session and have left the parliament of 1885 free to prosecute, now stagnant, the work of ordinary legislation, with the mu'titude of questions. My earnest hope was to support the late cabinet in such a course of policy on the 26th of last January. The opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come, the only point remaining to defect than coercion, and John Morley other. felt, was come, the only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of the government of Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for and to be found. I land other than coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for and to be found. I therefore viewed with regret the fall of the cabinet, and when I was summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I sought, as my colleagues. When I proposed to grant Ireland a domestic legislature to maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the Empire, a government was formed and the work was at once put in hands. You will now understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other apply. first time, have thrust aside every other subject and adjourned our hopes of a useful and progressive legislation. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireand manage her own affairs. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans, before the world, that is the plan of the government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well con-sidered conditions, transact her own affairs.

government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

Among the benefits I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of a united empire and a great dition to its strength; the stoppage of a beave constant and demoralizing public treasury; abatement and gradua! . 1. and that the development of the resources, which experience shows to be the natural consequence of free and orderly government; the edemption of the honor of Great Britain from

His plan is to ask parliament to renew the re-pressive laws and enforce them resolutely for

twenty years, by the end of which time, he assures us, Ireland will be fit to accept any

immemorial in respect to Ireland, by the judgment of the whole civilized world, and lastly the restoration of the parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, how thall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? [The last of the manifesto failed

to reach us up to 4 a. m.]

London, June 13.— An immense gathering LONDON, June 13.—An immense gathering of the members of Primrose league was held yesterday at Hatfield, the seat of Lord Salisbury. Lord John Manners, Right Hon. Wm. Henry Marriott and Lord Salisbury addressed the assemblage. A veto of confidence in Lord Salisbury was passed, to which he responded. Lendon, June 12.—It is stated that parliament will be dissolved on the 24th inst., and that the writt for the new elections will be issued on the 25th.

issued on the 25th.

Lord Randelph Churchill will recontest Paddington in the comisg election. He will address the electors of Paddington on the 26th inst.

inst.
SLIGO, June 13.—The residence of a leading
Orangeman was burned last night by a mob.
The military charged and shot some of the
rioters. Extra police have been drafted. The
town has been quieted today. LONDON, June 12.-Parrell has requested

LORDOW, June 12.—Parrell has requested the publication of the following: "I positively deny that I sought the interview with Earl Carnarvon. I also differ with the Earl as to the two conditions upon which he alleges was based the interview, namely, that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility and that he declined to hear or say one word to the detriment of union. Earl Carnarvon did not lay down any conditions previously. I admit that there was foundation for the third condition mentioned, that is that he hoped it was understood that he was not engaged in making any treaty or bargain. Earl Carnarvon said he sought the interview to sak my views as to a constitution for Ireland. It was soon obvious that he wished to give his own R. Hunt of Summerside, P. E. I., took a very conservative view of the matter, holding that in touching Canadian goods the committee should be fully satisfied as to the financial basis on which they worked. He, for one, would be glad to de all in his power to work up marifime products in England, but he failed to see the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadians and dinarial food articles was one thing; to sak produces we have been done to seed over their specialsproducts was another thing and entailed a grave financial responsibility. If Mr. Tallerman said that his ebject was to put the consumer and produce face to face, without the intervention of middlem. He had the necessary acquaintance to do this, as he had been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season be been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season be been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season personal financial liability. He was prepared, however, on behalf of trades at his beck to give the fullest guarantee that very transaction would be financially carried out to the letter.

This explanation was further discussed by Mr. Hutt, Mr. Payne, C. Starr, of Port Williams, Kings, Nova Scotis, and some Upper Province represent twice and exhibitors, and a further conference was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather ail possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the confergence has already been to secure more premiance for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its promote the confergence was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather ail possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the confergence has already been to secure more premiance for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its promote the confergence was left, believing that we were in complete accord upon the main cutlines of a plan for the accord upon the main cutlines of a plan for the settlement of the question of the government of Ireland. I have reason to believe that the earl impressed his views upon the cabinet and that many of his colleagues shared his views, also that the earl resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland because we did not give the conservatives a majority at the polls. I spoke at Wicklow and acted during elections under the impression that I had gained from that interview."

The concluding portion of Gladstone's manifesto, which failed to reach us in time for yesterday's issue, is as follows:-

written a letter in reference to his interview with Parnellin which he says that thet meeting was due neither to his nor to Parnell's initiative, but was brought about by other parties.
The Earl continues: I am unable to understand how Parnell misapprehended my conditions of the interview. I recollect perfectly stating them. The purport and timer of the conversation left an entirely different impression on my mind. I proposed nothing. As Parnell talked I put questions, suggested difficulties and raised objections for him to answer or explain. He dwelt upon the character and functions of a central lagislature, the recognitions tions of a central legislature, the necessity of developing Irish industries, the congestion of population in parts of Ireland, commercial depression and the relations and difficulties between landlords and tenants. I remember his alluding to some kind, I think some limited kind, of protection as necessary to promote Irish industries, to which I replied that what. ever individual opinion might be as regards protections, such proposal must arouse great objection among many classes. I said nothing atatutory parliament, with power to protect Irleh industries. I regret that my impression was so different from Parneli's. I do not wish to impute any unfairness to him. I found him during the conversation frank and straight-

must be made clear that there is another alternative, namely, to give Ireland local con-trol of her local affairs on the same scale as given to England and Scotland, and on prin-

ciples as applicable to the these countries as to Ireland."

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that Glad. stone, in his manifesto, misrepresents the issue. Parliament, the Scotsman contends, never voted on the question of coercion versus home rule. If it had it would never have defeated the government on this issue.

The conservative provincial papers bitterly criticize Gladstone's manifesto.

The Irish papers do not make their comments on the manifesto a feature of the issue,

but criticize it as a matter of course according to party leanings.
The Manchester Guardian says that of Glad. The Manchester Guardian says that of Gradtone, Salisbury and Chamberlain, Gladstone
alone sees the desperate circums tances in which
the country is placed by the mistaken policy
on the Irish question, and that he alone perceives how those circumstances can be best
dealt with. We are confident, adds the Guardian, that the country will endorse the premier's diagonieis and proposed remedy, for they are based on rigorous common sense.

DUBLIN, June 14 —A number of Protestant residents of Sligo held a meeting today and declared themselves innocent of the charge of having damaged the bishop's palace.

At Kilrush today 500 tenants met the agents

of their landlords, most of whom considerately offered various abatements of rent up to 50 per cant. In cases were landlords refused abate on judicial rents, the tenants declined to рчу.

Parnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.

LIVERPOOL. June 1 -The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been nine vessels, 5,370 tons, against eight vessels, 4,506 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregats tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1884,

to this date from all places in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, as shown by the tables below, has been 76 648, 66,454 and 62,703 tons respectively.

The advance of the spring does not bring with it any improvement in the tone of our market, prizes are lower, and there is a want of confidence in the future which pervades business generally. The aggregate consumption of deals and boards show a slight advance during the month as compared with last year. business generally. The aggregate consumption of deals and boards show a slight advance during the month as compared with last year, owing partly to special local circumstances, but there has been more than a corresponding falling off in the deliveries of timber. Stocks are too large for the present limited demand, and prospects so discouraging it is very desirable imports should be greatly restricted.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—Of spruce deals the import has been 1,507 standards against 670 standards corresponding time last year. The demand has continued inactive throughout the month, the deliveries compare unfavorably with last year, and the sales, chiefly by auction, have been very dull; prices have steadily declined, and the stock, although less than last year, is still too heavy. Pine deals have been seldom enquired for, and prices are unchanged. Birch has been imported more moderately, but the stock is still too heavy, and the demand falling off; late sales show a further de line in value. The following tables show the leading imports from the 28th Februaay, 1886, to date, and for the same period in the two previous years, also tonnage employed:

DAT	ORT OF		
	1884.	1885	1386.
Quebec pine Logs	nil	nil	nil
st John pine do	926	1.022	nil
Pitch pine do Biltie and European tim-	35,572	35,138	31,040
ber logs		1,510	nil
dea's pie.es	192,863	90,665	141 581
Quebec deals do	190,073	61 918	99 163
Baltic deals do Norway Flooring boards,	15,886	20,472	19,341
pleces		957 174	1,245,279
Pitch pine blanks do	18,371	16,301	27,678
TONNA	GE FROM		
	1884.	1885.	1886
Quebec Tons	4 800	1 300	2,794
st. John do	6,693	4,922	5,851
Other ports do	1.919	1,603	477
Pitch pine por s do Baltic and European	32,182	28,827	22,049
portsTons	31,054	29,802	31,532
The following are	he stocks	held	hare on

the 1st of June, 1886, and the consumption for

the month of May:

	•	524
	186	m p t to
	Stock June,	Consum for the R
Quebec square pinefeet		42,000
11 Waney 11 11	212,000	42,000
St. John's pine	24,000	nil
Other ports " "	17,000	8,000
Red pine	17,000	1,000
Pitch pine, hewn	251,000	62,000
sawn, (logs & planks) "	823,000	289,000
Dantzig, etc. fir	44,000	ni
Sweedishand Norway fir 11	32,000	12,000
Oak, Canadian and American !!	173,000	26,000
" Planks " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	165,000	69,000
" Paltic "	5,000	1,00
Elm	17 000	1,000
Birch 11	122,000	16,000
East India Teak.	219 000	10,000
Greenheart.	108,000	11,000
N.B. & N.S., etc., Spruce dealsstds	11,022	0.979
11 Pine 11 11 11 11	795	
Quebec deals	4 158	1,59
Baltic Red deals, etc	3,099	56
Norway, etc, boards	207	
" Flooring "	3,452	1,87
Spruce Deals_Early in the m	orth. St	. John

by auction, at an average of about £6 to £6 2.6 per standard, the last sales being at from £5 15s, to £15 17s, 6 per standard.

N. B. and N. S. Pine Deals,—No sales to

Scantling and boards, at from £5 to £5 7s. 6 Pailings.—No sales to report.

If a man could drill a hole as fast in proportion to his size as a mosquito he could drill a. 1,500-foot oil well in two hours.

the Advice

AFTER HIS TRAVE Tall trees thro are often taken fo

covery is a comm cise often resul reached America that have not sacr ally returned from and disheartened "Good morning It was A'ex. La reporter, and he, was busy in his ris Water street. Mr. Lang condu childish, blossome "Glad to see th Mr. Lang told went to sea in 18 years ago; sailed i

"glad to walk the rigger eight or nin in business at his g slip, off Water str "I always did w "and liked the pec in the world—but miners, the Pacif strange attracti of the fact,' conti put the maching the Lansdowne. The reporter gr "As I told you, attracted to the closed up a fairly for San Francisco

"I staid in Sai found no induces No man can work Mr. Lang, "unle cent. of his wage ters do well who days a week, at a employed. Caulker works tw earn 30 cents an tain.
"This is in San Lang; "riggers; g smiths earn \$2 a per day. But bo one day in three of promising. Mon work about the ships at a wage o be called upon without extra p Sundays as well their working h man, and let us credit him— One month's pay.
And then we will
of a very poor to
5 per cent. on his

> Water tax.... feed himself and visions are a hu in San Francisco Not much char "I thought so. cisco about five or 80 miles no found the co more promising, per day—get em half days a week board. Some of there were in de from \$150 to \$2

Car hire, for he co

reliance was pl The reporter the iron ship Iol for Hull, Eng Iolanthe was G was the first m Captain Stanto thirteen years James Crooksha ly had a shipy
Marsh bridge.

age, I left the a
gow, Dublin, the
inburgh, Kılmar
came back to N and thence to

In the o'd cou "In Glasgow," ship laborers—o stalwart and ho out work for se went 160 miles talk there of th but I saw a gre Well, 1 have about as good a Brunswickers will show their and pursuing earnest men. pursue my bu charge molase and heavy good

West's Pain colic in five cholers and cl

to anything wh

Quinine is the it does not alway Lake, Michigan, chronic chills and various other r Burdock Blood f

> ly keeping a the house. A cramps, chills bus, 25: A There could be proprietors of

Much suffer

offered to refr remedy, if it fai Winter has with all the plaint, flux,

West's Pain I E. C. McGover known resident by his physician kidney and liver

relief in Burdoc entirely recove West's Live All druggists

Scrofula, or h glands of the ne ing evil in more of Barridale was and sore thro: Hagyard's Ye

e of being right. But, gentle-me our part. The rest remains of the country. May you be-hrough and cast away all de-vil and choose good. nor to be, gentlemen,

ful and grateful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE. 14.- Earl Carnarvon has in reference to his interview which he says that that meeting to his nor to Parnell's initiation bught about by other parties, uses: I am unable to undernes: I am unable to under-nell misapprehended my con-terview. I recollect perfectly ne purport and tenor of the con-entirely different impression on roposed nothing. As Parnell stions, suggested difficulties ions for him to answer or ex-upon the character and funclegislature, the necessity of industries, the congestion of parts of Ireland, commercial the relations and difficulties arts of Ireland. ds and tenants. I remember me kind, I think some simited tion as necessary to promote to which I replied that what. pinion might be as regards opinion might be as regards the proposal must arcuse great many classes. I said nothing concurrence of the governation to give Ireland a ment, with power to protect I regret that my impresarent from Parneli's. I do not any unfairness to him. I found to proposal to propo versation frank and straightregret that he so greatly mis-I must reaffirm that I never

entatively and bistorically not offer," says the Times, "a policy to home rule for Irepolicy to home rule for are-mberlain gave one alternative oercion, and John Morley urth by admitting that it was ern Ireland as a crown colony. comes to worst, it is always nen to say they prefer separ-simple, to yielding to the in-j of the home rule faction. It clear that there is another lely, to give Ireland local con-cal affairs on the same scale as d and Scotland, and on prinble to the these countries as to

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14 —A number of Protestant o held a meeting today and ves innocent of the charge of the bishop's palace. day 500 tenants met the agents most of whom considerately atements of rent up to 50 per were landlords refused to rents, the tenants declined to

& Jardine's Wood Circular.

June 1.-The arrivals from nerica during the past month vessels, 5,370 tons, against 06 tons during the correspondear, and the aggregate tonnage all places in the years 1884, as shown by the tables below, 66,454 and 62 703 tons respec-

of the spring does not bring covement in the tone of our lower, and there is a want the future which pervades ly. The aggregate consump-l boards show a slight advance th as compared with last year, special local circumstances, en more than a corresponding deliveries of timber. Stocks or the present limited demand, discouraging it is very desirould be greatly restricted, ck and Nova Scotia Spruce and f spruce deals the import has lards against 670 standards cor-e last year. The demand has

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Logs do . do ntl 926 35,572 etc., pietes 192,863 90,665 141 581 do 190,073 61 918 99 163 do 15,886 20,472 19,341 587 1,510 nil pieces 1,104,124 957 174 1,245,279 18,371 16,301 TONNAGE FROM

1884. 4 800 6,693 1.919 32,182 opean Tons 31,054 29,802 31,532 are the stocks held here on 1886, and the consumption for

184

P tion month 1984.,

the May,feet 154,000 42,000 42,000 nil 8,000 1,000 289,000 26,000 11,000 1,000 10,000 11,000 1212,000 1212,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 1825,000 1925,000 1936,0 165,009 1 5 000 17 000 1 122,00 219 000 108,000 pruce deals..stds 11,022 3,979 " " " 795 " 1 4 158 1,296 1,297 1

Early in the mouth, St. John, in average of about £6 to £6 , the last sales being at from s, 6 per standard, S. Pine Deals,—No sales to

boards, at from £5 to £5 7s. 6 sales to report.

drill a hole as fast in propor-s a mosquito he could drill a. I in two hours.

REMAIN AT HOME,

Jane 16, 1886.

Is the Advice of Alex. Lang to New Brunswickers.

AFTER HIS TRAVELS THROUGH MANY LANDS IN SHARCH OF WORK.

Tall trees throw long shadows, and shadows are often taken for reality. The spirit of discovery is a commendat le spirit, but its exercise often results in disaster. Columbus reached America and -died. Arctic explorers. that have not sacrificed their lives, have generally returned from their explorations broken and disheartened men. "Good morning !"

It was A'ex. Lang who spoke to THE SUN reporter, and he, with a half dozen assistants, was busy in his rigging loft at Lovitt's slip, off

Water street.

Mr. Lang conducted the reporter to his little office, and his figure, which is by no means childish, blossomed all over with smiles!

"Glad to see the cli faces!" said Mr. Lang;

"glad to walk the old streets! St. John's good

enough for one l'
Mr. Lang told how he was born in Glasgow;
went to sea in 1859; settled in St. John 18
years age; sailed from here as mate about ten
years, and had been in business here as a rigger eight or nine years. Six years he was ness at his present location on Lovitt's allp, off Water street, "I always did well here," said Mr. Lang,

"and liked the people—the most kindly people in the world—but since the days of the forty miners, the Pacific coast had for me strong and strange attractions. You may not be aware of the fact, continued Mr. Lang, "but I did the iron work on the new railway station, and put the machinery into our famous flagship, the Lansdowne."

The reporter grew interested.
"As I told you," resumed Mr. Lang, "I was attracted to the Paoific coast, and finally I closed up a fairly successful business and left for San Francisco on the 27th October last.

I staid in San Francisco five weeks, and found no inducement to remain there longer. No man can work in San Francisco," continued No man can work in San Fractisco, continued Mr. Laug, "unless he pays five to seven per cent, of his wages to the boss." Ship carpenters do well who work two or two and a half days a week, at \$5, but the majority are unemployed. Caulkers get \$5 a day, but if a caulker works two days a week he feels proud. Laborers discharging steamers and sailing ships earn 30 cents an hour, when they are employd, but their employment is extremely uncer

"This is in San Francisco," continued Mr. Lang; "riggers! get \$2 per day while employed, but a stranger gets no employment; blacksmithe earn \$2 a day, and blockmakers \$1.50 per day. But board costs \$6.50 per week, and when men are employed at these rates only one day in three or four, the outlook is not promising. Monthly men are employed to work about the wharves on steamboats and ships at a wage of \$60. But they are liable to the standard when a warv hour in the twenty-four when the standard when a warv hour in the twenty-four when the standard w

thirteen years ago, is in the employ of James Crookshanks, of Liverpool, who formerly had a shipyard and built ships near the Marsh bridge. We were 110 days on the passage. I left the ship at Hull, and visited Glasgow, Dublin, the Highlands of Scotland, Ediphysek, Kalmarnock Cook, and Organistawa. Inburgh, Kilmarnock, Cork and Queenstown; came back to New York, thence to Boston, and thence to St. John."

erty and patient suffering."

Well, I have concluded that St. John is about as good a place for a man in my business as is to be found in the world, and that New Brunswickers of every trade and profession will show their wisdom by remaining at home and pursuing their business with the vigor of earnest men. Here in the old place I shall pursue my business as a rigger. I shall discharge molasses and sugar, shift machinery and heavy goods generally, and turn my hands to anything which promises to return an honest dell ar.

West's Pain King cures the worst case of colic in five minutes. Cures chills, cramps, cholera and cholera morbus. 25c. All drug-

Quinine and Chills.

Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever, but t does not always cure. Esquire Pelton of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quinine for chronic chills and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cared him.

Much suffering could be avoided by constantly keeping a supply of West's Pain King in the house. A certain cure for flux, dysentry, cramps, chills, colic, cholera, and cholera morbus, 25:, All druggists.

A rair Proposition: There could be no offer more fair than that of the

proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Cil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it falls to give satisfaction on fair trial. Winter has passed and now comes summer with all the terrors of cholera, bowel complaint, flux, cholera infantum. Provide for emergencies by purchasing at once a bottle of West's Pain King. 255. All druggists.

Declared Incurable. E. C. McGovern of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well mown resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the disease being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in Burdock Blood Bitters, and in one month he

entirely recovered. West's Liver Pills cure sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint. 25c. All druggists.

A Growing Rvil.

West's Liver Pills will never disappoint you. Always reliable. 25c. All druggists.

Saint John Business College. Our new lot of pens has arrived. Gross boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents. Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the college and the best published) mailed for \$1.50. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free, We give no summer vacation; and there is no better time than the present for entering

he college.

STOdd Fellow's Hall.

S. KERR, PRIN.

the college.

A large dcc'or's bill is often saved by taking in time a few doses of West's Liver Pills, the standard remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache. 253. All

Mrs John Neelands, writing from the Methodist parsonage, Adelaide, Ont , says: "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throats and distressing coughs no other medicine so soon relieves."

West's World's Wonder, or Family Liniment cures rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, burns, sprains and bruises. 25 and 10s. All druggists.

A Complicated Case. Harry Ricar lo of Meatord, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stomach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedies had

West's World's Wonder. The demand is steadily increasing for this truly popular rem edy for rheumatism and all kindred diseases 25 and 50c. All druggiets.

Births.

On the 11th inst, at Quebec, the wife of Rev. A. T. Love, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst, at No. 275 Elster street, the wife of C. E. McKiel, of the Customs Department,

Marriages.

On the 9th inst. at Queen Square Methodist Church, by Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, James McKinney, jr., to Miss Sadie E. Ganong.
On the 8 h inst, at the residence of the bride's father, Crouchville, by the Rev. R. Opie, Percy Anderson, of Portland, to Mary J Cunningham, of Crouchville.

On the 9th inst., at the Cathedral, by Rev. J. J. Walsh, John Coleman, to Minnie Kelly, both of St.

and he has \$36 left with which to clothe and feed himself and family—and clothing and provisions are a hundred per cent. more expensive in San Francisco than they are here."

Not much chance for a fortune.

"I thought so. After stopping in San Francisco about five weeks, I went to Oakland, 70 or 80 miles north of that place, where I found the condition of affairs hardly more promising. Ship laborers get there \$5 per day—get employment one to two and a half days a week, and pay \$6 50 per week for board. Some of the laborers that I found there were in debt to their boarding masters from \$150 to \$200—for the payment of which reliance was placed on better times."

The reporter shrugged his shoulders,

"At Oakland I shipped as second mate on the iron ship Iolanthe, with 2,700 tons of grain for Hull, England. The captain of the Iolanthe was George Stanton, whose father was the first male child born in St. John. Captain Stanton, who left St. John about thirteen years ago, is in the employ of James Crookshanks, of Liverpool, who formers. a native of Donegal, Ireland, in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 8th inst., in the city of Portland, Many A., wite of Wm. Dunlop, in the 25 h year of her age.

On the 8th inst., at Indiantown, in the city of Portland, Elien Cain, aged 80 years.

On the 9th inst., at Fairville, John D., infant son of John and the late Sarah Stears, of Crriston, aged 6 weaks. weeks.
On the 4th inst at Richibucto, after a short illness, Dennis Casey, aged 61 years, a native of P. E. Island, leaving a wife and seven children to moura their sad

On the 9th inst., in Portland, Adeiaide Lucinda, beloved wife of James Thorne, aged 36 years and 11 months, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their loss.

On the 2rd inst, at Chatham, Bessie J, eldest daughter of Catherine Dicksus, aged 24 years. came back to New York, thence to Boston, and thence to St. John."

In the o'd country? queried the reporter.

"In Glasgow," responded Mr. Lang. "I met shi baborers—old acquaintances of mine—and stalwart and honest men, who had been without work for reventeen weeks. In Ireland I went 160 mils into the interior. I heard little talk there of the land league—saw no discord—but I saw a great deal of uncomplaining poverty and patient suffering."

Well,

"Well, I have concluded that St. John is about as good a place for a man in my business as is to be found in the world, and that New Brunswickers of every trade and profession will show their wisdom by remaining at home and pursuing their business with the vigor of earnest men. Here in the old place I shall discharge molasses and sugar, shift machinery

only child of John and Catherine Ke.ffe, aged 18 months and 8 days
Suddeny, at his residence, Wright street, Portland,
N. at, on Saturday evening, the 12th ins., Enoch
Piper, in his Sistyear.
Un the 12th inst., at 25 Hapover street, in this city,
after a long il ness, Sarah, wi'e of John I. Alexander,
and daughter of the late Edward Phair, leaving a hutband a. d three children to mourn their loss.

(Boston papers please copy.)

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 14th inst., in this city, John Edward, youngest son of Patrick and Rosanna McGinn, aged 4 years and 7 months.

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 14th inst, at his residence, Hampton, Ruius E. DeMill, aged 58 years.

Ship News.

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED. June 8 – Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston H W Chisholm, mdss and pass. Sch Flash, Haffield, from Boston, T S Adams, bal. Sch Minnesots, Lynch, from Newburyport, D J Seely, bal. Sch Uirica R Smith, Sawyer, from Jonesport, D J Seely, bal Sch Myrtle Purdy, Farris, from Boston, D J Purdy, June 9—Bark Arcadia, Robinson, from Pascagouls, Taylor Bros, pitch pine. Sch Almeda, Mullin, from Rockland, T S Adams bal.
Sch Florence P Hall, Kelly, from Jonespert,
Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Maud W, Kingston, from Boston, A O Crookshank, bal.
Sch Mower, Purdy, from Narragansett Pier, Sch Mower, Purdy, from Narragausee.
Scammeil Bros, bal.
Sch Vesta Pearl, Hanselpecker, from Camden,
R.C Elkin, bal
Bch Lampedo, Holder, from Bockland, T S Adams,
bal.
June 10—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch Lilloet, Wasson, from Thomaston, T S Adams,
bal. Sch Llewellyn, Colwell, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Emma E Potter, Jones, from Antigua, mo-June 10th—Sch Bertha Maud, —— from Rockport, N C Scott. bal.
Sch Julia S, French, from Gloucester, Miller and Woodman, bal. Sch F T Drisko, Drisko, from Marblehead, D J Seely, Sch Nellie Clark, Clark, from Boston, Hayford and Scrofula, or king's evil, as a renlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobs of Barridale was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yeilow Off.

Scrofula, or king's evil, as a renlargement of the glands of the neck agrowing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobs of Barridale was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yeilow Off.

Sch Roy, Lister, from Boston, Hayford and Sydney.

Sydney.

From Cork, 10th inst, bark Olive Mount, Smith, from Lobos de Afuera, for Antwerp From Deal, 10th inst, ship Bock Terrace, Hutchinson, from London for New York.

Sch Roy, Lister, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Pe'fast, TS Adams, sch Frank W, Watson, from Bridgeport, J F Watson, bal.
Sch Rob and Harry, Brown, from New York,
R C Elkin, bal. Sch Rob and Harry, Brown, from New York, B C Elkin, bal.

Constwies—Schs Amy J. Alexander, from Alma; Effa, Estabrooks, from Sackville; Teoplar, hannon, from Apple River; Twillieht, Newcomb, from Parraboro; A Elliott, Oglivie; May Rose, Dillon; Zouave, Sallows, from Digby; Water Lity, Manning from Parrsboro; Petrel, Anderson, from Harvey; Blue Wave, Tower; Speedwell, Read, and Flora McLeod, Maxwell, from Jogqin; Mertoa, Brown, from Parrab ro; Lima, Hoar, from Waterside; Marion, Lyons, from Porc Williams; Stella, Gilland, from Sandy Cove; Stella R, Edgett, from Harvey; M P, Smith, and Trader, Morris, from Advocate; Jane White, Huntley, from Five Islands; Emma, Tults, from Quaco; Marysville, Glaspy, from Advocate; Lida Gretta, Evans, from Quaco; Clarine, Tease, from Alma; Aliright, Peck, Hillsbero; Surprise, Morris, from From Five Pough Diamond, Crane, from Little Salmon River; Ida B, Flower, from Quaco; Leurel, Ward, from Moncton; str Alpha, Starwoo¹, from Yarmouth.

CLEARED. 8th-Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via

Sth—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan
Eastport
Brigt Belle Star, Kearon, for Drogheda,
Sch Hamburg, Small, for New York.
Sch Elvira, Look, for New York.
Sch Elvira, Look, for New York.
Sch Saboa. Flynn, for Yineyard Haven f o.
Sch M L St Pierre, Amos, for Boston.
Sch Adeline, Starkey, for New York.
Sch Salvini, Urquhart, for New York.
Sch Dart, Glichrist, for Boston.
Sch Daisy Queen, Morr. II. for Thomaston.
9th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston
Brigt Ohio, Crawford, tor Dunhairk.
Brigt W N Clements, Crowell, for Cork.
Sch Frank and Willie, Brown, for Boston.
5ch Stilan Camp, for Rockland.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, for Boston.
Sch Essie C, Colwell, tor Rockland
10th—Bark Seward, Copp, for Limerick.
Sch Thrasher, Haley, for Vineyard Haven f o.
Sch J L Cotter, Comeau, for New York.
Sch Esgle, Watters, for New York.
Sch Medford, Stevens, for New York.
Sch Medford, Stevens, for New York.
Sch R G Moran, McDeugall, for New York.
Sch R G Moran, McDeugall, for New York.
Sch Rangle Willet, Hamm, for New York.
Sch Rockland, Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Rockland.
Sch Northeru Light, Harper, for Philadelphia.
Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Rockport.
Sch Erie, Theal, for New York.
Sch Ids May, Spragg, for Rockland.
Sch Arian a, Gale, for New York.
Sch Eld Mwatts, Stevens, for Washington.

Sch Erle, Theal, for New York.
Sch Erle, Theal, for New York.
Sch Ida May, Sprage, for Bockland.
Sch Arianca, Gale, for New York.
Sch Ella M Watts, Stevens, for Washington.
Sch Annie W Akers, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Hclmes, Brancomb, for New York.
10th—Str New Brunswick, Colby, for Boston.
Ship Fearnaught, Stafford, for Penarth Roads.
Bark Orient, Collins, for Dublin.
Bark Elvin, Robinson, for Oork.
Sch Urica B Smith, for New York.
Sch Lülle Bell, Erb for New York.
Sch Lülle Bell, Erb for New York.
Sch Lülle Bell, Erb for New York.
Sch Frank L P, Lawson, for Rockport.
Sch Progress, Holmes, for Rockport.
Sch Progress, Holmes, for Rockport.
Sch Ses Bird, Andrews, for Boston.
Sch Bettie, Price, for Boston.
Sch Daphne, Munro, for New York
I4th—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Daphne, Mnnro, for New York

14th—'str Cumberland, Thompson, for Bosten.

Sch Emu, Colwell, for Rockport.

Sch A G Blair, Butler, for Rockport.

Sch As Astrophysic, Clark, for New York.

Coastwise Schs Minnie N, Steves, for Hillsboro;

Emma, Tufts, for Quaco: Lida Gretta, Evans, for do;

Kough Diamond, Crane, for do; Friendship, Seely, for

do; Zouave, Sallows, for Digby; A Elliott, Oglivie, for

Economy; Ocean Bird, Magranamhan, for Windsor;

Bine Waye, Tower, for Joggins; Ida. B Flower, for

Quaco; Pokohontas, Harley, for Joggins.

Canadian Ports

At Quaco, 7th inst, schs Alice, McLesn; Friendship, Seely; Lida Gretta, Evans; Bess & Stella, Haux, and Rangola, Tufts—all hence.
At Bathurst, 7th inst, bark Bjfoged Christensen, Reinerts; n, from Liverpool.
At Moncton, 7th inst, sch. Mary C, Bennett, from Postamonth. ortsmouth.
At North Sydney, 21 inst, brigt Elec ric Light, Kerr, from Babis.
At Chatham, 10th inst, bark Hvideson, Knudsen, from Pleetwoo!

At fialifax, 8th inst, bark Wilhelm Ludwig, Nielsen, from Liverpoel; brigt Sappho, Brinkman, from St Kitts.

North Sydney.

At Quaco, 7th inst, schs Alica, McLean; Friendship, Seely; Lida Gretta, Evans, and Rangola, Tufts, for this pore; Welceme Home, Tufts, for Boston.

At Moucton, 7th inst, schs Arlel, Dickson, for Boston; Jeddo, Bishop, for Portland; Karslie, DeLong, for Portsmou h.

At Montreal, 3d inst, brigt Buda, Ray, for Glasson Dock via 8t Paul, where she will load.

At Richibuoto, 7th inst, bark Tikoma, Pugh, for Liverpool.

At Chatham, 7th inst, bark Saturn, Olsen, for Bowling; 8th, bark Beaconsfield, Munro, for River Mersey; 9th, bark Plutarch, Boor, for Oran.

At Blifax, 8th inst, barks Hoviding, Reynolds, for Flestwood; Vinland, 11 metsen, for Conway.

At Newcastle, 8th inst, barks Lemfodre, Olsen, for Whitehaven; 9th, bark Lemfodre, Olsen, for Boston; C B Paine, Hilyard, for Newark.

At Musquash, 9th inst, schs Silver Spray, Lindsey, for New York.

At Newcastle, 11th inst, bark Kate, Hansen, for Belfast.

At Newcastle, 11th inst, barks Australia, Christon.

At Chatham, 11th inst, barks Australia, Christon.

At Portland, 5th inst, barks Lerical and New York, 5th inst, barks Lancefield, Delap, for Windsor: Kate, Le diane, for Pictou. CLEARND. Belfast.
At Chatham, 11th inst, barks Australia, Christophersen, for Bordeaux; Alba, Cordeglia, for Marseilles
At Quaco, 11th inst, sch Bess and Stella, Haux, for

SAILED. From Bale Verte, 5th inst, bark Hiawatha, McKay, for selfast.
From Bookport, 4th, sch Jone, Egan, for New York;
Sth, sch Abble & Willard, Jones, for do.
From Richibucto, 9th Inst, bark Star, Hansen, far Larne.
From Sactville 5th inst, sch Abbie Wasson, Lord, for New York; 9th, sch Endeavor, Martin, for Boston.

From Point du Chene, 12th inst., barks &r strides,

Penarth Roads, 1 o.

British Ports.

At Tarbet, 23d ult, bark Lalla, Rogers, hence.
At Cork, 6:n inst, bark Olive Mount, fr.m Lobes de Afgers.
At Hong Keng, 5th inst, ship Gloaming, Dinsmore, from New York.
At Liverpool, 7th inst, bark Buth Palmer, Smith, from Norfolk.
At Barbador, 5th inst, bark Ela Yore, Doody, from Buenos Ayres.
At London, 8th inst, se Clifton, Wade, from Rotterdam, 10th linst, bark Tanoook, Hansen, from Bombay, for Londos.
At London, 10th inst, ship Abans, Cowdan, from Autwerp.
At Queenstown, 10 hinst, bark Glen Grant, Sell, from Darien (and proceeded to Selfast).
At Deal, 11th inst, bark Scammell Brothers, Innis, from Rotterdam for New York (and anchored).
At London, 1th inst, bark Scammell Brothers, Innis, from Rotterdam for New York (and anchored).
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At London, 1th inst, bark Balvidere, Tretry, from hence.
At Deal, 11th inst, bark Scammell Brothers, Innis, from Rotterdam for New York (and anchored).
At London, 11th inst, bark Belvidere, Trefry, from

OLMARED. At London, 4th inst, ship Princ: Regent, Bras, for Phi'adelphia.

BAILID. From Liverpool, 8th inst, bark J H McLarren Brooks, for this port.
From Sutton Bridge, 4th inst, bark Lindsay, Bull, for Parrisboro.
From Coloutta, to 6th inst, bark Alpheus Marshall, McFaden, for New York.
From Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Lynwood, Sinclair, for New York, 7th, barks G H Gordon, McPherson, for Georgetowa, PEI; Tivoli, BaMour, for Aspinwall.
From Belfast, 7th inst, bark David Taylor, Brown, for this port. for this port.

From 4: rston, 7th inst, bark Aljuca, Sorensen, for From Shields, 8th inst, bark Ashlow, Churchill, for From Shieds, Sth inst, Dark Ashlow, Uhurchill, for Montevideo.

From Liverpool, 9th inst, ships Shelburne, Murphy, for West Bay, NS; Cashier, Teifer, for New York; bark General Rye, Fritz, for Bathurst.

From London, 9th inst, ships Medusa, Young, for Yarmouth; Mary Stewart, Wright, for Cardiff; Rock Terrace, Hutchinson, for New York; barks Ivigut, Lawrence, for Ivigut; Nimbus, Smith, for New York; Scotland, Munroe, for New York,

From Fleetwood, Sth inst, bark Kate Can, Teed, for Ouebec Quebec From Bristel, 9th inst, bark Anteinette, Oberg, fo.

From Carnarvon, 10th inst, bark Dusty Miller, Hughes, for this port. From Goole, 10th inst, bark Skjold, Bugge, for Sydney.
From London, 10th inst, bark Levuka, Harris, and Mova Scotia, Potter, for New York.
From Sharpaess, 10th inst, bark Pederaneus, for Bathurst.

> Foreign Ports. ABBIVED.

At Aspinwall, 1st inst, ship Magnolia, Davis, from Cardiff; bark Emmanuel Swedenberg, Pearce, from Newport, E. At Boothbay, 4th inst, seh Black Bird, hence for Boston.

At Rio Janeiro, 9th u't, sch Wandrain, Hatfield, from New York; 28th, ship Mary L Burrill, Eldridge, from Cardiff. At Brake, 2d inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Davis, from

Pensacola

At Now York, 6th inst, bark Lilian, Dexter, from Pensacola

At Now York, 6th inst, bark Lilian, Dexter, from Windsor; sche E M Sawyer, Watte, from Downey's Cove; Peker H Orowell, Allen, from Windsor; Annie W Bergen, Odell; Julia E Pratt, Brett, and Dexter Clark, Theall, hence; 7th, sche Sarah, Day, and Olivia, Wil iams, hence.

At Beston, 6th inst, brig Energy, McBride, from Hillsbore; sche Mary P, Philipot, from Savanna-is-Mar, Ha; Florence Christine, Chn'e, from Eear River; Harry, Merr's, Carter, from Joggins; 7th, brig Obristina, Fanning, from Demersar—23 days; sche Robert J Leonard, Con'ey, from Thorne's Cove; Percy H Reed, Authony, from Bear River; Adeline Adams, Swim, from Bearrington. from Barrington.
At New York, 9th inst, bktn, Frederica, Roberts, from Bahis.

At Buenos Ayres, 8th inst, bark E Sutton, Burns from Cardiff from Cardiff
At New York, 7th inst, sche William Slater, Small;
Minnis C Taylor, Leighton; Peiro, Kelly; William Flint, Dodge, and Pavope, Dixon, hence.

At St Thomas. 2ist ult, bark Anna L Taylor, Proctor, from St Orok; brig Fidelia, And. rson, from St Plerre, Mart.

At Darlen, 7th inst, sch Busiris, Morris. from New Fork.

At Boston, 7th inst, brig Ethel, Arenburg, from Rio Bueno (Jamaica); sch Gold Hunter Crowell, from Sliementsport; 8th sch On Time, Kempton, from Liverpool, NS, Earah E Hyde, Murphy, from Barrington, NS. Liverpool, NS, Earah E Hyde, Murphy, from Barrington, NS.

At Bos:on, 8th inst, schs Rival Long, from Port Medway; Levose, Merritt, hence; C Y Gregory, Kerriwan, hence; 19th, bark Elias Barss, Hollis, from Bermuda; schs Emma C, Berry, from Thorne's Cove, NS; Ethel Emmerson, Tower, from Joggins; G Walter Scott, Barrington, hence.

At Portsmouth, 8th inst. schs Luta Prica, Price, hence for New York; Jennie, Tower, and H T Townsend, Tower, from Joggins. end, Tower, from Joggins.

At Vineyard Haven, 7th inst, sch Frank W, Watson, from Bridgeport, for this port,
At Portland, 8th inst, sch Mary George, from Fredericon.

At New York, 8th inst, ship Nyl-Ghau, But'er, from Manila; Shells, Ryan. from Sunderland; brig Loise Coipel, Parker, fr m Kingston; sch Moselle, Gould, from Pot Williams; Robbie Godfrey, Cook, from Wallace; T A Stuart, Kelly, and John S Case, Fa'kingham, hence; 9th, bark Frederica, Roberts, from Bahis.

At Reval, 4th inst, bark Paragon, Doans, from At Valparaiso, about 7th inst, bark Hants County, Card, from New York.

At Aspinwall, 80th ult, bark Julia H, Calvert, from Kewport, E.

At St Pierre, Miq, 5th inst, sch Gladys, Harding,
from New York.

At Shanghai, prior to 10th inst, ship John E Sayre,
Rouse, from New York.

At Montevideo, 7th ult, bark Parmatts, Scott, from At Philadelphia, 9th inst, sch Alpha, Wooster, At Rio Janeiro, 16th ult, ship Ceylon, Owens, from At New York, 9th inst, sch Frank L, Cleveland, hence.
At Babia Blancs, 7th u t, sch Belaetta, Flynn, from
New York.
At Shangbai, sbout, 9th inst, barks Austria, Dakin,
and Portsmouth. Coalfleet, from New York
At Panama, 6th inst, bark Buteshire, Ellis, from
flardiff

Cardiff.

At Bosten, 9th inst, schs Pohemia from Bear River;
Juno, Batfield, hence; Olio, Martin, from Frederic on;
10th; brig W E stowe, McEachern, from Trinidad
(Port Spain); brig Mary, Manning, from Ponce, PR,
schs Lillian, Bire, from Brsvo, OVI; Alice, Balley,
from Souris, PEI; Mry B Rogers, Hinckley; Maud
and Bessle, Janes, hence.

At Bangor, 1th inst, bark Sappho, McPhee, from
Boothbay; sch Clara J, Wilbur, Doherty, from
Boston.

At Vineyard Haven, 9th inst, schs J B Knowles,
Lanson, and James Watson, Holder, hence for At Bathurst, 8th inst, bark Vestalinder, Hansen; from Barrow; 10th, ship British Queen, Ludrigson, from London.

At Baie Verte, 8.h inst, bark Sacramento, Reed, from Barbados.

At Sackville, 10th inst, sch Janie B, Landry, hence At Chatham, 11th inst, bark Arbutus, Bligh, from Madeira.

At Noth Sydney, 10t inst, bark Veritas, McKully, from Boston

At Victoria, BC, 25th ult, bark George, Grant, from Hong Kong.

At Point du Chene, 12th inst, bark Anna, Salverson, from London.

At Quebec, 10th inst, ship Charles, Perry, from North Sydney.

At Marselles, 12th inst, bark Suslana, Victoria, McKully, from Souris, PEI; JP Ames, Leighton, from Moncton.

At Marselles, 12th inst, bark Suslana, Victoria, BC, Victoria, BC, 25th ult, bark Anna, Salverson, from Souris, PEI; JP Ames, Leighton, from Moncton.

At Portland, 5th i st, brigts Martha J Brady, Harvey, for Windsor: Kate, Le clanc, for Pictou At Sew York, 5th inst, barks Lancefield, Delap, for Shasghai; Belt, Munro, for Hamburg; schs Maud C, Patterson, for Shulee; Sob & Harry, Brown, and Resper, McLean, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 6th inst, brig Dart, Beattle, for Lisbon Lisbon.

At Philadelphia, 6th inst, brig Dart, Heavile, 10r Lisbon.

At Boston, 7th inst, schs Gendela, Martin, for Wallace, NS; avon, McBurnie, for Hantsport; Portland, Weaver, for Port George.

At New York, 7th i st, ship E J Spicer, Spicer, for Actwerp; barx Callope, Sinclair, for Liverpoot; sch sima, Hogan, for Halltax.

At Boston, Sth inst. brig Birdie, Flick, for St. Pierre, Mig, and a marker; schs Howard, Blian, for Church Point, NS; Hope, Moore, for Cheverie, Ns; Lila Brown, Keene, for Economy, NS; H C Higginson, Fa es, for Windsor; Clara J wi bur, Dowling, for Bangor Bangor At Portlaud, 5th inst, bark Piskataqua, Ensdale,

At New York, 10th inst, bark Edwin, Dickie, for Passages; ch Nellie Parker, Carbell, for Halifax.

At Philadelphia, 10th inst, bark Scotts Bay, for At New Orleans, 10th inst, ship Tanburn, Tooker,

At New Orleans, 10th inst, schs Havelock, Dictson, for Sydney, CB; E Raymond, Doucett, for Belleveau Cove, RS; 11.u, schs Emma C, Berry, for Therne's Cove, RS; 3cbert J Leonard, Conley, for do; Rival, Lewis, for St Martins; Ben Bolt, Drake, for this port. At Fortland, 11th inst, sch Mary George, Wilson, fo Frederictor.

At Bostin, 11th inst, bark Icarus, Toy, for Aspinwal; brirs Ettel, Arenaburg and May. Manning, f. r. Frederictor.

At Bosten, 11th inst, bark Icavus, Toy, for Aspinwal; brigs Ethel, Arenaburg and May, Manning, f. r. Lunenburg, NS; sohs Ocean Belle, Wrayton, for Charlottetown, r£I via Antigoniah; A anthony, Norris. for Windsor, Canning and Maltiand; Harrie, Mussells, for Annapolis; Ethel Granville, Foster, for this port; James Bourke, Goff, for Quaco; 12th, bark Gerolano Mortola, Olivari, for Miramicht; brig Argyll, Wilber, for Harvey; Schs Energy, McBride, for Hillsboro; Go'd Hunter, Orowell, fer Clementeport; James Dwyer, O'Leary, for Sydney, CB; Ethel Emmerson, Tower, for New Bandon, NB; Hannah Kildridge, Kencrick, for Pubaico, NS; Hugh M Rawding, for st Pierre, Miq; Nell Dow, Horton, f.r Liverpool, NS; Effort, Turner, for Halifax.

At New York, 11th inst, bark Frances Herbert, Hartigan, for London; Scn Eryon M, Sanford, for Canning; Davida, Roberts, for Windsor; schs Liby E, Finley; Avis, McLean; Glen, Hamlyn; Clivia, Williams, and Isaac Burpee, McLennon, for this port; D W B, Miclean, for Rothesay; Elizabeth De Hrrt, Mc-Intyre, for Boston; Robbie Godfrey, Cook, for Newark.

A Philadelphia, 11th inst, bark J C Williams, Smith, for Bordeaux.

At New Orleans, 11th inst, str Rad Sea, Baker, for Liverpcol.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PURCATIVE ANJUND MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hems lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Desc, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA. Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston: Msss.

From Antwerp, 3rd inst, ship Albana, Cowan, for Cardiff
From Rio Janeiro, 11th ult, ship Vanduara, Allen, for Delaware Breakwater; 13th, bark Wave Queen, Otterson, for Backwater; 13th, bark Atlantic, Nelson, for Sackville.
From Sew York, 5th inst, ship Rhine, for Rotterdam; bark Lancefield, Delay, for Shanghai (and anchored off Whitestene)
From Montevideo, 4th ult, ship D H Morris, Morris, for Delaware Breakwate; 5th snip Wattika, for New Brunswick; bark Ida 8, for Miramicht.
From Dunkirk, 5th inst, bark Abram Young, Morine, for New York.
From Boston, 6th inst, bark Crown Jewel, for Miramicht. From Boston, 6th inst, bark Crown Jewel, for Mira-From New York, 7th inst, sh!p E J Spicer, Spicer, or Antwerp (and auch red in Hart Island Roads); bark Belt, for Hamburg; brig Eugenia, Munroe, for it Johns, NF.

From Rio Janetro, May 13.h, bark Wave Queen, tterson, for Barbados. From Caibarien, 31st ult, bark Electra, Marr, for New York.

Tr m Guantaname, 7th ivst, barks Hattle H,
Dochrane, for Delaware Ereakwater; Lady Mairn,
Bichards, for New York.

From New York, 8th inst, bark Calliope, for
Livernoal

iverpool

From Dieppe, 4th inst, bark Vale, Olsen, for Shect farbor, NS

From Dunkirk, 5th inst, bark Abram Young, arror, NS.

From Dunkirk, 5th inst, bark Abram Young,
forine, for Newcastle (b.fore reported new York).

From Rotterdam, 7th inst, bark Scammell Brothers, nis, for New York pani, 27th ult, bark Harry Bailey, Delong, for Gloucester, Mas:
From Aspinwall, 29 h ult, bark Aspinwall, Scott,
for Progr.s'.
From Delaware Breakwater, 7th inst. bark Hornet,
Cr. sby, from Mayazuez for Filla sel, bia.
From Hiogo, 8td inst, bark Carrier Dove, Forsyth,
for Yokohama and Fottand, O.
Fr.m Antwerp, Sth inst, bark Astrea for Chatham.
From Buenos Ayres, barks Wim Gordon, Crosby,
and Romance, Toye, for Barbados
From Havre, 7th inst, ship Equator, Crosby, for
Quebec. Quebec.
From New York, 9th inst, ship Constance for Rotterdam; bark Edwin, Dickie, for Bilboa (and anchored in Bart Island Roads); brig Genoa, David son, for Buenos Ayres; brig Olivia A Carrigan, Leblanc, for Beliedune, AB; ch J E Pettis, for Windsor, NS; schs Nellie Bruce, Sumerville; Druid, Cole, for this port.

NS; schs Nellie Bruce, Sumerville; Druid, Cole, for this port.

From Herald Whitestone telegraph station, 9th inst, bark Lanc. field, Delao, from New York for Shanghai From Barcelona, 7th inst, bark Mary F Baker, Mc-Laven, for Trapani From Hamburg, 7th inst, bark Marian King, Ca-vert, for Quebec

From Rotterdam, 9th inst, barks Alice M Claridge, Lockbart, for New York; Chignecto, Lecain, for do.

From Rio Grande do Sul, 14th ult, brig Zulu, Homer, for Barbados.

From Behia, 1st ult, barks Margaret Mitchell, Davis for Moutreal; 11th, John Johnson, Pickels, for Barbados

From Delaware Breakwate, 19th inst. barks Josie From Delaware Breakwate, 10th inst, berks Josie roop, from Philadelphia for Hlogo; Premier, do for ixacouth; brigs Dart, do for Lisbon; David Bugbee, o for Portland, Me.

From Bahla, 11th ult, bark John Johnson, Pickles, or Barbados. From Teneriffe, 28th ult, bark Saga, Pendersen, for From Tenerite, 28th uit, bark Saga, Pendersen, for Richibucto.

From Amsterdam, 10th inst, ship Theedore H Rand, Morris, for New York.

From Vaparaiso, 1st uit, brig Emma L Shaw.

Porter, for Pisagua; 4th, bark Arcturus, Sloan, for Coleta Buena; 6tt, ship Mohair. Scott, for Iqu'que; bark Howard, Vance, for Antofagasta to load for Hawpton Roads.

From New Orleans, 11th lost, ship Kipburn, for Bremen. remen. Fron New York, 11th inst, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet from New York f. r Cette, and anchored off the Herald hitestone telegraph station; sch Nellie Parker, Corbett, from New York for Halifax.

Passed Plymouth,5th inst, bark Blchard Hutchison,
Landry, from Answerp for New York.
Passed Prawlee Point, 6th inst, bark Belvidere,
Trefry, from Parlen, for London.
Passed Aittle Gui, 6th inst, barks G S Penery,
Foster, from New York for Gibraltar; Exile, Pearce,
from do for Dunkirk; Violet, Harding, from do for
Corunna; brig Arbutus, Sutherland, from do for Exmouth
Passed Isle of Wight, 7th lust, str Clifton, Wade,
from Chatham. NE. for London. Passed Isle of Wight, 7th inst, str Clifton, Wade, from Chatham, N8, for London.

hip Thiorva (of st John, NB). Fraser, for Salgon, lying at foot of Kent street, Greenpoint, was damaged by fire on Saturday night last. She was partly loaded with oil. Vessel not seriously damaged. Her cargo will be discharged, as the vessel was filled with water by the fire engines. She had 30,000 cases oil on board.

Passed Kinsale, 7th inst, bark Homewood, Dingley, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

Passed Kinsale, 7th inst, bark Homewood, Dingley, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

Passed Low Point, 10th inst, strs Acton, Gowing from Montreal for Sydney; Ravenbill, Storey, from New York via Sydney for Lisbon; barks Veritas, McCullit, from Boston for Sydney; Susanne, Hoelstadt, from Belfast for Sydney; passed 9th, p m, sturrs ashton, Tiller, from Qeebec via Syoney for Bristol Channel; Eri King, Friste, from Moutreal via Sydney for London; bark Palermo, Walker, from Sydney for Grace Bay.

Gace Bay.

Ship Thiorva, for Saigon, which was damaged by fire at Greenpoint June 5 and filled with water by the fire engines, has been pumperfout.

Bark Windau, Harrison, which arrived at North Sydney, CB, May 21, leavy, completed repairs, principalty calking, and came off the marine slip June 2. She sailed on the 5th for Little Glace Bay.

Brig Ivanhoe, Givan from Demerara for is gtranded at Canelles, and will probably be a total water.

MARD STREET.

MARD Polishing Pastig. stranded at Canelles, and will probably be a total week

Sch Montana, from Richmond, Va, arrived at Norfolk June?, and reported had been aground and won d have her bott mexamined.

The week of thip Wm Live at West Scatary, near Louisburg, CB, which was sold May 27, realized \$150.

Buenes Ayres, April 30—Bark W E Heard, 597 tons register, anchored in the Riachuelo, will be sold May 1.

Passed Low Point, CB 11th inst, stmr Acton, Gowling, from Sydney for Liverpool; bktn Coleridge, Will not injure oiled and varnished wood.

Passed Low Point, CB 11th inst, stor Acton, Gowing, from Sydney for Liverpool; bktn Coleridge, Johnson, from Boston for Sydney. Passed yesterday afternoon, stor Trojan, Berber, from Sydney for Mitreal; barks Lillie roullard, Dennis, from Sydney for Quebec; Annie C Maguire, "Netl, from Buenos Ayres, for Sydne; Patagonis, McLean, from Sydney for Quebec; Lillian B Jones, Larkins, from Sydney for Quebec.

In port at Shanghal, April 30th, ship Don Enrique, Cremer, unc: bark Northern Empire, Vauce, do.

In port at Shanghal, April 30th, ship Don Enrique, Cremor, unc; bark northern Empire, Vance, do. In port at Mant'a, April 27th, ship Emblem, Roberts, for United States; barks Kelverdale, Donald, for London; Lady Dufferin, Scott, for Montreal; Mohawk, Cresland, for United States
In port at Bangor; April 17th, bark Billy Simpson, Brown, for Hong Kong, 4th ult, ship Ellen A Reed, Hatfield, for New York; barks Sultana, Marston; and Monnt Lebanon. Relson, unc. Hatfield, for New York; barks Sultala, Marston; and Mount Lebanon, Nelson, unc
In port at Cebu. April, 20th, hark Harriet Campbell,
Edgett, from Manila, ar ived 12th, for Boston.
In port at Yokohama. 13th ult, ship Flora P Stafford, Smith, from New York. \

Bark Olivette—Capt Klem, of bark Iona, at Quebec, June 7th, from Norway, reports having passed bark Olivette, before reported ashore on St. Paul's Island, off the Bird Rocks, abandoned with her rigging lying alongside.

Olivette, b-fore seported ashore on sit Paul's Island, off the Bird Rocks, abandoned with her rigging lying alongaide

Passed Lew Point, 12th inst, bark ann's C Maguire, O'Neill, from Sydney; brig Electric Light, Kerr, from Lingan, for Boston; topsail sch Rose Bate, from St Johns, Nid, for Sydney; lith st s Acadian, McGrath, from Montreal for Sydney; Whetherby, Lewis, from Cow Bay for Montreal.

Off, Cape Ray, 3rd inst, bark Boroma, Fox, from In port at Babia, 12th inst, bark Kedron, West, from Lardiff, arrived 1st; brigs Toronto, Davidson, for New York; Lettle Be le. Murchison, for do.

In port at Passed, tilt, brigs Edith, for Antigua, to load for N or Hatteras and sailed next day; Chas Duncan, Bale, disg.

Passed Low Point, 1tth, strs Edgar Mills, from New York via Sydney for Dublin; Grandho m, Masson, from Montreal for Sydney; bark Cammelia, Haiqey, from Sydney for St Johns Nfid; 13th, str Acuba, Ninclair, from New York for Sydney; 12th pm, strs Gallina, Hayper, and Caconna McDonald, from Sydney for Montreal; bark Lothair, Desmend, from Cow Bay for Sydney.

Passed New Loudon, 10th inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, from Pensacola for Grangemouth.

Passed, Dover, 10th inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, from Pensacola for Grangemouth.

Passed Eddystone, 6th inst, bark Abram Young, from Dunkrik for New York.

Passed Kinsale, 11th inst, bark Lucy Pope, Donald, from Charlottetown for Liverpool.

P. ssed Little Gull Island p m, 10th inst, brigs Genca, Davidson, from New York for Buence Ayres; Olivia A Carrigan, Le Blanc, do for Belledune, NS.

Portland, Me, June 19—Sch Aurcra Borealis, of and from St John, NB, for Boston, has gone on the railway at Bockland to repair damages caused by being ashore in Fox Island thoroughfare.

Valparaiso, May 2—The wreck of the British ship Suliote, which was sold April 16th for \$1.16t, was almost totally blown up by torpelos applied by the British war vesse, lying in Tome.

Ealtimore, June 8—The pilot of str Main, from Bremen, reports Smith's Point buoy nearly sunk and barrly visible above water.

Gardiner's Bay, N Y-Spar Buoy Planced, A spar buoy. rej, No 6, has been placed in Gardiner's bay, a Y, on the northwest hide of Cartwright shoal. It is in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fathoms of water, and on the following bearings: Bouth end of Gardiner's island, east northeast; northwest side of Gardiner's island, north \$\frac{1}{2}\$ west; Firsplace Point, northwest \$\frac{1}{2}\$ north.

By order of the lighthouse board.

WHERE FROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM. STRAMERS. Ulunds, at Halifax, June 14. River Garry, from Barr w, sld May 31. Damara, at London, in port June 11.

SHIPS. Citadel, at Boston, in port June 10.
Crusader, from Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads!
May 6.
Rossignol, from Liverpool, sld May 27.
Senator, at Liverpool, in port June 1.

BARKS.
Alida, from Liverpool, sid May 22.
Craigle Burn, at Liverpool, in port June 1.
David Taylor, from Beltast, sid June 7.
Dusty Miller, from Carnarvon, sid June 10.
Einar Tambarksjeiver, from Liverpool, s'd May 19.
J H McLarren, from Liverpool, sid June 8.
Kentigern, at Rio Janeiro, in port June 4.
Keswick, from Liverpool, sid June 1.
Lady Rowens, from Liverpool, sid May 9.
Maria Stoneman, from Liverpool, sid May 9.
Neptunus, from Liverpool, sid May 3.
Oliver Emery, from Londonderry, ald June 3.
Sylfiden, from Exmouth, E, sid May 14.
[BRIGS.

E. W. Gale, at Boston, cld June 10.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.

JAMES S. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office, St. John, N. B.

BRICKS. We are agents for

(STOCK AND PRESSED). ame as if ordered direct. Send in your

H. PETERS.

WARD STREET. jne15 SALT

NOW ABOUT DUE :-5,800 Sacks COARSE SALT: 500 Sacks F. F. Fine SALT. LARGE WHITE SACKS.

Metal Polishing Paste.

Will not injure oiled and varnished wood. Made from the finest mineral in the world.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL. 84 KING STREET, Agents. jnel5-CHEESE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Gea Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce 8t.), where advertising south of may be made for it? NEW YORK

OF CUPID GOING A-MAYING.

Once on a time Dan Cupid, playing,
Would like my Lesbia go a-Maying,
And, finding sweet flowers,
He pulled and plucked the snowy May,
Until to bear it all away
Was quite beyond his powers.

At this such angry tears he shed,
Vowing 'twas better to be dead
Whilst Maying was in fashion.
"'Tis such a horrid spert," he cried,
Flinging the flowers far and wide In such a pretty passion.

But Lesbia chanced to pass there by And also would some posies tie If kindly he would aid her, So, gathering more than all before, Most bravely he the burden bore The while that he obeyed her,

Quoth smiling she, "An hour ago
Your mighty strength you did not know
Aud would not go a-Maying!"
"So plain it is that Love," quoth he,
"Gains strength when Beauty nigh him!
"Tis hardly worth the saying!"

BY THE SEA.

Last year we paced the yellow sands
Beside the restless sea,
I held in mine your tiny hands
And drew you close to me.
I marked your blushes come and go,
Then sigh, the smile, the tear;
The words you whispered soft and low,
Were music in mine ear.

We two were dreaming love's young dream
Beside the murmuring see;
Your presence made the whole earth seem
A paradise to me;
We said our love would never change,
Would no abatement know
While life should last; it seems so strange!

'Twas just a year ago.

Once more we pace the yellow sands Beside the summer ses;
I do not hold your t'ny hands;
You do not cling to me. I do not press you to my heart
And kiss your enowy brow:
We're strolling twenty yards apart,
For we are married now.

A KNOT OF BLUE.

She hath no gems of lustre bright
To sparkle in her hair.
No need hath she of borrowed light
To make her beauty fair.
Upon her shining locks afteat
Are daisies wet with dew,
And neeping from her lissome throat

And peeping from her lissome throat A little knot of blue. A dainty knot of blue, A ribbon lithe of hue— It fills my dreams with sunny gleams

I met her down the shady lane Beneath the apple tree, The balmy blossoms fell like rain Upon my love and me; And what I said and what I did

That morn I never knew, But to my breast there came and hid A little knot of blue, A little knot of blue, A love-knot strong and true "Twill hold my heart till life shall part,

That little knot of blue, - Samuel Minturn Peck in Century. A RETROSPECT.

trouther one sni We floated acgetner one summer day
In a boat on the limpid stream;
We floated where the sun's shadows lay,
And the sunbeams were slowly creeping awa
And the scene resembled some fairy dream

The branches of overhanging green, And the sky of tender blue Reflected all in the shimmering stream, As clearly as Nature herself was seen Were clothed in a beauty quite new.

It seemed a new heaven, we'd suddenly found A heaven above and below,
A heaven that compassed us all around,
And our lives with beauty and love seeme crowned, f
And all bliss that God could bestow,
MAUDE HOWELLS,

THE LOVE OF YESTERDAY.

(Boston Traveller.) Ah love, you were so gay, so gay, But yesterday, but yesterday; You mocked the happy birds that sang, And in their tender pauses rang A sweeter melody.

Ah love, you were so fair, so fair, The gleaming radiance of your hair, Rivalled the sunbeam's netted grace, Veiling the noonday s glowing face In the sults surpose sie

In the sultry summer air. Ah love, you were sweet, so sweet, The daisles growing at my feet, Their empyrean found in this— Wasting their fragrance in a kiss, Your happy lips to meet.

Ah love, dear love of yesterday, You were too fair, too sweet to stay! Let birds and sunbeams, daisies, all Your sweet and transient life recall, I am too dumb to pray !

CONVINCED.

SYLVA

"Now tell me, dearest, truth for truth— I sometimes fear you may have known In boyhood, or your earliest youth, Another girl you called your own,

"Forgive me if I seem to lapse
From perfect faith—that is not it!
I only wonder if, perhaps,
You ever loved, a little bit!"

He thought of Kate, whose brilliant mind Once gave to life its keenest zest; He thought of Maud, whose hair had lined The left-side pocket of his vest.

He thought of Lille, Nell and Sue, Of gentle May and saucy Nan, And then he did as lovers do, And proved himself a truthful man.

With injured air and mournful eye
He sadly turned away his head.
"If you can think—" she heard him sigh,
"Oh! no—no—no! I don't!" she said. M. S. Bridges in Frank Leslie's.

MUTABILITY. The king hath power for a day!
What then the monarch's emile or frown?
Mitre and crozier, what are they?
Sceptre and signet, sword and crown?

A narrow grave hath Timour, him Before whom nations bowed them down, And Himalayas' rising dim, With susters irony look on.

See Becket mount his steed, the King Holding the stirrup for his Grace; But later see the Bishop's brains

Dashed redly on the altar place. See Cromwell from a gibbet swung!

A mass of poor, dismembered bones— Who wrought a nation's freedom, hung For London mobs to pelt with stones! Power! an airy, baseless dream!
Glories! they vanish at a breath!
Only the mind hath rule supreme
And triumphs over fate and death!

Joseph Dana Miller in the Boston Transcript, Egyptian engineers have recently discovered the bed of the ancient Lake Moeris. They propose to utilize it as a reservoir for the overflow of the Nile. A canal will be cut from the river to the lake bed. This is the identical thing Joseph in the Bible is believed to have

Sheriff's Sale.

to be sold at public auction on Monday, the iwemly-third day of August heat, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, at

A LLthe right, title, interest property, claim and dearmand of Patrick George Carvillad George McKean or the said George McKean o', in to, out of, or upon the following described lands and premises situated in Mount Theobald tettlement, so called, and in the County of Salat John, and being all that part of lot D. containing three hundred acres, mrrs or less, originally granted to one Jesse Tabr. which is situated south of the Hanford Brock together with all the buildings, erections and improvements.

The two lots of land conveyed by John Wishart to Kathaniel H. Upham by deed dated the first day of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as follows: All that certain lo', piece or parcel of Jaad situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, originally granted to John F. Godard and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theebald Settlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Mariles aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned let number one hundred and

Also all that certain other let, plece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the purish of Saint Marilos aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned let number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Richard Horsford, late of the par'sh of Saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the part thereof as let number one hundred and seven seast (80 107 east) containing both lest mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

All that certain let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins atoresaid and known and distinguished on the plan of Thomas A. Kelakin's turvoys as let number one hundred and twenty-four west 121; west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathanie H. Lyham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, together with Thomas Mailory.

A let of land conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by Thomas Mailory, junior by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1888, and described as follows: All that certain let piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a sprace stake on the line between Henry Handrahan and George Tab'r, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Emford Erock to the eastern lide of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains more or less to a post opposite a marked sprace tree standing on the western side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-three chains to the place of beginning, being pert of let "B" aftresaid, originally granted to John Banér hava, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres mers or less.

A lot of land conveyed by G-orge Tabor and wife to Nathaniel H. Upham and Thomas Mailery by deed

venicies at any time and all 11763 over the said way.

All that tract, parcel and piece of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martine, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Srunswick, granted by the Crown to David Doyle by letters patient bearing date the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1849, and registered the 1sth day of July, A. D. 1849, the said grant being 1 umber f.ur thousand five hundred and ninety-three (4593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of Jot number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitty-four chains number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitt-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence nosth twenty chains along said road, thence west fitty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as let number one-hundred and eight (No. 108).

All that certain lot, piece or parsel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, originally granted to John F. Godard and knewn on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 37) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said George McKean and Annie G McKean his wife of, in to, out of and upon the following sever-1 lots of land described in a deed of the said John F. Godard and wife, dated the 26th day of May, A D. 1839, to Nathaniel H. Upham, as follows: All that certain 1st, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John and Fryvince aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree standing at the sou he-saturn angle of lot number three (No. 3), original y granted to James March, thence north two degrees fitteen minutes east along the eastern line of the same to a stake, thence south fitty-four degrees fitteen minutes west fitty chains to the south-western angle thereof, thence along the rear or southern ine of the same north fitty-five degrees fitteen minutes east twenty-seven chains to the western line of the same north fitty-five degrees fitteen minutes east twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less

Also all that certain other place or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, original y granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number or less
Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, original y granted to Thomas Malery, known and distinguished as lot number 81 (eighty-four) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land and known and distinguished as lot number or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, original y granted to Thomas Malery, known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) in Mount Theobald Settlement, originally granted to James B

A tract of land situat. In the Parish of Saint Mar-

A tract of land situat, in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, beginning it a reserved road at the north-western angle of lot number on interpone in Mount Theobald, then, e running by the magnet of 1842, north along side of said reserved real twenty chains, thence west twenty-four chains to the north-eastern angle of lot number eighty-nine west granted to Lawrence Mackey, then, e south along the eastern line of taid grant twenty chains to the south western angle of the same and thence tast twenty-four chains to the place of begin ing, containing forty arras more er less, disti gui-had as lot number eighty-nine east in Mount Theobalt and grantes to Lawrence Mackey in 1833 and coaveyed by him to Nathaniel H Upham.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit; beginning at a spruce tree standing in the routh-west angle of lot number eighty-seven, in Mount Theobald so called to James A. Bain, thence running by the magnet, east twenty-five chains, thence south twenty-chains, thence west twenty-five chains to a spruce tree and thence both twenty chains to the place of beginning containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobald) as above mentiones granted to Lawrence Mackey in 1845.

A tract of land s'trate in the Parish of St. Martins, in the County of Saint John and Prevince of

A tract of land strate in the Parish of St Mar A tract of land strate in the Par'sh of St Martins, in the County of Saint John and Prevince of New Bruaswick and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the north-west angle of lot number ninety in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, north twenty chains, thence east fifty chains, thence south twenty chains and thence west fifty chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-eight er eighty-eight
All that errain lot or tract of land granted by the

ber eighty-eight
All that ernain lot or tract of land granted by the
Crown to James Goodman and John Pryor, lying and being in the Prish of Saint Martins, in the
County Eaint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished on the plan of
Thomas O. Kileher's survey as lot number fitty eight
(58), in the Mount Theobald Settlement and containing one hundred access more or less.

all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate,
lying and being in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stake standing on the north-westerly angle
of lot number one hundred and twenty-three, in Mount
Theobald, granted to James Burke, and on the wesern line of grant to John F. Gedard, thence running
by the magnet of 1842, north two degrees, fifteen
minutes east along said line of said grant to John F.
Godard, twenty-five chains, thence north eightyeight degrees west along another line of said grant
to John F. Godard, thence twenty chains to the
same south two degrees and fifteen minutes west
twenty five chains to the north-westerly angle of the
aforesaid grant to James Burke, and thence along the
northerly line of the same south eighty-eight degrees
east twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fitty acres more or less, idistinguished as lot

umber one hundred and twenty-three north on ount Theobald.

number one hundred and twenty-three north on Mount Theobald.

All that ce tain lot of land lying and be'ny in the Parish of Saint Martins, described as follows: beginning at the key-hole to called, at the division line of land granted to Jesse Tabor and H. Handrahan, thence north until it strikes a sprace tree standing in the north-east angle of lot "O," thence west along a line between land owned by Jesse Tabor, junr. and Benry Hanrahan, until it strikes a sprace tree standing on a division line between land formerly owned by Henry Handrahan, senr. and Henry Handrahan, junr., thence along raid line south until it strikes the Banford Froot, thence along the said Hanford Book easterly to the first place of beginning, containing fifty [60] acres more or less.

All those four several lots of land situata, lying and being in the Mount Theobald Settlement socaled, in the aforesud Parish of Pasint Martins, known and distinguished as the lot number one hundred and fitteen (115), one hundred and further (122), and one hundred and twenty-five (125). together with all the luildings, terections and improvements, mills, mill privilezes, ways, rights of way, members, privileges, benefits and appurtenness. Also all other real estate of the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, or the said George McKean wheresover situate, or the said George McKean wheresover situate, or howseever described in my balliwick, the same having been seized under and by true of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the sut of The Maritime Bank of the Dminion of Canada sgainst the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, th

JAMES A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 Msy. 1886.

NOTICE.

To JAMES BEATTY, late of the Parish of Haveleck, in the County of Kings and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer and REBECCA J. BEATIY, his wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:—

Wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contsi'ed in an incenture of mortgage, dated the recond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between the said James Beatty and Rebecca J. Beatty, his wife, of the first part, and the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Saint Paul's Church in the Parish of Havelock, in the County of Kings and province aforesaid, of the second part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Decas, etc., in and for the said County of Rings, in Book L. Ne 4, pages 91, 92, 93 and 94, as number £9 268 there will, for the purpose of satisfying the said mortgage moneys, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the Dominion Building, in the Parish of Sussex, in Kings County, on Saturday, the fourth day of meptember meaks, at twelve o'clock noon, the Lanus and Premises mentioned and described in the 8 Jd indexture of mortgage as follows, nam.:ly:—

LL that certain let. piece or parcel of land situate in the P. rish of Havelock aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked hemlock post placed at the southwast angle of lot number four, in the second witer of De. u'y Fairweather's survey in the parish saferesaid, and on the west side of the road from simith's Creek to Buttraut Ridge; thence by the same of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-sevel west folty-one chains (of four poles seach) to a marked fir post placed at the southwest sangle of said ict number four on the east side of a search to a marked fir post placed at the southwest mangle of said ict number four on the east side of a search to a marked fir post placed at the southwest angle of paring the same block sold by 'le Rector, Church-wardens and Vostry' to one Parick Bucaley; the loce seast fifty chains to the west side of the road first mentioned, and thence along the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seight acres, more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and appurtevances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

In witness whereof the said "the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry" have caused this instrument to be signed by the said corperation to be hereto effixed this sixth day of May, A. D. 1886.

CUTHBERT WILLIA, Rector.
JOHN C PRICE, Church
JAMES D. BEELY, Warrens. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to HALLETT & FOWLER.

Solicitors for Mortgagees, Bussex, N. B. PUTICE OF SALE.—To Samuel Gillespie,
late of the City of Portland, in the Province of
New Erusswick, his executors, administratory and
assigns, and all others whom it may concern. Take
notice that there will be sold at Public Auction at
Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John,
in said Province, on Saturday, the tenth day of July
next, at 12 o'clock, neon, certain leaseho'd lands and
premises with the apputenances, situate in the City
of Portland, and described as Beginning at the
south-east corner of High street and Acadia street,
running thence easterly along High street for y-six
feet, thence southerly and parallel to Acadia street
eighty-six feet, thence westerly and pallal to High
atreet forty-six to Acadia street, thence northerly
a'ong the same eighty-six feet to the place of beginning. And also tre us; of an all-y way on the south
side of said lot and of a prolongation of the southern
line of said lot, the said all-y way being five feet
wide and eighty feet long. The above sale will be
made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgrage bearing
date the first day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between the said Sunu-1 dellesple of the one part and
the undersigned John R. Armstrong, of the other
part, default having been made in the pyment of
the moneys secured thereby. Dated at saint John,
N.B., this 2nd day of Jule, A. D. 1836. JO EN B. ARMFRONG, Mortgage.

5004

ANDMEW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Notice.

A LL persons having claims sgainst the estate of BERTIA E. KEAST, late of Cambridge, Queens county, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALBERT E. KEAST,

Executors' Notice.

June 9th

A LL persons having legal claims against the estate of the late Anorew Carmichael, of Studholm. E. Co., Farmer, decased, are requested to present the same, duy attested, to the undersigned executors, wi him three months from this date, and all persons indebted to such estate are required to make immediate payment to us.

Dated the 4 h day of Juve, A. D. 1886.

JAMES L. CARMICHAEL, THOMAS H. PEARSON, MONT. MCDONALD.

Recentors, etc.

MONT. McDONALD.
Solicitor, etc.

TAX NOTICE.

Tale non-resident ratepayer of School District, No. 3 in the Parish of Eranswick, Queens Co. is hereby required to pay to the Secretary of School Trustees, Silas S Clark, within two (2) months from this date the following back tares, set opposite his name, tigether with the cost of advertising—\$7.00 (seven dollars), otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to collect the same. Name of Non-resident. Year. Biram J Clark, ... 1881 ... 2 20
" " -.. 1882 ... 2 30
" " -.. 1883 ... 2 94
" " -.. 1884 ... 6 24
" " -.. 1885 ... 1 23

\$ 4 98 SILAS S. CLARK,
Secretary to Trustees.
Frunswick, Queens Co., N. B.,
Ju e 2nd, 1886.

McAlpine's Directory AND MAP FOR Charlotte County.

MR. McALPINE is now canyassing for the above M. Mcalfine is now canyassing for the above work and obtaining names and information, intending to make a complete Directory of all persons over twenty years of age. Every person in business, as well as the termers and fishermen, should supply themselves with one, the book and map being only \$1.00.

The Map of Charlotte County is the first one published.

lished. The Directory and Map are not only useful for residents in the county, but they will be sold abroad, which makes the book valuable for an advertising medium. 4968

TRUSTEES' NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Ormond E. Flewelling of the Parish of Salisbury, in Westmorland County, has assigned all his estate and effects to us n trust for the benefit of his creditors. In orde to participate in the henefits, creditors are required to execute the deed, which lies at the office of W. Watson Allen, Solicitor, 77 Prince Wm. street, within three months from date. Dated at Saint John, this 19th day of May, 1886. W. HAUKESLEY MERBITT, W. WATSON ALLEN, Trustees.



Intercolonial Railway

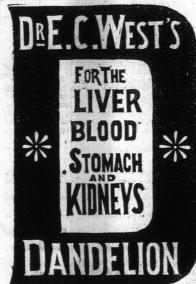
Trains will leave at. John.

Express from Halifax and Q tebec 5 30 a m. hapress from Sussex 8 30 a, m. Accommodation 12 55 p. m. Day Express 6 10 p. m. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER,

\$500,00

Complaint, tick Headache, Indiges tion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the cents: 5 b xes \$1.00. Seld by all

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



Heartburn. Purely vegetable. JOHN C. WE.T & Co, Toronto, Ont.

HEALTH IS WEALTH



ertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indu/gence. Each box contains one month's treatment, \$1 00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on

WE GUAR INTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5,00, we will send the purchaser our written guarance to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. Rearthur, Chemist and Druggist, St. John. N. B.

Burdock LOOD

DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS. DROPSY, FLUTTERING AUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

FREEMATT WORM POWDERS.

INGLEWOOD MANOR.



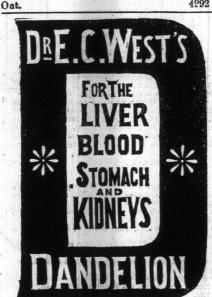
1886. Eummer Arrangement, 1886. O N and after Monday, June 14th. 1886, the trains of th's kallway will run daily (3un-

A Pullman Car runs cally on the 10.15 p. m. train

A Pulman car runs cany on the 10.10 p. m. train to Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thur day and faturday, a Pulman car for Mon'real, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Mon'ay, Wednesday and Friday a Pulman car will be attached at Monctor. Trains will arrive at St. John

RAILWAY CFFICE, Moneton, N. B., June 8th, 1983. REWARD

WE will pay the above Beward for Directions are strictly complied with. Large Box+s, containing 30 Pills. 25



Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diurectic Loss of Appetite, Lidgestior, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bheumatism, all Kleney Divesses, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheuw, Zozema, and all kin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Beart, Sour Stomach and Hearthur, Physik vegetable.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN-TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, F.t., Nervous Neoralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostrations, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Scitening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery and decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loes of Power in either sex Involuntary Loeses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indusence. Each box contains one menth's trast-set, \$100 a

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

CURES RHEUMATISM

Are pleasant to take. Contain their of.

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectus. destroyer of worms in Children or Adults CAUTION

WHEREAS the undersigned bave at different periods suffered loss from parties sheeting and fishing on the

building fires, burning up driving camps, etc., etc., and deing other damage to the property, in future any parties trespassing in any way, unless they have written authority from J. & L. B. Knight, Musquash, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSHUA KNIGHT,
L. B. KBIGHT,
Administrators Estate of the late Justus F. Knight Administrators Estate of the late Justus E. Knight.
4994 THOMAS R. JONES.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD!

WHEN the functions of the stomach are improperly performed, the blood becomes impure and eruptive diseases such as Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Scrotuls, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Eczema, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced directy to an imperfect action of the digestive organs. To eradicate these the blood must be purified, and this can be done only by restoring the stomach to a healthy condition.

A few doses of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and TONIC DINNER PILLS, speedily remove these manifestations of a deblilated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada,

S. H. SHERWOOD & CO.

General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Respers, Binders, Rakes, Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drille, Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc.

REPAIRS FOR THESE GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND. Office and Warerooms, 32 Dock Street Saint John, N. B.

PARKS'

any case of Dyspepsis, Liver SIIIF TINGS.

We beg to call the attention of the

RETAIL AND COUNTRY TRADE

to the fact that the "Shirtings" made by us are much Better Weight, Faster Colors and more durable than any others in the market. The experience of those who have used them for the past eight years, and an examination of the goods will prove the correctness of this statement. They are for sale by the leading Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARKS & SOM (Limited), SAINT JOHN. N. B.

BARRY & MACLAUCHLAN

Mave Just Received a Full Stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Also Chest, Cupboard and Padlocks. Shovels, Forks, Axle Grease,

Kalsomine, Mixed Paints, etc., WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES.



35 Hatton Garden,

LONDON.

246 St. James St., MONTREAL

B. LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only genuine English articles on the market.

(Every pair is stamped "B. L.") Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are re-commended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice President, Ex President, and Ex Vice President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the Codege of Physicians and surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Facult of Laval University; the President and Ex President of the Medical Council of Roya Scotia, etc., etc. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed, call on any of our agents for New Brunawick.

FERTILIZERS! OAT

LANDING AT I. C. R. : ONE CARLOAD

"OERES" and "POPULAR" Superphosphate of Lime

For Sale at Lowest Prices. P. NASE & SON Indiantown. St. John, N. B.

TO ARRIVE: C. H. PETERS. ANOTHER CAR

Will be sold low before storing.

New Dominion Paper Bag Co., BAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25th, 1886.

BARBADOS MOLASSES

Landing ex Daphne at North wharf : 292 Puncheons,) Choice Barbados 37 Tierces, 25 Barrels, MOLASSES

Jerh. Harrison & Co. THE WOOL CARPETS

BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS. 94!PRINCESS HETREET. 270

NEW DYED.

Now at the station:-

1,500 Bush, P. E. I. BLACK

40 Tons Choice Heavy Feed; 12 Tons BRAN. Lowest Prices to the Trade.

WARD ST., OFF SOUTH WHARF

STRAW PAPER Onions. Onions.

20 CASES SPANISH ONIONS! JUST LANDED.

For sale by JARDINE & CO. Fruit. Fruit.

Just received 1 carload Jamaica Fruit consisting of Oranges, Pineapples and Bananas.

For sale at bottom prices by J. W. POTTS & CO., 5 Market Building, Germain street. may31 THE WEEKLY SUN SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY

EEVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. AT THEIR Steam Printing Establishment, Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B., TERMS:—One Dellar per year, Liberal inducement to Clubs. Address

THE WEEKLY SUR, ST. JOHN.

The stream! Of joy on it In the light The crystal la

Is kissed by And a halo of Rise column For the bell, Has the sla And the ratti Again with And the song

The breezes As the sun While a halo Encircles h And the sour Is echoed Till it dies a And all is And the night In the path As the roseat

And the full Of light on And the star Till the mo A phantom And he foll

Sink and

And his ey And he follow Be our foot And he w For alike to Mean birt Impartial to With a ne In the glader In the hue In the deep, At evening

He walks, He sits at o As a seif-i His shadow He shatters With a tor And he dash With a w

And strive Wheneve Wherever a On the la Where virtu His shado Leading bac Or gulfing Oh, a grim, And he fo

And his e Be our fo I sat in my And heard Then the feet Heedlessly But I sat an Thus to b

or down the Did he hear Where day t how, And griev A kiss on h Could he As he surel Though they and stro

died;
"Old Jone
Yet his faith
And dwelf
When first h feet. Does he brod On the joy Or far in son Where th row?

> Or who ca But the sur And I hear Each of the Gliding d Nature smil Brighter she By the fa Years had p

And know

Is he dead.

Or dead a Which? Ah

dream

Wept as s Wept for th Wept for th By the du Ever the car Ever on to Only the bri For the her died, By the fa A profess Janeiro and

journal rem sion no surg of the beg than those; same may h