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EXHIBITION, 1886.

ry how in Connection. WIN THE PRIZES.

se Comb White Leghorns, Lang-randottes, my speciaties. Winners nine special prizes in 1885 and rom the following varieties: Light Cochins, Plymouth Bocks, Black and Rose Comb Srown Leghorns, and W. C. B. Polish. 13, 32 50 per 26; Mammoth Bronze per 9; Fekin Ducks, \$1 50 per 9. tor who wins first prize on Chicks vincial Exhibition), and who purwincial Exhibition), and who pur-m me from which the chicks were plement the lat prize \$2.00 and the

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able for all descriptions of the uses, Churches, Water Mills, ad Other Buildings, on Houses, Fences.

rming Implements, Threshing Machines. Carts and Wagons. aces, and when adopted A SAVING FIFTY PER CENT. may in the oned upon, as it lasts certainly mmon paint, and can be laid on by

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ket Square. d Mineral Lands.

NED is prepared to Survey, Ex-t on, and Market Timber, or he Maritime Provinces of Canada December, 1885.

EDWARD JACK.

VEEKLY SUN PUBLISHED BY UBLISHING COMPANY EDNESDAY MORNING, AT THEIR

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886.

WHY WEEP?

They stood by a bier; her sad, sweet eyes bor

They stood by a bier; her sad, sweet eyes for not a trace of tears,

Tho' the silent form was one she had loved from earliest, infant years.

"You do not weep?" he, tronbled, asked, with a strarge and nameless dread.

The answer came low: "The living have drained my reffering eyes; I've no tears to shed for the dead.

"For the living I weep, for the living I mourn; their pathway is strewn with strife;
They fill my soul, they flood my eyes; I weep
notifor death, but life,
If I lay there in that narrow bed I'd ask not e single tear: They are needed to water the grass of life, to

strengthen it year by year. "We waste our tears on those who have passed o'er a lifetime of toil and trouble;
We toss on the stormy waters of life, while their's knows scarce a bubble.

their's knows scarce a cubble.

In death there is rest, in death there is peace
What cause find I hear for sorrow,
In this dear-loved face, as pure and calm as
child, that wakes on the morrow?"

May Forney.

THOMPSON'S HOUSE. (From Houshold Words)

One very hot summer, Thompson, my old school-friend, offered to lend me his house for a month. Circumstances-more plainly, my means-would not allow me to go my means—would not allow me to go alroad, I dislike the seaside, and never go there for pleasure, so I gladly accepted his me her hand on leaving, and I thought hers offer, and leaving my hot and dusty rooms and office to my landlady's mercy, I went down to the quiet old cathedral town for a month of country air.

Thompson's house stands in the Close, at some little distance from the dwellings in-habited by Canons and Dean, in those sedate

which I am an enthusiast—natural, perhaps, which I am an enthusiast—natural, perhaps, as I am an architect. But mine is not only professional interest; in any case I must have felt the charm of the old 'records of the past,' contained in Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular arches and pillars, for those to whom these words are more than those to whom these words are more than

On my return that evening I found Thompson's good housekeeper—he is not married—rather anxious at my late hours, and excited at the arrival of new tenants next door. They had been expected apparently for some days, and Mrs. Morse was

All this and much more of her fears and anxieties lest the new neighbors should give noisy parties and keep late hours, 'as they did nextwhere I lived last, which was why I left, sir, for their noise was dreadful,' Mrs. Morse told me as she held in her hand the toast which she had brought in for my tas, and which, in her abstraction she force to set down.

tes, and which, in her abstraction she forgot to set down.

Not until she had at last shut the door after her goed-natured gossip, and I had found the toast decidedly cold, did I remember that I had heard a plano the night before as I sat and smoked, apparently played next door. I accounted for it by imagining that some one must have arrived the content had been to be seen thing supernatural, but I could not call next door and say so. It would seem ridiculous, and I should certainly run the risk of being laughed at.

A few days later my holiday came to an end, and I left the lovely country with very pleasant memories of Thompson's old, and, as I began to believe, haunted house. It

there sooner than Mrs. Morse knew. She told me the next merning that the new neighbors were only a young lady and her aunt, and on hearing this I most successfully calmed her fears of the night be-

During the next week I spent most of my days in aketching an early English church near, which I had discovered with great pleasure; and in the evenings smoked many without remonstrance, to hear whatever they may be moved to play, or—worse still

-practise.
But this was different. It was, I thought, a woman's touch, and she played well—chiefly old airs and sonatas of Corelli. I am very fond of the old musicians, and there was in this playing of them something very gentle and soothing.
One evening, at the end of that week, I

found on coming in, a note, which I opened, and read in great surprise:
'Miss Mabel Mayne would be very greatly obliged if Mr. Wyndham would not allow

explain, without seeming rude and brusque, that not only had I never played during my stay here but that the house did not even contain a piano? Thompson is not in the contain a piano? Thompson is not in the later than the more I thought of it the later than th stranger it appeared. One thing was certain—the piano which disturbed them must be so many evenings. At last I decided to call next morning, and explain better than a note could that I was not to blame. I did so, and was shown into a drawing room wearing the uncomfortable look common to newly-arranged rooms before they had time to receive any marks of the owner's charac-

In a few moments the door opened, and a tall girl, with dark hair and a sweet face, came in. She bowed as I rose, and said:
Mr. Wyndham, I believe? I imagine you

I would, of course, instantly discontinue it, said I, 'if it were in my power; but I came to explain that I have played nothing since my coming here; indeed, my friend has no plano—in fact, Miss Mayne, I have thought that I was listening to your playing ably jealous of his brother. One evening

then utterly amazed.
'I do not understand,' she said. 'Can it

be that we are near enough to hear this from any other house?' She rose and went to the window. 'No; it is impossible,' as the window, from which we could see some distance, showed the nearest house to be separated from us by the garden and a street which ran at the bottom of it, beside the whole

length of another garden and rambling old orchard.

'Is it possible,' I said, feeling as if I saw a glimmer of light on the question, that any of your household walk in their sleep? We hear this quite late; and it might be possible -people have done such things in sleep.'
'Indeed no,' said she. 'I am afraid that
will not do as an explanation. We have just now only one servant, whem I have known all my life, and I never knew of her doing such a thing. Besides she is not musical, smiling as she said it. 'I can answer for

my aunt and myself, and—for full assurance our plane is not yet unlocked. I have the key,' touching her watch-chain. 'I have been too occupied with my aunt to touch it as yet.'
'It is more than I can understand,' said I rising. 'It must be accounted for by some kind of echo. I will write to my friend Thompson about it. I am only staying in his house for a week or two, as you may know. I called because I wished you to un-

one of those faces which seem more beautiful as you know them better. I wrote to Thompson, and got in a day or two the following characteristic note:

'Dear Wyndham,—You must have been asleep. People next door, too. Never heard any piano, and I have lived there 14 years. The man who was there before me asleep. People next door, too. Never heard any piano, and I have lived there 14

day when Mrs. Morse was in a talkative

to say she 'she should not think of believing,' she said: 'This looks a likely house for such stories, but I have never heard, nor look to

Solution in this toricon, and he gives himself unsparingly to it.

Doubtless too many make the teaching prohear or see anything, but some people are so silly. There was a silly girl we had here, a housemaid, always fancying she heard music at night, near her room—she slept downstairs—and at last she left through it, though most anxious that they should prove as stairs—and at last she left through it, though quiet and inoffensive as the last tenant, a I couldn't tell master such a tale, but had to deaf and paralytic old lady, 'who never annoyed master nor me in the least, and she was there before I came—14 years ago last what her head was full of, for she was all lay, that is.'

All this and much more of her fears and couldn't she mind her work and sleep at

did not pass away from my memory during the busy winter days—neither did the sweet face of Miss Ethel Mayne.

Ten years have gone since then. Some success as an architect has come to me and I am married. Last year, by one of those strange chances which come in some men's lives, Thompson had a very large estate left him in the north of France. He went over to make arrange-

a pipe while listening to the plano next door. Generally, I am unreasonably irritated when I am obliged to listen to other peoples planos against my will; there is something very trying in being obliged to submit, without remembers to the days when I first knew it. Amongst others, we use as a drawing room a large room at the back overlooking the garden, which Thompson used as a lumberroom, I think.

My wife and I hope to spend many summer months there.

Our stay this year had nearly come to an end, when on one Sunday evening I stayed up very late smoking. Before I went up atairs I remembered that my wife wanted a book brought up, and I went into the drawing room to fetch it. There was no 'Miss Mabel Mayne would be very greatly obliged if Mr. Wyndham would not allow his plano to be used at so late an hour. Miss Mayne asks this for the sake of her find the book, when a slight movement made aunt, an invalid, who is greatly disturbed by it.'

I saw—I am very sure of it—a slight girlish. I read this note over and over again, each figure with a face I never shall forget—it was so terribly sad. Slowly she moved from explain, without seeming rude and brusque, where she stood, and seemed to pass me.

have called in answer to my note. I am sure you will accede to my request. My aunt is only now recovering from a long illness, and the plano keeps her awake at had had the reputation of being haunted, but that the rumor had been hushed up by the landlord, and forgotten. And she told

every night, for I have heard what must be some piano.

Miss Mayne looked incredulous at first, then utterly amazed.

He accused his wife of deceiving him as to her love; she was too wounded to answer his bitter words, and he went out. Two hours later he had drowned himself, and his hours later ne had drowned nimself, and his body was brought into the house, into the very room where his young wife was playing while waiting for his return. She lost her senses that day, and during the rest of her mercifally short life her music was her only

'And,' added the lady, she is said to play there still: those who love music can some times hear her.' For myself, the thought of the poor girl's bitterly and story will only give an added interest to the face I shall never forget, and her music both my wife and I have listened to and loved for long—for my wife heard it

first when she was Ethel Mayne. School Examination at Petitccdiac.

A correspondent writes:-The examination of the public school at Petiteodiac, which took place on Friday afternoon, June 26th, deserves special notice. At the time appointed a large number of the leading people and clergymen of the place assembled to witness the exercises, which under the able and efficient management of the teacher, John Brittain, are becoming of the teacher, John Brittan, are becoming more interesting each year. The school passed a highly creditable examination in the different branches taught in a graded school On the part of those who had the pleasure of listening to these exercises, there was only one opinion and that was, that they reflected much credit on both teacher and scholar. At the close of the examination a number of prizes were distributed to these who had made first and second stand. to those who had made first and second standing in their classes. These prizes are offered from

habited by Canons and Dean, in those sedate precincts.

It is very old, and was evidently built as one large bouse, but for many years it has been divided. Thompson lets the other half. His own part has the larger half of a beautiful, old-fashioned garden at the back, and on the first day after my arrival, I did nothing I fear, but wander up and down the shady lawn, and give myself up to the pleasure of having absolutely nothing which must be done in that day,

But the next morning after breakfast, I started on a long expedition in search of interesting church architecture, in which I sknew the neighborhood was rich, and about which I am an enthusiast—natural, perhaps,

New Brunswick as a botanst, and from present indications he will soon take his place on the indications he will soon take his place on the list of ornithologists.

Petitoodiac is to be congratulated on securing and retaining the services of one of our most thorough and practical teachers. Mr. B. has entered upon his ninth year with this tohool, Teaching is Mr. Brittain's profession, and he gives himself unspecially to it. In closing let me say that it is the opinion of all who visit the Petitodiac school, that it is a credit to both teacher and community.

KINGS COUNTY COUNCIL

Appointment of Parish Officers-Auditors' Report-General Business.

Hampron, June 29 - The semi-annual mee: ing of the Kings County Council was held yesterday in the court house here, Warden Scovil in the chair. There were present Couns. John Moore, E. S. Freezs, W. L. Belyes, W. S. Belyes, Robt. Forsythe, Geo. L. Taylor, Chas. I. Smith, J. H. Mace, O. N. Price, Geo. W. Palmer, Wm. Helmes, J. O. Dann, R. W. Wetmore, A. B. Hayes, D. B. Hatfield, Neil McLaughlin, J.A.S. Kierstead, D. S. Sinnott, A. I. Kierstead, George W. Fowler, Isaac Bonnell, H. G. Fowler, Jas. M. Campbell, Jas. A. Moore, Medley Parlee, D. W. McKenzie, J. S. Kierstead and A. M.

A communication was read from a number

A communication was read from a number of the residents of Newtown, asking that a bylaw be passed authorizing the holding of an annual fair at Newtown in the parish of Studholm, at or near Andrew S. Pearce's, on the third Tuesday in October.

On motion, it was decided to comply with the request.

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR of Studholm reported having examined the accounts of the former overseer, and found there is due the parish \$100.03 made up as follows: is due the parish \$100.03 made up as follows:—
Money received and not accounted for,
\$10.36; receipts from Mary O'Brien should not
be on file, 20.75; two receipts, one \$17, another
\$6, with Mrs. Smith's name to them, denied by
her, \$23; a balance due Mrs. Smith which she
paid, \$20; overcharge, \$5; money received
from overseer Harrison not accounted for, \$4;
paid Samuel Gosline, \$2; balance claimed by
John McLeed, \$14.92. The ameunt has been
paid and accounted for by John McLeed to the
overseers of poor and others to the satisfaction
of the councillors and overseers of poor of

On motion the report was adopted. A petition was read with reference to the DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF HAMPTON

for parish purposes: Division No. 1 to commence at the Groom's Cove, so called, and follow the read leading towards Smithtown until it strikes the old Westmorland road, thence southerly to the Hammond river, following up the said river until it strikes the division line between Hampton and Upham, thence northerly along the said division between Hampton and Norton until it strikes the Kennebeccasis river, thence down the said river to the head of Darling's Island, thence across the lake to the place of beginning I roused my wife, and together we searched the house—vainly of course.

I was not in the least alarmed at the time, beyond a slight shock on finding myself not a lone, as I had imagined; but afterwards for months, waking or sleeping, that face, with its terrible grief, has been before me.

Of course I tried in every way I could to find out what story could be connected with the house, without, however, saying why I wished to know, for I felt almost as if I should be betraying her confidence if I made that and face a matter of everyday gossip at afternoon teas and dinner parties.

We are in London again, for the winter now, and one day lately I met an old lady, who had in her girlhoed well known the town in which I spend the summer. She told me that many years before, my house had had the reputation of being haunted, but that the rumor had been hushed up by the landlord, and forgotten. And she told

for the position of inspector.

The matter was freely discussed.

Coun. Price moved, secondud by Coun.

Bonnell, that the matter lie over until the the Parish of Norton.

On motion it was decided to comply with the prayer of the petition of the residents in a part of Norton for the enforcement of the cattle January session of the council.

Coun. Hayes moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. A. I. Kierstead, that the appointment of inspector be proceeded with at once.

The amendment was put and lost,

The original motion was then carried by the following yets:

of Norton for the enforcement of the cases regulations.

The council then adjourned until two o'clock. In the afternoon Jas. P. Guion was appointed pound keeper and James H. Stockton constable for the parish of Havelock.

James Wolford was appointed field driver and hogreeve for the parish of Studholm, and Wm. Hicks pound keeper for the parish of Pathager. The original motion was then carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Couns. Mace, Campbell, Parlee, Bonnell, H. G. Fowler, Smith, Price, Hatfield, Woodman, Wetmore, Dann, Taylor, Helms, Freeze, McLauchlin and W. S. Belyes.—16.

Nays—Couns. Sinnott, Geo. W. Fowler, Forsyth, W. L. Belyes, Jas. A. Moore, A. I. Kierstead, John Moore, A. S. Kierstead, Hayes, Palmer, McKenzie and J. A. S. Kierstead, 12.

The supporters of the original motion maintained that there was no fund from which the inspector could be paid, and it was further claimed that it was too late to order an assessment for the purpose.

Those who voted against this motion took

the ground that under the provincial act it was the duty of the council to appoint an in-On motion Urish Grey and Anthony Dob-

On motion Uriah Grey and Anthony Dobbin, jr., were appointed constables for Rothessy.

Coun. Fowler moved that \$200 be paid from the highway fund to the overseers of the poor of the parishes of Waterford and Sussex, the money not having been expended for the purpose for which it was assessed.

Coun. Price moved in amendment that the cost incovered in the suit avising out of this costs incurred in the suit arising out of this assessment be paid out of the funds on hand and the balance remaining be transferred to the overseers of the poor as stated in the

The amendment was carried.

Cardwell Greenwich Havelock Hamp'on Hamp'on Kingston Kothesay studholm Springfield Springfield Springfield Water ford Water ford	Parish.
161.81 58.90 270.41 245.83 85.85 120.04 82.84 82.84 903.43 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.99 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90 181.90	Delinquent L'st.
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\$109.56 84 42 90.00 51 05 140 60 27 00 164.55 16.67	Paid Overseers of Poor.
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: . : 1 8 8 1 1 1 1	Charges.

\$51.88 9.88 172.10 147.23 27.13 67.46 87.87 66.68 140.70 59.19

stir up the collectors to make returns as early

as possible.

Coun. Geo. W. Fowler moved that a committee of three be appointed to repair the Sussex lock-up which is a court; building, the cost

of the repair not to exceed \$100, Coun. Taylor moved in amendment that no

money be expended on the lockup until it is shown that the county has a title to it.—

Carried.

Edward Demill was appointed a road surveyor for the parish of Hampton.

On motion of Coun. Forsythe, the secretary

was instructed to notify the collecting justice for the parish of Hammond to pay the amount

f Westfield.

\$3.88 2.560 4.991 4.192 2.74 4.08 8.564 1.100 1.78 deducting the showance of the overseers there hemained on hand 72 cents.

Coun. Price brought up the matter of the reduction of the salaries of the officials of the county in accordance with the resolution moved by him at the last meeting. It was decided to discontinue the amount given the criers in the

to be appointed, and to procure from the files of the county any papers they may require.— Coun. G. W. Taylor read the provisions of On motion the report was adopted. On motion S. G. Eccles and Edward Har-kins were appointed constables for the parish

tached.

The council passed a vote of thanks to Coup.
Taylor for the excellent dinner given the members at noon. The dinner was spread in the grand jury room, the caterer being Mrs. J. W. Sproul. It was thoroughly enjoyed. Coup.
Taylor retires from the council, carrying with him the good wishes of all who served with him. of Westfield.

The acting secretary-treasurer, G. O. D. Otty, stated that at the present time there was not sufficient money in the treasury to pay the bills which will fall due during the summer months. The secretary- treasurer in order to be able to meet the demands was willing not to draw his salary in July and to loan the county \$400, on condition that the councillors would

him.

The council adjourned at five o'clock.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Educational Institute of New Brusswick held its first session on Tuesday last, in the Centennial Building, the meeting being called to order at 3 p. m., by Mr. Crocket, Chief Superintendent of Education, who is president of the institute. The executive committee having made no arrangements as regards the musical part of the programme, the president announced that it would be passed over.

NO. 34.

thousand residents and property owners of Kings County, asking that an inspector be appointed to carry out the Canada temperance act under the authority given by the act passed by the local legislature at its last session. The petitioners recommended that G. H. Barnes, for the position of inspector.

Andrew Ruddick, of Sussex, asked for a reduction in his taxes, and the request was ordered to be complied with.

Hugh McLaughlin, of Hammond, also asked for relief from taxation, and the request was ordered not to be complied with.

James Browley was appointed hog reeve for the Parish of Norton. such a change is not in the interest of true education; and
Whereas this Institute at its session last year,
unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of the
members of the Institute the change of school terms
recently made is opposed to the educational interests
of the province; therefore
Resolved, that this Institute reiterate the resolutions of last year, and memoral ze the board of
education that the school terms be made to begin
and end on the same day as was the case previous to
the charge in November 1835.

the charge in November 1835.

On Mr. Hayes' motion being brought before the meeting considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Cox, Barry, Wilber, Belyea, Hayes, Montgomery and others took part, all very strongly advecating the change of term to the old basis.

Mr. Crocket said that the board of education were inclined to receive favorably any suggestions from the teachers, provided the trustees would back them and sustain them in their demands, and undertook to show that he considered the present arrangement superior to the old way, inasmuch as it gave the teachors time to recuperate after the business of grading, public examinations, etc., were over, and that under the old arrangement the pupils came back to school wearled and exhausted after all the examinations.

on the motion being put, it was unanimously carried amid loud applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

The teachers reassembled at 8 p. m., and those who were not present at the morning session were enrolled. The hall was fitled to its utmost capacity with visitors and teachers. Music was provided during the evening by a small choir of four voices who discoursed under the leadership of T. H. Hall. The superintendent briefly addressed the institute, in which he dwelt on the duties of teachers and the position that they and their work should occupy in any country, and spoke on the difthe Murphy road, in the parish of Springfield, asking that the cattle regulations be enforced, and those residing on the King road to the school, asking that the regulations be not enforced.

On motion it was decided to comply with occupy in any country, and spoke on the dif-ferent phases of education as an art, a science, or a history. He said he was pleased to meet so many of the teachers and that he hoped much good would come from their intercourse with one another and the exchange of ideas on

On motion it was decided to comply with the prayer of the peti-ion.

Coun. J. A. S. Kierstead moved that all meat cattle be prohibited from running at large on the highway road between Thos. T. H. Scovil's east line and Dr. Wilson's west line, also from the said road to E. M. Gillies mill in Springfield, the same not to take effect with the control of the previous sessions were read and ordered to stand.

until January next. Carried.

Daniel McShane, Joseph Waton, John O'Leary and Richard Bell, were appointed road
Surryayors Wm G. Pattayson because of the light and record that up to the present time 212
teachers had enrolled themselves as members

surveyors, Wm. G. Patterson, hog reeve, and Samuel Gordon, collector of rates for the parish of Waterford. On motion the Waterford road assessment was referred back to the highway commis-Samuel Gordon, collector of rates for the parish of Waterford.

On motion the Waterford road assessment was referred back to the highway commissioners.

Coun. G. W. Fowler moved that a committee of three be appointed to consolidate the by laws, rules and regulations of the council.—

Carried.

Couns. G. W. Fowler, Price and Taylor were appointed such committee.

It was resolved, on motion of Coun. W. L. Belyea that Patrick McKenny be notified by the secretary tomake satisfactory returns to the council by January, with regard to the returns made by him as by-road commissioner for the parish of Waterford.

After roll call, the president introduced II-spector Oakes, who read a very excellent paper on "Secondary Education," its importance, its present condition and its needs. He ably reviewed the work of the grammar and superior schools, and pointed out the impossibility of the teacher doing all that was required of him under existing olreumstances. During the course of his remarks he was frequently applauded and retained the attention of the large number present condition and its needs. He ably reviewed the work of the grammar and superior schools, and pointed out the impossibility of the teacher doing all that was required of him under existing olreumstances. During the course of his remarks he was frequently applauded and retained the attention of the large number present condition and its needs. He ably reviewed the work of the grammar and superior schools, and pointed out the impossibility of the teacher doing all that was required of him under existing olreumstances. During the course of his remarks he was frequently applauded and retained the attention of the large number present condition and its needs. He ably reviewed the work of the grammar and superior schools, and pointed out the impossibility of the teacher doing all that was required of him under existing olreumstances. During the course of his remarks he was frequently applauded and retained the attention of the large number present condition and it

the secretary to make Satisfactory at the returns council by January, with regard to the returns made by him as by-road commissioner for Greenwich.

Coun. Palmer moved that the law should be so altered in the opinion of this council that municipal councillors should be elected for two years.—Carried.

Committee

Committee

cessful that in the superior.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs.

Palmer, Jonah, Oakes, Jack, Cox, Belyea and Steeves, took part.

Mr. Palmer opened the discussion. Nearly all of the speakers indorsed Mr. Oakes' paper and made complimentary remarks in reference to it.

othesay. The following bills recommended for payment

passed at.... Thomas Ryan, taking lunatic to asylum, pass

THE CATTLE REGULATION.

A petition was read from the residents on

reported, showing that they had placed in their hands a list of overdue notes due the county for grass. There were sixty five notes in all,

amounting to \$517.26, of which thirty-nine were placed in the hands of Mr. McKiel for collection. The amount collected was \$375,06,

Adopted. The auditor reported that the receipts of the verseers of the poor for the parish of Sussex were \$878.26; the expenditures \$857.54. After deducting the allowance of the overseers there

Coun. G. W. Fowler moved that Cornelius McIntyre, John McLaughlin, with the councillors of the parish, be appointed a committee to examine the poor accounts of the parish of Sussex, with power to summon the late over-seers to attend before them at a time and place

the bill enacted at the last session, and some discussion followed as to the advisability of establishing an alms house with farm at-

in the the Hammond river, following and passed of the parish of Hammond to pay the amount of the Hammond river, following the parish of Hammond to pay the amount of the parish of Hammond tray there are no thereby along the said division between Hampton and Verbound that the most of Coon. Geo. W. Yowker, the greatment of the parish of Hammond tray there are no the parish of the

Whereas, Previous to November 1884, the school terms began on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November in each year; and Whereas, the board of education has changed the day of opening of terms to the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year; and Whereas it is the opi ion of this Institute that such a change is not in the interest of true education; and

After roll call, the president introduced Iz -

Mr. Jonah said he did not think that the

Mr. Jonah said he did not think that the grammar ischools should be taken as an index of the state of secondary education in the province and objected to the statistics produced by Mr. Oakes.

The teachers of grammar and superior schools together with the inspectors then dividedlinto sections for discussing the course of instruction in reference to the high school course.

On motion, the further discussion of Mr. Oakes' paper was laid over till the afternoon session and the meeting adjourned.

ession and the meeting adjourned AFTERNOON SESSION.

The fourth session of the institute was called to order at half past two o'clock by Superintendent Crocket, who after a few introductory remarks introduced John Lawson who read a paper en "the tonic solfa system of teaching to sing." The paper was a lengthy one and carefully prepared. In his preliminary he went into the history and basis of all music and traced the system upward, showing that this method had superseded all others. He showed the simplicity of this method by charts and diagrams on the blackboard, illustrating his method by a little girl from his own school, who gave the sounds of the different letters in the scale without any trouble, much to the delight of those present.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with this paper, and at the close of it the meeting adjourned till eight o'clock, the teachers visiting the Owens Art Gailery in the interim. All of the teachers expressed themselves as well pleased with their visit to the gallery. AFTERNOON SESSION.

gallery.

At the evening session of the Institute there was a large attendance of teachers and ladies of the W. C. T. U. The secretary, Mr. Creed, read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved. The platform was occupied by Superintendent Crocket, Dr. Jack, Hen. John Boyd and the venerable and respected secretary of the Portland schools, Mr. Kilpatrick. W. G. Gaunce not being able to be present, his ad-

dress on TEMPERANCE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS was read by Mr. Kerr, of Woodstock.

PRIZES FOR TEMPERANCE PAPERS. Mr. Crocket followed with confirmatory remarks, and he read a letter from the ladies of the W. C. T. U. confirmatory of his position, and offering prizes as follows:—

not present earlier and heard some of the papers delivered, particularly Mr. Oakes', as that was a subject in which he was much in-telested. In closing his remarks he paid a glowing tribute to the earnestness and zeal of the teachers in this province. The grammar and superior school teachers

having returned from committee, announced that they had prepared a resolution, but on putting it to a vote, it was lost. Quite a discussion then arose as to whether the whole of the institute should vote on the resolution, on only the grammar and superior achool teachers.

Several motions were made, one to pottpone

indefinitely, one to postpone till the afternoon session and another to open up the matter for Finally a motion was carried to postpone till the afternoon session.

Adjourned to meet at 2 30 p. m.

AFTEROON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 by President Crocket. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved, after which rol

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the janitor of the Centennial building receive \$4 for his services; also the assistant secretary \$8, and T. H. Hall \$6 fer stationery and music in connection with the choir; also an amount for light supplied.

The president then introduced Mr. Wilber, who gave a very graphic and humorous paper

on The means to secure greater permane the teaching profession. He said one reason why teachers did not stay in the profession was because sufficient inducements were not held out to them, and that there was not scope consequently nearly every other profession built up by men who were once teachers. He ment oned the fact that medicine, law, etc., had no bounds and that the student can go as far as he wishes always with a hope of finding something new, but it is not so in the teaching profession. He pointed out as a means of securing permanence to establish a superannua inn food and honed that if ench a thing were started the government would see their way clear to assist in it. He draw a very mentable picture of the poor old teacher, worn out with hard, honest work wish no one to look after him and nothing to fall back on when he was too old for service. de also pointed out the necessity teachers having a protective union to fix salaries and thus increase their pay. He said would like to see the government add ten per cent. to the teachers and strongly advised the young ladies at the first favorable chance to get out of the profeswion. He thought some way should be devised communication with the board of education

than they have at present. At the close of his address Mr. Wilber was loudly applauded. A committee of three was appointed to pre-page a memorial and present it to the government with reference to the change of terms, Messrs. Hayes, Palmer and Cox were appoint ed such committee.
Mr. Hayes then spoke on the subject of

school registration, thus opening the matter to whicht to be made in the registers.

Mesers. Crocket, Montgomery, Hay, Simpson, Kerr, McLean, Flower, Flower, Lawson,

Barry, Creed, Cox, Jonah, Belyea and others teck part in the debate. A series of resolutions was then put and carried that the thanks of the institute be tensicred the gentlemen who occupied the plat-form and spoke so kindly in regard to the teachers and their work; to the railway and ateamboat companies for granting excursion rates to teachers who attended the institute so the board of school trustees of St. John for the use of the Centennial school building, and to the gentlemen who spoke and delivered papers before the meetings of the institute. A motion was then introduced similar to the one introduced in committee of the grammar curiosity. session endorsing the points set forth in the paper delivered by Mr. Oakes and strongly adising the board of education to adept such measures in regard to secondary education in

Moved as an amendment, that this institute recommend to the board of education the establishing of five high schools in central localities, and that such grammar schools as were not doing the work proper of grammar schools be reduced to the condition of superior schools, Quite a warm and lengthy discussion ensued. in which the teachers of nearly all the gram-mar and superior schools took part. Some very able speeches were made but particularly one by N. W. Brown, who delivered what is admitted by all to be the best speech delivered at anyof the Institute's sessions. Nearly all the speakers at the institute were orators, but Mr Brown for a young man particularly excelled. The motion indorsing Mr. Oakes' paper was

THE FINAL SESSION of the Provincial Teacher's Institute was called

to order at eight o clock, p. m. The micutes of the previous meeting were read and ap-

A motion was carried endorsing the publica tion of the Educational Journal and earnestly recommending it to both teachers and trustee and that that \$25 be paid out of the funds of the institute for the publication of the papers given at the institute by Messrs. Oakes and

Gaunce.

Discussion arose on the motion, in which
Messrs. Hayes, Montgomery, Oakes, McLean,
Creed, Cox, Karr, Hay, Carter and Jonah took A resolution introduced by H. C. Creed similar to one introduced last year by Mr. Gaunce, relative to an arbor day in all the schools throughout the province, was carried

unanimously. The result of the ballot for the executive committee was then announced. The commit-tee consists of 19 members, nine of whom are ex officio members and the remaining ten elected by the institute. The following is the committee as elected by the institute: Messrs. Cox, Hayes, Hay, Brydger, Wilber, Montgomery, Palmer, MeLean, Inches and Barry.

Presider t Crocket addressed a few brief re-

marks to the teachers, in which he thanked the members of the institute for their attendance, and compliments; them on the good order maintained He said th's Institu e was the largest yet held and the most represent tive of any. There was more enthusiasm and interest manifested, more intelligent thought brought to bear, and better presented than at any previous time and closed by wishing them a pleasant: time and epjoy-ment of their well-earned holiday.

Mr. MoLean in the chair, a vote of thanks

to Chief Superintendent Crocket for so ably conducting the meetings of the Institute was then put and carried accompanied with round round of applause.

Mr. Crockett made a very happy reply, thanking them for their kind vote and expres-sing himself as very much gratified with it. THE SOCIAL. Mr. McLean then announced that a com mittee of the teachers of St. John city and county had prepared and would carry out a short programme divided into two parts literary and mu ical coupled with refreshments.

The fellowing is the programme: Solo (pisno) ... Miss Griffin.
Reading ... Miss Thompson.
Song ... Miss Hea. Refreshments, Ice Cream and Cake.

Great attention was devoted to this pro-God Save the Queen. gramme by the teachers particularly to the ice cream and cake a plentiful supply of which was on hand, and very generously dealt out the ladies in charge. The guests regaled themselves for some time most royally and closed the evenings enjoyment by singing with one accord the National Anthem.

hard burned bricks and good lime and sand mortar could be built 7,600 feet high before the bottom layers would be crushed. If Portland cement were added to the mortar, the height might reach 5,700 feet—over a high children found homes in Westmorland.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1886

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 DEDISIONS. 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. If any person orders his paper

ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it taken from the office or not.

discontinued he must pay all arrear

THE DELVERSITY COURSE

The calendar of the University of New Brunswick for the academic year 1886 87 has been issued. The ordinary course of study, as there laid down, is evidently ouite sufficient for four years' attendance. It is provided that students entering the university in September of this year shall not be required to remain longer than three years, Thereafter candidates can take their B. A. degree in three years, provided they can pass an examination called the Senior Matriculation Examination, which covers the work of the first year. It appears that all candidates for admission will still be examined in Homer and Xenophon, although Greek is no longer a compulsory study in the course. Since French and German may be substituted for Greek in the course t is eingular that matriculants are not allowed to substitute French and German for Greek on entering. With this knowledge they would be able to study modern language to a little more purpose while at college than if they commenced their undergraduate course with discussions on "the beautiful stockings of silk of the wife of the merchant." A boy who does not continue the study of Greek will not derive much benefit from the reading of three hundred lines of Homer and three chapters of the Anabasis, required of a matriculant, while the amount of study required to prepare this work would give him some facility in reading French. When the Harvard faculty made Greek an optional study they carried the principle to its logical conclusion, and it will now, we believe, be possible, for a man The ordinary scurse in English laid down

by the university authorities comprises a wide range of reading. The subject seems to be compulsory during the whole four years, except in the case of those taking honors in other subjects. In the first year there are laid down three plays of Shakespere, poems from Burns, Cowper, Southey, Scott, Coleridge, Lamb, Moore, Hood, (taken from Palgrave); Tennyson's Aylmer's Field, Eaoch Arden, Guinevere, Rizpah; Ressetti, the King's Tragedy; one of Scott's novels and one of George Eliot's: four of Macaulay's essays; two essays of Matthew Arnold; two from Ruskin; with some of Cobbett's English grammar; part of Brooke's primer, and a part of Green's English People. Professor Stockley should show mercy. The average matriculant is not a Sir William Hamilton or a Macaulay. For a boy or girl of tender years Rossetti may be a little advanced, and Adam Bede, which is a woaderful book, has troublesome features in t as a text book for youth in mixed classes. The second, third, and fourth year's course specified are all excellent, but we take it to be a mistake to give the chief places among prose authors to Matthew Arnold and Ruskin. Young professors are apt to forget that ungraduates are not yet men of letters. A singular feature in the list is that while some seventy authors are prescribed, there is not a single American writer among them, unless "essays from the Irving classica" be taken to supply the omission. Surely there are poets on this side of the water who can take rank with Clough, and rovelists equal to the authors of Pride and Prejudice and John Inglesant. The Scarlet Letter is as safe a book as Adam Bede and the Minister's Woolng is at least worth a place beside Miss Austin novels. Perhaps, however, the professor only proposes to make selections from his list, and it is certainly an excellent thing to enforce the reading of many worthy writings in English during the college course. Among the sad sights occasionally met is a bachelor of arts who is not acquainted with a single purely literary work in his own language.

ONE OF OUR BABLY FAMILIES.

The great historian who is able to present bait on our coast. an intelligible account of the progress of nations during eventful periods usually receives his meed of praise, as well as other rewards. But the local historian, the archivist, the genealogist, to whom the great writers are most indebted, is not always suf- votes for prohibition when in Ottawa, but ing along in a carriage with two of his comficiently appreciated and seldom receives rewards commensurate with his labors. As worked for a liquor seller, who has made an offset to this discouragement there is a fascination in the study of local records and of the history of settlements and families, so that is not likely to be abandoned. Among the most recent additions to this class of literature are two family histories, both published in Nova Scotla, the history of the Eaton Family, by Arthur Wentworth Eaton, and the record of the posterity of William Black, by Cyrus Black of Amherst, It is computed that a twelve-inch wall of Of the latter work some account appears his children found homes in Westmorland

and Cumberland countles. It is not probable that any other immigrant to the maritime provinces in the last century is now represented by so many families of proper. ous citizens as are included among the descendants of this William Black, The SPECIAL NOTICE TOISUBSCRIBERS. Yorkshire colonists, who settled in the two border counties between 1770 and 1775, and comprised some thirty families, were the ancestors of the majority of the best farmers in the richest portions of the two counties mentioned, and of hundreds of the leading agriculturists in other counties. These hrewd ploneers knew a good locality when they found it, and their descendants in all thing when they see it. The blographer reckons the living descendants of William Black to number 1,500, and says there is scarcely a poor man among them.

BETTER STAY AWAY.

The primary object of the Canadian marine police is not the capture of United to very many of our readers, to go as mission-States vessels, but the protection of Canadian fishing rights. No vessels are seized out of wantonness, or a desire to give trouble or cause suffering. In fact, great care has pity that these warnings have not in all Miss Edith Whelpley, A. C.; Edward Coffey, Cases been heeded as they have in most instances. There is no well disposed person on this side of the line but would have been better satisfied if the Portland captains had remained outside the three-mile limit and

kent out of difficulty. peremptory orders from the imperial authoritles that the seizure of fishing vessels must cease. For this misinformation, the Canadian government is not, however, responsible. Neither are the captains of the cruisers, one of whom only a few days ago tain should not have trusted to false statements in Maine newspapers when he had an official statement to the contrary. A Portand merchant says he will never believe a Canadian paper again, now that he finds the Dominion government has not backed down. This gentleman should learn to discriminate, would have been better advised, THE SUN has all along stated mitted to fish in our coast waters. We

But after all, the wonder is that the New that the whole amount landed in all their ports during the season is 278 barrels, against 4,187 by this time last year, and 22,

The Glorgestar Ad. vertiser says "that several of the fleet are on their way to North Bay, reports from there being more favorable, and that one thousand barrels mackerel have arrived at Boston by steamer from Prince Edward Island, mostly netted fish, and sold for \$6 and \$6 25. Small schools of mackerel have been seen off Antigonish, and three seiners are on the grounds. Twenty-five sail of seiners detained at Provincetown by thick weather have no fish or favorable reports. Some mackerel were schooling off New London. may be judged from the first. The works P. E. I., on Friday and Saturday. A few seiners there did not do much, as mackerel were too close in shore too use seines to advantage. Schr. Moro Castle, of this port, week, by the cruiser Conrad. Reports from the Bay Chaleur report that mackerel are Lawlor, Miss Lusie Kyffin, both of whom reschooling freely, but all close in shore within | ceived awards in several branches the three mile limit."

On the whole the season favors the inexclusive use of this fishing ground is and near L'Etang harbor, underlaid with already felt, both in the better opportunity | bed of pure silica to the depth of 12 to 40 feet, for fishing and better prices offered. Natur-

will be well watched. We do not want to hear of any elzures, but we hope that all vessels found trespassing will be seized. Yet it will be much pleasanter all round if the United States fishermen will seek other localities, more especi ally since they prafess to set no value on the right to fish in our waters and to procure

L. H. Davies, M.P., has been in the habit of scolding the minister of marine and fisheries on the ground that Mr. Foster is not a good enough temperance man, Mr. Davies in the recent elections brought out and himself particularly obnoxious to the temperance people of Charlottetown. This candidate was elected to the foot of the pall but Mr. Davies will still claim to be a tem perance politician.

More Cardinals to be Created Soon. BALTIMORE, July 3 .- The Catholic Mirror says there is no doubt that several more American cardinals will be created soon. Arch

Statistics show that about 50 per cent. deaths in cities last year were those of children under five years of age; and, also, that the glass manufacturers turned out 10,000,000

eceive the election.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TWELFTH.-The Orangemen of St. John and vicinity will celebrate the 12th with their St. Stephen brethren. There will be a procession, speeches, etc. A celebration will take place at Young's

to the city on Saturday with a large amount of produce. He laid his pecket-book down beside him while speaking to a man, and it is alleged occupations are believed to know a good a woman dressed in black walked off with it. Webster, who is an old man, says there was quite a large sum in it, but he is not positive as to the amount.

George Division, No. 189, installed the followbeen taken to warn the masters of all foreign ing officers for ensuing quarter: M. Coffey, fishing vessels found near the shore and to W. P.; Jas. Brown, W. A.; J. C. H. Laurinform them of the consequence of the vio- ance, R. S.; Miss Clara Dykeman, A. R. S.; latien of the Dominion regulations. It is a James Dodds, F. S.; Chas. McCormack, T.;

K. C., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. The fire broke out in the cellar kitchen and was well under way before discovered. It was with great difficulty It is claimed by the Portland persons con- that Mr. Earle (who has been sick for a long cerned that they had been led to believe time) rescued the children. The last one to that the Canadian government had backed get out was almost overcome and fell down bedown on the bait question. They fore reaching the window, where the mother had heard that Sir Charles Tupper had drew it out. Everything was destroyed, not cabled to the Dominion government even a change of clothing being saved, No

insurance. REVIVALAT ST. MARTINS .- A corresponden week in St. Martins is making healthful progress. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Bill, has been greatly aided in special services by the evanwarned off the commander of one of the the 13th inst., 28 were baptised by the pastor's son; on the 20th 35 by the pastor and his son, on the 20th 35 by the pastor and his son, and the son is a son; on the 20th 35 by the pastor and his son, and the son is a son; on the 20th 35 by the pastor and his son, and the son is a son i gelists, Mr. and Mrs. Chubbuck. On Sunday, and on the 27th three men were baptised by the pastor, making in all 66 since the week commenced. The reception of the candidates with others into the church will take place the first

FOREST FIRES -Forest fires have lately been doing much damage in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Last Thursday the people of Roshes had difficulty in preventing their and limit his censure to the class of journals Baptist house of worship being destroyed by a which gave him the false impression. Had brush fire which raged furiously for a while, the Portland captains refused to read any spreading over a distance of eight miles in one other St. John paper than THE SUN, they hour's time. The wind changing suddenly stayed its advance upon the houses of the vii-

a line of Greek, except by accident or out of would not be allowed the privileges of able other damage done by forest fires.—

regret that our city contemporaries have led | many people who lived to an advanced age, their Yankee neighbors into a trap. The but probably no old resident was better known least they can do now is to assist in paying than Wm. Carleton Williams. He had been familiar in the county to three generations, On Wednesday he peacefully and painlessly England fleet have behaved so well as they passed away at the age, it is believed, of 94 have. Up to this time they have caught no mackerel worth mentioning. It appears that the whole amount landed in all their the late Hon. Chas. Connell, and the late Hon.

-Yarmouth Times. MEMBAMCOOK.-The Moncton Times publishes a complete list of the awards of crowns of honors, medals and distribution of prizes at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Memramcook, recently. Miss Nellie Carey of St. John appears to have distinguished herself in a most creditable manner. She was swarded the gold medal for general proficiency in French Eoglish languages, and the silver medal general proficiency in English branches. Miss Carey also won prizes in the following branches: Christian doctrine, 22d; reading grade 8, 1st; spelling and definition, 1st; calligraphy, 1st; grammar and analysis, 1st; composition, 1st; Canadian history, 1st; Linglish history, 1st; geography, 2ad; cartography, 1st; industrial drawing, 1st; arithmetic, 1st; bookkeeping, 1st; geometry, 1st; algebra, 1st; chemistry, 1st; botany, 1st; physics, 2nd; instrumental music, 3rd in second division on piano; was ordered out from Souris, P. E L, last vocal music, 1st for also; ornamental drawing,

president of the St. Croix soap manufacturing shore fishermen, and the advantage of the | co., has recently purchased a large tract of

> ACCIDENT ON YORK STREET.-A man named O'Neill, belonging near St. John, met with serious accident on York street on Wednesday morning about noon. He was carelessly drivpanions, and when near the station made a very short turn, when he was thrown out, lighting on his head and injuring the scalp. The unfortunate man was driven to Dr. Coburn's office on King street, and the doctor found it necessary to make several stitches. The three men were intoxicated when the accident occurred.— Finn Gleman. cident occurred. - Fton Gleaner.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING,-The spire of the

Cove corner, Q. C., on the 12th by lodges Nos. 12 and 24. A number of persons are expected o be present, including S. L. Peters and G. F. Baird. The Narrows band will be in attendance.

SAMUEL WEBSTER, of Norton, K. C., came

CARLETON COUNTY is about to send out more missionaries to foreign lands. The executive committee of the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society have accepted the offer of A. B. Boyer and Miss Clara Shea, both well known aries to India. They will leave for their field of mission, it is thought, in September.—

TEMPERANCE -On Thursday evening St

FIRE. - The house of John Earle, Kingston,

of THE SUN at St. Martins writes : The revival the boiler, resumed work yesterday.

Sabbath in July.

At Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., and Rockto graduate at Harvard without having seen that the United States fishing vessels land and other places in Westmoreland county, valuable timber has been burned and consider-

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE. - Yarmouth had

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, -J. H. Ganong, Silica is used in all the arts, but Mr. Ganong ally the New Eaglanders are willing to take some risks rather than lose a summer s work. It is the duty of our authorities to discourage any such speculation in chances. Capture Quigley appears to be increasing the risk. No doubt the North Bay fishing grounds will be well watched.

Silica is used in all the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found that it has the properties of keeping fruit from delay, by excluding all oxygen and organic matter contained in the arts, but Mr. Ganong and his associate, C. E. Boardman, have found his associate, C. E. Bo when they were taken from the tree. The process may be applied to all kinds of fruit, vegetabler, and eggs, and is patented. The process is simple; no article preserved can possibly be deterioated, by the use of this natural product of nature.

The Valencia oranges and lemons and Baldwin apples, shown by Mr. Ganong, were taken from cases and barrels where nearly half of the fruit was decayed. Yet the fruit was as fresh as it was monthe ago, in the opinion of an the fruit dealers by whom the samples were

Roman Catholic chapel in Irishtown, parish of Moncton, was struck by lightning during the storm on Friday last. The cross on the spire was shattered; no other damage. The electric fluid seems to have a weakness for church spires; this is the third R. C. church in this section atruck within a few weeks, the Buc-touche church being destroyed and the Bathurst church considerably damaged.— Moncton Times.

BARK ARKLOW arrived at Quebec on Sunday. Capt. Pye telegraphs that all hands on board are well.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.-The Y. M.C. A.

convention of the maritime provinces, to be held at Sydney, 29th July, promises to be the most interesting the association ever has had. In addition to the delightful excursion through the beautiful Bras d'Or lakes, and the large the Deanthul Dras of Creakes, and the large number members of the provincial associations who will attend, some ten or twelve of the New York international committee and several Montreal men are expected. It is thought the well known H. Thene Miler will be present.

Forest Fires. - Forest fires have lately been doing much damage in Albert county. Last Thursday the people of Roshea had difficulty in preventing their Baptist house of worship in preventing their Daptist house of worship being destroyed by a bush fire which raged furiously for a while, spreading over a distance of eight miles in an hour's time. The wind changing suddenly stayed its advance upon the houses of the village. - Moncton Times.

the New Brunswick Railway, was married at New York on the 23:d ult. to Miss Florence Miller of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson will reside in New York.

PRESENTED WITH A WHIP .- D. J. Stockford, who drives Sheriff Sterling's Lee Morris to wip, and did win in the three-minute class at Moosepath on Thursday, was the recipient today of a handsome whip from a friend in St. John who put up money on Lee Morris,-F'ton Gleaner.

INSPECTOR DISMISSED. - School Inspector Valentine Landry has been dissmissed by the government, On dit that Jerome Boudreau will be appointed in his place. It is rumored that the inspectoral districts will be re arranged. - F ton Capital.

ECH. WALTER J. CLARK, Capt. Christopher, leaves today for Shelburne to engage in the cod and herring fisheries. This is the first vessel that has sailed from St. John for many years to fish on the Nova Scotia coast.

IT IS altogether likely that the Fredericton base ball club, which was defeated by the Young Imperials on Dominion Day, will visit Carleton at an early day, when a return game will be played.

A CAMP situated on Wedderburn lake, about two miles back of Welsford, and owned by a club of St. John men, has been burned by the fires which have been raging in the woods

lately. BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY. -About 125 men are now working at different points along the line of the Buctouche and ton railway. HAYFORD & STETSON'S mill at Carleton which was closed down on account of a hole in

THE PUBSE which was taken from the country market on Saturday has been returned to the deputy clerk, who restored it to its owner.

The Country Market.

The market has been very slimly supplied during the past week but there is every prospect of a good market today. On Monday last the first green peas of the season arrived consisting of about four bushels. They were raised by J. A. Seely of Oak Point, Amasa Merritt of Lorg Island sent to market on the same day about a bushel of new potatoes. Large quantities of strawberries, green peas and fresh meats arrived from up river yesterday afterhatetapa bas anno Lamb is coming in in fair quantities but the price remains the same as last week. Eggs are falling off slightly and a few small lots sold this week brought 13 cents.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 61 to 71; per quarter; butter, 16 to 17; roll do., 18; eggs. 12; chickens, 60 to 70 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 16 per lb; lettuce, 25 to 30 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 to 30 per dezen bunches; rhubarb, native, 1; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.10 to \$1 15; kidneys, \$1 70 to \$1 80; other varieties, \$1 40 to \$1 50; calf skins, 10 to 11; green peas \$2 50 per bushel; native strawberries 55 to 60 per

Hatfield on Trial

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

A large crowd gathered at the police court room yesterday to hear the preliminary examination of Daniel Hatfield, charged with criminal assault upon Catherine O'Donnell. the particulars of which were pretty fully set forth yesterday. Before proceeding with the examination, the police magistrate cleared the court room. The first witness called was Catherine O'Donnell, Hatfield's victim. She stated that she belonged to Millstream, Kings Co., where her father, Philip O'Donnell, now esides. She came to town in August last, for some time past she has lived with Mr. ith, at the east end of Princess street. On Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. Smith had occasion to leave the house for an hour or two. Soon after going away the girl heard a knock at the back door. She opened it and saw a man there. He seked her if she did not want to see him. She replied in the negative and tried to shut the door. He pushed the door open and got in. He seized her and struck her in the face several times, threatening to knock her teeth down her throat he would not be quiet. After almost an hour s struggling he succeeded in accomplis purpose. Just as he was about to leave the house the door bell rang three times. He would not allow her to answer it. Fearing that he would be discovered if he remained longer, he made preparations for departure. He released the girl, who at once ran around to the front She found it was the postman who badly. In the meant me the man made his escape through the gate and walked leisurely up the street. The postman made no effort to

afternoon in questian, about 4.30 o'clock, he was driving down Princess street with a load the prisoner was the man, although he would not swear to that fact positively. He saw the postman further down the street.

Archibald Morgan, letter carrier, deposed that on Wednesday last he went to the resi-dence of Mr. Smith to deliver a letter addressdence of Mr. Smith to deliver a letter address-ed to Catherine O'Donnell. He went to the front door and rang the bell. After ringing three times, the girl came around from the side door and entered the vestibule, crying. She was trembling and very nervous. He asked her "what was the matter?" She said a rough-looking person had pounded her. Leok-ing up the street, witness saw the man going away at a smart walk. The prisoner's height away at a smart walk. The prisoner a neight and appearance correspond with the man he saw. He did not know the prisoner and never remembered seeing him before. Witness saw Mr. Durick about the same time and he told him that some person had ill-used the girl. Durick said he saw a rough-looking person go-

Durick said he saw a rough-looking person going up the street.

Detective Ring swore that Hatfield is a married man and lives on Harding street.

Witness and Sergt. Weatherhead arrested him on Saturday night. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair and said he could prove where he was on Wednesday afternoon. He was taken to Mr. Smith's residence, and when brought face to face with Catherine O'Donnell, she at once said. "That's the he said his countenance was enough for she was positive he was the man who had assaulted her.
R. Morton Smith was next examined, after which the prisoner was remanded for a

The Solicitor General watched the case on behalf of the crown.

The penalty for this offence is death or im-

SPORTING MATTERS.

BASE BALL. A despatch to THE SUN from Eastport says hat the Royals of St. John defeated the Quoddys of Eastport yesterday by a score of

13 to 6. A meeting of the Nationals was beld last evening and the Shamrocks challenge was con. sidered. It was found impossible to accept the challenge for Thursday, but after the match with the married men on the 14th inst, the Shaurocks' challenge will then be considered.

At the base ball match between Yale and Harvard colleges on Saturday, Yale defeated Harvard by a score of seven to one. The gam excited considerable interest.

NO SULLIVAN MITCHELL FIGHT. the houses of the village. - Moncton Times.

CHARLES D. JAMESON, C. E., of Bangor,
Me., well and favorably known in this city as
having been engaged surveying the city after
the great fire and afterwards in the employ of
the New Brunswick Railway, was married at NEW YORK, July 2, -The Sullivan-Mitchel match could be allowed to go on without a license being obtained from the mayor. The license being obtained from the mayor. The nuglists' lawyer, Peter Michell, was next visited, and he threw more cold water on the fighting men by declaring that he would not risk his professional reputation by making any application for an injunction to restrain the police from doing what was clearly their duty under the law. After spending the restrain the day in a vain effort to discover some of the day in a vain effort way of dodging the law and the mayor, Sheedy at last gave in, and tonight declared the match off. He claims to be out over \$1,000 for print

ing, advertising and other expenses.

Sheedy announced that the fight between Sullivan and Hearld will certainly take place, Sullivan and Hearld will certainly take place, and that arrangements for it have now been completed. The place will be within 20 miles of New York, probably New Jersey. The date will be during the third week in July, Sporting men are inclined generally to believe that a fight between Sullivan and Mitchell was really intended, and the interference by the relies was wholly unexpected by the men

the police was wholly unexpected by the man GAUDAUR'S INTENTIONS After mature consideration. J. A. St. John of St. Louis made up his mind not to enter Jacob Gaudaur for the international sweep, stakes at London on the 30th of August, His

reasons for so deciding he explains in the following letter: In the first place, the course is not adapted for a regatta of that kind, and the best man's chances of winning are not much better than the others; in fact, for a country filled with beautiful lakes the selection of the Thames course is idiotic, and I fail to see why carsmen should row there. Our efforts now are all directed toward securing a match with Besch for the championship of the world, and if the race can be rowed on a lake course I will endeavor to have it so. Since Jake has demonstrated his ability to easily vanquish any man in the country, backers are as thick as flies round a sugar bowl, and a large amount of money will be sent over to England from here to be wagered on the American champion. All fair offers will be accepted. The result of the race at White Bear lake demonstrated Gaudaur's ability. [It was no surprise to me, for I felt confident all the time, and I am fully as convinced that he will down Bro. Beach in any contest

NOTES. Nagle of St. John, Vail's backer, is trying hard to get a match for his man and it is probable that after Monday's races he will succeed. Nagle has retired permanently, it is said, from rowing. He has a place of business in St. John, which requires his

when the chances are equal.

whole attention, - Boston Herald. Ex-Champion Hanlan, having come down from Canada with Wallace Ross, will remain in the city till after the race on the 4th of July Ormond he will appear on the river between the four-oared and double scull races, and wil row up the river a short distance on exhibition throat lately, or he would enter in the single call race - Herald

The time aleged to have been made by Jacob Gaudaur in the exhibition race with Alber. Hamm at Winnipeg needs verification. Gaudaur is said to have sculled three miles in 19 min. 51 1.5s. in his exhibition with Hamm. Winningg, Jake Gandaur rowed three miles 19m. 8 4 4s., and that the distance was fully three miles. It is possible that the Winnipeg miles are shorter than those on the American side of the line. "I'd like to see him do it on the Charles river," said George Faulkner, yesterday. "I had an idea that he could go the distance close to 20 minutes, but when they

Commenting on sculling in England, the London Sporting Life says: "The advent of Haulan is anxiously awaited, and unless something definite is shortly known as to the cartainty of the Toronto sculler visiting our shore Beach will make up his mind to quit. If, how ever, the preffered prizes are given irrespective of Hanlan's appearance as a competitor, we may yet discover the real merit of Beach's prowess through the instrumentality of the good men and true who are still in our midst. Teemer's debut would be likely to create quite as much interest as the once invincible Edward, and in all probability bring to light every particle of hidden merit ascribed to Beach."

The excitement in anticipation of the great racing meeting of July 8th, advertised to take place over Kentville Driving Park grounds is daily increasing. The rivalry that has existed for years between the Halifax and St. John horses is now to be put to the test, and Kentville is to be the battle ground.

The St. John mare Golden Maxim, was in

Halifax on 21st June, apparently ready to This race proved a complete fizzle, at leastso far as the spectators could see and feel. The fizzle was apparently brought about, quite as much ment, as in the queerness of the mare who re mained at the poer.

The Halifax mare and the one that nearly

The Halifax mare and the one that nearly had a "walk over" in Halifax on 21st, is called Touch-Me-Not. She is a very strong, fine looking bay mare. She was brought to Halifax a few months since by Barry Woods, of Jack of Trumps fame. She is truly a "dark horse," Nothing is known of her speed, the most determined watching, the mest akillful mance avering has, as yet, failed to get a point, or tip on the wily Barry or his sensational Touch-Me-Not.

Electrician and Emmissary, the other Hali-Electrician and Emmissary, the other Halifax fiyers, are already located in Kentville, handsome, swift-looking fellows. Electrician has already twice defeated Golden Maxim, and she him twice. From present indications the race between Golden Maxim and Electrician race between Golden Maxim and Electrician will be a hot one, but when Golden Maxim, Yorktown, and Mistletoe, representing St. John, and Touch-Me-Not, Electrician, Emmissary, and Lily, representing Halifax, all start in one race for a large purse, the excitement will be great and the interest intense, Such a sea will take place on Lily?

Such a race will take place on July 8 Besides these running races, the management hope to have an exciting trotting race.

All the owners of the leading trotting and draft stallions are invited to make application to the secretary for an opportunity to exhibit their horses on race day, each in their particular line. Liquor, pool selling, wheels of fortune, soap vendors, etc., are prohibited from the grounds, and good order is guaranteed.—

Kentville Chronicle.

Since 1882 Egypt has cost England \$175, The cultivation of tea is rapidly increasing in India and Ceylon.

A Havana physician is to open a bureau of incculation for yellow fever at New Orleans. A single raisip maker in California has ontracted for 80,000 boxes for the coming

A doleful crank has prophesied that the earth will collapse like an egg shell in the near future. - Boston Post. A St. Louis man has invented a telephone in which a whisper was transmitted 14 miles and heard distinctly.

July 7, 1

BY TE

A YANKE Finds Capt. Quigl

F HALIFAX, July been lying in She despatch to the night Captain Qui American fisherm at Sandy Point, f lip into that place of bait. Capt. Qu from the Terror to Towards dust a str off Sandy Point. C and found her to b Capt. Keene, of Po Banks on a seco reason of his visit, the Terror's captai anlk his deck. fuge, and the men time to regret put such purpose.

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Arrival of the cific-General

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Packing Company

WINNIFEG, July sambled at the de first train going t Ninetieth Battal Corps, [the Field cavalry paraded. also present. O was tremendous er whistles tooted, t try fired a feu de On the train stand in the de congratulator and directors of Company, to wh suitably replied. greeting" was the and the train star from Victoria, E eion party from the of the first through Sunday.
The commission the rebellion losses

city. They were They investigated dred claims, and h to look into here. thousand witness relate not one o ferred claims fo all these claims. arily reticent the government fide and will be more are far in nd several cases entirely.

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averted by two track this side the woods b covered that bridge over the fellows knew the didn't go home c mile, arriving in from starting nation showed had the train go down.
The Diocesan lengthy charge.
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Scotia and New twelve, and \$21 With the correspondent It is reported to owners have se Intercolonial rai he current year The losses by in Halifax was Dominien Day The citadel was Salutes were fire dian militia for from many establishmen incial building The day was New Glasgow.

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BY TELEGRAPH. THREE MORE SEIZURES.

July 7, 1886.

(Special to THE SUN)

heen lying in Shelburne harbor some days. A

despatch to the Halifax Herald says: Last

night Captain Quigley was informed that two

American fishermen had arranged with parties

at Sandy Point, five miles from Shelburne, to

ilip into that place after dark and get a supply

of bait. Capt. Quigley ordered a boat's crew from the Terror to patrol the harbor all night. Towards dust a strange looking craft anchored off Sandy Point. Captain Quigley boarded her and found her to be the schooner City Point, Capt. Keene, of Portland, Maine, bound to the

Banks on a second trip. When asked the reason of bis visit, the Portland skipper told the Terror's captain that he had come in to caulk his deck. This was obviously a subter-

fuge, and the merry captain has had ample time to regret putting into Sherburne for any

such purpose.

Capt Quigley peremptorily ordered him to bring his vessel athwart the bows of the cruiser and placed an armed watch on the American

until daylight, when Capt. Quigley sent word that Capt. Keene could proceed with his repairs. This was considerably more than the American bargained for, but there was nothing else to do, so after getting the deck caulked he was ordered outside the three mile limit.

Capt. Quigley is now investigating an alleged violation of the lobater law by the Portland

WINNIPEG.

Arrival of the C. P. R. Train for the Pa-

cific-General Rejoicing and Firing of

Salute.

(Special to THE SUN.)

WINNIFEG, July 1 .- An immense crowd as-

The commissioners appointed to investigate

city. They were away over three months. They investigated altogether nearly eight hun-

who had brought Riel from Montana, pre-

ferred claims for losses and professed to be

innocent. They were all, they said, forced into the rebellion by Riel. As to the merits of

all these claims, the commissioners are neces-sarily reticent until they make their report to

NOVA SCOTIA.

at Shelburne.

Deswainz & (Accidents-Thoughtful Boys-

Disloyal Grits-General News.

(Special to THE SUN.)

HALIFAX, July 2.-Mrs. Longridge, aged

35, wife of one of the Halifax battalion who

for three weeks. Last night her husband

locked her in a room. During the night she

got out of a window half dressed, wondered

away to the north end of the city, crawled

The Portland mackerling steamer Novelty

large attendance. Bishop Binney delivered a

with the corresponding period last year.

It is reported that that the Pictou coal min

owners have secured contracts to supply the Intercolonial railway with 75,000 tons coal for

the current year,
The losses by fire during the past six months

The losses by fire during the past six months in Halifax was under three thousands dollars. Dominien Day was generally observed here. The citadel was gaily decorated with bunting. Salutes were fired by the Imperial and Canadian militia forces and flags were displayed from many of the most prominent business establishments, but no flag was hoisted on provincial building by the disloyal secessionists. The day was celebrated with great eclat in New Glasgow, Windsor, Parrsboro and other enterprising towns.

A Yankee Fishing Schooner Detained

Packing Company.

A YANKEE FISHERMAN Commander Onigley Captures Two Finds Capt. Quigley of the Terror More than Americans at Shelburne, A Match.

HAMFAX, July 1.—The cru'ser Terror has AND THE SUB-COLLECTOR AT CANSO ADDS ANOTHER.

> The American Skippers Acknowledge They Were Trying to Buy Bait,

And Blame the Stories Manufactured by the Grits For Their Se zures.

Three Prisoners Now Anchored Abreast of the Cruiser Terror.

(Special to THE SUN.)

HALIFAX, July 4. The Halifax Herald will tomorrow publish lespatches from Shelburne, of which the following is a summary : Cart. Quigley of the cruiser Terror took charge of two other American schooners Saturday morning and brought them to Shelburne. They are the Garge W. Cushing, C. B. Jewett, master, Portland, Me., and the C. B. Harrington, Fralick, master, of

the same place. Commander Quigley was interviewed by the Herald correspondent and reports: "I went down with a boat's crew at half-past seven o'clock and found the above named vessels in the sambled at the depot this morning to greet the harbor. I had been informed by parties at Sandy Point that they had been endeavoring first train going through to the Pacific. The Ninetieth Battalion, the Infantry School to buy bait and ice during the day. I boarded the Harrington at half-past nine o'clock and Corps, (the Field battery and the Winnipeg cavairy paraded. The mayor and council were found that two of the crew were then ashore. I enquired of the captain if he had reported at also present. Oa arrival of the train there the custom house, and he replied that he had was tremendous enthusiasm. The locomotive whistles tooted, the people cheered, the infan- not. I thereupon ordered him to bring his try fired a feu de joie and the battery a salute. | vessel to Shelbourne at day-break and placed on the train being brought to a stand in the depot the city clerk read a congratulatory address to the president and directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to which General Supt. Eagan suitably replied. A banner with "Winnipeg greeting" was then placed on the loc motive and the train started westward. A telegram an armed watch from my vessel on board of her. I next boarded the Cushing and enquired if any of the crew had been on shore that day and if the captain had yet reported his vessel. Captain Jewett replied that he himself had been ashore, but that he had not reported. I therefore treated him to the same discipline, as I had administered to the captain

from Victoria, B. C., says an immense excursion party from that city will meet the arrival of the first through train at Port Moody on of the Harrington. "Had they succeeded in purchasing bait or the rebellion losses claims have returned to this ice." was asked by the Heraid correspondent, "No," but both captains frankly admitted that dred claims, and have still some merchant cases to look into here. They examined about one thousand witnesses on oath, but singular to relate not one of them bad voluntarily taken they asked for them, but were unable to purchase either from the fishermen although bait particularly, was plentiful and they offered as high as seventy cents a hundred for it." part in the rebellion. Even the committee

Both versels were brought up to anchor The Herald correspondent secu: ed an interview with both captains. Capt. Jewett, of the George W. Cushing,

the government at Ottawa, but it is generally understood that while many of them are bona side and will be paid in full or nearly so, many had no hesitation in saying that his sole object in coming into port was for bait. He more are far in excess of what will be allowed, and several cases will likely be thrown out says his vessel had been lying idle in Portland for ten days, he feeling that it was useless to attempt to fish unless he could get fresh bait from the provinces.

A few days ago the American papers published a statement that Canada was going to surrender her right to refuse Americans bait and men, and had withdrawn her cruisers. It was solely by this report that he was induced to come here an endeavor to procure bait. He admits that yesterday morning in company with Capt. Fralick he went ashore at Sandy Point and endeavored to buy bait, but he was unable to procure any, as the fishermen

positively refused to sell. went to the Northwest, has been on a drunk He would have sailed today for the eastward in search of bait had he not been seized. He had not reported to the customs house, therefore the seizure, and was unaware that it was a breach of the law to do so before allowing his men to go ashcre.

under a bridge crossing a ditch and was drowned in six inches of water. At the inquest her husband swore she had not been drinking and Capt. Fralick of the Harrington has about | The Portland Schooners Fined \$400 Eachhusband swore she had not been drinking and was not addicted to drink, but the perjury was too obvicus, and the jury gave a verdict: "Death by delirium tremens."

Wm. Buchanan and James Peterson were drowned at Sandy Point, Shelburne, yesterday, by the swamping of a fishing boat.

The Portland fishing schooner City Point is detained at Shelburne for violation of the customs laws in landing men and goods without reporting to the customs. A previous report said she had sailed. the same story to tell, except that he wanted ice beside. He says this will prove disastrous work for the Americans this season.

The George W. Cushing is a fine vessel of sixty-one tons, belonging to E. G. Hillard of Portland. The C. B. Harrington is owned by C. A.

Dyer and W. S. Jordan & Co. of same place. and is a much smaller schooler than the former, being only about 21 tons burden. put into Pictou today to obtain a supply of bunker coal, but as coal was not wood, and was not covered by the treaty of 1818. She Both vessels were formally seized and are lying with the previously captured City Point was not covered by the treaty of 1818. She didn's get a supply.

Evangelists Meirle and Gerrior, having accomplished a great revival work in New Glasgow, have gone to P. E. Island.

The following will compose Nova Scotia team taking part in Inter-Provincial rifle match at Moncten: Capt. Bishop, Lieut. Fiske, Major Walsh, Capt. Corbin, 63rd battalior; Capt. Weston, 66th; gunner Fader, Lieut. Adams, and gunner Campbell, Halifax garrison artillery. alongside the Terror.

SEIZURE AT CANSO.

(Special to THE SUN) CANSO, July 4.—Schooner Hereward of Houcester, Mass., arrived from Halifax last week and repoted she came in for water. She was seized on Saturday by sub-collector Young for shipping a man named Rhynold, a native of this place, and the fisheries depart ment notified of the same. It is understood that captain was warned and the vessel released last evening.

Serison artillery.

What would have been a serious accident, resulting in the death of several persons, was averted by two little boys named Harry and Wm. Brown. They were walking on the track this side of Kentville, where a fire in the woods had been raging, and discovered that a fire had attacked the bridge over the culvert, and that it was badly burned away underneath. The little fellows knew that the Annapolis train would be due at Kentville in a short time. They The schooner Everett Steel, of Gloucester, anchored in the harbor Saturday morning, and towards evening went out, being intercepted fellows knew that the Annapolis train would be due at Kentville in a short time. They didn't go home or hunt up somebody and tell them, but ran all the way to Kentville, over a mile, arriving in time to prevent the train from starting on a fatal journey. An examination showed that the bridge was weak, and had the train gone on it would have gone down. en route by one of the trap owners with bait, which was transferred to the schooner as she left the harber.

A good many Yankee fishermen are dodging around and some have optained bait. No government cruiser has been in port ince the 26th June.

lengthy charge,
During the past six months there were 74
failures with liabilities of \$572,700 in Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick, a decrease of
twelve, and \$219,540 in liabilities compared

with the corresponding period lest year.

(Special to THE SUN.) PORT MOODY, B. C., July 4.-The first through train from the eastern provinces, which left Montreal June 28th, arrived here this morning sharp on time. There was a very large turnout, numbers of people coming from Victoria and other places to witness the

arrival. This town was gaily decorated. Addresses were presented to the railway of ficials from the corporations of Victoria, Port Moody, New Westminster and Vancouver city congratulating them and the people of Canada upon the completion of their gigantic enter-

ALL FOR GOLD.

Monticello, Ill., July 5.—A farmer named Wildman, in Unity township, killed his wife last night and then committed rulcide because she would not make him custodian of her recent inher itance of \$12,000.

price.

Great enthusiasm was displayed on every hand. The train ran right on time all the way through from Winnipeg, and there was great rejoicings at all the stations.

The people of Northern Oregon take a keen interest in the Canadian Pacific, and are already talking of constructing branch lines to it.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT

For the Prince Edward Island Grits. The Liberal Conservative Government Sustained by a Large Majority.

Great Rejoicing Over the People's Victory. LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS.

(Special to THE SUN.) CHABLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 30 .- The government have elected 18 supporters; opposition nine; three seats in doubt. LATER.

(Special to THE SUN.) CHARLTOTETOWN, P. E. I., July 11 .- The election yesterday resulted in a splendid victory for the Liberal Conservative government, led by Hon. Wm. Sullivan. The returns, without special votes, show 18 Conservative and 10 opposition, with two doubtful, the election of at least one of whom is considered certain for

the government.

The result throughout the island is a crushing Grit defeat and is the source of great rejoicing on the side of the people's party. It is doubtful, if ever a Lominion day was ushered in this province with such universal enthusiasm as prevails today.

The present government are starting out on their third sterm, something unprecedented in our history, only one member of the executive

ably failed. They adopted the Orange and rum platform, both of which redounded to their

before polled in a local contest. pers elected so far as can be learned tonight:-KINGS COUNTY.

1st district—John MacLean, government.
" " Jones R. McLean, opposition.
2ed district—W. W. Sullivan, government.
" J. C. Underhay,
3rd district (Cardigan)— Macdonald, 3rd district (Cartigar) - - Shaw, govern-Georgetown and Royalty-A. J. Macdenald, overnment. Georgetown and Royalty-Daniel Gordon, Kings, 4th district-Samuel Prowse, govern-Kings, 4th district -- McLeod, probably

QUEENS COUNTY. 1st district-Peter Sinclair, opposition. " — Sutherland, "
2nd district—Donald McKay, government,
Second seat doubtful.
3rd district—Hon. Donald Ferguson, government.

3rd district— — Kelly, government.

4th district—No returns. Charlottetown—Patrick Blake, government. Neil McLeod. PRINCE COUNTY. 1st district—S. F. Perry, opposition.
"Probably John A. Marheson.

2nd district—John Yeo, opposition.

J. W. Richards, opposition.

3rd district—John A. Macdonald, gove ment.

3rd district—J. O. Arsenault, government.

4th district—G. W. Bentley, government.

— Bell, opposition.

5th district—John F. Gillis, government.

"" John Lefurgy, "

WINNIPEG.

Poundmaker Dead---Killed by Lightning. (Special to THE SUN.)

TORONTO, July 5.-Chief Poundmaker, who figured so prominently in the rebellion, and who was recently discharged from Stoney Mountain penitentiary, died at Crowfoot's camp, near Blackfoot Crossing, and was buried today. He had not been feeling well lately, and yesterday burst a blood vessel, expiring in and yesterday burst a blood vessel, expiring in a few minutes.

Riforts are being made by the friends of Professor Goldwin Smith to secure a contituency for that gentlemen in Manitoba.

Mrs. Alfred Bryant of Russell. Miss Ida McFadden of Birtle, and one of Fegan's immigrant boys, working for Geo Wall, near Morden, were killed by lightning last week.

A FINE IMPOSED.

Gloucester Vessels Looking for Bait. (Special to THE SUN.)

HALIFAX, July 5.-The Gloucester halibutwarned to leave port.

The three Portland vessels captured at Shelburne have been fined \$400 each for violat-

ing the cuttoms law, and will be released on payment of fines. THE FOURTH

Observed Throughout the United States on a Grand Scale.

Boston, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated today throughout the United States in much the usual way. All the larger cities and towns had made appropriations for the celebration, and the amusements of the day were carried out on a pretty generous scale. The most notable features were in this city, where athletic sports were provided in an unusually large scale and in Woodstock, Conn., where orations were delivered by many dis-

where orations were delivered by many dis-tinguished men.

The city of Portland today was celebrating the 100th anniversary of its incorporation, as well as the Fourth of July.

TORONTO.

Colonial Interests Upheld with Dignity-Mayor Howland Going to St. Andrews.

(Special to THE SUN.) TCRONTO, July 5 .- A special cable says that t the imperial federation banquet, Saturday night, Lord Roseberry, while referring to the duty of the imperial government to support the celonial interests, said that when the blue books were read respecting the fishery question it would be found that the government had upheld the colonial interests with strength and

dignity.

Mayor Howland, Mrs. Howland and family leave for St. Andrews, N. B., tomorrow, where Mrs. Howland's family will spend the summer FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. CHICAGO, July 5.—Benton Hotel, a cheap lodging house on Clark street, was destroyed by fire last night. Two unknown persons were burned to death and four firemen badly

OTTAWA.

The Minister of Marine Leaves for Home-Appointments-Railway Matters. (Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, July 5 .- Hon, Mr. Foster left this afternoon for New Brunswick. Inspector Antrobus of the mounted police has been appointed superintendent, and Staff Sergt, Wattam, inspector of the mounted

colonization companies on terms satisfactory to both the government and the companies, As the circumstances of no two companies are alike, each company is handled on its own merits.

The council met today and will meet again on Wednesday next, at which meeting the Northwest Central railway matter will prob-

The government are settling with the various

ably be settled. Nothing was done today, as the parties after the charter have all today to SPORTING MATTERS. McKay Wins the Charles River Regatta, Ten

Eyck Second, Ross Third.

Mate Win the Double Scull Race. Boston, July 5 .- Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the rowing regatts on the Charles river today, which was the principal feature of the 4th of July celebration. The being defeated and that by disgraceful Grit tactics.

Kings heretofore the banner Grit county returns nine Conservatives to one Libers!;

Queens five each and Prince, it is believed sends six Conservatives. who was following is a complete list of the mem.

The Grits resorted to every trick, but miserably failed. They adopted the Orange and rum platform, both of which redounded to their disadvantage.

The returns show a far larger vote than ever before polled in a local contest.

second; \$50 to third.

The three-mile amateur scullers' race had as the three-mile amateur scullers race had as starters James O'Neil, John F. Cummings, Dennis J. Casey, W. F. Conley, Ed. Mulcahy and John D. Ryan, Ryan pushed Conley hard for first place, but the latter captured the race in 23 17. Ryan's time was 23 23. The first prize was the city of Boston cup; other prizes was and medals

were gold medals. The four oared working-boat race had four entries: Hosmer and mates, the Lee crew, the South Boston crew, the Columbia crew. Distance four miles with two turns. Hosmer's crew won by four lengths in 28.40, the Lee crew second in 28.503, Columbia third. The prizes were: First, \$300; second, \$125; third,

Rees and mate won the double scull race Hosmer and mate second.

Hanlan gave an exhibition of scientific sculling which closed the regatts.

THE IMMIGRANT CHILDREN. Their Settlement in the Vicinity Fredericton.

(Fredericton Capital.) After the arrival of the steamer at the Union Line Wharf, on Wednesday afternoon, a number of boys and girls might have been seen marching in pairs across the gangway, led by a middle aged gentlemen of benevol ent aspect, but with an eye that flashed

This was Mr. J. F. Middlemore of Birmingham, Eng., and those were orphan children from his home in that great manufacturing

oity.
As long ago as 1872, Mr. Middlamore and his father established a small home for orphan and destitute children, at their own expense and under their own direction. Gradually, the benevolent enterprise became known,

MONEY WAS SENT. quite unasked, and in many instances in con iderable amounts.

They did not know what to do with the They did not know what to do with the money, which still keeps coming in increased quantities, so they used it in sending their proteges, who were suitable, to new homes in the Dominion. Good homes have been found for upwards of 1200 children, since emigration was grafted on the original institution. Most of them go to Ontario, where, in the city London, Mr. Middlemore brought over 131 this time, 24 of whom have been settled here and in the All the children are regularly trained for

All the children are regularly trained for a Canadian life in the irstitution of Birmingham for a space of time varying in length from six months to one year. Those that are sent out are the pick of the whole. In bringing a child to Canada, the first consideration is his or her personal habits of cleanliness, and next his or her moral character. The boys are

TRUSTED WITH MONEY,

and placed in responsible positions suitable to their years, and if, after trial, a boy or girl is found dishonest or untruthful he is not brought ing schooner Abbie F. Morris, put into Arichat today, but failed to get bait. She subsequently returned to port on the excuse of landing a sick man. She was searched and

belp, but to those, and there are many of them, who, childless themselves, wish to fill the vacant heart space by adoption, the boy or girl of tender age is the one to gather to their A child of seven years or so, soon forgets the past and becomes assimilated to those with whom he dwells. His perceptive powers are all in full force, but the reflective age has not

commenced, so everything is in favor of the gradual tightening of a bond which is as nearly fillial as may be.

There is one thing which we think should be made compulsory when children are placed in homes here, and that is their education. Provision should be made so that such an educa-tion as New Brunswick offers to all her sons and daughters should alike be the heritage of the immigant. We have

NO COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW HERE. and there is nothing to prevent a person keeping his children from school a together. Things are different in Great Britsin, there there is no escape, the child must go to school up to a certain age or the parent must go to school up to a certain age or the parent must pay a fine or go to prison. Here there is no law to compel the education of a child. An agreement should be made with parties getting children, providing that they should be sent regularly to school. We cannot afford in these days to have any part of our population growth to interest and interest a part of our population grow up in ignorance.

Mr. Middlemore has distributed the children of this detachment with the following persons.

They public will see that they have been sent to good homes. Twenty were settled last year, and the result is that they are eagerly sought for this year. Some have taken another boy or girl, so well pleased were they with the At Keswick Mouth, children have been settled with Mrs. Alex. Colter, Thomas H. Colter, James Colter, George Colter.

At Upper Mangerville, with Miss Sterling and Walter Smith.

At Lower Maugerville, with Geo. R. Smith. At Douglas, with David McGibbon, Mrs. Ludlow McGibbon, Mrs. T. Ketchum, and At Prince William, with Mrs. Wm. Hatch. At Pay Mills, with Dudley Moody. At Upper Nashwaak, with James Cam-

eron.

At Kintore, with Mrs. Petrie.

The public will watch with interest the career of these children and the treatment they receive from those who have adopted them.

To Col. and Mrs. Maunsell the community is much indebted for the interest they have takenin supplying the vacant chairs to be found in so many households.

KINGS COUNTY NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, June 28. - On the 26 hinst. the school at Union district, No. 12, held a public half yearly examination. This school has 45 pupils enrolled. Of this number four have moved out of the district. There were 30 pupils present at the examination, all showing by their answers their careful training and by their answers their careful training and thorough knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined. Grades one, two, three, four, six and eight were examined. The subjects treated of in the examination were as follows: Reading, arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar, composition, British and Canadian history, botany, color, singing, physical exercises, dialogues and recitations. As the time was so limited several subjects had to be dispensed with. Geo. Cosman, trustee; F. A. Sharp, R. L. Black, Miss Maggie Menzie, teachers, and about 15 other visitors were present. C. E. Black who has been in charge of the school for upwards of two years, will rethe school for upwards of two years, will remain until the close of the year.
Your correspondent should have said that Geo. Secord's barns near Norton Station were burned, and not Mr. Somerville's barns.

The much needed rain has come at last and everything looks revived. Chas, Perkins has lately arrived from Boston Chas, Perkins has lately arrived from Boston. He thinks that the prospects for shipping are not so good as in former years, but hopes to be able to ship considerable. He is now paying cash for berries and all kinds of country produce at Norton Station.

GRAND MANAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) GRAND MANAN, June 29 .- With the exception of a short wet spell, the weather continues delightful.

Judge Stearnes of Aroostook county, Maine, his wife and little boy, spent a few days on the Island last week.

The Lansdowne came to an anchor in Flagg's Cove Sunday afternoon, and steamed out early yesterday morning. She came back again last night, with the agent of lights and fog alarms on board, who, with the local inspector and a few others, went to Big Dack Island this morning.

Fishing in its various branches is reported Capt. Gaskill purchased a cargo of fine large halibut from one of our fishermen yes-terday. They will be shipped to western markets fresh, per steamer. Our schools will close for vacation of

Wednesday.
This district will lose two of its amiable teachers in the persons of Miss C. P. Atkinson of Sackville, and Miss C. A. Noble of Carleton, St. John, who do not return after vacation. These young ladies have gained for themselves an enviable popularity in this district, and their departure from among us

will be universally regretted.

The minds of our fishermen were set at ease again by the announcement in yesterday's Sun from its special cerrespondent at Ostawa, stating that no concessions had been made by either the Dominion or Imperial governments, but that the treaty of 1818 would be strictly enforced.

S. R. Watt, one of our rising young merchants, is about commencing the erection of a handsome cottage, judging from plans and water on them unless at great cest. The specifications, near the residence of his father. R. C. John Dunn of St. John is the when a band of horses get running you can architect. The cottage will have modern improvements.

Canadians at Dinner.

(N. Y. Herald, Ju'y 2.) Nineteen years ago yesterday the Provinces consolidated into the Dominion of Canada, and in honor of "Dominion Day," which has since been observed by Canadians, the Canadian Club, of this city, last evening gave a dinner at Club, of this city, last evening gave a dinner at their rooms, No. 12 East Twenty-ninth street. The Canadian Club is purely a social organization, in a very flourishing condition, and it includes among its 300 members some of the most prominent Canadians of New York. After "The President' and "The Queen" had been respectfully and respectively toasted in silence, Erastus Wiman responded entertainingly to the toast to The Dominion. The other toasts were The Day We Celebrate, to which W. B. Ellison responded; The Canadian Club, to which John Paten responded; The Press, by Horace Townsend, and The Ladies, by Jackson Wallace.

Regrets were read from Vice-President Sir

Regrets were read from Vice-President Sir Roderick Cameron, who is in Canada, and a touching reference was made to the death of L. S. Huntington, Q. C., who was formerly Post-master General of Canada.

Apohaqui Notes.

(FEOM CUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) A POHAQUI, July 5.—The weather of late has been remarkably dry, and the crops are somewhat backward in consequence. The presence of several gentlemen in uniform

yesterday gave[the village a somewhat martial appearance. Several Micmacs showed themselves on the

Several Micmacs showed themselves on the frontier of Indian hill during the day, but they were not in war paint, and it was the generally expressed opinion that the country if safe.

Your correspondent referred some weeks ago to a liquor shop that had been opened here much against the wishes of the people. A public meeting was held in one of the churches, delegates interviewed the proprietor of the shop, and as a result it has been closed and sobriety reigns once more, sobriety reigns once more.

Rev. Mr. Maggs has gone from the Apehaqui circuit, and his place will be taken by Rev. Mr. Kirby.

John Abrams, late of Abrams & Kerr, has

removed here, and with W. A. Erb, who owns the steam mill near the station, will enter more extensively into the milling business. A new saw mill will be erected and provided with a more powerful engine, while the engine now used with be confined to the work of the grist mill. In the saw mill it is intended to manufacture as much as possible out of the timber used, and not merely to confine the work to the

sawing of boards and deals.

The parties who were here prospecting for coal desisted after sinking a perpendicular trial shaft some fifty feet or more.

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING. - The worst thun der and lightning storm ever witnessed in this part of the country raged on Friday night. A barn and its contents owned by J. Lewis, Mount Unlacke, was set fire to by lightning and destroyed. Nineteen telegraph posts lead-ing to the gold mines, at that place, were struck and many of them emashed to splinters. The situation at the mines where there was nearly situation at the mines where there was nearly a ton of powder stored, was anything but agreeable or reassuring. A Hantsport correspondent writes: "A very heavy thunder storm passed over this place on Friday night. The rain (much needed) tumbled down. During the storm the house of Asaph Newcomb was struck by lightning and the ell considerably wrecked. Mr. Newcomb and his two boys were in the kitchen at the time, but fortunately escaped with a slight shaking up and had to turn their attention to putting out the fire kindled in the roof by the fluid. John W. Ohurchill had a valuable mare killed by the lightning. She was four years old, was from the renowned mare "Fanny" by Hatford and had a colt by her side by Allie Clay, which escaped injury, but being only three weeks old will be hard to raise.—Halifax Herald.

A ST. JOHN BOY'S

Experience in Montana-He Wishes He was Back in New Brunswick.

A young man who left this city and a good ituation, some time ago, to "seek his fortune" in the United States, writes to one of his old companions as follows :-

PHILLIPSBURG, Montana, July 19 .- I suppose you are beginning to think paper and ink are scarce in this country, but they are not. I would have written sconer, but I had not got work, and I thought by waiting I could tell you more of the country.

To begin with, if I was back in New

Brunswick again I would stay there, but I have made up my mind to make the best of it, for a while anyway. It is hard to get work without working on Sunday and handling liquor, as all the stores keep it, and Sunday here is like Saturday in St. Johnthe day of business. A man is not coaxed to go to work any more than in St. John, and I

go to work any more than in St. John, and I have seen plenty of men that would have been glad to get a job. Wages are good, but supplies are proportionately expensive.

Mining is the principal industry, and then ranching, but it is hard for a "tenderfoot" to get in the mines, when there are so many experienced miners looking for work. There are three mines being worked in this place, and two crushing mills, five general stores, and two crushing mills, five general stores, five saloons running two new ones starting. five saloons running, two new ones starting, two livery stables, two butchers, and a brewery. You would wonder what keeps them all going, as it is only a small place. One silver mine, called the "Granite," about three miles up the mountain, is said to be the best mine in the world. It pays a dividend of about \$80,000 per month, and it is reported there are \$20,000,000 worth of ore in sight. The company have one mill run-ning now and are about to build another one, which will make quite a stir in the place The two mills will consume about fifty cords of wood per day. The foreman took me through the mill but I have never been down in the mine yet, nor don't want to ga

if I can help it. Then there are numerous leads of ore, which are owned by prospectors, who have not capital to work them. One hundred dollars worth of work in the season keeps it in their

Ranching is a paying business if you get convenient to a good market. Father was talking with a man who was hired to herd sheep at \$40 per month, that had a good ranch, could raise anything he wanted, but could get no price for it. The land is fine, but it has all to be irrigated, and some have to dig ditches six or seven miles to bring the water on their ranch. The water was turned on the grass about the first of May. It is not turned on the grain till it is up high enough to keep the sun from baking the

Each valley is enclosed with a high mountain range and some of the peaks are covered with snow the year round. Along the centre of the valley are the ranches, back of them the foot hills, or cattle ranges, then the mountains, which are nearly all covered with heavy timber—pine and fir—mostly pine. Some places, the foot hills extend back three or four miles, but they are too when a band of horses get running you hardly see them for the dust they raise.

There are some good looking horses here, but there are what they call Indian ponies or cayuses—the hardest looking tickets you ever saw. My uncle sold a span since I came here for \$350 cash. They were fair horses, but not anything extra. Father went to work with him a few days after we arrived, and I think he will be with him till after harvest. I don't know whether he will stay harvest. I don't know whether he will stay
this winter or not. He does not like the
country. I would not care to settle here,
and if I get safely back with as much money
in my pocket as I had when I left, I would not
grumble, although I can't say I have lost
anything by coming, for I have seen the
country and learned a good lesson. I have
seen plenty of Chinamen and kent clear of seen plenty of Chinamen and kept clear of them so far. No matter where you go, the

place is full of them.

I have been in Deer Lodge and Butte.
Dear Lodge is the country seat. It is not a very large place, but there is a large buti-ness done. I was in Butte about eight days but could not strike a job of any kind. I know one young man, a bookkeeper from Chicago, who was unloading salt at the station, but I did not get that much of a

I met two more bookkeepers from South Bay, Dugan and Collins by name. I heard they got about \$125 per month each. It is a worse place than St. John to see men hunting for work. I heard some one say the

population was about twenty thousand. It is a great mining camp.

You remember a piece we read about the wealth of a Frank Miles in this country. I had a letter of introduction to his brother and stopped with him one night. He said and stopped with him one night. He said there was no truth in it and that he did not own the ranch he lived on. It was merely an advertising dodge. After I came from Butte I stopped three or four weeks at my uncle's and had a good time generally. There is a good stream running right past the house and I put in a good deal of the time fiehing.

fishing.

The finest country we saw on the way out was in Ontario. It was as level as the prairie. I came up to this place about two weeks ago and I have only done two day's work yet, and that was in the woods, at \$2 per day. I am chopping now for myself and living in a log cabin out on the mountain. Any person can go out and cut, and sell it to the mills for \$1 25 to \$1.50 per cord. It is harder work than shearing fron this hot weather. Seven blisters on one hand and four on the other is the fruit so far. I may strike something better before long.

Through Whirlpool Rapids.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.-A test was made in the river at the foot of Hamburg street last evening of the cask in which C. D. Graham, of Philadelphia, intends to attempt to ride through the Whirlpool Rapids in a few weeks. A bag containing sixty pounds of sand was placed in the cask, and Wm. Potts, who weighs 125 pounds, entered it, but this weight failed to throw the cask very far from a boxizfailed to throw the cask very far from a bosiz-ontal position. The cask was sealed and sent spinning over the water. At the end of 15 minutes Potts was taken out. He expressed his ability to go without fresh air in the cask for an hour. The arrangements for the attempt have not all been completed, but the date will prob-ably be announced by Monday.

It is said that there is not a single heathen today in Fiji. Now that there occupation is gone, the missionaries might return home. They will find plenty of heathen to work upon

Why do people use the word "head" in giving the number of cattle spoken of—as, for example, "two head of cattle?" Would it not be just as convenient to say two tall of cattle, or four ear of cattle, or eight foot of cattle, And wouldn't it be a little more convenient to say, simply, two cattle,—Hamilton Spectator. FIRE AT ORANGEVILLE.

(Special to The Sun.)

Orangeville, Ont., July 5.—Early yester-day morning, Gilchrist & Kent's store was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$17,000; insured for \$88,000.

Is muth indebted for the interest they have taken to be interest they have taken to be interest they have taken to rease.—Halifax Herald.

The French government has presented a gold medal to M. Dupuisch, a common porter in Paris, in recognition of his "extraordinary devotion in giving of his blood in operations of transfusion of blood, thereby saving the last purchases "rued his bargain" and gave dipped an item from the Norwood Register regarding the sale of a wife for \$3. The story seems to be of a very fishy character, but the Ragister not only vouched for its truthfulness, but now says votion in giving of his blood in operations of transfusion of blood, thereby saving the last purchases "rued his bargain" and gave years the gallant porter has braved the perilous operation seven times.

A month or two ago we clipped an item from the Norwood Register regarding the sale of a wife for \$3. The story seems to be of a very fishy character, but the Ragister not only vouched for its truthfulness, but now says to feaveral persons." During the past three years the gallant porter has braved the perilous operation seven times.

London Advertiser,

The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1886

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The third of the provincial elections for the year took place on Wednesday, and, as society's encemnial gathering. Though only in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunssich the local government has been sustained. Returns from Prince Edward Island indicate that the new legislature will be Liberal Conservative by two-thirds majority. The contest was conducted, so far as the opposition could make it possible, on periods, within the walls of your aims mater. The tie binding a young man to his foster relations, those Scottish highlands with which, by descent, I am connected, is one of peculiar tenderness and atrength. The as the opposition could make it possible, on peculiar tenderness and strength. The straight party lines. L. H. Davies, M. P., foster-mother, brother or sister is loved with Hon. David Laird, Mr. Yeo and other Grit an affection hardly less lively than that linkstatesmen asked the electors to express their disapproval of the Dominion government by clan of these new relations may be sufficient. turning out the local administration. The ly humble. But the feeling of attachment electors did not do this, but they turned formed around the knees of the nursingout a few of the opposition members and mother, ignores class distinctions, and, as left the government majority larger than before. Mr. Davies made some speeches in log only with life. Somewhat of a like which he claimed that among the issues before the country was reciprocity. "Vote for Peters, Morris, and reciprocity," was the most prominent appeal in the Patriot newspaper, a journal of which ex-Governor Laird is the editor. But either the electors were opposed to reciprocity, or they held that reciprocity could not be secured by the mere act of electing Grit legislators, or perhaps they held that while reciprocity was good, the election of Mr. Davies' candidates was too high a price to pay for it. Cherlettetown is said to have given the Liberal Conservative candidates a majority of 150. At the last local election one of them had a majority of 60, while the other had only

honest and economical administration. The was started upon his career in life, without some thrill of fillal reverence. "Her very dust to him is dear." All the more, howthat when they have it. The Liberal Con- ever, have we to guard against suffering this servative cause is greatly strengthened by praiseworthy feeling to degenerate into a the circumstance that Mr. Davies and his friends make their fight not only against good government at Ostawa but against good government at Charlottetown. How far the federal issue led to the victory of the local government we have no way of knowing. but the Grit press of the upper provinces as well as that of Nova Spotia and New Brunswick have declared that the defeat of the Suffivan government would be defeat for Sir John Macdonald. It would perhaps be been" enjoys little respect. We pride ourselves upon being a practical people, intent upon results, and open-minded to receive · Sullivan government would be defeat for hetter to walt for the Dominion election to settle that point. We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Fielding on the success of his Charlottetown expedition. Perhaps the Liberal organization of New Brunswick which refused to congratulate Mr. Fielding on his bear favorable comparison with any other Nova Scotla victory will feel better satisfied existing, up to the standard at which they with his more recent campaign. The defeat aim, whether in the old world or in the new. of the Prince Eiward Island commissioner of public works is unfortunate. Mr. Campbell has, we believe, been an excellent

The Prince Edward Island government

EX-PREMIER MACKESZIE TO HIS ADM : BERS.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie received an address from his fellow passengers on the ateamship Oregon. This address was presented by Rev. Dr. Nelles, the president of Victoria University, and was signed by a large number of passengers of both political parties. One passage seems to refer to the position taken by the ex-premier on the Reil question.

The manner in which you have discharged your parliamentry duties during the recent session of the House, and this notwithstanding your enfeeb ed state of health, gave continued soldence of that spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice, many independence of mind, and steadfast regard for principle, which have ever char-acterized your political career.

In his reply Mr. Mackenzle expressed the gratification with which he received from a meeting of both political parties the acknowledgment that, however, they might differ from his political views they believed that his motives had been are Pefersian and who, yet, measured by the grand, all applicable pecuniary standard of our age, have turned out failures—failures that his motives had been pure. Referring to the defeat of his ministry in 1878, he said that the administration had fallen in an attempt to harmonize Canadian commercial policy with that of the mother country. The plain issue between protection and free trade was before the country, and his policy had failed. He believed, however, that free trade would triumph yet in Canada, and trusted it would speedily do so. It was, he believed, most important that Great Britain and her colonies should follow the same policy in regard to commercial and fiscal

legislation.

Now it is no doubt correct that the primary cause of the defeat of the Mackenzle government was that the ministers failed to take account of the difference in the conditions affecting trade and industry in this country and those in the old country. Mr. Mackenzle fails to see the distinction yet, but his late colleagues are coming to see it points of view. Either on the one hand, we more clearly. In fact while the ex-premier was congratulating himself that protectionists in Canada were beginning to see the error of their ways, the New Brunswick managers of the party to which he belongs were preparing an official statement of their change of view. Most Canadians will fail to see the importance of a uniform fiscal system throughcut the British empire. Experience teaches that manufacturers of the United States and not those of Great Britain would be the chief gainers by the adoption in Canada of the English fiscal system. In any case the interest of the empire is best [secured by the development of varied industries in each great division of the empire, rather than by the establishment of a community of artisans in one country, and commulties of unakilled producers of raw materials in Canada

TEMPERANCE.—At the regular meeting of Albion Division, No. 14, S. of T., held Wednes Albion Divisior, No. 14, S. of T., held Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected:
D. C. Perkins, W. P.; J. J. Gillies, W. A.;
E. A. Everett, R. S.; W. H.; Robinson, A.
B. S; D. Smiler, F. S.; D. Thomson, T.;
Thos. Brundage, Chap; H. D. Everett, C.;
Chris. White, A. C.; G. Lobb, I. S.; A. W.
Sulis, O. S.; F. C. Colwell, organist; B.
Mirey, P. W. P. N. B. UNIVERSITY.

An Address Delivered by Rev. Dr. Macrae Before the Alumni Society.

Mr. President and gentlemen: The first duty incumbent on me, as having been until today an almost entire stranger to the large number of your membership, is dictated by your generosity. It is to thank you for the honor of being invited to address you on this occasion of annually recurring interest, your has been a student, entirely insensible to the emotions with which you assemble, at such periods, within the walls of your aims mater. shown in many a tale of pathos, becomes the basis or foundation of an interest terminatfeeling, it may be assumed, animates all present who are alumni or nurslings of the university of N. B. toward the institution where you receive the nutriment of your intellectual childhood and youth. And, tellectual childhood and youth hard. whether you have but come beneath her ostering care, or are anticipating with ardour the hour of your escape from what you may have perhaps regarded as her too severe reetrictions upon youthful sallies, or have looked in, after an absence of years, more or fewer, to inquire after the good dame's welfare, the spirit actuating you for the moment is one. And my duty-my privilege let me rather say, is by your kindness, to share in that spirit, and to attempt expression of some of the thoughts in would find utterance.

It is not possible for a student, after any lapse of years, to mention or hear mentioned one vote between him and his leading oppo- the name of the institution where he receiv-

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

deserved to succeed. It is an energetic, where he was equipped for, and whence he astitution did good work in the past-the proof being that you or I am the resulttherefore it is perfect and incapable of improvement; or that, therefore, it would be sacriligeous to a tempt or suggest a single addition, adjustment or alteration as regards

its equipment and methods. We live in an age, we labor in lands, we are members of communities among which the doctrine of 'the divine right of what has any and every suggestion that may bear most speedily and effectually upon the attainment of results. We profess, and up to a certain limit with justice, that we believe in the benefits of education. Up to a certain limit the common schools of this provorder to place our beautiful province abreast of the age, whether as compared with the be the work which it is fitting that this as-

sociation ought to keep resolutely before the minds of its members as an achievement worthy to engage your efforts. I am assuming, you will observe—am surely justified in making the assumption—

that this society is composed of men who believe that our beautiful province SHOULD POSSESS A UNIVERSITY.

and that it should be an institution in which our sons (and why not our daughters?) should feel pride. There are, of course, men in abundance, throughout our land-ever professional men-who scoff at the word, They point you to one here and there who has "made his pile," and say: "So and so was never at a university." They point you to successful lawyers, men of business, mem bers of parliament, editors. Not one o these, say they, wore gown or cap, received a degree, or, possibly, knows the very mean ing of the word alumnus, to say nothing of enconia. And they will point you to other men who have enjoyed all these so-called adas regards political wire-pulling, or newspaper slashing article-writing, or legal fee-extracting; or, in general, professional or other success, whether clerical, medical or commercial. And it is all undeniable. Universities do not make men. Men must be men ere they come to universities. will be only more luxuriant weeds for hav ing grown in a richly fertilized and carefully cultivated farm or garden. Are gardens and farms to be, therefore, condemned as worth

What is the idea-what the purpose of iniversity? Now definitions resemble what Max Muller says of letters in etymology. In etymology the consonants count for very little and the vowels for simply nothing. Some definition, however, is provisionally serviceable. I shall not weary men fresh from the study of classical literature by showing that, in its Latin form, the word in old Rome denoted incorporations of priests tax-gatherers, musicians, or it might be o butchers and bakers. Academically, the word may be considered from two almost absolutely opposite, mutually exclusive may have in mind things, or, on the other persons. Either we may contemplate the subjects taught, or

THE PERSONS TENDING

and being taught or educated. Under the former view of the subjects ex pected to be taught, most men, I judge from remarks continually occurring, think what a university is, or should be. It ought, they suppose, to be a universal school—a school of universal learning where every branch of knowledge that can engage human attention ought to be open to acquisition—where every aspect under which the materials of human knowledge can be contemplated ought to be exhibited And where degrees, expressive of the height reached in acquaintance with one or other or ali of these branches, should be capacity on the part of those seeking for conferred. Four faculties in particular are light at its torches; or to create that capacity was, indeed, when a university did mean a of which he is conducted is the ocean of life.

number of seven elements, answering to the seven cardinal virtues, seven deadly sins, seven sacraments, so called, seven days of the week, et hoc genus omne. It included grammar, rhetoric, and logic—music arihematic, geometry and astronomy, mean-

ing astrology. Even this

MEAGRE BILL OF FARE was subdivided. He who partook of only the first three dishes—called trivium—was reckoned an intellectually well-fed man; he who with appetite unabated, grappled with one or more of the succeeding course—the quadrivium—was accounted a prodigy of erudition. And if to these be added some familiarity with the physical accomplish-ments of fencing, boxing, leaping, dancing, which belonged not to the academy but to chivalry, the young man was an "admirable

In our age the curriculum of learning has somewhat expanded. Ologies by the score have been added, regardless of the mystic sanctity of the number seven. A university to meet the requirements of today, in the direction of embracing all the subjects of human investigation, and all the aspects in which they are being or may be regarded, would need to be a miniature universe Where indeed ought you, logically, to draw the line? What ought you, under this view, to exclude from the available curriculum ship. And when or where room is made in academic halls for the other-shall I say better-certainly fairer half of the human creation, the girls might justly demand training on the plane, lectures on the mya-teries of fashion, the evolution of dudes and of dress. It is under this view that we hear urged as a duty incumbent on universities as such, the qualifying of lads for success in special departments of life-for trades, pursults, professions. And we hear of slurs cast upon universities, because they do not thus qualify their students. Why should money, it is contended, be devoted to the maintenance of men for teaching, as result of whose labors lads return to their homes unable to keep their father's business books, to superintend mill machinery, to give advice about mines or manures, to navigate ships or harangue about politics, or, in fact, attempt skillfully any one process bearing upon the

BREAD AND BUTTER OF LIFE! And where, I ask in return, ought you to, or can you draw the line, under this view of what a university is taken to mean? Shall I tell the story of that university in Scotland, in which, to keep up the credit of Britain, James let alleged to a foreign ambassador that there was a professor of signs,? And why not? The deaf and dumb are a not unimportant body in point of numbers in our communities. And to train them is, in its own place, as requisite and indispensable as any other fact of life.

Meanwhile this mode of regarding the university is alike historically and as a matter of actual or possible fact, a sheer blunder. Not things but persons have me to think of. A university meant of old, and means today, The whole members of cur unseparated body teaching and learning one or more departments of knowledge, and empowered by the authorities to confer degrees in one or more branches or faculties."

Of such a body a lad becomes a member, with what aim in view? With the view of being introduced, under trained guidance, to Beyond that limit, however, much, you two worlds; and of acquiring a methodwill, I think, admit, remains to be done, in habits of study, reflection, observationwhich may direct him in after years in the race may be seen in the scale on which wealthy journeys he may make through these men in the United States devote their millions great neighboring republic, or with our sister provinces of Canada. And to aid in doing somewhat of that much I take it to the world of science; or, otherwise regarded, the literature of knowledge, and the literature of power. And the purpose of a university career is: Having familiarized the mind with a method of surveying these two worlds—the boundaries of which continually overlap, or the elements of which at ten thousand points interlace-

THE PURPOSE OF A UNIVERSITY

is to aid the student in answering the question, what will he do with it? Self culture with the ancient Greek, or self sacrifice with the ancient Roman-which? or a joint blending of both—and to what intent? which of these worlds—of literature or of science, of power or of knowledge-is the more important to the right conduct of life? This question lies at the root of a muchvexed, never-ending discussion-into which dare not now intrude, the question whether classical or a scientific education s in itself the more valuable? Both, I believe, are best-each sovereign in its own respect; each lending a grace to the other, and becoming, rightly regarded, a powerful means of mental training. As to science, in these days of utilitarianism, and the sway of Herbert Spencer and his school, its value will be admitted. And as to the classical the literature of power—is it not worth while keeping in view that every great original writer "brings into the world an absolutely new thing,-his own personality, with its unique mode of viewing life and nature, and that in each true student he creates a new thing, -a new nerve of feeling, or a new organ of thought, a new conception of life, or a new thrillo f emotion? Such a writer reslave the widening possibilities of life, vaster horizons of thought, a broadening faith, and unimagined ideas. "And by what noble creatures," it has been justly said, "is that world of literature inhabited, —men and women,—Achillis and Hector, Promethius and Tedipus, Helen and Artigone, the poet of Pargatory and the knight of La Mancha, and all the creations of Shakespeare and Milton! That we should understand the facts and laws of this ideal world, is surely little less important to us than that we should compute the course of a planet, or explore the universe that lies in a drop of stag nant water !" That is a thrilling moment or epoch in life, when the youthful student having mastered the drudgery of grammar and vocabulary, is able to throw himself

IN AN EASY CHAIR,

and enjoy the beauties or respond to the passion of a Homer, or of a Grecian tragedy, as he would to those of an author writing in his own mother tongue. He who knows but one language knows no language, it has been sald; and has it not been said with no little

truth But the theme is endless. For the University, the duty, I take it, is to combine in such proportions as thought and experience have indicated to be best adapted to the educing into activity of the students varied equipment of mental force, studies in these respective departments or directions. A university cannot undertake to secure singled out, in which it is currently suppos-sed that a university, to merit the name at that shall be made of that capacity. all, must be prepared to grant degrees to worthy recipients—the faculties, to wit, of theology, law, medicine and arts—this latter being a vague name de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis. Need I say that this conductive to an eminence, whence the sate of a call it is simply the sheerest to conduct the same of the same ception, so to call it, is simply the sheerest nonsense, alike historically, and as a matter of existing actual or possible fact. A time take his own course. The sea, to the survey was, indeed, when a university did mean a place where what was supposed to embrace the sum total of knowledge attainable by map, was actually taught. What was that

sum total? It consisted of the mystic the method he has acquired of regarding these subjects may be adopted, the allegory implied in Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, will come home: "He is the first that ever burst into that silent sea."

greater advancement than that which ed former crises. Twice, at least, previous history has Kings been in jet twice before her last day seemed come. I might with propositive

they may and must be left to advance for themselves, or down to the shores whence they may each safely launch forth on a voyage, the outcome of which may promise to prosperous? I have said that the object and I venture to pronounce THE CURRICULUM PRESCRIBED

and pursued in this institution, so far means will permit, to be skillfully adapted to impart and illustrate such a method, and to create a taste for the yet further pursuit. But the members of a university would be glad to be in a position to aid in that further pursuit. Is this university in that position? From the amount and variety of toil devolving upon the existing staff, in the first place, I hazard the opinion that to do so to any satisfactory extent is simply, sheerly far beyond their power. While it is not the duty or business of a university as such to turn out ministers compensation. versity, as such, to turn out ministers competent to preach, or lawyers competent to prac-tice, or physicians competent to prescribe, it ought to be within its scope to offer aid to perought to be within its scope to oner and to per-sons able and desirous to press on to the at-tainment of a higher degree of familiarity with literature or science, or both, or with some branch of their studies than is requisite for a mere pass examination. Can this be expected from the University of New Brunswick as at present equipped? Whether for literature or cience, access to a large and rapidly growing ibrary is the very first condition of pursuit. Is yours, however, good as far as it goes worthy of the name of a university library For science, particularly, again, an extensive and increasing museum is indispensible. The question revolves: What does New Brunswick possess that merits this title? Laboratories are needful. Where are they? A vast variety of costly scientific instruments ought to be accessible. Who will furnish them? Compatent assistant tutors, or, if possible, men spe-cially devoted to one or other of the large and fruitful directions in which both literati science have opened up in our day ought to be available—men who should be at once students and teachers. Where is the provision for their support? And scholarships, fellowships, means of sustaining the students thus devot-

ing themselves, there ought to be. But these also, are as yet in the sir. THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION your object being, in part, to render this netitution a source of distinction to our prov-nce—has ample work cut out for it, Meannce-has ample work cut out for it. ince—has ample work cut out for it. Meanwhile, the work actually done, with the aids
actually available, is creditable, let me say
emphatically, alike to the teaching staff and
the learners. This university, despite its inadequacy of equipment, has no reason to
blush for its sons—I would that I could add,
its daughters—either upon this or the other
side of the Atlantic. May it speedily be so enriched with funds and men as that you may point to it with pride-justified in claiming that the education it provides stretches up to the highest summit attainable by man—in all working senses the intellectual heart of the province, sending out fresh pulses of life blood to its utmost extremities. Despitaevery draw-back, this, to a large extent, is being done. Could we persuade our people that liberality in the interest of higher education pays—that id in this direction would be the worthlest use that could be made, by our shipping and lumber kings, of the revenues derived by them from our rapidly disappearing forests—that this would be the surest means of stimulating the future greatness of a province, second to none in the inducements, which in that case, it would offer to the better class of emigrants. the south have learned that secret. One of the most hopeful auguries for the future of our to the education of the coming generations, Sooner or later, thought turns into gold. At this moment, what used to be called the poorest country in Europe - Scotland—is, on the average, man for man, the wealthiest. But I have come down from the heights of Parnassus, and am inviting you, you may com-plair, to view your studies with the eyes of Midas rather than of Socrates—appealing to

the sordid passion for gold rather than to the generous ambition for wisdom. Let us then scend, once more, for a moment, BVERY AGE HAS THE CONCETT to deem itself the most important that has ever dawned upon humanity. And ours is almost weary of hearing the changes rung upon its ad-vantages, prospects, progress. Yet is it true that in all respects these are great. And some of us could well nigh put it in our hearts to envy you, young men, the position which you occupy in the files of the generations. Another century will dawn, ere most of you who are now pursuing the career of students shall have found your fitting place in the workings of society, and have shaped your course and outlook over the ocean of life. For to you and outlook over the ocean of the. For to you it ought to belong to be among the pilots of your country's destinies—and you are here to receive the sort of training which should qualify you to hold the helm firmly, to trim the sails skillfully—in storm or calm to prove sails skillfully—in storm or calm to prove yourselves men in whom your fellows less favored may confide as navigators worthy of their trust. Before me, it may be, are the governors, chief justices, prime ministers of the future, to say nothing of the conspicuous places in other pursuits and professions. Do not be afraid that you can become too learned. A jar of clives or a barrel of nuts, says the eastern apophthegm, has room still, however full, for quantities of oil. And one small brain may be a mirror polish so as to reflect a universe.

flect a universe.

After all, out utmost possible knowledge amounts to but a spark of light amid an infinitude of darkness. The true student is he who learns that he knows nothing, whose learning is conscious ignorance. Out of our dungeon, or cave, to glance at that Plate with whose or cave, to giance at that Plate with whose thoughts some present have been made so profoundly conversant, our shaft opens into the unseen. We call it Faith, and the steps to the observatory whence we can best avail of its ligh are there:—"Self-reliance, self-knowledge, self-control," proceeding from and ripening into the lowe of God. ove of God.

Mr. president, again thanking you for the honor of addressing your association, I pray for its success in all the purposes for which it has been established.

VALEDICTORY

Delivered at Kings tol'ege. Windsor.

June 24, 1886, BY C. E. A. SIMONDS, B. A.

Mr. President, My Lord, and other members of the convocation :

Ladies and Gentlemen - Although the custom of pronouncing at each Enconia a valedictory on behalf of the young class has not been inherited from our mother university in England, it is yet one which commends itself as worthy of observance, affording, as it does, the only opportunity for de-parting students to publicly and formally, though none the less respectfully bid fare-well to their instructors, their fellow-students and their hospitable friends, the

citizens of Windsor.

The class which I have the honor of representing on this occasion, cannot boast of the numbers which have at times presented hemselves, but it is at any rate representative of the especial reuniting ground for this university—there being one from Prince Edward Island, one from Nova Scotia and one from New Brunswick.

greater advancement than that which followed former crises. Twice, at least, in her previous history has Kings been in jeopardy; nto that silent sea."

And so the practical question is: Is this those periods and note points of comparison university adequately equipped with a view and contrast. This is how the historian of to enable its teaching staff satisfactorily to guide its pupils up to the heights at which the mean of the college, the learned and venerable Dr. Akins, describes the position of Kings College about the year 1824: (How one could almost suppose that this were a misprint for 1884, so applicable is the description!) "The declining state of the college, however, at this period, both as respects its of the university is not to impart universal resources and the number of its students be-knowledge, but mainly a method of learning, gan to excite alarm and anxiety in the minds gan to excite alarm and anxlety in the minds of the governors, for the very existence of the institution." And the very next senthat of a union between it and the college then recently established at Halifax under

the auspices of THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE." The words "recently established" applied

to Dalhousie College, betray the date, otherwise the passage might very naturally be supposed to be descriptive of a period sixty years later. "The declining state of the college," "Union with Dathousie!" Truly, this is history repeating itself with a Union with Dalhousie was sixty years ago

regarded as the remedy for Kings in her extremity. This proposal, which then, as now, meant removal to Halifax, was urgently pressed upon the governors both by colonial and imperial authorities. The whole difficulty had arisen out of a misconception on the part of the Earl of Dalhousie as to the supposed exclusiveness of Kings. Had he taken the trouble to ascertain the true state of affairs, Dalhousie would never have been founded. The Archbishop of Canterbury disapproved of the proposed removal, and his views were concurred in by the governors, who, after the preliminary failure of negotiations, held aloof. At last, after a struggle of about ten years, matters came to a crisis. The English gov ernment in 1883 cut down the annual grant from £1,000 to £500, and next year with it altogether. Again they urged the confederation of the two colleges. Dalhousie was at that time even more weakly than Kings; and the colonial secretary, taking a summary view of the situation, sent a peremptory des-patch, insisting on the immediate settlement of the college question, and calling on the governors of Kings college to surrender their charter and throw themselves unconditionally on the assembly. The governors met this attack "with firm and steady resistance," and the colonial secretary had to make the best of the decisive refusal he received. That storm was weathered and the ship struggled on with only the captain and the

mate, one may say, as the whole professional staff at that time consisted of the president and vice-president. The next storm broke out about 1844, as we learn from Dr. Akins' book in the following words: "The pecuniary difficulties of the college had now become so pressing that the board of governors were induced once more to petition the British government for aid. This application was net by a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Bladstone, then secretary of state for the colonies." In a few years the college sustained a severe shock from the provincial house f assembly, which repealed the act of foundation and endowment and thus deprived the university of £400 currency per annum, which had been voted for its support in perpetuity. This act on their part has been criticised, and it would seem justly. At any rate it did not appear quite impartial for the house to withdraw the annual grant from Kings, and at the same time allow Dalhousie to hold the \$20,000 which had been loaned without interest by he province to that Institution ever since its foundation; and to this day it has never been repaid. But that cloud

HAD ITS SILVER LINING in the more liberal basis upon which the government of the college was as that time placed. The board of governors had until then been composed of the provincial officials, but this was done away with, and the present mode of electing governors substi-tuted. The new board took prompt action. They resolved to appeal to these province for £10,000. This was very quickly raised, chiefly by the exertions of the late Canon Cochran, who canvassed the whole of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and part of New Brunswick, meeting everywhere with a most gratifying response and a hearty sympathy and enthusiasm for this venerable seat of learning. The Alumni Society was founded and thus gave room for the exertions of a larger number of supporters, be-sides producing an income by no means in-considerable. New professional chairs were established and immediately filled by the appointment of able and scholarly men, the number of professors being then brought up to five, as it has remained to the present. Thus after a troublous period followed

an era of prosperity which continued until the third, and let us hope the last, serious storm broke over the old weather-beaten college. The assembly withdrew the annual grant of \$2400, which they had been temporarily making for some years to all the Nova Scotia colleges, and which seems in the case of King's to have concealed the results of bad investment. Another appeal was made for \$40,000, and was progressing at a fair rate until interrupted by internal dissensions. One outcome of this was a literary rain storm, in which we would not willingly be overshadowed by any were positively drenched with letters. On local rival. Let us not be disheartened b the merits of this or that party in the bitter the temporarily towering presence of that ristruggle I do not intend to dwell, but although a temporary check on the progress of the endowment fund was caused, I believe with still greater results. Fellowships also that out of those troubles, grievous as they for the purpose of, in future, supplying our seemed, only increased advantage will accrue own professors could be advantageously esto the college, as indeed appears from the success of the restoration fund, more than accomplished if we took a leaf from the poliwhat was originally asked for having been quickly and generously subscribed. It is not my province to deal with the figures of correct in stating that in every county of these funds for the endowment and restora-tion of the college, but I may express the general approbation which was evinced at Island and Cape Breton I know that there the wise action of the governors in first restoring the college to the confidence of the New Brunswick. In every county, then, in public, and then, as I presume they are about to do, pushing forward the work of permanent endowment, with the vigour that a local committee or at least a corresponding will ensure success. Any sketch of the

RECENT HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE would be incomplete, without reference to the proposal which was rejected by the alumni at their meeting last year, after a very animated and stirring discussion. We were asked to allow our alma mater to become the adopted daughter of a yourger sis ter-an anomalous and hitherto unheard-of relationship. Fortunately for her peace of mind, many of her sons rushed to the rescue, and, with the assistance of friends, averted the impending catastrophe. And yet we of her sons were so ungrateful and forgetful as neither by voice, pen, or vote, or in any other way to signify that they regarded the crisis with more than the passing interest of a stranger. This may have been the result of alienation, but hold alienation a mistaken course, even if for weighty reasons; and that the proper remedy may be found by joining the Alumni Seciety, the liberal basis of which invites the co-operation of everyone, in everything

ject of college confederation on which I wish to make a few remarks. I gacknowledge that there was much in the confederation movement to commend itself to education ists, much to commend itself even to Kings. men. It was simply an attempt to do now what should have been done long ago; or rather to undo the mischief caused by the bigotry of one or two of the early supporters of the college, and the careless ignorance of the Earl of Dalhousie and the colonial secretaries of that period. It was an attempt to fulfil the intentions of our royal charter, which contemplated the subsequent foundation of any number of colleges, all to be included within the University of Windsor. Kings was only intended to be the first an a long roll of colleges, just as University College was the first foundation at Oxford, destined tence is: "Among the various projects at this time suggested; for its preservation was to be followed at various times by the establishment of others, until the number has now come up to twenty-four, the last being Kebb College, founded as late as 1870. This, I think, was the ideal conederation of many Kingsmen, such as the late Reverend George W. Hodgson, one of the greatest and best sons of our alma mater, and one whose saintly and devoted character demands our reverent and effectionate remembrance. This was, I think, the aspect in which the propossi presented itself to his mind. I know that were other kingsmen, also, who favor. ed this solution of the question, and had it been given due consideration, the result of

the negetiations might have been more successful. The question of site was of course the special one, and it always will be so. > But once admit the undoubtedly superior claims of Windsor, upon which kingsmen will always insist, and the details of the scheme would be of easy development. Perhrps you may consider, and I know some de, that this question is no longer a live one, others, that is animation is only suspended. Whatever may be thought, there seems but little doubt that the alumni, at their meeting last June, administered such a powerful seperific as to give ground for suspicion that the dose

HAS RESULTED FATALLY. Kings has not yet been called upon to take its stand upon the question of co-education, but there is no telling how soon the point may come up for diacussion. In this matter, as in others, this university may new be said to stand alone among her sisters of the maritime provinces. Mount Allison admits women; Acadia admits them; Dal housie admits them; and the university of New Brunswick had this very year declared in favor of falling into line with the majoricy. I suppose that when the proposal is made to us we will be taunted with being behind the age, and with being ungallant if we refuse admission to the gentle sex. The gentle sex -why that very expression contains one reason for our refusal. It is because we wish them to continue the gentle sex, and not become assimilated to the sterner masculine nature, that we would not have the sexes intermingle. I do strongly affirm that it is as much from a chivalrous feeling as from any other, if not more from that feeling that some of us at the outset assume this position. It is, however, only at the outset Should it be found that this privilege is really desired by those intended to take ad. vantage of it, there will be but slight ob stacles to its attainment.

I think the point will be yielded gracefully when the sisters and daughters of the graduates and supporters of King's make the request: but at the same time that. I believe, they will never even wish to do. But in thus treating of coeducation I do not wish

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN,

That is distinctly another question, and should, if occasion arose, be separately dis cussed. In that matter, so far as action has been taken, Kings has expressed herself in favor of a modest extension of higher education to women. Our university was indeed first in the field, and established examinations for women before any other college in the Maritime provinces. They have not yet been taken advantage of by many, chiefly because the public generally are not aware of their establishment, but no doubt we shall soon have a yearly contingent from Girton House and the Ladies' Collegiate school soon to be established at Windsor. If you look in the annual calendar you will see the list to which you can apply the phrase quite truly that it is "short but sweet." To some of the names in that list may be attached the title A.A. "And what does A.A." mean?" perhaps you ask. Why, associate in arts; and what more pleasing and appropriate than for us bachelors to welcome the ladies, not as fellow-bachelors, not even as spinsters, but as associates in arts. And what shall I say prospectively? I do not wish to indulge in prophecy, but one may surely be allowed to indicate possible plans for the future advancement of the college, That the endowment fund will be raised, and that without much difficulty, we confi dently anticipate. But we must not rest content with that. Even supposing five men sufficient for the work of a college, and this I do not think the professors would admit, we cannot afford to have only that number, when our sister college of Dalhousie, only 45 miles distant, has upwards of a dozen The competition will not permit of it. And though, I know, even if Dalhousie had a hundred professors, we could always depend upon a certain body of students, their number would be extremely limited; and we efforts, and I feel sure they will be attended correct in stating that in every county of are such in three-fourths of the counties of the maritime provinces which has even one secretary. During the progress of the canponding secretaries would be especially useful, in preparing for and assisting the official canvasser. Through them, also, advertising of all kinds could be circulated, and the in-

stitution thus kept PROMINENTLY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

They would be in a position to give full information to intending matriculants, and to encourage students who had not made choice of a university to take the course at Windson in preference to other places. All this would have to acknowledge with sorrow that some | be but little trouble to the secretaries, and I feel sure that a sufficient number could be obtained who would willingly do this much for their alma mater without any pecuniary reward. We can do as much by the employment of men as of money in further enlarging our borders and broadening the scope of the great educational work which lies before this venerable university. Great as has been the past, we sometimes, in our optimistic moods believe that the future will be still greater, and that this generation will

very briefly, I of my fellow numerous cour which we have Windsor. Our been of the me leave them prefer not to dw regard it as fin to a happy i encœnia.

If I were as students who matriculants, i regularly as po your stand am neglect the ath your literary Study to obser hood, learning Lastly and b already too lon tention, to pr and citizens we have come sojourn, with prosperity an

What

He that over

eath-Rev. xx. These words is dreadful; bu something that that there is a may be hurt b ise that he wh of this death. There is, the death. But w is we do notkn greatly wonder what the first there is no m

any large cape stand fully w why no man death is just full reality know man concomitants number of the and manifesta and death the great problem It is, indeed, It is an unre it is to live. must die, and reference to concern us. wisdom of th we know tha and we feel t on the one ha on the other considered. delightful. pears to us Death seen trial, and a

> satisfaction, Far from it. moral especi in the world plation aln happy death tyrs have upon thouse shouting, " Tens of the ing upon th inward and parting spir Neverthe departures, suffered. and gloriou pendent of that support that ravish or rather, we Saviour, or spirit with and with joy glory. When, ag being delig ble to the d paniments Most come dying, +the times flitti ward, and

that there no

event of dy cases, some suffering in is a sufferi endurance state of se It is the thoughts t act of dyin so many so For the th constitutes while rang Noah's do

unlike Noa

It must be

it is these

article of

"the king

in going be and when find no S and in Go loving kind no moral germs of partaking formation ness, It going forw no light be death, no glory, hone and palms. the midst of cases cann And no v everywher or light fir wonder, v everywhe genteel, a dying. Death

horror. spirituali believing

ederation on which I wish emarks. I gacknowledge ich in the confederation nmend itself to educationmend itself even to Kingsply an attempt to do now been done long ago; or mischief caused by the wo of the early supporters the careless ignorance of asle and the colonial secreod. It was an attempt to of our royal charter, which subsequent foundation of lleges, all to be included raity of Windsor. Kiags to be the first an a long ust as University College dation at Oxford, destined various times by the others, until the number to twenty-four, the last lege, founded as late as ink, was the ideal cony Kingsmen, such as the eorge W. Hodgson, one of and best sons of our nd one whose saintly character demands our tionate remembrance. This aspect in which the pro-self to his mind. I know ingsmen, also, who favor. the question, and had it onsideration, the result of night have been more suc-

of site was of course the t always will be so. > But adoubtedly superior claims ion which kingsmen will the details of the scheme elopment. Perhrps you d I know some de, that this ger a live one, others, that nly suspended. Whatever there seems but little doubt t their meeting last June, a powerful scporific as to uspicion that the dose

SULTED FATALLY. yet been called upon to on the question of co-educano telting how soon the up for diacussion. In this ners, this university may and alone among her sisters provinces. Mount Allison cadia admits them; Dalem; and the university of had this very year declared into line with the majoricy. en the proposal is made to nted with being behind the ing ungallant if we refuse gentle sex. The gentle sex y expression contains one sal. It is because we wish the gentle sex, and not ed to the sterner masculine rould not have the sexes do strongly affirm that it is chivalrous feeling as from more from that feeling, at the outset assume this however, only at the outset. and that this privilege is those intended to take adere will be but slight obnment.

int will be yielded grace-isters and daughters of the pporters of King's make the he same time that. I beever even wish to do. But

DUCATION OF WOMEN. tly another question, and on arose, be separately dismatter, so far as action has gs has expressed herself in t extension of higher educa-Our university was indeed, and established examinabefore any other college in provinces. They have not dvantage of by many, chiefly ic generally are not aware a yearly contingent from and the Ladies' Collegiate established at Windsor. If nnual calendar you will see you can apply the phrase it is "short but sweet." To es in that list may be at-A.A. "And what does A.A." you ask. Why, associate t more pleasing and appro-us bachelors to welcome the ellow-bachelors, not even as as associates in arts. And say prospectively? I do net in prophecy, but one may d to indicate possible plans dvancement of the college, wment fund will be raised much difficulty, we confi-But we must not rest at. Even supposing five men e work of a college, and this he professors would admit, d to have only that number college of Dalhousie, only , has upwards of a dozen n will not permit of it. And v, even if Dalhousie had a sors, we could always depend body of students, their numextremely limited; and we ngly be overshadowed by any t us not be disheartened by towering presence of that rinly urge us on to still greater el sure they will be attended er results. Fellowships also of, in fature, supplying our could be advantageously esperhaps even more might be we took a leaf from the polign book, and adopted the sysg that in every county of are old students of Kinge, lying this to Prince Edward reton I know that there fourths of the counties of In every county, then, in upporter of Kings let us have e or at least a corresponding

TLY BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

ring the progress of the can-dowment fund, these corres-

aries would be especially use-

g for and assisting the official

ald be circulated, and the in-

ough them, also, advertising

in a position to give full intending matriculants, and to ents who had not made choice to take the course at Windsor other places. All this would puble to the secretaries, and I sufficient number could be would willingly do this much nater without any pecuniary an do as much by the employ of money in further enlargand broadening the scope lonal work which lies beble university. Great as has we sometimes, in our optieve that the future will be d that this generation will levoted and enthusiastic than s, nor less productive of great

concluding, which I must do

been of the most pleasant nature, and we leave them with sincere regret. Still we follow them." prefer not to dwell upon our departure, nor regard it as final, but rather to look forward

to a happy re-union of each succeeding If I were asked to give advice to the students who remain, and especially the matriculants, it would be this: Attend as regularly as possible the meetings of the Quinctilian Society and thus fit yourselves to take your stand among educated men, and to hold your own in any profession; do not neglect the athletic or literary clubs, nor your literary exponent, the college paper. Study to observe and fulfil its motto: "Man-

hood, learning, gentleness."

Lastly and briefly, for I feel that I have already too long occupied your courteous at-tention, to president, professors, students, and citizens of Windsor, to all with whom we have come in contact during our short sojourn, with warmest wishes for their prosperity and happiness, we say, Fare-

(Evange ical Union Literature SERMON.

What is the Second Beath?

something that is delightful. They suggest into the hands of an unoffended God, and of this death.

There is, then, such a thing as the second

is we do notknow. Nor is our ignorance to be greatly wondered at. For we do even know what the first death is. We presume that there is no man living-no man, at least, of any large capacity—who professes to under-stand fully what death is. And the reason why no man yet knows the full reality of death is just this—no man yet knows the full reality of life. All men almost know many of the conditions and concomitants and manifestations of life. And all men almost know a considerable number of the conditions and concomitants and manifestations of death. But what life and death themselves are, is still one of the great problems of the solence of physiology. It is, indeed, the greatest of all problems. It is an unrevealed mystery. Herein is a marvel: We are living, yet we know not what it is to live. Herein is a kindred marvel: We must die, and yet we know not what it is to die. So profound is human ignorance in reference to the things that most intimately

concern us. But while it as yet beffles the highest wisdom of the wisest to define life or death. we know that death is the opposite of life, and we feel that while we naturally cling, on the one hand, to life, we naturally shrink, on the other, from death. Life, in itself considered, appears to us to be desirable and delightful. Death, in itself considered, appears to us to be undesirable and dreadful. Death seems, in itself considered, to be a trial, and a difficulty, and a sorrow.

NOW THAT WE ARE TO IMAGINE satisfaction, peace, and even joy, in dying. Far from it. The history of the world, and moral especially the history of the church in the world, have presented to our contemplation almest innumerable instances of happy death. Whole armies of noble martyrs have died triumphantly, Thousands upon thousands have expired singling and shouting, "O death where is thy sting?" Tens of thousands have passed away, leav ing upon their inanimate countenances a kind of glorious smile that testified to the inward and unalloyed delight of their de-

parting spirit.
Nevertheless, even in the most exultant departures, death itself is something that is suffered. It is not dying that is delightful and glorious. It is something that is independent of the act or article ci dying that supports,—that calms,—that satisfies,—that ravishes. It is something in the spirit, or rather, we should say, something in the Saviour, or something in God, that fills the spirit with peace passing all understanding, and with joy that is unspeakable and full of

glory.

When, again, the death scene, instead of being delightful and glorious, is very terrible to the dying, it is generally its accompaniments that invest it with its terrors. Most comonly it is the thoughts of the dying,—the thoughts—sometimes flitting backward, sometimes flitting forward, some-times flitting upward, sometimes flitting inward, and sometimes flitting downward: it is these thoughts that clothe the act or article of expiring with all the awfulness of the king of terrors." The mere abstracted event of dying, is, in the great majority of cases, something less than dreadful. It is a suffering inded. But in millions of cases it is a suffering that consists rather in the endurance of ever-increasing inroads upon a state of self-consciousness than in agonies.

It is the though's, as we have said,—the thoughts that precede and accompany the act of dying—that make the death beds of so many scenes of inner and of outer awfulness. It is the thoughts. And no wonder. For the thoughts are in the heart of all that constitutes us what we are, and it must be awful indeed to die when the thoughts, while ranging hither and thither, find, like Noah's dove, no rest anywhere, abroad; and, unlike Noah's dove, find not anywhere, a

NOAHS ARK AS A HOME, It must be awful to die, when the thoughts, n going backward over the life, find nothing te approve of and everything to condemn, and when going upward toward God they find no Saviour between, no propitiation, and in God no access to the enjoyment of his loving kindness and tender mercy, -no for-giveness; and when going inward, they find germs of moral loveliness, no meetness for partaking of the inheritance of the saints in light, no renewal of the inner man, no transformation into goodness, godliness, godlikeness. It must be awful, when the thoughts going forward, see no glory beyond Jordan, no light beyond the valley of the shadow of death, no delectable mountains afar off,—no death, no delectable mountains afar on,—so glory, honour, and immortality, no crowns and palms. Oit must be dreadful to die in the midst of such thoughts. Death in such cases cannot but be "the king of terrors."

They will overcome, and they And no wonder therefore that scoundrels everywhere, whether crowned or cornetted, or light fingered and bare-footed,—it is no wonder, we say, that all rascals and villains everywhere, whether poor or rich, vulgar or genteel, should rush into all sorts of diverting indulgences, and should grasp at all sorts of physical and moral opiates, to get their minds delivered from their terrible idea of

Death to the inferior animals, though in general a thing of suffering, is in general far from being a thing of agitating dread or have sublime reference to universal human horror. And death to the good man, the weal and to universal divine glory; and if apiritually noble man, the Christian man, the so, he will bravely endure hardness as a be the work of an incendiary.

very briefly, I desire to express the gratitude of my fellow class-mates and myself for the numerous courtesies and kind attentions which we have received from the citizens of Windsor. Our intercourse with them has forth. Yea saith the spirit, that they may the most pleasant nature, and we

Still death is in itself always a suffering and hence it is that our Saviour speaks of "the second death." It is emphatically a

suffering.
It would indeed be utterly in value to atheart of man to conceive what is that glory of everlasting life, which God has laid up for them who love him; so the eye hath not not entered into the heart of man to imagine what is the dreadfulness of that death which is at once second and everlasting, and which God shall adjudge to them who love him not. It is enough for us to know that this Christ—to save it from being hurt by the SECOND AND EVERLASTING DEATH

is an everlasting suffering, a dreadful everlasting suffering. We suppose not indeed that it is a literal burning. We suppose not that there is a literal fire that is not quenched, or a literal worm that dieth not, or even an incessant literal weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. But we do suppose that all these figures are intended to represent to our minds a very dreadful state of He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death—Rev. xx., 11.

These words suggest to us something that is dreadful; but yet they affirm and promise something that is delightful. They are intended to suggest to us that it is a fear-ful thing; to fall in a support to our minus a very dreadful state of existence, the epoposite of the glory, honor, and bliss which are in the upper sphere of things, coupled with immortality. They are intended to suggest to us that it is a fear-ful thing to fall in a support to our minus a very dreadful state of existence, the epoposite of the glory, honor, and bliss which are in the upper sphere of things, coupled with immortality. They are intended to suggest to us that it is a fear-ful thing to fall in a support to our minus a very dreadful state of existence, the epoposite of the glory, honor, and bliss which are in the upper sphere of things, coupled with immortality. that there is a second death, and that some to have his judicial wrath abiding on the may be hurt by it. They affirm and prom- soul, his wrath that is to come and that will ise that he who overcometh shall not be hurt be for ever to come. Aye, in eternity as in time, there are two estates of men-one of them blissful and the other woeful. And as blissful estate is beautifully represented as death. But what this second death really life everlasting, the woeful estate is as appropriately imaged forth, in terms of dreadul portent, as "the second death."

But we now turn from the consideration of the dark side of our subject, to the contemplation of its bright side. Its bright side is very bright. "He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death." The words are an exceeding great and judicious pronise. There is such a thing, it is true, as the second death. And to those who are subjected to it, the second death is a "hurt" -a hurt from which there is no possible recovery—it is a state of suffering, and of suffering that is irremediable. But "he who cometh" shall not be hurt of the second death. The exceeding great and precious promise is thus given to him who overcometh. And who is he? Whosoever he be, the description of him implies something that is, in itself considered, not peculiarly delightful. But it at the same time affirms something that is peculiarly delightful. The description of him implies that he has to endure antagonism; and that is not peculiarly delightful. It is not peculiarly delight-ful to be opposed. It is not delightful to have to fight. A state of war cannot be a lelightful state, It is a hard thing to have to live a life of battle.

And yet such must be the life of him who finally overcomes, and who, as one who finovercomes, shall not be hurt of the ally second death. Indeed all men's life must, in one way or

contest with threatening

HUNGER AND NAKEDNESS. Multitudes more have a hard battle to fight for comforts. Their life is a constant batile with depressing and adverse circumstances which cannot indeed deprive them of necessary food and raimert, but which make all above the barest necessities a matter of difficult achievement. Others have a hard battle to fight with ignorance. Their life is a constant struggle for knowledge. Others have a hard battle to fight with prejudice prejudice within and prejudice without.
Their life is a constant stuggle for freedom freedom of thought and freedom of speech and for the immunities that are the rights of

the freeman. There are other battles besides; many others. But in all that we have specified. and in all others without exception, there is a moral element—a something that has to do with moral fitness for everlasting life or with a contrary moral fitness—a fitness of immor-

ality for the second death.

If they, for example, who have a hard battle to fight all their life-long with disease, fight it bravely under the aspiring conviction that, whatever disorders they may be called upon to endure in their physical frames, God's plan of providential dealing with the whole race and with every individual in it is wise and just and good: if they hold fast the confidence that divine wisdom and love are behind all that they experience, and above them, and underneath them, and around them, and that with all their diseases, God is in Christ to them a propitiated God, who will make all things to work for their ultimate good, healing all their inward diseases—then they will desire, so far as their great and ruling desire is concerned, to hold life only for the purpose of doing duty and of being good, and the warfare that they wage will be a good warfare, their fight will be "the good fight of faith," and they will not be overcome. On

the contrary, they will not be overcome. On the contrary, they will overcome, and they shall not be hurt of the recond death. If those, again, who have a hard life-long battle to fighs with hunger and nakedness, fight it bravely; if, instead of sinking into a sullen despair in reference to themselves, or in reference to the progress of the world, or in reference to God's ways of dealing with them and with other men, they cherish the conviction, that, however hard, in consequence of men's folly and selfishness, their individual struggle may be—yet God, as a holy, holy, holy, propitiated God, is at the helm of things, and has His infinite wisdom and His infinite love overruling them all, and will yet bing glorious order and a beautiful kosmos out of moral chaos; if they have confidence that all on God's part is well—and well done—and that Hewill make all things to work together for the good of them who love Him, while

their sins through Jesus, then they too will use life only to do duty and be good, and their brave fight for the very necessaries of life will be a noble and a holy thing. There querors. They will overcome, and they shall not be hurt of the second death. This same sublime moral element may run through all the other life-long contests to which we have referred, and may ennoble and hallow them. In the life-long battle for decencies and comforts, in the life-long battle for knowledge, in the life-long battle for freedom, and in all others, the man milltant may be actuated by deep convictions of the wisdom and goodness and propitiousness of God, and by sublime alms—aims that believing man, is divested of all its great good seldier of Christ, and stand and with-terrors. When he dies he can depart in stand, and conquer. And thus he will new building in the village.

HE MERCIFULLY FORGIVES

finally overcome; and he shall be one of those who will not be hurt of the second death. who will not be hurt of the second death.

But, alas, it is possible to be animated,
while in these very contests, by very different moral principles, and to be in all of them
overcome. In the battle against disease it
is possible for the man militant, or for the woman militant, to get to be discontented even with God; to get to be fretful or sul-lenly despairing in reference to the wisdom and the goodness of the providential ways of God. And the spirit, at the same time, tempt to explain what the second death really is. If we cannot tell what the first death is, it must be utterly futile to attempt to define the mystery of the second death. As

the eye hath not seen, and the ear hath not round and end on self. If so, alas, it is unheard, and as it hath not entered into the holy, and it must be unhappy. It is not overcoming. It cannot overcome. It is evercome. It is far from being a conqueror over evil; and it will be far, therefore, from een and the ear hath not heard, and it hath | being morally fitted, unless it repent, and become a new spirit, to live and reign with Christ in everlasting life. It has NO SHEILD OF FAITH IN GOD.

> second death.
>
> If one, too, who has a battle to fight with hunger and nakedness, fight it in a spirit of moral discontent and despair, grumbling at God, having no confidence in the wisdom and love that are underneath and around the whole probationary system of things that have relation to men, and seeing nothing in the work of Jesus to give him, in the midst of all his trials, peace, and lively hope, and love, and joy, and to assure him that right will yet triumph over wrong, and benevolence over selfishness, and bliss over wee, so that our earth shall be a new earth, a Paradise restored—then instead of being a moral hero in his life's struggle, he renders himself a moral coward and poltroon. Instead of morally overcoming, alas for him, he is morally overcome. He basely surrenders all in his soul that is morally ennobling; and how, therefore, could he be warranted to expect that he would ultimately triumph, and not be hurt of the

second death? So, too, he who struggles for the decencies and comforts of life, may struggle in secret discontent with God, and in the spirit of that selfishness that is ever crying: Give, give, give to me. If so, he cannot morally overcome. He is overcome of evil, and he must be in danger of being hurt of the second death.

And he, too, who struggles to know, but who enlists into the army of the knowing with some other aim than to be good and to lo good and to glorify God, he is not, and he cannot be, a moral conqueror. He may be an intellectual conqueror, just as another man may be a physical conqueror, but he himself is conquered by evil. And he is in danger of being hurt of the second death. So, too, with the wrestler for freedom. If if be for his own freedom only. If it be to put others down to his level who are above him, or merely to put himself up to their level, that he, whatever may become of his other fellows around him, may be exalted. If it be envy or discontent, and not love, that actuates him; and if there be no recognition of the duty which we all owe to Jesus and to God; then he is morally overcome of evil, and will do evil, and must be in danger of being hurt of the second

death. THE TRUTH IS that inside of all other battles or contests there is a vital moral battle, in which every another, be a life of battle. Multitudes, for example, have a hard battle to fight for health. Their life is a constant contest with and on the side of evil, which must be waged weldon, M. P., G. A. Blair, W. F. Dibblee,

that there never can be calm composure and satisfaction, peace, and even joy, in dying.

The history of the world, and is a constant concess with disease. Multitudes more have a hard batter of them and the for decent raiment. Their life is a constant desires and temptations and other circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and other circumstant desires and temptations and other circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and other circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and other circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations and circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations are circumstant desires and temptations and circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations are circumstant desires are circumstant desires and temptations are circumstant desires and temptations are circumstant desires are circumstant desires and circumstant desires are cir starces may suggest to him that the great end of life is to indulge the lust of the flesh; or they may suggest to him that the great end of life is to indulge the lust of the eye; or they may suggest to him that the great audit it.
end of life is to indulge the pride of life. The following were appointed for the They may suggest to him that the great aim of his life should be to pamper his animal desires, or to make money, or to get know-ledge, or to get fame, or to get grandeur. But the man's conscience is up in arms against the vile suggestion, and his conscience is supported by the Bible and by the mind of the Divine Father, who tells us that the great aim of life should be to love the Lord our God with all our heart and soul and mind and strength, and to love our neighbor as we love ourselves. It is also supported by the mind of Christ, who came into the world to make such propitiation for our sins and for the sins of all, that his love might constrain all, and that all might learn to \$410.88, was deposited. love all and to love God supremely. His conscience is supported, too, by the mind of the Divine Spirit, who is poured out baptismally upon him, and not upon him only, but upon all flesh, that all might become pure and love one another and love God suoremely. Thus there is antagonism between the man's conscience and his lusts, his tempted and tempting desires. There is a battle; for there is a company of two armies within his spirit. This battle is the sub-blimest that can be fought on earth, and the man must, in that element that is the very centre of his manhood, take his side in it. He must be militant. He must either take his side with his lasts—his tempted and his tempting desires-against his conscience, or with his conscience and with his God and his Saviour against his tempted and tempting desires-his lusts. If he take his side against his conscience—he fights indeed; but he fights against the noblest element of his own nature—he fights against his God—he rushes on the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler. He must be ignominiously vanquished. He must be overcome; and, alas, he must be hurt of the second death. But if, choosing his battle-field, and choosing to have it on Calvary, he take his side against evil, and with Christ and God and his own contclence, his struggle may indeed be severe; it may cost him many wounds, and leave en him many scars. But his victory is cer-tain, and he himself is noble. He is a hero. More is he that is with him than all they that are against him. And thanks be to God which giveth him the victory. He overcomes. He conquers. He more than

> is to him: "He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death." SPRINGFIELD, K. C.

conquers. He triumphs. And the promise

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) CASE SETTLEMENT, June 24. - On Wednes day, June 23rd, the school of Miss Jessie A. F. Fairweather, Joliff's Brook, district No. 17, held its public half-yearly examination. Of the 38 enrolled pupils, 25 were present and conducted themselves excellently. The pupils were examined in reading, British history, grammar, geography, written and mental arithmetic, writing, algebra, recitations, etc. The average attendance of this school is 20. There were 16 visitors and the three trustees present. Addresses were made by the trustees and others. Miss Fairweather remains in this school another

Oa Monday night, Mr. Somerville's barns. a few miles above Norton station, were burned to the ground. Mr. Somerville lost

C OF E. SYNOD.

The Mission Chapel Question. The Business Transacted at Wednesday and · Thursday's Sessions.

Diocesan Church Society Anniversary Meeting.

The seventeenth session of the Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton opened on Wednesday morning in Trinity church school room, His Lordship the Metropolitan presiding. The session opened with devotional exercises and the secretary certified , that there was a quorum of both orders present.

On motion, the minutes of the last session were confirmed, and Rev. Mr. Dinzey of Eastport, Rav. Mr. Peters of Bathurst, and Rev. Mr. Harris of Amherst were invited to sit in the synod. W. M. Jarvis moved, seconded by Hon.

D. L. Hanington, that the order of business be suspended to admit of the introduction of a resolution for the adoption of the declara-tion of principles and constitution approved of at the last session. - Carried. Mr. Jarvis then moved that the declara-

tion of principles and constitution approved of at the last synod be and are hereby finally adopted.—Carried. Rev. Canon Brigstocke moved that the synod proceed to the appointment of the

STANDING COMMITTEE by nomination and ballot. - Carried The following nominations were made :

CLBRGY. TAITY Rev Canon Medley,

" Ketchum,
" Bigstecke,
" DeVeber, Chief Justice Allen, G S Grimmer,
Hon B & Stevenson,
G A Blair,
C W Weldon, MP,
G S Smith,
Wm Jarvie. G M Armstrong, J R Campbell,

The following were elected :-CLERGY. LAITY. Chief Justice Allen, Rev Canon Medlev. Brigsticke,
Nea es,
G Roberts, W M Jarvie, Hon B R S evenson, C W Weldon, MP.

Rev, Canon Brigstocke moved that the order of business be suspended for the purpose of electing delegates to the provincial synod. - Carried. On motion of Rev. Canon Brigstocke is was decided to proceed with the election of delegates by nomination and ballot. The

delegates were chosen as follows:-CLERGY. LAITY. Chief Justice A'len,
Hon B R Stevenson,
D L Hanington,
W M Jarvis,
C W Weldon, Rev Canon Medley,
" DeVeber,
" G G Roberts, Canon Neales, G M Armstrong, C W Weldon, C H Fairweather, Hurd Peters ; C N Vroom, ; Sheriff Sterling, R T Clinch, G R Parkin, R B Haddow. Ray O S Newnham,

G A Schofield, W F Dibbiee, H A Johnston, A P Tippett, M W Frith, John Sears. His Lordship appointed the following a the lay members of the

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE The secretary laid on the table a state-

ment of the contingent fund of the synod. and B. R. Stevenson was appointed to joint board of domestic and foreign mis-

CLERGY .. Rev Canon Brigstocke,
G M Arestrong,
D Forsythe, G H Lee, T B Robinson, E J Wetm .rs.

The lord bishop and the bishop coadjutor are ex officio members of the committee. Hon. Mr. Stevenson reported having found the contingent fund account correct. The account showed that the balance on hand on July 1 last was \$373 98, and the re-

The committee on Sanday schools was Rav. Cannon Medley, Rev. Canon Brigatocke, Rev. Canon Neales, Rav. G. G. Roberts, Rev. J. H. Talbott, Rev. D. Forsythe, Rev. J. C. Titcombe, Wm. M. Jarvis, C. H. Fairweather and G. H. Lee. The Metropolitan reported having secured

the passage of a bill by the legislature re-moving any possibility of trouble arising from the calling of the synod last year. A bill for printing amounting to \$8 was or dered to be paid. It was reported that Mr. Reed would be pleased to have the members of the synod

visit the Owen's art gallery.

The synod then adjourned for dinner and resumed work at two p. m. The Metropolitan announced that copies of the declaration of principles and constitution of the synod were on the table and would b distributed among the members. G. SIDNEY SMITH

said he had a memorial to present. He assured the synod that it was painful to him to do so, as it brought him into direct antagonism to his lordship and many of those whom he respected and considered his friends He then read the following memorial:-To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop

Fredericton:
The Reverend the Clergy and the representatives of the laity of the Church of England in the Diocese of Fredericton in Synod assemble 1: The memorial of the Rector, and of the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Saint Paul, in the city and county of Saint John, in the dicesse of Fredericton:

Humbly sheweth-That in or about the monthy of July, A. D. 1884, your memorialities received from the Secretary of this Synod a copy of the opinion of Mr. Bethune, Q. C., on the case submitted

That, your memorialists have recently been favored

That, your memorialists have recently been favored with a copy of the opinion of Mr Bethune, on the case staten for his consil cration by a committee of the synod, of which your lordship was chairman, in accordance with the recomme dation of that committee in their report submitted to the synod in July last, when this opinion was submitted, and are therefore aware of its trus, your memorialists need only remind your I riship that thir views as to the illegality of the use of the mission chapel, and the itense is used by your lordship to Mr. Davenport to minister therein, and which views were at an early date communicated to your lordship, have been in all respects confirmed by Mr. Bethune's opinion.

As the question at issue was a legal one, and the opinion of Mr. Bethune was sought—to use the linguage of our lor liship as one of the committee—in the hope that it would lead to a solution of the difficulties without the notaciety of a nestile suit fin the courte, and so the sentleman selected to determine the question was the choice of the committee of the synod, of which your I raship was a member and chairman, and as there is no question as to the accuracy of the facts upon when the opinion is based, your memorialists deemed themselves justified in expecting that your lordship would have readily concurred in Mr. Bethune's decision, and that before this Mr. Davenport's license would have been revoked.

Your memorialists cannot but express their dis-

readily concurred in Mr. Betbuue's decision, and that before this Mr. Davenport's license would have been revoked.

Your memorialists cannot but express their disappointment that so long a time should have been a lowed to elapse without any action being taken by your lordship as they cannot but think that the revocation of Mr. Davenport's license is, under the circumstances, not only as act of justice due to themselves, but one which would go far to put an end to those unhappy differences in the parish of St. Paul which have been caused by the erection of the chapel and the granting of your lordship's license to Mr. Davenport. Bo long a time has elapsed without this excected action being taken, your memorialists cannot in justice to themselves longer refram from bringing the matter to your lordship's notice, with a view of ascertaining whether it is your lordship's intention to accept Mr. Bethune's opinion as a true exposition of the law governing the question in dispute, and as a natural consequence to recall Mr Davenport's license. Your memorialists fully endorse the sentiments of the committee of synod when they deprecate theresority any legal priceedings for the settlemant of existing differences as being antagonistic to that spirit of leve and charity which should animate every member of the church and immemorial usage they are entitled. And if, in o der to do so, they should be compelled to r sort to the legal tribunals of the country they cannot be justly charged with having sacrified any feeling of loves and charity if they shall have first exhausted every available means of effecting an amicable arrangement.

arrangement
It is with this object in view that your memorial-

signed the report of the committee which recommended a reference to Mr. Bethune, because I judged that it would be productive of no good result. As, however, one of the committee, an eminent member of the legal profession, expressed a confident hope that such reference would be taken as a concilatory measure, and would probably lead to an amicable arrangement of the whole matter, I, with others, withdrew my opposition and suffered myself to be persuaded to sign the report. Mr. Betune's opinior, it must be remembered, is not a judgment, nor the decision of an arbitrator; it is simply the opinion of able laweyr, on a case which has not been debated before him. The rector and vestry take it for granted that I am bound by that opinion, and they it far that I must ace upon it at oner. They may not have heard, or may have forgotten the distinct statement of His Honer, the Chief Justice of New Brusswick in the Synod of 1838, that "no one would be bound by this opinion," when obtained, I fully assented to that view, and so did many others then assembled in Synod. When the opinion of Mr.

meat of His Honer, the Chief Justice of New Brunswick in the Synod of 1:83, that "no one would be blound by this opinion," when obtained. I fully assented to that view, and so did many others than saembled in Synod. When the opinion of Mr. Bethune was read before the committee, I raiterated my coviction that I was not bound by such opinion to which none of the committee offered any objection. I cannot therefore consent to be bound now by what I never understood to be binding when it was first proposed, and to which I withdrew my opposition on the express saturance of a learned member of the committee that he believed it would lead to an amicabe estelement of the whole difficulty.

I cannot onceal from the vestry, and my belief it shared by many others, cergy and lairy, that the shonest, faithful work dene by the priest in charge of the mission chasel has been of great advantage to the church, who in all probability would never have entered it. thas affectually promoted a spirit of reverence and davotion. It has called forth a spirit of some who have never joined in its wordhip, nor witnessed its devotion. It has called forth a spirit of sum eyell and unostentationsly, with a marked absence of that bitterness of party spirit so conspicuous in some who have never joined in its wordhip, nor witnessed its devotion. It has called forth a spirit of sum cauli to that given by westlay parishes has been contributed to the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the services, a large sum equal to that given by westlay parishes has been contributed to the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the services, as large sum equal to that given by westlay parishes has been contributed to the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the priest in charge, and in the maintenance of the charge of the charge of the charge of the ch

To which last communication your emorialists found it necessary, in order to remove certain misapprehensions to send to his Lordship the following communication: To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. My LORD-The rector and vestry of the pirish of

Scort tary of this Synod a copy of the opinion of Mr. Bethune, Q. C., on the case submitted to him by the committee of the Synod to whom was referred the memorial from the Parish of St. Paul presented to this Synod in July, 1882, respecting the legality of the establishment of the Mission Chapel (so called) in the Parish of St. Paul.

This communication having been forwarded, as your memorialists observe from the journals of the synod, by the direction of the synod, they considered it to be an efficial reply to a memorial submitted by them, and to contain an exposition of the law governing the question involved and to which their attention was by this means directed.

Finding that after the lapse of a considerable time no steps had been taken by his lordship the bishop to carry the law into effect, your memorialists, in order that no negligence should be attributed to them, and conceiving that possibly his lordship the bishop might consider that some application should be made to him to carry out the law, before he felt justified in taking any active steps in the matter, osused the following communication to be addressed to his lordship:

The memorial of the ractor, church wardens and vestry of \$t. Paul's church, parish of \$t. Paul', respectfully sheweth;

The memorial of the ractor, church wardens and vestry of \$t. Paul's church, parish of \$t. Paul', respectfully sheweth;

The memorial of the ractor, church wardens and vestry of \$t. Paul's church, parish of \$t. Paul', respectfully sheweth;

The memorial of the ractor, church wardens and vestry of \$t. Paul's church, parish of \$t. Paul', respectfully sheweth;

Such a report deserved the most exreful and respectful consideration of the synod. No wonder that in deference to the united judgment of your lordship and the committee were requested to carry the r. commendation into effect. The committee acspectful consideration of the synod. No wonder milities of him in the committee of the tinder of the synod in the committee were requested to carry the synod in g at the inition was in the committee were requested to carry the remmendation into effect. The committee accepted the trust and at the next sossion of the synod in St. John, in July, 1834, presented the opinion of Mr Bethune on the legal questions which they were authorized to submit to him. The synod returned the synod which did to the synod in the synod returned the synod which they were authorized to submit to him. The synod returned the synod which they were authorized to submit to him. The synod returned the synod was to the weight to be acted to the opinion, and how far your lordship and the synod are bund to act in conform ty with it. No one ever supposed that it would be legally binding in the sare sense that a judicial decision would be Chief Justice Allen simply retterated what the committee (some of whom were eminent lawyers) had already stated in their report. But the chief justice a member to the information of the synod, and for the information of the synod, and for the information of the synod, and for the information of the synod, so I no weight whatever in the settlement of the matter in dispute, not speak of the scant courtesy thus shown to the information of the synod, and for the information of the synod. The parish of St. Paul, the committee of syno i, and that you never understood Mr. Bethune's opinion to be binding upon you, and that you said as much to the commendation signed by your lordship apparently at a synod. The parish of St. Paul, the committee of syno is the resort to fexitate the profish of St. Paul, in some sense as an answer the first time they are told that your lordship at the very moment the opinion was received virtually resentitled. very moment the opinion was received virtually re-jected it and yet allowed it to be read in synod and sent to the parish of St. Paul, in some sense as an answer to the parish of St. Paul, in some sense as an answer to their memorial, without one word of explanation. Again, for more than a year members of the church were permitted to infer from the journals of the synod that your lerdship had deliberately signed the report of the committee after many conferences on the subject, whereas it is now revealed that you did so with great reluctance, because you judged the recommendation contained in it would be productive of no good result. All the more reason, one might naturally suppose, why the synod from the ed every available means of eff.cting an amicable arrangement.

It is wind decess out tordship: and they express the lists now defress tout brotship: and they express the lists now decess out brotship. The property of the committee after many conferences on the subject, whereas it is now revealed that you decessed by you lordship for the delayed by you lordship for the nature the action indicated by your memorialists and thus rendering unnecessary that recourse to legal proceedings which your lordship so strongly deprecated and which your memorialists would not your consent to take as a last resort, and then with great rejuctance.

Lated at the Gity of Port and this 10th day of September, 1854.

(ed.) W. H. Devere, Rector.

M B Dixon, Vestry Cierk.

To which communication his lordship was pleased to make the following reply, manely:

Fredericon, Sept. 22, 1884.

Dean Sirs—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the rector and vestry of at the regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whole and the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whole and the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whole and the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whole and the spirit of which I regard to the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whole and the spirit of which I regard to the document of the spirit of which I regard to this document, on the spirit of which I regard to the document of the spirit of which I regard to the document of the whol

ship's eletter the rector and vestry do not anticipate any good result, fr im a conference between representatives of the two congregations, as suggested by your lerdship, especially as the mode of settlement adopted by the synod seems never to have met with favor from Mr. Davenporter his congregation. In the discharge of a duty no less painful than necessary the rector and vestry of St. Paul's have stuliously refrained from questioning the purity of your lordsnip's motives or imputing unworthy designs to the supporters of the mission chapel. It is much to be wished that your lordship had pursued a similar course, while advocating the cause of the mission chapel instead of throwing out instinuations apparently against some members of St. Paul's church, which were both uncalled for and undeserved.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of Kovember, A. D. s.

Dated this twenty seventh day of November, A. D.s. By order of the Vestry.
(Signed) W. H. DEVEBER, (L.S.)
M. B. Dixon, Rect Vestry clerk.

His Lordship subsequently replied to the above communication as follows: FREDERICTON, Jan. 8, 1885.

DEAR SIRS.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated November 7th, 1884. If I have not replied to it before, it is from no want of courtesy to you, but from a conviction that no benefit is likely to arise from continuing a correspondence when the parties to it differ so widely, and when my proposition to an emiscal adjustion of the matter meets with

arise from continuing a correspondence when the parties to it differ so widely, and when my proposition for an amicalle discussion of the matter meets with so little favor.

I have already explained the reason for my signing the report laid before the synod, in which several other members of the committee entirely concurred with me. I took the earliest opportunity of stating that I should not hold myself bound by Mr. Bethune's opinion, and no man is, I believe, morally bound by that which he distinctly states he will not be bound by. Certainly the Chief Justice never intimated that I shruld be either legally or morally bound by such an opinion, I say this without the smallest disrespect to Mr. But une's character or learning.

I am extremely surprised that you should imazine that I have thrown out insinuations against certain members of the vestry of St. Fau's Far from it, I have addressed my remarks to the whole vestry, not a portion of the body, and so far from insinuating any unwarthy motive, I suggested an amicable conference, with the express purpose of preventing any insinuation which might be thrown out by persons not members of the Church of England.

It seems a strange misapprehensien that the person who desires to prevent an ins nuation and propose a plan in order to secure the vestry against the being made should be deemed to have mode it himself. I u terly and entirely disclaim any such inference.

JOHN FREDERICTOR,
The Rev'd the Rector and Vestry of St. Paul.

With this letter the correspondence ceased Your memorialists finding, therefore, that it is not the intention of his Lordship the Bishop to act upon Mr. Bethune's opinion or to reto act upon Mr. Bethune's opinion or to recognize the principles of law governing the
church in this diocese which it sffirms, feel
constrained, in view of the importance of the
question involved and its effect upon the whole
parochial system of the diocese, as hitherto recognized and acted upon, to lay this matter
again before the Synod, in order to enable this
body to express its views upon the subject,
and take such action thereupon as they may
deem the interests of the church demand, reserving nevertheless all rights to which the
parish of St. Paul is legally entitled.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg to in-

parish of St. Paul is legally entitled.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg to inform the Synod that they have not been neglectful of their rights or unmindful of the duty which they consider they owe the Synod in this matter. A memerial similar in substance to that now presented was prepared and duly forwarded to be laid before the body at its session to Fredericton in July, 1885, but owing to some accident or misadventure not within the control of your memoralists, or, as they found on enoughy, not attributable to any they found on enquiry, not attributable to any fault of the postal authorities, did not reach

All of which is respectfully submitted.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated at the Parish of St. Paul, in the city and county of St. John, in the dicesse of Frederiction, the 30th day of June, 1886. W. H. DRYTEER,

M. B. DIXON, Vestry Clerk.

Mr. Smith moved that the memorial be received.

Hon, Chief Justice Allen seconded the motion, stating that its adoption was, of

course, another thing.

The motion was carried. REV. CANON BRIGSTOCKE resented the report of the board of foreign and domestic missions.

G. Herbert Lee, the treasurer of the

board, submitted his report, from which the the subject with a good deal of diffidence. He following is taken :-DR.

July 1—To balance on hand account foreign missions, To balance on hand account domestic missions, ... -- alance on hand account contingencies of board, Receipts on account foreign missions, Receipts on account domestic missions,

CR. July—By contingencies, .
By remittances on account foreign missions, sions, ...
Northwest missions,
Domestic missions,
By balance on hand,

\$2,183 56 REV. J. R. CAMPBELL moved that the two reports be printed in

the journal of the synod.—Carried.

The report of the Sunday school committee was read by Rev. Canon Medley, The report pointed out that during the past year an effort had been made to collect such statistical information as would bring before the members of the synod the true status of the various Sunday schools throughout the diocese. The committee are compelled to bring to the notice of the members of the synod one fact which they think effects very much the work of Sunday schools, namely, the small number of male teachers. It might be truly said that if the female teachers were as few as the males, our schools would in very many places be closed. There are too few male teachers, but the committee do not desire it to be understood that the very valuable assistance of female teachers is underrated. Sunday schools cannot thrive without them. Some schools are open only during the summer months and this committee regard this as a very great hindrance to the prosperity and growth of the church in those parishes. The matter of teachers' association is receiving greater attention each year, but in some parts of the diocese the progress made is alow. The roll of membership in the association the deanery of St. John is at present 157, and that of the association in the deanery Kingston 65. A teachers' union has also been organized for some time in the deanery of Shediac. The returns herewith submit

ings made for missionary purposes are by no means general throughout the diocese. Following is an abstract from the statistics :-This report was ordered to lie on the table. Rev. R. E. Smith gave notice that he

ted show that in several of the town schools

an interest is being awakened in the mission-

ary work of the church, although the offer-

would move for the appointment of a committee on the duties of church wardens,
Rev. J. R. Campbell gave notice that he
would move a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the procuring of a place of safe-keeping for the parochial re-C. N. Vroom gave notice that he would

move a resolution on temperance.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt gave notice that he would move a motion for the appointment of a committee to define the boundaries of the ecclesiastical parishes in the diocese. G. S. Smith moved that the memorial from

St. Paul's schurch be taken up as new busi-

After devotional exercises the minutes o preceding session were read and approved with some verbal amendments of small signifi-

The accounts of the treasurer of the board of home and foreign missions were reported by Rev. O. S. Newnham to be correct. Rev. Canon Brigatocke moved the appoint.

ment of two clerical and two lay delegates for the domestic and foreign missionary society. - Carried.

Rev. Canon Brigatocke and Rev. D.

Bev. Canon Brigstocke and Rev. D. Forsythe were duly appointed, and R. T. Clinch and G. Herbert Lee, of the laity.

The election of two members of the board of governors of Kings College was then proceeded with: Revs. F. W. Vroom, G. Osborne Troop and Richard Simonds and Hon. C. W. Weldon were nominated. Mr. Troop withdrew in favor of Mr. Vroom, and Messrs, Vroom and Weldon were elected.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke presented the report of the governors of Kings college. The report, in opening, referred to the changes which have taken place in the college. The governors stated they examined carefully into the finances of the institution, rearranged the staff, and began the work of restoration of the college, so as to secure the permanency of the institution. lege, so as to secure the permanency of the in-stitution. The receipts last year were greater than the expenditure. Reference was made to the death of Rev. G. W. Hodgson. The report

d with brief remarks regarding the The report was received, and it was voted that it should be printed with the proceedings of the synod.

The lord bishop described the result of his visit to the college. He found things in a very satisfactory state, and the cellege appeared to be on a sound basis. He urged increased liberality towards the college, so as to enable the governors to make some much needed repairs. Chas. S. Wilcox, Windsor, is the treasurer and will be pleased to receive any funds.

will be pleased to receive any funds. THE MISSION CHAPEL.

G. Sydney Smith asked for a suspension of G. Sydney Smith asked for a suspension of the rules that he might present a memorial from St. Paul's church. He would like to have the expression of a full synod on the matter so that it might be closed forever. A resolution to suspend the rules was moved and carried. Mr. Smith said the people of St. Paul's ware disposed to treat the matter in a conciliatory spirit.

Chief Justice Allen thought that the difficul-Chief Justice Allen thought that the difficulthy in the parish of St. Paul's had existed long enough. He considered Mr. Bethune's opinion, simply as the opinion of a man, and by no means binding. He thought the difficulty in the parish had existed long enough, and that it ought to be settled at once. Men have a right to the exercese of their judgment. They have a right to support the mission chapel and its observances if they can do so conscientiously. He had no desire to hurt anybody's feelings; he wanted the matter settled by compromise or he wanted the matter settled by compromise or otherwise; if not, it would create bitter feel-ings that it will be difficult to allay; may get to court, which of all things it is desirable to void. He then moved the following resolu-

Whereas, it is considered that the opinion given by Mr. Bethune of Montreal, dated the 10th May, 1834, at the request of this synod. is a correct statement of the law respecting the rights of rectors in this

of the law respecting the rights of rectors in this province; and whereas, it should be the desire of all the members of the Church of England in this province that the dissensions which unfortunately exist in consequence of the erection and establishment of the mission chapel, so called, in the perish of St. Paul's, Portland, should be terminated; therefors Resolved, with that view, and in order to prevent, if possible, any litigation, and to put an end to all durther disputes in reference to taits matter, that It be recommended that a conference should take place between the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, and the trustees, or pertons claiming to hold the title of the said mission chapel, and the missionary in charge thereof, and that a sent'ement should be agreed upon which would under the clacumstances be reasonably satisfactory to the respective parties immediately interested.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon-

The resolution was seconded by the Hon.

B. R. Stevenson, who spoke feelingly of the unfortunate difficulty in the parish of St.

Pauls. He thought such a matter should be disposed of without any prolonged discussion

Bev. G. M. Armstrong said he approached

the subject with a good deal of diffidence. He agreed with the remarks of the speakers who had preceded him. Ever since he had been here he had endeavored to carry out the laws of the church. He thought the laws should be carried out. He referred to his lordships charge the other morning and to a similar case to the present which had occurred in Moncton. More recently he had been called to give his opinion in a case nearer St. John, and he had savised that brother to lay himself at the feet of the bishop, and he believed he would deal kindly with them. In the present instance he believed the bishop had made a mistake. He feet that his brother, whom he could not help but admire,

brother, whom he could not help but admire, was not here legally, and therefore, he felt that he could not receive him. Our gracious Lord, he felt, was telerating many forms of worship. He referred to the Salvation Army, which, he said, he didn't like. He urged that the laws of the church he carried out. which, he said, he didn't like. He urged that the laws of the church be carried out. He would most gladly support the resolution.

C. W. Weldon said he wished to treat the subject in a spirit of charity. No church was more obedient to the laws of the land than the church of England. The parish of St. Pauls felt that its rights had been invaded by the establishment of the mission chapel, and it had a right to redress, amicable or legal. The memorial had been discussed by the committee to whom it was presented, in an hoporable

memorial had been discussed by the committee to whom it was presented, in an honorable spirit. He thought the adoption of the resolu-tion would settle this painful matter and pro-

mote harmony.

Rev. Mr. Mather thought the resolution should pass. But still, he favored the post ponement of its consideration until the evening

ponement of its consideration until the evening. session of the synod.

The lord bishop said these who represented the mission chapel lie under a disadvantage as they are not here. Although he entirely concurred in the spirit which actuated the mover of the resolution, he did not altogether know what was to be accepted. There was nothing tangible in it. He did not think there was anybody in synod who would dissent from Mr. Weldon's statement that we should obey the law. But the difficulty is to know what the aw. But the difficulty is to know what the aw is. He spoke of the extreme uncertainty of law, citing a case in point. He did not wish to cast a reflection upon Mr. Bethune. There were others equally learned who held opposite views. He had attended every mee opposite views. He had attended every mee ing of the committee. Time and again a effort had been made to get the corporation of St. Paul's to confer with those of the mission chapel, but they never succeeded. He was glad that the authorities of St. Paul's were willing to do so now. He had said that he would not be bound by the opinions of Mr. Bethune, Mr. Bethune was a lawyer, and lawyers differed as much in their views as doctors and slitter with their views as tors and divines. He went on to ex-n his course. So far as he was conconcerned, he was exceedingly glad to know that the matter was tending towards conciliation. He would not apologize for what he had done in attending and conducting services in the mission chapel. Clearly, the trustees of the mission chapel cught to know what they are to accept. Unless the trusteen

what they are to accept. Unless the trustees of St. Paul's are willing to meet them he did not see any good that would result from the resolution. He hoped the authorities of St. Paul's would not take offence at anything he Hurd Peters felt that it was the wish of all present that the matter under discussion should be amicably settled. Still he thought the re-solution might be amended. The mission chapel had good legal advice - just as good as the trustees of the parish of St. Paul's. This is the amendment to the resolution by Chief Justice Allen, which was offered by Mr.

Peters :-That it is much to be desired that an settle tent should be had of the ma ter in difference between St. Paul's church and the mission church; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to both parties as an expression of the opinien of this

At the suggestion of Wm, M, Jarvis the report of the committee submitted last year upon the cedification and amendment of the constitution, rules of order and canons, was taken up.

Thursday's Proceedings.

After devotional exercises the minutes of resolution was not merely an expression of judgment as to what had been done, but with a judgment as to what had been done, but with a view to prevent its recurrence. The reso ution also aimed at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, and this, all things considered, was much to be desired. No one in the Synod had a higher regard for the bishop than himself, and no one was more willing to testify to his disposition to further the true interests of the church, but withal, he could not allow his sense of right to be clouded by such considerations in so important a case.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke followed with some well-timed remarks, after which Rev. P. Daven-

well-timed remarks, after which Rev. Fr. Daven-port said that the trustees of the mission chapel were prepared to make overtures for settlement with the trustees of the parish of St. Pauls. He thought that objections might be made to the preamble of the chief justice's resolution, yet any reasonable proposition for settlement he was sure would be met in an micable spirit. After some further discussion.

the meeting adjourned.

met in the afternoon. The coadjutor bishop moved a resolution placing in the hands of the bishop the memorial scholarship fund, to be administered by him. This was adopted, and

the bishop accepted the responsibility.

Discussion on the memorial from St. Paul's church was resumed. Rev. Fr. Davenport said his trustees objected to the preamble of the chief justice's resolution, and he moved as an amendment to the amendment a resolution striking out "approval of Mr. Bethune's de-

Hon. D. L. Hanington spoke against the chief justice's resolution, and was followed by Mr. Weldon, who defended the case of the

memorialists.

His lordship the bishop said that the tone of the discussion which followed was not calculated to promote a reconciliation. He thought that more consideration should be given to the gospel and less to the law. Mr. Stevenson spoke and then Rev. W. S. Covert of Grand Manan said that he was satisfied that the mission church had come to stay. He thought that discussion would be unavailing; that reference to law in the matter was out of place—were he to spend half a century in St. John very likely he would never visit the mission chapel except out of curiosity—still he bid it chapel except out of curiosity—still he bid it God speed in all its good works. Mr. Covert was followed by Rev. J. R. Campbell, C. E L. Jarvis, G. S. Grimmer, Hurd Peters and the chief justice.

Rev. Mr. Holloway thought the synod wa not called upon to pass an opinion on the work of the mission chapel, nor that of St. Paul's. He objected to the acceptance of the opinions of lawyers—would be governed by the laws of the church. The following resolution was pre-sented by G. S. Grimmer, as a substitute for the resolution of the chief justice, and its amendments, and after considerable discussion was adopted—yeas, 60; nays 29.

Whereas, the Mission church of St. John Baptist Whereas, the Mission church of St. John Baptist was erected wi hin the limits of St. Paul's parish, and a clergyman licensed to hold services ther.in, within the curacy of St. Paul's church, wardens and vestry of 'said parish first had and obtained thereto,

And whereas a memorial from the said rector, churchwardens and vestry, has been submitted to the Synod, complaining of said acts as an invasion of their highest rights, and such proceedings have been taken upon such complaint, that the opinion of Mr Bethune of Montreal, has been obtained by the Synod, to the effect that the erection of said church and the licensing thereaf, were not in accordance Bethune of Montreal, has been obtained by the Synod, to the effect that the erection of said church and the licensing thereof, were not in accordance with the law re ating to the chirch in this diocese.

And whereas the Synod believes that the said rector, churchwardens and vestry and the trustees and clergymen of the said Mission church, are alike desirious of acting in a conciliatory and christian spirit in this matter, with a view to an amicable arrangement of the differences between them, so as to avoid the scandal of unseemly contests in the civil courte,

And whereas, thelymod highly approves and warmly apprecia es the disposition manifested by all of said parties toward such mutual forbearance and concessions as shall prove effective for a settlement so desirable for all parties immediately interested, and the welfare of the church.

Therefore resolved, That it be recommended that a conference should take place between the rector, church wardens, and vestry of St. Paul's church, and the trustees or persons claiming to hold the title of the said mission chapel, and the missionary in charge thereof, and that a settlement should be agreed upon which would, under the circumstances, be reasonably satisfactory to the respective parties immediately interested.

Adjourned

It was 11.30 o'clock before the Synod resum. ed its session Friday morning. After prayers and reading of minutes, G. H. Lee, read a document in which he stated that

the vestry of St. Paul's reserved their right to appeal against the decision of the synod in the dission chapel matter. The Lord Bishop advised the authorities of St. Paul's church to take no further action, as

it would only tend to open the whole matter up and remove any prospects of reconcilia-Rev. Canon DeVeber, rector of St. Paul's gave reasons why his vestry had determined upon appealing. They simply wished to obtain the provincial synod's ruling on the point whether the Lord Bishop had a right to grant a license to another clergyman in St. Paul's parish, without his (the rector's) consent. They had no desire to interfere with the mission chapel whatever.

After a few remarks from his lordship, the matter dropped.

The following committees were Ithen ap-

pointed:—
On the Bishop Medley scholarship fund:—
The Co-adjutor Bishop, Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. Canon Medley, C. H. Fairweather, A. F. Street, with power to add to their num-On the amalgamation of the Diocesan Church Society and Synod—The Coadjator, Rev. Can-non Brigstocke, Rev. L. A. Hoyt, Rev. O. S. Newnham, C. W. Weldon, Hurd Peters and

. Sidney Smith. G. Sidney Smith.
On preparing a canon, defining duties of church warders and vestrymen—The Coadjutor Bishop, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. K. E. Smith, Chief Justice Allen, and Hon. B. R. On the procuring of a place of deposit for

parochial registers The Coadjutor, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. G. O. Troop, W. M. Jarvis and G. Sidrey Smith. Chas. H. Fairweather was appointed treasurer of the synod. A. P. Tippett gave notice of motion defining the meaning of "a male communicant,"

It was resolved that the declaration of principles be adopted and printed in the journals.

It was also resolved that the further consideration of the report of the committee on codification of canens stand over until next ses-C. N. Vroom moved, seconded by Rev. G.O. Troop, the adopted:—

Resolved, That this synod desires to reaffirm the resolution on temperance adopted at the last meeting, and to urge on clergy and laity re-ewid exertions against the evil of intemperance and the present system of drinking saloons by which the evil is fostered.

The S. school committee's report was received The S. Ecolor committee's report was received and ordered to be printed.

The following notice of motion was received, at the request of Rev. L. A. Hoyt: —That a committee of three members of this synod (one at least being a layman), from each deanery, he appointed to advise with the bishop in defining the boundaries of the ecclesiastical parishes of the diogram.

Votes of thanks were passed to the rector and hurch wardens of Trinity church for the use of the room; to the secretary; to the people of St.
John for their hospitality and to the directors
of the Owens Art Gallery for their kind invitation to visit the gallery.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met yesterday morning and appointed committees as follows:

Finance committee - W. M. Jarvis, R. T Clincb, H. W. Frith, G. A. Schofield, G. E. Fenety, T. W. Daniel, G. S. Smith, C. F. Kinnear, A. F. Street and the treasurer.

Glebe lands—C. A. Macdonald, G. A. Schofield, G. Sidney Smith, H. L. Sturdee, C. W. Weldon, I. Allen Jack, E. L. Wetmore and the treasurer. Committee on Incapacitated Clergy fund— Rev. O. S. Newnham, Rev. G. O. Troop, Rev. J. H. Talbot, W. M. Jarvis, I. Allen Jack, A.

Committee on Constitution—H. W. Frith, G. A. Schofield, H. L. Sturdee, C. F. Kinnear, the Chief Justice, the treasurer, Mr. A. A. Sterling, Rev. L. A. Hoyt and Canon Medley. Sterlieg, Rev. L. A. Hoyt and Canon Medley.

Amalgamation of the Diocesan Church Society and Synod: Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon,
Rev. Canon Ketchum, Rev. Canon DeVeber, Rev. George M. Armstrong, Rev.
Canon Medley, Rev. J. H. Talbot, Rev. A.
G. Lowndes, Chief Justice Allen, W. M.
Jarvis, H. W. Frith, Geo. A. Schofield, G. R.
Parkir, W. W. Frith, Geo. A. Schofield, G. R. Farkin, T. W. Fifth, Geo. A. Schoneid, G. E. Fairweather, five to form a quorum.

T. Barclay Robinson was elected secretary of the fund for the education of the sens of

clergy. H. L. Sturdee was chosen secretary of the W. and O. fund. w. and O. tund.

A report was submitted by Chas, A. Macdonald on glebe lands.—Adopted.

The glebe lands committee and the finance committee were empowered to take such action they deemed best to promote the interest of the society.

It was resolved to hold a public anniversary

service next year.

The executive then adjourned.

SUNBURY COUNTY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) County Court House, Burton, June 29. -The meeting was called to order by the Warden, Geo. A. Perley. Minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

Mr. Burpee reported that he received the

bonus of the sec.-treas, and filed the same with the registrar. Report adopted. The following bills were passed : Dr. Co. The following bills were passed: Dr. Co-burn \$4; cutting seal \$3; Wetmore and Winslow \$32 55; Zephor Phillips \$4.25; Sheriff Clowes \$4 23; Calvin Cogswell \$12 50; John Haley \$7 22; Dow Vandine \$2.20, to

e paid when certified to by the judge; F. Harrison \$8. The following parish officers were ap-David Upton, collector of rates, Parish of Sheffield. Jonah Mullin and John Dykeman, survey

ors of roads, Northfield.

James Babbitt, fence viewer, Maugerville. J. A. Noble, commissioner of highways, It was moved by Mr. Linton, seconded by Mr. Foster, that James Hamilton, late sec. treas., be exonerated from all his indebted ness to the County of Sunbury. - Motion lost

by a large majority.

The secretary-treasurer proved to the satisfaction of the council that he had not directed Wetmore & Winslow to refuse to take a portion of the indebtedness of the late secretary-treasurer unless he paid the whole amount, it having been reported by Mr. Hamilton (late sec.-treas.) that he had so di-The building committee reported that re-

pairs were urgently needed in and about the Moved by Mr. Burpee, seconded by Mr. Foster, that the building committee be empowered to repair the jail, such repairs not

The motion carried and the secretary treasurer was authorized to borrow the On motion, the secretary treasurer was authorized to borrow \$332.55 to pay balance of school drafts for term ending December

The bill of Hawthorne for returning prisoner to jail, after explanations by Mr. Haley, was ordered to lie over for six months.
Oa motion of Mr. Grass, seconded by Mr. Taylor (Mr. Burpee in the chair), the thanks of the council were tended to the warden

for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he had filled the chair during the In reply, the warden thanked them for the kindness and attention they had showed him while he tried to fill the office to the best of his ability.
On motion, council adjourned sine die,

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK

For Gladstone and His H. me Rule Bill A POLITICAL DEADLOCK PREDICTE D

Carry on a Government. The Ministerialists Place Hope in the Agricultural Districts.

No Party will Have a Majority Sufficient to

(Special to THE SUN.)

New York, July 4 - Justin McCarthy's able correspondence today bears little reference to the general result. It is dated from Londonderry where he is contesting a seat and expresses the belief that he will be elected for one of the Belfast districts.

A correspondent of the World cables : The elections show a continually increasing majority against Mr. (Gladstone. The liberals were never hopeful, but they are now despondent, for it is clear that Mr. Gladstone has received a great blow. From all parts of the country the reports come in of conservative successes. At this hour (three a. m) the result atands, 145 conservatives, 56 Gladstonians, 24 unionists and 18 Parnellites. The Gladstonians hope if they are defeated that the tories may get a large annual majority for a working conservation. if they are defeated that the tories may get a large enough majority for a working government in order that the country may feel the effects of a thorough tory rule for a while and that ultimately will strengthen the liberal cause. But while things look so bad at present for the ministerialists no safe calculations can be made of what the final result will be.

T. P. O'Connor is the only prominent parliamentarian to furnish a general synopsis of facts for today. He cables: "Saturday's returns are again discouraging.

turns are again discouraging. A SERIOUS FEATURE OF THE FIGHT. from a Gladstonian standpoint, is the less of seats where unionist candidates had retired in favor of tories, and unionists as a body abstained from going to the polls rather than cast their ballots in favor of their old enemies. Newcast'e-Under-Lyme and Lincola may be quoted as in tucer. In these, and nearly all the other constituencies similarly situated, a few of the unionists went to the polls, and yet the Gladstone candidates were beaten. The votes counted up to midnight show a wonderful falling of as compared with the last general election. In many places where a try or unionist candidate defeated a Gladstonite, the latter received far less support than on the previous occasion. The moral of these cases is that nine-tenths of the liberal party, in some cases ninety-nine out of a hundred, of the liberal voters remain true to their principles and to Gladstone, but a miserable minority of dissidents was left just sufficient in number to dissidents was left jos? sufficient in number to a turn the scale against the government and return the tory or unionist by the barest of majorities. This seems to be the case almost everywhere in England. Thus Boston lost only forty-eight and Grantham thirty-six, and Ashton-Under-Lyme was a tie, which was decided in favor of the tory candidate by the tory presiding efficer. The maintenance of the position of Lincolnshire is due chiefly to the anti-Catholic feeling distinguishing that shire. In other parts of the country we may expect to see this feeling cropping out. Home rule seems to have been about

THE LAST QUESTION AT ISSUE before the electors in these parts. The tories have raised in many of the remote parishes where the established church is all powerful, the disestablishment cry and this is helping them largely. It is a curious and instructive fact that whereas in some shires tory candidates are returned to parliament and Glad-stonites defeated by the anti-Catholic vote. in other parts it is the English Catholic vote, in other parts it is the English Catholic vote that is doing the work of the anti home rulers. The effort of the liberal Catholic peers to disabuse the English Catholic mind of the belief that the Catholic church is hostile to home rule because of the alleged degrees to the service. the Catholic church is hostile to home rule be-cause of the alleged dangers to the empire-have been crowned with success in most places, but there are still remote districts where a Catholic voting for home rule would be regarded as a traitor to the constitution, and in these portions of the country tory candidates are being elected by every vote that ought to defeat them. Nothing in the history of the present strength in the history of the present struggle more forcibly illustrates the confusion of public mind on the true principles at issue and the the necessity of a larger education process, than the brief time at command has allowed. In Lancashire the liberals have scored a few important victories, from which good may be expected. portant victories, from which good may be expected to flow later or. Scarborough, Caine's old seat, which was believed to be saturated with tory ism and unionism in their most offensive form, has turned out its tory member and

ELECTED A GLADSTONITE. This is about the last place in England where such an event would have been looked for, and it will help the government acceptibly up on the northeast coast. Huddersfield has also elected a Gladstonite in place of a unionist. As there are several divisions in the neighborhood still to poll, Gladstone may look for good gains in this section. The great county of Yorkshire is shown by the returns from representative points at a late hour, to be voting en masse for Gladstone. This goes far to dissipate gloomy feeling caused by the depressing reports from the midlands received earlier in the day. Not a single seat in Yorkshire has been taken by tories, in spite of the six seats captured at last general election. seem to indicate that

THE NEW PARLIAMENT

result. Several Gladstonians whom I have talked with entertain a positive dread of a small majority. Wise men on the conservative side look with complacency upon any result that gives a conservative gain. At the present writing it does not seem probable under the best calculations that Gladstone can get a sufficient majority to carry the home rule and land bills in the new realisance. sufficient majority to carry the home rule and land bills in the new parliament, nor is he likely to be beaten so thoroughly as to justify Lord Salisbury in hoping for a long term of office or for power to carry out his scheme of coercion. The greatest fear, therefore, is that home rule will be shelved for a time owing to the political deadlock. On the other hand, though the Conservatives are largely supporting dissendent liberals, few liberals are voting for the conservatives or for paper unionists, and Mr. Gladstone's real strength, which at the last election was in the agricultural counties, is yet to be brought out. (Associated Press.)

Boston, July 3. - The Herald's special cable of Saturday says:—The following conserva-tive candidates were re-elected today: Sir W. Brooks, in Altrincham division of Cheshire, where last November the conservatives had a brisk fight for seat.

allowed to win on a walk over shows great

Kent.
Lord Burghley, son of the Marquis of Exeter, in the north division of North Hants, Here again the absence of opposition marks the ministerial demoralization, for at the last election Lord Burghley's majority was but 171

election Lord Burghley's msjority was but 171 in 8,700 votes.

Vi count Newark, son of Earl Manners in Newark division of Nottingham; Stanley Leighton in the Oswestry division of Shropshire; Col. Richard Paget in Wells division of Somerset; Alexander 8. Hill, Q. C., in Kingsevinford division of Staffordshire; Sir J. Whittaker Ellis in Kingston; Sir Henry Fletcher in Lewis division of Sussex; Lord Bective in Kindall division of Westmoreland (another very debatable seat which the Glastonites could not find a man to fight), and Col. Robt. Gunter in Barkstonach. This makes 14 conservatives by county constituencies today in a walk over.

Seven liberal unionist candidates won back Seven interal unionist candidates won back their seats without opposition in the following constituencies: Hcn. Hugh Elliot in North Ayrshire; Col. Cornwallis West, in western Danbighshire, Wales; Christopher Talbot, in Modglamorganshire; Charles H. Mackintosh, in Javanness: Francis Taylor, in South Norin Inverness; Francis Taylor, in South Nor-folk; Alexauder Brown, in Wellington divis-ion of Shropshire (a liberal stronghold); Henry Wiggin, in Handsworth, Staffordshire, a con-stituency where last year the liberals had a majority of 2 000 in some 11 000 votes. majority of 2,000 in some 11,000 votes.
Unly four ministerial candidates were elected without a contest today: James Joicey in Chester, L. E. Street, Sir George Balfour in Kincardineshire, Scotland, Alexander Asher in Elgin Burghs, another Scotch constituency,

and Jos. Craven.

In the fight at the polls today the conserva-In the fight at the polls today the conservatives carried several seats which ministerialists had felt confident of retaining. At Aston Manner, Kynock, the well known ammunition manufacturer, defeated H. G. Reid, an old liberal member, by a majority of 782. At East Birmingham, H. Matthews secured the very similar majority of 789 over Wm. Cook, Gladstonite, though last November Cook had a majority of 1,252. At Boston Anderson defeated Wm. Ingram, a former Gladstonite member by 50 votes.

Jesse Collings, Chamberlainite radical, who came forward in Bordsley division of Birmingham where Henry Broadhuret, an old Gladstonite member had been juzqled out of the candidacy was elected by 3,443 votes over W. Tait, who ran as a forlorn hope on the ministratic data.

Tait, who ran as a forlorn hope on the minis-terialist side. The liberal unionists were also terialist side. The liberal unionists were also succetaful at Burnley, where Rylands was re-e'ected. The Gladstonites re-elected today are: Taeodore Frye, at Darlington; Sir William Harcourt and Thomas Roe at Derby; Sergeant Simon at Dawsbury; Massra, Robertson and Lacaita at Dawsbury; Assers, Robertson and Lacaita at Dawsbury; Massra, Robertson and Lacaita at Robertson and Dundee; Arnold Worley at Nettingham east, and Mr. Broadhust at Nottingham west, The latter is a consolation victory, which was a secured seat from liberal deserters. At midnight the totals were 145 conservatives, 25

unionists and 53 ministerialists.

London, July 14.—Gladstonians are elated with the decisive character of their victories in Dundee. They are confident they will maintain their hold on Scotland, Gladstonian agents report that the agricultural district is safe for the ministerialit party. They say the laborers' meetings show unabated faith in Gladstone and concurrence in the belief that granting of home rule to Ireland would relieve the English market of Irish labor. Gladtonian prospects in the metropolis are dark as the liberal unionists are giving warm support to onservatives.

Mrs. Gladstone attended a liberal meeting

at Mile End, London, yesterday. In response to deafening applause she made a short speech of thanks and read a message from her husband, wishing success to the liberal candi-London, July 3.—The News, commenting on the election returns, says the government has not done badly considering the disadvantary of the disadvant

tages under which it has been fighting.
The Daily Telegraph says: "It is too early to presage the result, but so far there is little no encouragement for Gladstone's wild pro-

At three o'clock Saturday afternoon, 120 At three o'clock Saturday afternoon, 120 tories, 22 unionists, 42 liberals and 12 Parnellites have been elected to the house of commons. Both political parties are disappointed at the present result of the elections. The tories were "sure" of making greater headway than they have achieved. The liberals profess to be gaining in spirit. They point out that although the tories have made a net gain of two, yet Gladstonians won Carl'sle and Leith against the unionists, which practically makes the battle so far a draw.

the battle so far a draw.

Edward Heneage, one of the most prominent liberals who seceded from Gladstone's support and resigned the ministerial office of Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster on April 8, upon the occasion of the introduction of the home rule bill, was re-elected today from Grimsby, Lincolnshire, as a unionist. His majority was 300, against 814 at the last elec-P. R. Condon, Parnellite, has been reelected

without opposition in the east division of Tipperary county. H. G. Gill, Parnellite, has been re-elected for Limerick city, unoppose?, D. O'Sudivan, Parnellite, has been re-elected in the south division of West Meath.

In Deptiord (Kent and Surrey counties) districts, where Lalmohun Choese and Passes. tricts, where Lalmobun, Ghose and Parsee, merchant, ran as a Gladstonian against Wm. John Evelyn, conservative, the latter won by a majority of 627. In the last election the same candidates contested the district and Evelyn's majority was then but 367. In the former election, however, the tories polled earlier in the day. Not a single seat in Yorkshire has been taken by tories, in spite of the six seats; captured at last general election. The tories are not fairing much better in Scotland, even in the divisions where the outbreak of unionists was most threatening and the peers and commoners, to all appearance, had succeeded in completely terrorizing voters. It is remarked as particularly significant that Dundee, of all places in the north, is returning a heavier vote and giving a larger majority than at any time previous to this year, Lacaita polling 8,216 votes against Robertson's 2,286. Lacaita was at one time private secretary for Lord Granville, Gladstone's former secretary of state for foreign affairs. The probabilities seem to indicate that THE IRISH QUESTION.

will be pretty much the same in its general composition, as the one that defeated Gladstone's home rule bill. except that the unionist element may be a litle stronger than in the last house.

A correspondent of the Times cables that an unbiassed estimate made independently by a number of newspaper men resulted in a pretty general agreement that the msjority one way or the other would be small, the averages running from 15 msjority for Gladstone to six for Salisbury. The coolest politicians of both sides fear most, not defeat so much as an inconclusive result. Several Gladstonians whom I have result. Several Gladstonians whom I have result. Several Gladstonians whom I have result. adverse majority was nearly doubled since Gladstone espoused home rule." Parnell and Maurica Healy (Parnellita) have

been re-elected to represent Cork city in the house of commons. They were not opposed. Gladstone has been re-elected for Midlo-Up to one o'clook this afternoon 22 tories, nine unionists, 12 liberals and three Parnellites

nine unionists, 12 liberals and three Parnellites have been re-elected.

The most desperate electoral struggle between the Gladstonians and Unionists ended today by the utter route of the latter in the parliamentary district known as Leith Burghs. W. Jackson was returned to the last parliament as a regular liberal by a majority of 3 870 in a total vote of 8,840 votes. He opposed the home rule bill, but was nevertheless considered invincible in his district, and was nominated in the present canyage as unionist to continue his oppoin his district, and was nominated in the present canvases as a unionist to continue his opposition to the premier's Irish policy. Jackson's hostility to Gladstone angered thousands of Scotchmen of Leith, but they looked upon their opposition to him as hopeless and were unable to obtain a candidate to oppose him, all those mentioned for the seat having declined to run. At the last moment Gladstone was nominated, Jackson saw defeat staring him and retired, and Gladstone was elected by acclama-

emoralization among local Gladstonites. William Pomfret on Ashford division

Detroit, Mich., July 2.—When the second reading of the home rule bill was defeated in parliament it was promised that \$1 000 would be sent as campaign expenses for each member voting for it. The following cable despatch was sent from here today:—

To Parnell—£5,000 more transmitted your trustees. The league in America is more than good to its engagements. trustees. The league is good to its engagements

(Signed) CHABLES O'REILLY, Treasurer,
This makes £17,000 or \$85,000 sent by Dr.
O'Rellly within a week, or \$1,000 for each
Irish member who voted for the bill. The feature of today's polling is a great

number of absentions. In nearly every case the votes are greatly reduced.

The liberals have won seats in East Leeds, South West Manchester, North Manchester and in the exchange division of Liverpool. The tories have won seats in South Salford, West Salford, Hereford, Hastings, Falmouth and South Bristol. A net tory gain of two. The unionist candidate for Newcastle under Lymee, holds his seat notwithstanding the frantic efforts to defeat him.

The unionist candidate at Bristol is equally successful.

Jacob Bright, Gladstonian, brother of John Bright, is elected in Manchester.
Sir J. Brasse, Gladstonian, who left Hatt. ings to contest Liverpool is defeated.
In West Leeds Herbert Gladstone received 5,226 and Williams 2,970. It feared today's polling will depress the

VERY LATEST.

London, July 3.—The latest returns show the election of 102 tories, 14 unionists, 30 Glad-stonians and nine Parnellities. The result of yesterday's elections indicate nothing c'early except a close nature of the contest. The un-

Returns from the Boroughs so far contested w a balance of parties. Manchester returns three Gladstonians and Livepool four unionists and two Gladston ans.
Bristol three unionists and one Gladstonian,

and Leeds three Giadstonians and two unionists.
The only Scotch contest was in Perth, which returned a Gladstonian by a small majority, oreshadowing the general tendency in Sc Three London divisions, East Paddington,

North Paddington and Strand have given immense unionist majorities, returning respectively Lord Randelph Churchill, L. L. Cohen and W. H. Smith.

A feature of the election is the general Armitage. Gladatonian, carried West Salford by only 57 majority, and in Central Leeds the majority of Balfour, unionist, was 13

la Scotland division of Liverpool T. P. O'Conner's majority may be seen as 1480.

O'Conner's majority was 1,480. Gee. Kynock, the principal member of the large rifls firm in Birmingham and tory candidate for Aston Manor, in a speech last night said that if the loyalists of Ireland were obliged to appeal to arms he himself would be prepared to contribute within 48 hours ore thousand as good rifles as were ever made, with two milio cartridges. This remark [was received with

leafening cheers. London, July 5 .- The issue is becoming definite. The position tonight presents a crushing defeat for Gladstone unless he obtains a larger county vete than in November. The burghs are declaring against home rule. Of the seven contests in Glasgow, the unionists carried 4 of the 21. The London polls were declared tonight. The union-ists secured 15 and Gladstonians six. The

Building Ships for Oil. (From the Monetary Times) A new departure in British shipbu'lling is the attempt to construct vessels for carrying oil in bulk. A well-accredited nau ical auout in bulk. A well-accredited naulical authority anticipates that if the experiment proves successful considerable work will be given to the shipbuilding yards, and at least a share in a branch of business which at presa share in a branch of business which at present appears to be monepolized by Continental competitors will be secured for British owners. Shipowners are beginning to regard petroleum oil as a promising cargo. Originally the oil was carried in casks, but with the development of the trade the vessels engaged in it have been fitted up with square or circular tanks. Steamers have been engaged on the Caspian Sea in the trade, and also in carrying the oil from the Black Sea to Antwerp and the oil from the Black Sea to Antwerp and other ports. The methods of carrying, however, have not been so economical as could be wished. A special steamer for carrying the oil literally in bulk is now being built on the Type. The machinery is placed aft, in order to avoid proximity to the cargo, and other special arrangements for preventing the shifting of cargo, explosior, or fire are being introduced. When casks or tarks are used there is a loss of freight on empties and additional risk of leakage. It is argued, also, that when the oil is carried in bulk there will be less danger of the accumulation of gas or vapor in the uncecupied parts of holds.

(From Wade's Fibre and Jabric) The value of woollen fabric as an article of

Woollen Fabric as a Covering for the Bedy.

clothing, hes gradually gained headway in popular favor during the past decade. Its great advantage over other material lies in the fact that it does not absorb moisture in the same sense as vegetable fibres do. Wool or woollen fabrics remain just as bulky when wet as when dry, or rather, the difference in bulk as when dry, or rather, who with vegetable fibres is but light compared with vegetable fibres when wet. This principle makes wool extremely valuable as an article of underclothing, as it will hold the prespiration from the body in the fibres without their becoming saturated, hence woulden clothing cannot have the chill-ing effect on the body that vegetable fibres have. As this quality also gives it the faculty of allowing the body to ventilate, which can-not be said of clothing made from vegetable fibres when in the same condition, even a very slight mixture of wool with cotton for under-From the two qualities mentioned above woollen fabrics are more suitable to the rapid changes in our temperature than any other material from which clothing has yet been

made. These two qualities in woollen clothing can only be changed or destroyed by excessive can only be changed or destroyed by excessive felting, a property only possessed by wool, and in proportion to the amount of felt given is the fabric better suited for winter winter wear and less useful for the high temperature of summer. For summer wear, fabrics made from the coarser wools, spun fine, and not felted in the least, are the best, for the reasons given above, and the reverse is the case for the cold winter months, when goods made of fine wool, and heavily felted, should be worn, as they will repel cold from the same cause (close texture) that they would, in summer, be unfit for clothing, or rather not as desirable as a lighter, open fabric.

DOMINION DAY AT WEYMOUTH. -A COFFEspondent writing from Weymouth, N. S., says Dominion Day was kept right loyally; a general holiday, with games of cricket, running races, leaping, throwing. During the day a general picnic, and in the evening, a high tea for all ending with a bonfire on a large raft in the where last November the conservatives had a brisk fight for seat.

Wm. Beach, in Andover division of Hampshire. Francis Compton, in Newforest division of Hampshire, a constituency which ordinarily no conservative would secure unchallenged.

Abel Smith in Hertford; Capt. Fellowes in Ramsey division of Huntingdon, where last November the conservatives had a very close run, their majority being only some 360 in a total of 5,200 votes. That Capt. Fellowes was

Thera coul proprieters offered to r remedy, if it West's excels any neuralgia, Always use

June

Life saved

West's Pain

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Mrs. John N parsonage, Ad yard's Pectoral heavy colds, s Nervons ! West's W druggists.

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infantum.

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complaint,

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and all b

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rule bill was defeated in omised that \$1 000 would expenses for each member following cable despatch day:) more transmitted your

ms O'Reilly, Treasurer.

30 or \$85,000 sent by Dr.

week, or \$1,000 for each oted for the bill. LATER.

oday's polling is a great s. In nearly every case von seats in East Leeds. nester, North Manchester division of Liverpool. on seats in South Salford, eford, Hastings, Falmouth A net tory gain of two, idate for Newcastle under seat notwithstanding the eat him. idate at Bristol is equally

detonian, brother of John Manchester. lstonian, who left Hast. pool is defeated. rhert Gladstone received ,970. polling will depress the

Y LATIST. -The latest returns show ries, 14 unionists, 30 Glad-Parnellities. The result of s indicate nothing cearly of the contest. The un-pad, owing to the number

Boroughs so far contested rties.
is three Glads; crians and onists and two Gladston. ists and one Gladstonian stonians and two unionists. ntest was in Perth, which

nian by a small majority, eneral tendency in Scotisions, East Paddington, and Strand have given jorities, returning respecelection is the general

najorities. For example, an, carried West Salford and in Central Leeds the unionist, was 13 sion of Liverpool T. P. was 1,480. principal member of the ningham and tory candier, in a speech last night sts of Ireland were obliged himself would be prepared 48 hours one thousand as er made, with two million nark (was received with

The issue is becoming ion tonight presents a adstone unless he obtains te than in November. eclaring against home contests in Glasgow, 4 of the 21. The Loned tonight. The union-Gladstonians six. The Among the eminent eneral M. Elliost, Mr the admiralty and Prof.
to midnight 207 unionnians had been returned.

Ships for Oil.

netary Times) in British shipbu'l ling is nuct vessels for carrying accredited nau ical aunsiderable work will be ding yards, and at least f business which at pres-nepolized by Continental cured for British owners. ing to regard petroleum brigo. Originally the oil-tut with the develop-ne vessels engaged in it with tquare or circular been engaged on the Sea to Antwerp and thods of carrying, hownow being built on the the cargo, and other for preventing the shift. or fire are being intro-or tarks are used there is pties and additional ris gued, also, that when the there will be less danger f gas or vapor in the un-

Covering for the Bedy. Fibre and Jabric

n fabric as an article of

lly gained headway in the past decade. Its other material lies in the absorb moisture in the able fibres do. Wool or just as bulky when wet the difference in bulk with vegetable fibres iple makes wool extremele of underclothing, as it ration from the body in ir becoming saturated cannot have the chill. also gives it the faculty to ventilate, which can-g made from vegetable e condition, even a very d with cotton for under-n for the purpose. alities mentioned above fore suitable to the rapid perature than any other clothing has yst been alities in woollen clothing destroyed by excessive ly possessed by wool, and mount of felt given is the winter winter wear and temperature of summer. ne, and not felted in the the reasons given above, case for the cold winter made of fine wool, and be worn, as they will me cause (close texture) summer, be unfit for as desirable as a lighter,

WEYMOUTH .- A COFFE-Weymouth, N. S., says t right loyally; a general cricket, running races, uring the day a general ing, a high tea for all on a large raft in the nd illumination on the continually, and cheers he Dominion, and our Over fifty flags were protect by the loyal against those, who for ruin their country, was young men, and heartily, and its purpose will t Dominion election is

Life saved at midnight by the timely use of West's Pain King. Do not fail to always keep it in the house for attacks of colic, cholera, cholers morbus, cramps, flux, dysentery, and all kindred diseases, all very sudden. Be pre-pared. 250. All druggists.

A Fair Proposition: There could be no off-r more fair than that of th proprieters of Hagyard's Vellow Cil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it falls to give satisfaction on fair trial.

West's World's Wonder, for external use, excels any other liniment for rheumatism, excess any other intiment for themselsing neuralgia, cuts, wounds, burns and bruises. Always useful. All druggiets.

Beclared Incurable. E. C. McGovern of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well known resident of that place, was declared incu rable by his ph. sclan, 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

Scientists inform us that we may expect a visit this summer from the terrible scourge cholera. West's Pain King is the remedy to keep. Always ready for a sudden attack. 25:. All druggists.

A Growing Evil

Scrofala, or king's evil, as an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a grow-ing evil in more than one sense. Afrs. Henry Dobbs of Barridale was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

West's Liver Pills remove that sallownes from the complexion by restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action. All druggists.

MANY PERSONS are troubled with Indigestion, Colic and kindred complaints. It is interesting to know that a few drops of Simson's Liniment will give almost instant relief : and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove dandruff, and produce a fine growth of hair. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

West's Pain King works like a charm in re lieving pain the stomach, all bowel difficulties and cholera. No traveler should be without it. Should always be in the house. Costs but 25c All druggists.

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

Nervous headache, earache, toathache and in fact any sche or pain cured like magic with West's World Wonder. 25 and 50c. All

A Complicated Case. Harry Ricardo of Meatord, Ont., testifies that hesuffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stemach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedies had alled.

This season of the year it is very important to have a reliable remedy in the house for such diseases as flux, dysentery, diarrice, summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. Such a remedy is West's Pain King. Only 25c. All druggists.

Quinine and Chills. Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever, but it cose not always cure. Esquire Pelson of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 60 grains of quinine for chronic chius and malariat fever After that and various other remedies had fatted, five bottles of Eurdock Blood Bitters cures him.

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, sto., mailed free We give no summer vacation; and there is no better time than the present for entering the college.

EFOdd Fellow's Hall. S. KERR, PRIF.

Wonderful is the instantaneous effect of West's Pain King in relieving cramps, colic and all bowel difficulties. Worth its weight in gold and costs but 255. Should always be kept in every house. All druggists.

Passengers arriving at Point du Chene by P. E. Island boats have fore hour for dinner at the Point du Chene House before the departure of the train.

The dyspeptic's friend, West's Liver Pills, take one sugar coated West's Liver Pill every night, and you will bless the day you read this. Thirty pills, 25c. All druggists.

Births.

On the 80th ult, at Sackville, the wife of Rev. C.

Marriages.

On the 2sth inst., at Hall'ax, N. S., by Rev. Robert Laing, fred w. Goodwin, M. D., of Hartland, Carleton County, to Janie C. McKay, ef Hall'ax.

On the 36th ult., at the Germain street Baptist Church, by the Rev. C. O Ga'ee, John B Jones, (of the Globe staff), to Maggie C. Eldest daughter of John W. Fisner, and grand-daughter of the late John Fisher, shipbuilder, of this city

On the 36th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Donald McRae, D. D., adam H. Bell, of Montreal, te E Maud E., youngest daughter of the late O. S. Odell, ef this city.

On the 36th ult., at the Cathedral, by the Rev, J. J. Wa'sh, F. W. Hamilton to Letitia A. Mullin, both of this city. J. J. Wa'sh, F. W. Hamiiton to Letitia A. Mullin. both of this city.

On the 28rd u't., at Lawrence, Mass, by Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, James Collins, of St. John, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of John Laycock.

On the 30th ult, at the Presbyterian Church, Sussex, by the Rev James Gray, William K. Graham, to Jeannie B., eldest daughter of J. Tranholm Dobson, of Sussex.

Oa the 30th ult, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Uanon Brigstocke, M. A., assisted by the Rev. Alfred Golmer, B. A., Charles H. L. Johnston, M. D., to Ju ia Augusta Barrett, niece of Mrs. Charles Hazen.

On the 29th ult, at the Church of the Assumption On the 29th uit, at the Church of the Assumption, A. Kerr, daughter of Laboratory of the Assumption, On the 29th ult, at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, by the Rev. Thomas Connolly, V. G., Mary A. Kerr, daughter of John Kerr, to John J. Kelleher, both of Carleton.

On the 2nd ult, at Emmanuel Church, by the Rev. The Rector, the Rev. Henry P. Higginson, only son of the late Berry P. Higginson, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, formerly Rector of Port Bill, P. E. I., to the Hon. Charlotte Wyle Melville, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Right Hon. Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, and widow of Majer George John Whyte Melville, Cold-stream Guards, gandson of Franc's Godolphin Osborn, fith Duke of Leeds.

On the 29th ult., at Windsor, by Rev. Cabon Maynard, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. A. Hartley, the Rev. Theodore W. Smith, of St. Johns, Nfld., to Emma M. Dimock, daughter of C. W. Dimock, of Windsor.

On the 16th ult., at Cambridge, Mass, by Rev. Windsor.
On the 16th ult, at Cambridge, Mass., by Rev.
Mr. Fisk, Phillip N. Hamm, fermely of St. John, to
Maggie, daughter of the late Captain John Siteman,
of Hallfax N. S.
On the 23rd ult, at New York, Charles D. Jameson,
of Bangor, civil engineer, to Miss Florence Miller, of
New York.

Deaths.

In this city, after a short illness, Farah P., second daughter of the late Edward and Pheory Oram, aged In years.

On the 29th inst., at Nerepis Station, K. C., after a short liness, Harry Burgess, aged 4 years and 7 months, youngest son of Frederick and Eliza Nasa.

On the 29th ult., in the city of Portland, John Doberty, aged 81 years, a native of County Donegal, Ireland. reland.
On the 30th uit, in this city, after a short illness, loseph Frederick, aged 10 years, son of Patrick and Resannah McGlin.
(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 80 h ult., at Lancaster Heights, Annie M. twin daughter of John W. and Eliza Long, aged 10 months.

Drowned, on the 17th ult., Charles A. Barnes, in the 39th year of his age, eldest son of the late Milton (Boston papers please copy.)

(Boston papers please copy.)
On the 26th ult, at Pocologan, Charlotte County, Martin H. Wayland, a native of Cape Breton, in the 52th year of his age.
(talliax and Cape Breton papers please copy.)
On the 2nd inst., Mamla, beloved daughter of Richard and Mary Forsyth, aged five years and nine months. "Asleep in Jesus."
On the 1st inst., of bronchitis, Harry, youngest son of John R. and Hannah Hamilton E, aged 2 years and 5 months. 5 months.

On the 55th ult., at Sackville, Ella Louise, daughter of Albion a dava Gray, aged 7 months and 24 days. On the 1st inst., at Woodstock, Mrs. Eliza Chase, aged 65 jears.

On the 30th ult., in this city, Michael Mahoney, of On the 30th ult, in this city, Michael Mahoney, of Black River, aged 70 year.
On the 28th ult, at Upbam, Kings county, Daniel McPherson aged 63 years His end was paace.
(Charlottetown, P. E. I., papers please copy.)
On the 3d lost, in this city, after a long illness, Patrick Higgins, son of the late Hugh Higgins
Cn the 2a lost, in this city, after a lingering illness, Willam Eillott, son of the late John Ellott, formerly of this city, aged 48 years, leaving a wife or the first city, aged 48 years, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn their loss.

On the 29th uit, at Lower Canning, N. S., Capt.

Wm. Wickwire, of paralysis, aged 78.

On the 19th uit. in Chelses, Mass., Mary D. Crispin, daughter of the late Joseph Crispin.

On the 4th inst., in this city, John Coughlin, aged 29 years, leaving a wifs to mourn the loss of a kind hu-band.

hu.band.
On the 1st inst., at Titusville, of diphtheria, Eivira Byds, aged 7 years and 2 months, third daughter of Chas. W. and Fancie Hennigar.
Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.
On the 80th ult., at Yarmouth, N. S., William C.
Williams, aged 96 years, a resident of that place for more than sixty was and the sledget surviving more than sixty years, and the eldest surviving school teacher in Yarmouth county. He was a native of New Brunswick.
On the 3rd icet., at Lynn, Mass., Henry Blizard, aged 71 years, formerly of Carleton. His end was

Ship News.

June 29th—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. Ship Vancsuver, from Rio Janeiro via Delaware Breakwater, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. Ship Crusader, Mosher, from Rio de Janeiro, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. Bark Pasqualino, Caplero, from Gloucester, Scam-mell Bres, bal Bark Prins Hendrick, Blengaberg, from Hallfax, Ber Krins Leading See McKeen, bal.

fch A P Emerson, Thempson, from Kewburyport, C Eikin, bal. Sch Lamdedo, Holder, from Rockland, T S Acams, Sch S K F James, Eissett, from Boston, master, oal,
Sch Dexter Clark, Theall, from Kewburyport,
Scammell Eros, bal
Sch Julia 8, French, from Portland, Miller and Sch Anuie B Bergen, Odell, from Newburyport, campell Bros, bal. Sch M L St Pierre, Ames, from Beston, Scammell Bros, bal Sch Almeds, Mullin, from Rockland, T S Adams, Sch A G Blair, Eutler, from Rockland, V S White, Sch Brank and Willie, Brown, from Boston, R C Elkin, bat.
Sch Davt, Glichrist, from Boston, T S Adams, bal bch Susie Prescott, Glass, from Eridgepert, R C Elkin, bil Sch Fmu, Colwell, from Rockport, Klkin and Hatfie'd, bal
Sch Arlel, Dickson, from Boston, J M Taylor, bal.
Sch Glenera, McKeil, from New Bedford, T S
Adams bal.
Sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, from Salem, R C Elkin, Sch Carrie B, Williams, from Boston, J F Watson, sch Wallu'a, Keast, frem Rockland, J F Watson, bal. Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Rockland, T 8 Adams, bal. Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, from Jonesport, Scammell ros, bal. Sch Lilicet, Wasson, from Rockport, T S Adams, Sch Vesta Pearl, Hanselpecker, from Rockport, R Elkin, bal. C Elain, bal.
Sch Liewellyn, Colwell, from Rockland, Elkin and
Haifield, bal.
Sch Rettie, Price, from Boston, V S White, bal.
July 1st—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Ship Rossignol, Vickery, from Liverpool, Wm Phomson and Co, gen cargo.

Bark Alida, Bod ker, from Liverpool, Wm
Chomson and Co, salt

Bark Einar Tambarksjælver, Christoffersen, from Liverpool, Alex Wateon, salt.
Sch Luta Price, Price, from New York, Parker and Hatfield, coal.
Sch Acara, Harper, from Providence R C Elkin, Sch Progress, Holmes, from Rockport, J E Moore. sch Annie Gale, Ga'e, from Boston, D J Purdy, gen cargo. Sch Janet S, Shaw, from Salem, T S Adams, bal. Sch Juno, Hatfield, from Beston, Wm Stevensor Sch Acacia, Grady, from Boston, Scammell Bro Sch Forest Belle, Belyea, from Boston, JF Merritt Sch Pushaw, Ludwig, from St George, Scammell Scot. Dal. Sch Comrade, Akerly, from Portland, R.C. Ekin. Sch Magg'e, Epragg, from Portland, TS Adams, bal.
Sch Uranus, Smith, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfled, bal.
Sch AC Watson, Spragg, from Portland, TS Adams, Sch Valetta, Akerly, from New York, J F Watson, gen cargo. Sch Jennie Gibsop, Peatman, from New Y k, master, oil.
Sch Panope, Dickson, from Perth Amboy. Palmer, coal.
Sch Laura, Quin'an, from New York, master. July 2nd—Stmr New Brunswick, Colby, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass. Brigt Riberia, Bradley, from New York, F Tufts and Co. bat Sch Evylin, Barton, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Afton, Odell, from New York, Millar and
Woodman, bal
Sch Boy, Lister, from Camden, Elkin and Hatfield, Sch Burpee C, Wassen, from Nockport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal Sch Ethel. Feck, from Boston. R C Elkin, bal. Sch Thrasher, Haley, from Providence, Scam Bros. bal. Sch Hannibal, Pendleton, from Belfast, Scammel' Sch Bannia, rendicton, from Scifast, Scammell Broe, bal.
Sch Rondo, McIntyre, from New York, R C Elkin, oil and coal
Sch Sabrina, Urquhart, from New York, R C Elkin, bal
Sch Aurora Borealis, Fiewelling, from Boston, Sch Aurora Borealis, Fiewelling, from Boston, master, bal.
July 3—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mase and pass.
Ship Celeste Surrill (new) Robertson, from Little Beaver Brook, Wm Thomson & Go, bal.
Sch Aonie W Akers, McIntyre, from New York, R. C Elkin, bal.
Sch Annie A Boeth, Wasson, from Newburyport, Scammell Bros bal.
Sch E Chambers, Howard, from Providence, D J. Seely, bal. Seely, bal.
Sch J L Cotter, Comeau, from New York, Scammell Bros. c.al.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, from Boston, D.J. Purdy, gen cargo.
Sch James Watson, Holder, from New York, JF
Watson bal.
Sch Myrtle Purdy, Farris, from Boston, D J Purdy,

Sch Frank L P, Lawson, from New York, C H
Peters, coal.

Sch Frank L P, Lawson, from New York, C H
Peters, coal.

Coastwise—Cobs Sovereign, Small, from Digby;
Minnie Haha, Anderson, from Shelburne; Ettawauda,
Walter, from Joggins; Z wave, Sallows, from Westport; Ada L, Lake, from Parraboro; Emily L White,
Patterson, from Apple River; Etta, Dixon, from
Grand Manan; Clyde Dickson, from Quaco; J W Dean,
McCarron, from Joggins; Prospect, Belyea, from
Appe River; Sparmaker, Magranahan, Margaretville;
frussian e-neral, McKee, from Joggins; Ranger,
Holmes, from Apple River; Rippie, Pettis, from
Cornwallis; Trader, Enowiton from Port Greenville;
Lida Gretta, Evana, from Quaco; Island Belle, Read,
from Dorchester; Blue Wave, Tower, from Jeggins;
Electric Light, Leonard, from Campobello; L'Eina,
Moore, from Goose Creek; E J Glass, Knowiton from
Advocate; Jane White, Huntley, from Five Islands;
Pilot, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Maryaville, Glaspy,
and Jane S, Shaw, from Alma; Twit ight, New omb,
from rarraboro; Spray, Lewis, from Freeport; C E
Thornton, Hicks, from Sackville; Russian Councillor,
Howard, from Joggins. CLEARED. 29th—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan vi Eastpo t.
Ship Louise M Fuller, Blauvelt for Liverpool.
Brigt E W Gale, Cameron, for Sigo.
Sch British Queen, Williams, for Hockland.

bal
June 5th—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand
Mauan via Eastport, master, mdse and pass.
Sch Mary George, Wilson, from Newburyport, B C
Elkin, bal.
Sch Theresa, Glass, from Yarmouth, R C Elkin,

Sch Besie C, Colwell, for Beckland
Sch Isaac Burpee, McLennan, for New York,
Fch Reaper, McCean, for New York,
Sch Clifford, McLean, for New York,
Sch Centeunial, Cripps, for New York,
Sch Druid, Cole, for, Boston,
Ist inst—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston,
Sch Hengariff, Goff, for Boston,
Sch Frank L, Clevelard, for New York,
Sch Ida B, Flower, for Boston,
Sch Flas F, Forry, for Boston,
Sch Cricket, Perry, for Boston,
Sch Flar B, Bentley, for Boston,
Ist—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston
Bktn Frederica, Roberts, for Londonderry,
Sch Sunbeam, Spragy, for Rockland.

Ist—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston
Bkin Frederica Roberts, for Londonderry.
Sch Sunbeam, Sprager, for Rockland.
Sch May Flower. Ellis, for Boston.
Sch May Flower. Ellis, for Boston.
Sch Deswyer, Kelly, for New York.
Sch J P Blake, Durant, for Boston.
Sch Fushaw, Ludwig, for Boston.
July 3—Str New Bruaswick, Colby, for Boston.
SS River Garry, Scott. for Boston.
Sch Royal Arcanum, Gould, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, for Rockland.
Sch Wallula, Keast, for Rockland.
Sch Wallula, Keast, for Rockland.
Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Rockland.
Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Rockland.
Sch Eliz-beta De Hart, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Annie P Bergen, Odeli, for Hampton Roads fo.
Sch De W McLean, for City Island, fo.
Sch Rettle, Price, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Mary George, Wilson, for Invadiant, for Campobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Campobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Campobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Gampobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Gampobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Gampobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Gampobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Erlectric Light, Leonard, for Gampobello; Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Panops, Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for Panops, Panops, Young, for Musquash; Clyde, Dickson, for

Canadian Ports.

ARBIVED. At Bathurst, 26th inst, brig Olivia A Carrigan, Le-Blanc, from New York, At Cambellton, 25th inst, ship Star of England, Henicksen, from Cardiff; 26th, bark Winburn, Johausen, from London.
At Hillsbord, 23th inst, sch Minnie N, Steeves, At Shediac, 28th inst, bark Ulrikke, Bull, from Dublin.

At Quebec, 25th inst, ship Lillie Souliard, Dennis, from North Sydney; bark Palermo, Walker, from do. At Richibucto, 23rd uts, brig Martha, Olsvn, from France—43 days; bark Saga, Pedersen, from Teneriffe At Chainam, 28th ult, bark I la R, Laws, from Montevideo; 29th, 88 Clifton, Wade, from London; 30th, brig Beatrice, Supplicion, from Nieghr, for

At Richibucto, 28th ult, bark Phons, Moncrief, from Liverpool, 30 days.
At Yarmouth, 30th ult, sch Theresa, Glass, from New York.
At Halifax, 30th ult, as British Queen, from At St Stephen, 26th ult, sch Robert Ross, Kilpatrick, from New York.

At Moncton, 20th ult, sch Wawbeck, Balser, hence
At Maitland, 30th ult, sch Anastatia F, Campbell, At Quebec, 30th ult, bark Venzuela, Perry, from At Quebec, 30th ult, bark Venzuela, Perry, from Hiolo.

At Sackville, 28 h ult, bark Cato, Johanesen, from Tralee; sch Heraid, Merriam, from New York.

At Hillsboro, 1st inst, schs T Astewart, Kelly, from New York; Viola May, Fisher, from Boston; Hattie C, Stewart, from Newark; Quoddy, Mahoney, from New York; brig Rapid, Dasin, from do.

At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, bark Alma, from St Nazarine; ss City of St John, from Halitax; sch Yarmouth Packet, hence; Onward, from Grand Manan.

At Quaco, 2d inst, schs Rex, Sweet, and Lila Gretta Evans, hence; Welcome Home, Tufts, and Bess & Stella, Haux, from Boston.

At Moncton, 2d inst, schs Wild Huuter, Melvin, frem Portsmouth; Union, Color, from Jonesport; Karsila, DeLong, and Maud Pye, Dixon, from Portsmouth; Ela Mau I, Patterson, from Boston.

Below Quebec, 1st inst, bark Alabams, Erown, from Illolo for wontreal, 1 tow.

At St 5t phen, 1st ins., sch Bessie, from Barbados, A. Sbediac, 1st inst, bark Brage, Forgensen, from North Sydney.

at sichtbucto. 3d inst, bark C S Parnell, Mahoney. At Shediac, 1st inst, bark Brage, Forgensen, from North Sydney.

at sichibucto, 3d inst, bark C S Parnell, Mahoney, from Liverpool.

At Chatham, 2nd inst, bark Rock City, Forgensen, from Bristol; 3rl, ship Watiaka, Bergmay, from Montevideo; bark Abram Liucoln, Borlin, from Process Aves

Montevideo; Dark Bueace Ayres,
At Quebec, 3rd inst, bark Verltas, McCully, from
Sydney for Moutreal; 2nd brigt Mail of Llangallen,
McKinnon, from Poit Elizabeth for Montreal.
At Point du Chene, 27ta ult bark Ulrikke, Bull,
from Oublin: 30th, bark Erage, Joizensen, from At Bathurst, 26th inst, bark Ryfoged Christensen Rimertson f r Irvine.
At Hillsboro, 28th inst, sch Minnie N, Steeves for this port.

At Chatham, 28th ult, bark Arbutus, Blight, for Mostaganum, Africa; 29th, bark Hviteora, Knudsen, for River Mersey; 30th, bark Althea, Waxholt, for At woncton, 30th ult, sch G F Day, Slecom, Ports-At Newcastle, 33th ult, bark Pjm'os, Frutt, for Vhitehaven.
Parrsboro, 30th ult, sch Water Lily, Manning, for At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, schs Yarmouth Packet, for this port; i ranton, for Grand Banks,
At Hillsboro, 1st inst, sch A P Stuart, Kelly, for

Newark.
At North Sydney, 2nd inst, bark Finland, for this port.
At Parrsboro, 1st inst, sch Twilight, Newcomb, for this port.

At Quaco, 2d inst, schs Rex, Sweet, and Li a Gretta, Evans, for this port.

At Mencton, 2d inst, sch Wawberk, Balser, Bills-At North Sydney, 2d inst, bark Finland, for this Port.
At Chatham, 2nd inst, bark Cail Friedrich, Bollon, for Beitast.
At Fredericton, 3rd inst, schs Grey Parrott, Milbary; Nota Bene, Bilkrove, for this port.
At Moncion, 3rd inst, sch Wild Hunter, Melvin, for

Portsmuth.
At Quaco. 3rd inst, schs Welcome Home, Tuits;
Bess and Stella, Haux, fer Boston. SAILED. From Bale Verte, 25th ult, bark Eacramento, Reid, From Point du Chene, 3rd inst, bark Fortuna, Mathieson for Mersey f o.

British Ports ARRIVED. At London, 26th inst, bark J B Newcomb, Newcomb, from Hong Kong
At Rangoon, 25th ult, bark Annie J Marshall
Teoker, from New York.
At Wexford, 24th inst, brigt Saliebury, Chipman, At Tuticorin, 3rd inst, bark Recovery, Blagdon, from At telfast, 28th u.t, barks O suma, McKay, and At tellast, 23th u.t., barks O suma, McKay, and Norden, Aanonsen, from Newcastle.

At Colombo, 29th uit, bark Highlands, Owens, from New York—89 days.

At **waasea, 27th ult, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, from Fleetwood.

At Antigua, 7th uit, brig Zelica, Murchison, from Barbados, to load for New York.

At Glass in Dock, 30th uit, brig Dato, Hoveland, from Sheet Harbor, NS.

From Dublin, 30th ult, bark Kesmarck, Tennyson, hencs. From Liverpool, 29th ult. brig Ellen M Mitchell, From Parisboro, for Sydney.

From Bristol. 30.h uit, adela, for St Johns.

From Shoreham, 28th uit, brig Zerelde, Kichham, for Charlottelown, PEI

From Mersey, 25th inst, bark Hypatia, Rowan, for Sydney. Charlottelown. From Mersey, 26th inst, bark Hypatia, Rowan, for Sydney, CB.
From onthampton, 27th ult, bark Queen for Australia, Leary, St Juhns (St John?)
From Barrow, 19th ult, bark Ajeannette, for Miramichi
From Swansea, 28th ult, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, for Rio Janeiro.
From Hong Kong, May 18th, bark Mount Lebannon, Aelson, for Bangkok.
From Liverpool, 28th ult, barks Esperence and Rapid, for Halifax
From Edverpool, 20th ult, barks Gray, for Cardiff—a so reported salled from Cardiff for New Orleans. riesne. From London, 30th ult, bark Belvidere, Trefry. for At Avonmouth, 30th ult, bark Thinca. Jensen, for Halifax.

At Belfast, 4th inst, brigt Sunshine, Fownes, hence,
At Mersey, 1st inst, bark Catchinca, Overgaard,
rom Shed ac from Shed ac

At Queenstown, 4th inst, bark Rothiemay, Olsen,
from Lob.s

At Cardiff, 2nd inst, ship Asiana, Gray, from Liverpool.
At Swansea. 2nd inst, brig Edith, McRae, from Cardigan, Ph.I., via Queenstown. SAILED.

From Bristol, 24th ult, bark Artisan, Dwyer, from Cardiff to lead for Montevideo. From Dublin, 1st inst, bark Mary Jane, for Campbelton, From Falmouth, 2nd inst, ship Chipman, Williams, from Lobos de Afuera, for Galway. Foreign Ports.

ARRIVAD. ARRIVAD.

At Vineyard Haven, 25th inst, sch Ada IS Allen, Dudley, from Hilsboro for New York.

At New York, 26th inst, brig Trust, Douglass, from Pernambuco sobs Lexington, Priest, from Sand River; Tf Drisko, Drisko; Emeline, G Sawyer, hogers; Plymouth Book, Farris, and James Warren, Faisingaam, all hence; 27th, bark Transit, Morton, trom Fort de Galle; brigt Adela, Weldon, from Hubhard's C.ve; schs Mower Pursy, hence; W H Alfison, Kenniston, from Windsor; below, bark Sarah Chambers, Carter, from Hamburg.

fAt Boston, 27th inst, bries Charles Duncan. Vale, rom Thinidad (Por: Spain); C C Vanhorn, Merriam, Parraboro; schs Condustor, Eisenhauser, from St. Pierre, Mat; Mary C Bennett, from Monctoe; Adico S, Kerrigan, hence; Anna Corrier, Walsh; Robert J Leonaro, Conley, from Thorne's Cove, NS; Arcilla Farnsworth, from Apple River; Muriel, Brinton, from St. Martins; John Millard, Brown, from Jordan River, RS; fiorence Christine, Shute, from Bear River; Lord Maye, Mibury, from Bear River; Sygnet, Bilton, from Port Greville, NS; Flash, Hatfield, hence; Kezia, Lohnes, from Little Glace Bay; Gondola, Martin, from Wallace, NF; 28th, schs Olivia A O'Mullin, Landry, from Pasabebic; Lyra, Demings, from Apple River. At Bombay, 27th uit, sah A C Watson, Spragg, from Fortland for this port.

At Ryun, 27th uit, sah Lottie B, Scott, hence. At Manila, May 4th, ship Steinvora, McIntosh, from Newcestle, NSW.

At Cienfue gos, 19th uit, trig Mersey Belle, Hameon, from Barbados; brigs &t Francois, Ganong, from do; 20th, Kathleen, Goor, from do.

At Boston, 30th uit, brig Energy, McBride, from Hill boro; lst inst, scis Riverdale, Barton, hence; Champion, Haley; Anna Harper, Durwin, hence; Champion, Haley; Anna Harper, Durwin, hence; Anna, Brown, from Fort Lorne, NS.

Vineyard Haven, 23th uit, schs Risk, Conceau, from St Mary; N J Miller, Dickson from Monctou; Navassa, Hatfield, and May flower, Harvie, from Moncton.

At Newark, 30th uit, sch Fannie Warren, Flint, from Hillsber;

At New York, 80th uit, bark Lvura, Townsend, from Turk's; Islaand; schs Victor, Jenkins; Minnesota, Lynch, do; schs Nellie Cirk, Clark; Fob and Harry, Brown; Harvester, McLaujhlin, and Frank W, Watson, hence; Sower, Dixon, from Frederictor; Garland, Libby, from Grand River; Francis Arthemss, Howe, from Shulee; H C Higginson, Fales, from Windsor.

At Hamburg, 27th uit, bark Truro, Sterling, from

Windsor.
At Hamburg, 27th u.t, bark Truro, Sterling, from New York.
At Hamburg, 1st inst, bark John Hickman, Bishop, from New York.
At Et Pierre, Mart, 11th ult, brig Nellie Crosby, Deveau, from Port Spain; 18th, sch Centennial, Bonnell, from do.

At Sagua, 22d ult, sch Calabria, Palmer, from New At Philadelphia, 2d inst, bark Serrano, Edgett, from At Portland, 1st inst, sch Crown Prince, Cole, from foncton.

At New York, 1st inst, bark Petitoodiac, Steeves, rom Port Stain; sche W H Mitchell, Cole, and Maud J, Patterson, from Shulte; Heien J Holway, Small, ence. At Montev'deo, May 30, br'g Jura, Merrison, from As Montey deep, may 30, org Jura, Morrison, from New York.

At Boston, 1st inst, sch Howard Holder, Faras-worth, hence; 2nd, schs Mary Elcanor, Ganion, rom Port Medway; Amaranth, Sellers, from Moncton; Lily of C.yde, Nickerson, from Port Clyde; Oilo, Mar-ito, hence. at Callao, 21st ult, ship Hindostan, Minchin, from At Rio Janeiro, 23rd ult, ship Stamboul, Cann. om Liverpool.
At Portland, 2nd inst, bark Investigator, Ressiter,

At Portland, 2nd inst, bark Investigator, modeling, from Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia, 2nd inst, brigt Fidelia, Anderson, from Port Sesia.

At Salem, 2nd inst, sch Erle, Theall, from Port Johnson.

At Salem, 2nd inst, ship John McLeod, Suart, from New York.

At Done of the Second of the Second of this port; Clifton, Parsous, for Wincsor; E H at Chief of New York; Sid, sch Magellan, Wood, from Newark for Hisboro.

At Portland, 2nd inst, bark Investigator, models, from Port Cow Bay, LI, 3rd inst, ship Marabout, morrisor, from New York, 2nd inst, brig Julia, Blake, for San B'as; 3rd. ship Forest King, for Amsterdam; bark Haro'd, for Representation, for this port; Second of this port; Clifton, Parsous, for Wincsor; E H Foster, Stewart, for this port; Belmes, Branscom; Orle, Second, for this port; Daphne, Munroe, for Halifax. Newark for Hisboro.

At Valparaiso, May 27th, ship Geners! Domville, Jardalla, from Wilmington, Cal; Ordered to Punts de Lobos to load guano for UK or Continent.

At New York, 5th inst, ship Munster, Brown, from Liverpool.
At Cronstadt, 29th ult, bark Mark Twain, Melvin, from New Crieans.
At Buenos Ayres, May 23rJ, sch Syanara, Hind, from Liverpool for Roserio.
At Montevideo, May 26th, ship John Bunyan, Sorensen, from Newport, E. At Bosario, Msy 25th, bark Romance, Toje, from Budnos Ayres.

At Delaware Breakwater, 21d iest, brig Toronto,
Davidson, from Eabia.

At Boston, 27th inst, bktn, Kate Harding, Boldue, for St Thomas, k Q; bark Memory, Juell, for St Margaret's Bay; NS; sch Bessie Carson, Baker, for Margaretville, NS.
At New York, 28th ult, ships Marabout, Morrisey, At New York, 28th uit, ships Marabout, Morrisey, for Sombay; Muskota, Cutten, for Eatavia; sols Erie, Theal, for Salem; James Watson, Holder; Little Bell, Erb, and Frank L. P. Lawron, for this port Adeline, Starkey, for Newark; 29th, bark Magnolia, Forest, for Capling; soh Maggie Willett, Hamm, for Newark, At Boston, 29th uit, schs E. Walsh, Auderson, for Bear River; Myrtle Purdy, Farris, for this port; Sarah Glaes, Hooper, for St. Stephen; Jona, Eagem, for Sacaville; Bonohomie, Trahan, for Tusket, Kf: Minnie Sacaville; Bononomic, Trahan, for Tusket, Ke; Minnie May, Leonard, for Georgetown, PEI; 80 h, schs Arizona, Lohnes, for Bridgewater, NS; Mabel Purdy, Pykeman. for this port; Evangeline, Richards, for Sydney, CB; fred E Cox, Cock, for Hallka; T B Harydney, OB, Etc. M. Stevens, for Pensacola, 28th uit, bark John Black, Stevens, for ris, apt, for Annapolis.

Pensacola, 28th uit, bark Juhn Black, Stevens, for Buencs a yres,

At New Yerk, 80th uit, sch Adelina, Starkey, for Chathem and Newcastle, NB; bark Lady of the Lake, Mosher, for Stockholm; briz Acaila, Morrell, for Yarmouth; sch R O Moran, McDongall, for this port;

E Mirriam, Merriam, for Wincsor.

At Boston, 30th uit, brig Canadian, Lellanc, for Arichat, CB; sch Wild Rose, Slocemb, for Harbor-ville; list inst, sche Britth Bagle, Porrior, for Pctou; Lord Mayo, Milbury, for Beaver River, NS; Florence Christine, Chuue, for do.

At Bostom, 1st inst, sche Tarquin, Gerrior, for Arichat, CB; Bobert J Leonard, Conley, for Thorne's Cove, NS; 2d. sche Veritas, Rhynard, for Sydney, CB; Conductor, Elsenhauer, for Lunenburg; Irene, Smith, for Cape Island; Ovrene, Corbun, for Bridgewater; Miggie S, Sceley, for alma; Dallas Hill, Cariton, for St Mattins; Speedwell, Read, for this port; Janette T Hib ard, Landels, for Moncton.

At Baltimore, 1st inst, barks Sarah B Cann, Sabean, for Stertin; Navatt, Porter, for Hamburg, sld.

At Philadelphia, 1st last, ship Servia, Smith, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 18t 1ast, snip Seryla, Smith, for Liverpool.

At New York, 1st inst, ships Prince Amadeo, Rutter, for Liverpool; Forest King, Doyle, for Amsterdam; Lillian, Copp, for Rotterdam; barks Prince Umberto, Keene, for Liverpool; Minden, Smith, for emsterdam; Harold. Burris, for Rotterdam; Ontario, Hunter, for Duckirk; Noel, Beers, for Corunns; brig Julia Blake, Patterson, for San Blas; schs Eliza Cook, Ferguson, for Haliax; E H Foster, Stewart, for Dorchester; Holmes, Granscomb, for this port.

At Ba'timore, 2nd inst, br'gt Glenorchy, Cartin, for Bay Chaltur. Bay Chalcur.
At Philadelphia, 2nd inst, sch Alaska, Mahaffay, for Bay Chaltur.

at Philadelphia, 2nd inst, sch Alaska, Mahrifsy, for this port; bktn Hattie H, Cochran, for Hailiax.

At New York, 2nd inst, barks Electa, Marr, for Pernambuco; J W Holmes, Newcomb, for London; Forest, Cunningham, for Valvaraieo; schs Daphne, Munru, for Hailiax; Gleaner, Henderson for this port; Clitton, Parson, for Windsor; 2rd inst, barks Maggie M, staples, for Fernandina; schs Francis Arthemas, Cole, for Shulee; Seth M Todd, Clark, for St Margarets Bay; Oriole, Secord, for thispot.

At Brunswick, Ga., 3rd inst, sch Sarah Gonfrey, Pinkham, for Porto Cabello.

At Boston, 2nd inst. bk Lillian B Jones, Hira, for Cape Verde via Halifax; brig Louise, LeBlanc, for Arichat; brig Charles Buncan, Carlin, for Bay Chaleur; schs Emma C, Berry, for Thorne's Cove, as; Bertha Maud, Farton; Glide, Sypher, for this port; 3rd, schs Jessen, Hayson, for Mahone Bay, Ni; Lyra, Demings, for Apple River; Montebello, Perry, for Yarmou h; Lizzie Taylor; alice S, Kerrigan; Fisah, Hatfield, for this port; homas C Rackett, Rackett, for Snelburge, NS; Jodith Ann Condon, for Port La Teur, NS; China, Collins, for Halifax; Hope, Howe, for Parrasore; S G Irwin, Griffig, for Port Hawksbury; Anne, Leven, for Port Laght, Condon, Ler Barrington, NS.

SAILED. From Port Kads. 26th iast, bark Prince Rupert, for Liverpool.
From 8t Doming 2 City, 10th inst, trig Mary Ella Mallett, Ma lett, for New York.
From Havana, 21st uit, bark Flash Light, Dexter, for Delawars Breakwater.
From Manils, 4th uit, bark Lady Dufferin, Scott, for Montreal; 6th ship Emblem, Roberts, for Barbalos. for Montreal; 6th ship Emblem, Roberts, for Bar-bados.
From Helvoet, 27th ult, bark Flora, for Perraboro.
From New York, 28th ult, sch Annie W Akers, MoIntyre, for this port; 29th, ships Muskota, for Batavia;
New City, for Ams'erdam; schs Frank L P, Lawson,
for this port; James Watson, Holder; Adeline, Starkey,
for this port.
From Antwerp 28th ult, ship Habitant, Potter, for
New York; bark Avoca, Mitchener, for do.
Fr. m Dunkirk, 29th ult, bark Sherwood, Douglas,
for Sheiburne, NS.

r Shelburne, NS. From Artwerp, 29.h ult, ship Dunrobin, Scott, for New York From Havre. 28th ult, bark Freia, Johnsen, for Miramich; 29th ult, ship Wm Tapscott, Ray, for this ort. From Portsmou'h, 30:b uit, sch Manzanilla, Irving, or Moncton. From Port Eads, 30th ult, Prince Rupert, for Liver-From Delaware Breakwater, 30th ult, bark Petit-From Delaware Breakwater, 30th uit, bark Petitcealac, Stevens, from Port Spain for New York.

From New York, 38th ult, ship Lilian, Copp, for
Rotterdam; barks Lady of the Lake, Mosher, for Stockholm both auchored off Whitestone; Magnolla, Forrest, for Capling; sohs Lillie Bell, Erb, for this port;
Magellan, Wood, for Hillisboro; M. selle, Gould, for
Cornwallis.

From Boothbay, 30th uit, seh Emma, Tutts, hence
or Boston

or Boston.
From Matanzas, 26th jult, bark, Tamora, Slocomb, or Philadephia.
From Rochefort, 28th ult, bark Odin, for Mira-From Rochefort, 28th ult, bark Odin, for Miramichi.

From St Nazaire, 27th ult, bark Ivy, for West Bay.
From New York, its inst, bark Prince Amadeo, Rutter, for Liverpool; brig Acadia, Morrill, for Yarmouth, NS (anchored at Har: Island roads); sohe E Mèritam, Merriam, for Windor; R G Moran, McDougall, and Gem, Fowler, for this port.
From Amsterdam, 29th ult, bark J E Graham, Cochrane, for New York.
From Bahia, 6th ult, brig Lottle Belle, Murchison, for New York.
From Santos, 2nd ult, brigs Paran, Graham; 4th, Brazil, LeMarchant, for Barbadoe.
From Pernambuco, 11th ult, brigt Sarah Wallace, Helder, for Montevideo.
From Bt Thomas, 17th ult, brigs Alasia, Coutter,

PURCATIVE PARSONS' PURCATIVE PI Positively cure SIOK-HFADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA-BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Fill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., Dewitt, Iowa" Soid everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.2 (circulars free. 1.8.70HNSON & CO., Boston, Moss.

for Quebec: Libble H, Suttis (from Pernambuco), for Halifax; Mary E Bliss, Fanning, for Fajardo to load for N of Hatteras; B L Page, Spinney. for Arroyo, P R. to load for N of Hatteras; 20th, bark M J Foley, Leibke, for Apalachicola.

From Amsterdam, 29th ult, bark J E Graham, for New York—not from Pherwood, as before reported; let inst, ship McDougal, Davis, for New York.

From Trapani, 23rd uit, bark Mary I Baker, McLaren, for Gloucester, Mass.

From Deleware Ereakwater, 3rd inst, ship Otago (from Philadelphia) for Havre; Servia (from do) for Liverpool. (from Philadelphia) for Havre; Servia (from do) for Liverpool.

From Calais. Me. 1st inst, bark Bessle Simpson, Bradford, for Montego Ear, Ja.

From Hart I-land Roads, 3rd inst, ship John Manr, Beveridge, for London; bark Laura, Otter, from New York for St Johns, Nfld.

From Providence, 2nd inst, sch Crestline, Ambrosa, for this port

From San Panetro, 2ith u't, ship Cumberland, Jones, for San Francisco. an Francisco.

From whitestone, 3. d int. bark Lady of the Lake, Master, for Stockholm.

Erom Havre, 29th ult, bark Joe Eead, Edwards, for

port.

From Whitestone, Li, 3rd inst, sbip Lillian, Copp, from New York for Rotterdam; barks Minden, Smith, do for Amsterdam; Neel, Blois, do for Corunna.

From Cow Bay, LI, 3rd inst, ship Marabout, Mor-

Passed Eistnore, 23rd inst, bark Mark Twain, Melvin, from New Orleans for Cronstadt, Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, 25th inst, ship Ruby, Robbine, from Pai adelphia for Antwerp. Passed Ascension, prior to 25th inst, ship Hectanoga, Robbins, from Yokohams for Montreal. Passed through Hell Gate, 27th inst, sch J L Cotter, Comeau, from New York for this port. Passed Kinsale, 25th inst, bark Keewatin, Largy, from Sydney, NSW, for Liverpool.

In port at Samarang, about the 15th ult, bark Auslia. Compling, for do.

In Pert at St Domingo, 12th inst. schs Princeport. In Port at St Domingo, 12ht inst. schs Princeport, Macomber, for New York in a few days; Nat Meader, Brown, for do

Macomber, for New York in a few days; Nat Meader, Brown, for do
In port at Cebu, May Sth, bark Harriet Campbell, Edgett, for Boston.
Pass d Dungenness, 27th ult, ship J I Smith, Tingley, from Antwerp, fer New York.
Passed Li tle Gu l, 26th ult, barks Emma G Scammell, Kierstead, for Buenos Ayres; Sega Hayden, for Seville; brigs Rapid, Dakin, for Hillsboro; Hotspur, Lewis, from do for R. sario; 27th, barks Falmouth, Malcolm, fir Hantsport; Swauses, lawrence, for Cette; brig aumbo, Bell, for St Johns, NF, all from New York.
In port at Hiogo, May 29th, bark Mary A Troop, Young, from New lork.
In port at Hologo, May 29th, bark Mary A Troop, Young, from New lork.
In port at Hologo, May 29th, bark Mary A Troop, Young, from New York.
In port at Hologo, May 29th, bark Northern Empire, Vance, and ship Loastda, Foott, unc; bark Sultans, Marsters, for New York.
In port at Holio, May 9th, bark Atabia, Robinson from Heng Kong, arrived April 26th, for Eoston.
In port at Manila May 12th, ship Stelavora, McIutosh, from Newcastle, NSW; arrived May 4; barks Kelverdale, Donald, for Live; pool (not London); President Gerbett, from Cardiff, arrived May 7.
Pessed Dungenness, 27th ult, ship Joseph H Scammell, Thompson, from Flushing for New York.
It port at Calcutts, May 9th, ships Esther Roy, Roy, from New York, arrivel 1st; Argomeue, McAusland, for do,
In port at Yokohama, Japan, 1st inst. ship Flora

It port at Calcutta, May 9th, ships Eather Roy, Roy, from New York, arrivel 1st; Argomeue, McAusland, or do.

Is port at Yokohama, Japan, 1st inst, ship Flora Pstafford, Simth, for Pert Moody, loaded. Passed Dungeness, 29th ult, bark Sherwood, Douglass, from Dunitk for Shelburne, 'NS; 30th, bark Habitant, Potter, from Antwerp, for New York. Passed Binsale, 30th ult, bark Orquell, Foster, from Picteu for Liverpool Passed Low Point, 2nd inst, stmrs Thorn Bolme, Holmes, from Sydney for Montreal; Domingo, Wilson, from Gloce Bay for Montreal; Domingo, Wilson, from Glote, Holmes, from Sydney for Montreal; Passed Low Point, 2nd inst, stmrs Thorn Bolme, Holmes, from Sydney for St John's, Mil, via Sydney for St John's, Mil, via Sydney for Gulf of St Lawrence, Janet Ferguson, Sims, from Halifax for Eydney; Arda, Reason, from Sydney for Ward Sydney; Arda, Reason, from St John's, Mil, via Sydney for Gulf of St Lawrence, Janet Ferguson, Sims, from Moore, Sanford, from Boston for Sydney; Srd, stmrs Bayswater, Stokes, from Montreal via Sydney for Uk, bark Sponday for Quebec.

Victoria, B., June 1—Ship Earl Granville, Copp, from Newcastle, Nsw, via Eura for Royal Roacs, is reported in the straits.

In port at Progresso, 21st ult, bark Aspotagan, Scott, for Boston, July 1—Steamsr Welhaven, from Baracos, reports while anchored in quarantine at 1 am was run into by schr T B Harris, hence for Annapolis, N B, and had stanchlons carried away and bridge damaged. The schr received slight damage

Passed Low Poloit, 5th inst, strs Relief. Fry, from Sydney for Ingential; St Pierre, Aggrove, from Sydney for Sydney; Rosella, Ashdell, Main, from Montreal for Sydney; Rosella, Sahdell, Main, from Montreal for Sydney; Rosella, Passed Maila Head, 2nd inst, bark Vilage Belle, McLawkhilin from Chatham for Myulle.

Passed Maila Head, 2nd inst, bark Vilage Belle, McLawkhilin from Chatham for Myulle. Montreal.

Passed Malin Head, 2nd inst, bark Vilage Belle.

Passed Malin Head, 2nd inst, bark Vilage Belle, McLawahiln from Chatham for Maville,
Passed Plymouth, 1st inst, ship J I Smith, Tingley, from Antwerp for New York.
Passed Lizard 2nd inst, bark Sherwood, Douglass, from Dunkirk for Shelburne, NS; Avoca, Mitchener, from Antwrp for New York.
In port at Buenos Ayres 1st inst, barks Albatroes, Chalmers, Mileod Fulton, and Fanny L Cann, unc; sch Manzanells, Smith, from Cardiff, arrived May 20.
Passed Tarita, 28 in ult bark Eliza A Renny, Lawsence, from Philadelphia for Fiume.
Quenec July 1—Brig Buda, from Bay St Paul for Glasson Dock, has been supplied with new anchors and passe outward at Bic today.
Ship Sapphire Murray, for Antwerp, which returned to Philadelphia 23rd ult, completed a light repairs and left Philadelphia 3rd inst for destination.
In port at Bahla, 12th ult, bark Kedron, West, for New York. Spoken.

Ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, from Philadelphia, for Hiogo, May 11, lat 8 N, lon 31.
Ship Kambira, Brownell, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, June 19, lat 50 N, lon 9 W.
Ship Macedon, from Pajta for Falmouth, May 23, lat 3 N, lon 29 W.
Bark Hlawstha McKay fr m Pay Verte for Belfast, June 25th, lat 50, lon 25 55.
Bark avo more, from New York for Rotterdam, June 28, lat 41 45, lon 46.
Bark Ella Moore, from Charleston for Hull, June 80 lat 41 10, long 55 20.
Brig Prover, Crossley, from Cardiff for Carupano, May 16, lat 4 S, lon 30 W.
Brigt w H N Clements, Crowell hence for Cork, June 26, lat 39 56, lon 58 20.

Storm Prover, Crossley, from Cardiff for Carupano, May 16, lat 4 S, lon 50 W.
Brigt w H N Clements, Crowell hence for Cork, June 26, lat 39 56, lon 58 20.

Including Best U. S. Pastry; Best Minnesota Bread flour; Victoria, Star, Peoples, Silver Moon, white

Square-Rigged Vessels Bound to St WHERE FROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM. STEAMER .

Damara, from Hamburg, 4ld June 25.

West Cumberland, from Maryport, ald June 11.

Eurydice, from Liverpool, sailed June 30, Ju ia, from Havre, sid June 17. Lucania, at Liverpool, in port June 24. Senator from Liverpool, sid June 14. Wm Tap.cott, from Havre, sid June 29.

BARKS,
Ansgar, from Cork, sid, June 22,
Arcturus, from Bremen, ald June 21,
Brodrane, at Glasgow, in port June 19,
David Taylor, from telfast, sid June 7.
Dusty Miller, from Carnarvon, ald June 10.
Krmina, at Sydney, in port June 28,
Finland, from Sydney, cli July 2§
J H McLarren, from Liverpool, sid June 3.
Kentigern, from Rio Janeiro sid May 12,
Keswick, from Liverpool, eld June 1,
Keemark, from London, sid June 30.
Lizzie Wright, at Dieppe, in port June 18,
Maori, from Londonderry, ald June 1,

Neptuaus, from Liverpool, sld May 31.

New York, at Liverpool, in port June 3.
Oliver Emery, from Londonderry, sld June 3.
Queen of Australia, from Southampton, sld June 27.
Strius, at L'Orient, in port May 18.

Alasks, from Galway, ald June 18. Edmund, at Barbados, in port June 12. Topaz from Madeira, s'd June 9.

LONDON HOUSE.

Midsummer Arrivals.

DANIEL & BOYD have lately opened and are now showing the following goods for the mid-summer sorting trade: Ladica' Gloves—Li'es, Taffeta and Silk, in Tans, Drabs, Dark Colors and Black.

Ladies' Cotton Hose in Oxford, Heather, Seal,
Fancy, assorted Pink and Sky, and assorted Dark
shides Men's Walf-Wose-Fancy Heathers, Self Colors

covered, Black Saturations of Covered, Black Saturations, White Books, Spotted Books, Green and Amber Lens, Turkey Red.

Ladies' Linen Collars, Men's Paper Collars.

Paper College.
Knitting Cattons,
Linen Threads,
Canadian Tweeds,

All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt and DANIEL & BOYD.

ONIONS. CHEESE.

We have a few CHOICE last Season's CHEESE

AL3O, A FEW Bermuda Onions.

JARDINE & CO.

Including Best U. S. Pastry; Best Minnesota Bread flour; Victoria, Star. Peoples, Silver Moon, white Pigeon, Simon Pure, Beaver, Tea Rose, etc. Jerh, Harrison & Co.

Apricots. Apples [New].

Pineapples. Bananas. Cucumbers.

Strawberries. FOR SALE BY PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.

1: 55 Charlotte street.

THE BRIGHTEST THING IN TOWN. BY BOSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

Let me draw you a picture, rude and rough, Of the brightest thing in all the town, If I had but wit and skill enough 'Twould win me a lasting renown.

Let no one disturb me. Leave me slone!
Give me a chance! It is all I ask.
Let me try my hand—no master's, I own—At this impossible task.

Impossible? Yes, for an Angelo,
To paint the picture I wish you to see,
Impossible quite for art to show

This picture that lives with me. And yet, 'tis only a half-grown girl; Half or whole, I do not know; A face hung o'er with hair all a-curl, And eyes as black as a crow.

Black, did I say? Then I made a mistake, For I've seen them as gray as the breast of Green with scorn, and red with hate-

And azare and gold with love! The brow of some calm, reflective Greek. And a nose not Roman nor squiline, An oval face and an olive cheek, Fiushed through with blood, like wine.

A chin like some famous old Van Dyke, Tapering soft to a point, just so;

And a menth—now what is this young mou Don't guess what! You don't know.

THE RETURN. All day the land in golden sunlight lay, All day a happy people to and fro Moved through the quiet summer ways; al

day
I wandered with bowed head and footste alew, A stranger in the well-remembered place, Where time has left not one familiar face

I knew long years ago. By marsh-lands golden with bog asphedel, I saw the fitful plover wheel and scream; The soft winds swayed the foxglove's purpl

The iris trembled by the whispering stream Gazing on these blue hills which know no change,
All the dead years seemed fallen dim and strange, Unreal as a dream.

Unchanged as in my dreams lay the fair land, The laughter loving lips, the eaget feet, The hands that atruck warm welcome to my The hearts that at my coming higher beat,
Have long been cold in death; no glad surprise
Wakens for me in any living eyes,
That once made life so sweet.

Slowly the day drew down the golden west;
The purple shadows lengthened on the plain
Yet I unresting through a world at rest, MW Went silent with my memory and my pain; Then, for a little space, across the years To me, bowed down with time and worn with

My friends came back again. By many a spot where summer could not last, In other days, for all our joy too long, They came about me from the shadowy past, As last I saw them, young and gay and

And she, my heart, came fair as in the days When at her coming all the radiant ways Thrilled into happy song. Ah mel once here, on such a summer night, In silent bliss together, she and I Stood watching the pale lingering fringe of

Go slowly creeping round the northern sky.

Ah, love, if all the weary years could give

But one sweet hour of that sweet night to live

With thee—and then to die!

The old sweet fragrance fills the summer air,
The same light fingers on the northern sea,
Still, as of old, the silent land lies fair
Beneath the silent stars, the melody
Of moving waters still is on the shore, And I am here again—but nevermore Will she come back to me.

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME. Where, where will be the birds that sing A hundred years to come?

The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?

The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats So gaily now—
Where, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread you aisles with willing feet
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age And fiery youth, And childhood, with The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come!
But other men
Our lands will till,
And others then

Our homes will fill;
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as today,
A hundred years to come.

THE VALLEY OF REST.

Away from the present of pain,
When our strength from the future we borre
Unwearied by care; for today
And untroubled by thought of the morrow,
Afar from the valley of tears And apart from the sad realm of sorrow, Lies the beauteous valley of rest.

Afar from the land of deceit,

Where the true is outweighed by the seeming,
Away from the region of woe,

Which with hunger and sickness is teeming,
Beyond this fierce kingdom of war,

Where from pierced hearts the life-blood is

streaming.

streaming, Lies the calm of the valley of rest.

The peace that is there is unknown To our hearts. No er has song nor has story
Described it. Its sun, whose bright rays
Never set, is the light of His glory
And its bliss hath no end, as the years
Pass away and the ages grow hoary,
In the wonderful valley of rest,

What count the deep draughts that we all
At the fountain of mourning have taken?
What matters the valley of death
Which we pass through alone and forsaken,
When after a few passing hours
The glorified soul shall awakes,
In the longed for walley of resi? In the longed-for valley of rest?

THE HARP.

BY GRACE H. DUFFIELD. The storm had ceased. Upon the glinting sea, Drawn from a wreck, lay spoils of many a

land,
While tossed all carelessly upon the sand
Rested a harp, by the waves' stern decree
Destined no more the voice of song to be,
Torn from the player's lingering, loving

hand. And, as I listened, o'er the music grand And, as I listened, o'er the music grand
Of nature's organ soft a monody
Arose, a single perfect note swelled clear,
Quivered, and sank, yet ever rose and fell,
As broke the billows on the single string,
Until, at last, it seemed that I could hear
The mournful story the sea strove to tell,
Sweeping in pity o'er the shatt:red string,

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at public auction on Monday, the twenty-third day of August Fext, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, at twelve of the cleck, noon;-

LL the right, title, interest, property, claim and deA mand of Patr.ck George Carvil at a ceerge McKean
or the said George McKean of, in to, out of, or upon
the following described lands and premises situated
in Mount Theobald tettlement, so called, and in the
County of Saiat John, and being silt that part of lot
D, containing three huadhed acres, mirst or less,
originally granted to one Jesse Tabr, which is
situated south of the Hanford Frek to, ether with
all the buidings, erections and improvements.
The two lots of land conveyed by John Wishart to
Fathaniel H. Upham by deed dated the first cay of
February, A. D. 1871, and therein described ss follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land
stuate, lying and teing in the parish of Saint
Martins, originally granted to John F. Gedavd and
known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theobald actilement, containing one hundred

number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theobald actiement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Marii.s 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 Bichard Horsford, late of the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the artau thereof as let number one hundred and seven west (No. 107 west) and number one hundred and seven east (No. 107 east) containing both last 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 plac of Thomas A. Kelakin's nurveys as let number one hundred and twenty-four west (121 west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or lass, and conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, together with Thomas Mallory.

A lot of land conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by Thomas Mallory, junion, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1868, and described as follows: Alt 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 them the Henry Handraha and George Taber, thence

lows, beginning at a sprnce stake on the line be-tween Benry Handrahan and George Taber, thence tween Henry Handrahan and George laber, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Hanford Brook to the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly slong the eastern side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains nore or less to a post opposite a marked spruce tree standing on the western side of said brook, thence north eighty-six degrees fifteen minutes west thirty-one chains are ern side of said brook, thence worth eighty-six degrees fifteen minutes west thirty-one chains and seventy-five links recrossing the said brook to a spruce post standing on the west line of lot "B," thence along said line north three degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-three chains to the place of beginning, being part of lot "B" aforesaid, originally granted to John Bandrahan, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres more or less.

A lot of land conveyed by G. oree Tabor and wife veyed containing fifty acres more of less.

A lot of land conveyed by George Tabor and wife to Nathaniel H. Upham and Thomas Mallery by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1667, and described as follows: All it at certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, bounded and described as follows: Reginning at a spruce stump standing on the eastern side of the Hanford Brook, thense twenty-nine cerces fifteen minutes east six chains and twenty links to a post, thence south fifty degrees thirty minutes east fourteen chains to a smal fep uce, thence south tweive degrees fifteen minutes west

thence south tweive degrees fifteen minutes west eight chains and twenty-five minutes to a pine tree eight chains and twenty-five minutes to a pine tree standing on the eastern side of said brook, thence north-westerly along the eastern side of said brook eighteen chains and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, containing nize 45-100 acrs, being part of lot 'b' and lying to the eastward of the abovementioned Hanford Brook, together with a right of way and a way over the lands of the said George Tabor from the above described lot to the road leading from Quaco to the Hammond River to the said John McFee, his heirs and assigns aid to his and their servants, carts, wagons and all other bind of vehicles at any time and all times over the said way.

way.
All that tract, parcel and piece of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, granted by the Criwn to David Doyle by letters wick, granted by the Criwa to David Doyle by letters patent bearing date the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1849, the said grant being number four thousand five hundred and minety-three (4593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Esginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of lot number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fity-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence north twenty chains along said road, thence west fity-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the pluce of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number one hundred and eight (No. 108).

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John aforesid, originally grauted to John F. Godard and known on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title claim and demand of the said

thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. S7) 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 several lots of land described in a dead of the said John F. Godard and wife, dated the 26 h. day of May, A. D. 1889, to Nathaniel H. Upham, as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parviol of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Marcins, in the County of Saint John and Province aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree standing at the sou h-eastern augle of lot number three (No. 3), originally granted to James March, thence north two degrees fifteen minutes east along the eastern site of the same to a stake, thence south fitty-four degrees fifteen minutes west fitty chains to the south-western augle thereor, thence along the rear/or southern life of the same north fitty-five degrees fifteen minutes west fitty chains to the south-western augle thereor, thence along the rear/or southern life of the same north fitty-five degrees fifteen minutes east twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originally granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east in Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originally granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number 34 (eighty-four) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres more or less.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid.

A tract of land situates in the Parish of Saint Martines and containing fifty acres more or less.

less.

A tract of land situate in the Parli h of Saint Martins aforesaid, beginning at a reserved road at the north-western angle of lot number ninety-one in Mount Theobald, then.e running by the magnet of 1842, north along side of said reserved road twenty chains, thence west twenty-four chains to the north-western angle of lot number eighty-nine west, granted to Lawrence Mackey, thence south along the eastern line of said grant twenty chains to the south-western angle of the same and thence east twenty-four chains to the place of begin-ling, containing forty acres more er less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine east in Mount Theobali and grantes to Lawrence Mackey in 1852 and conveyed by him to Nathaniel H Upham.

A tract of land situate in the Parlish 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 south-west angle of lot number eighty-seven, in Mount Theobald so called to James A. Bain, theace running by the magnet, east twenty-five chains, thence south twenty-chains, thence west twenty-five chains to a strace tree and thence upon 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 mentioned granted to Lawrence Mackey in 1845.

A tract of lawd situate in the Farlsh of St Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit: be-A tract of land situate in the Park hol Saint Mar-

tins, in the County of Saint John and Prevince of New Bruaswick and bounded as follows, to wit: be New Briaswick 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 eight-eight.

or eighty-eight
All that certain lot or tract of land gravited by the ber eighty-eight
All that eriain lot or tract of land grauted by the
Crown to James Goodman and John Pryor, lying
and being in the Parish of Saiat Martins, in the
County Saint Joho, in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished on the plan of
Thomas O. Kicher's survey as lot number fifty eight
(58), in the Mount Theobald Settlement and containing one hundred acres more or less.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate,
lying and teitig in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and beunded 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, gramed to James Burke, and on the wesern line of grant to John F. Godard, 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
easterly line of grant to Jesse Tabor, thence along the
same south two degress and fifteen minutes west
twenty-five chains to the north-westerly angle of the
aforessid 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 fifty acres more or less, [distinguished as lot

number one shundred and twenty-three north on Mount Theobald.

All that ce tain lot of land lying and being in the Parish of Saint Mattins, described as follows: beginning at the key-hole so 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 Henry Hanrahan, util it strikes a spruce tree standing on a division line between land formerly owned by Henry Handrahan, sent. and Henry Handrahan, junr., thence along said line south until it strikes the Hanford Proof, thence along the said Hanford B ook easterly to the first place of beginning, coataining fifty [60] scree more or less.

All those four several lets of land situate, lying and being in the Mount Theobald Settlement socalled, in the aforesaid Prish of Saint Mattirs known and distinguished as the lot number one hundred and fiftee (115), one hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and twenty-five (125). together with all the fulldings, erections and improvements, mills, mill privieres, ways, rights of way, members, privileges, benefits and appuriensnoss. Also all other real estate of the said Patrick George McKean, or the said George McKean where sover situate. Or however desaffed in my balliwick, the same having been seized under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the su't of The Maritime Bank of the Deminion of Canaca agairst the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said Patrick

JAMES A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 May, 1886.

NOTICE

To JAME? BFATTY, late of the Parish of Haveleck, in the County of Kings and Provices of New Brunswick, Farmer, and REBECGA J. BEATTY, his wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:— Notice is herety given that under and by virtue of

Notice is herely given that under and by virtue of a power of sale confaiced in an incenture of mortagege, dated the recond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eightyfour, 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 Deeas etc., in and for the said County of Bings, in Book L. No 4, pages 91, 82, 93 and 94, as number 59,288 there will, for the purpuse 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 Naturday, the fourth day of a epiem ber here, at twelve o'clock noon, the Lanos and Premises mentioned and described in the s id indenture of mortage as follows, namely:— Lanus and Premises mentioned and described in s id indenture of mortgage as follows, namily:—

s id indecture of mortgage as follows. namily:—

66 A LL 'that certain let. piece or pavoel of land situate in the Parish of Havelock aforesaid, mand bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Benginning at a marked hemlock post placed at the mouth sat angle of lot number four, in the second witer of Detuty Fairweather's survey in the parish maferesaid, and on the west side of the road from "Smith's Creek to Butternut Ridge; thence by the imagenet of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles meach) to a marked fir post placed at the south west mangle of said lot number four on the east side of a messayed road near to Rouse's Brook; thence north "Morty-six chains or to the southwest angle of part of the same block sold by "the Rector, Church—wardens and Vestry' to one Patrick Buckley; thence meast fifty chains to the west side of the road first mentioned, and thence slong the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and meight acres, more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and apput terances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

In witness whereof the said "the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry" have caused th's instrument to be signed by the said corperation to be hereto affixed this sixth day of May, A. D. 1886.

CUTHEERT WILLIS, Rector. JOHN C PRICE, Church JAMES D. SEELY, Wariens. e and other particulars apply to HALLETT & FOWLER.

Solicitors for Mortgages, Eussex, N. B.

OTICE OF SALE.—To Samuel Gillespie, late of the City of Portland, in the Province of New Brurswick, his executors, administrators 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 Frovince, on Saturday, the tenth day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, certain leaseho'd lands and premises with the appurtenness, situate in the City of Portland, and described as Beginning at the south-east corner of High street and Acadia street, running thence casterly along Blach street forty-six feet, thence southerly and parallel to Acadia street eighty-six feet, thence westrly and parallel to High street forty-six to Acadia street, thence northerly along the same eighty-eix feet to the place of beginning. And also the use of an all-y way on the southern line of taid lot, the said alley 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 Mortgage bear ng date the first day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between the said samuel Gillespie of the one part and the undersige ed, John R. Armstrong, of the other part, default having been made in the psyment of the moneys secured thereby. Dated at saint John, N. B., this 2nd day of June, a. D. 1886. JOHN K. ARM-STRONG, Mortgagee. STRONG, Mortgagee. 5004 ANDKEW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer

TAX NOTICE.

THE non-resident ratepayer of School District, No. 3, in the Parish of Franswick, 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 taxes, set opposite his name, together with the cost of advertising—\$7.00 (seven dollars), otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to collect the same. Year. Name of Non-resident. Amount Hiram J. Clark, 2 20 2 30 2 94 6 24 1 28

SILAS S. CLARK, Frunswick, Queens Co., N. B., June 2nd, 1886.

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CAUTION.

WHEREAS the undersigned have at different periods suffered loss from parties shooting and fishing on the INCLEWOOD MANOE.

building fires, burning up driving camps, etc., etc., and doing other damage to the property, in future any parties trespassing in any way, unless they have written authority from J. & L. B. Knight, Misquash, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. JOSHUA KNIGHT, L. B. KRIGHT, Administrators Estate of the late Justus E. Knight. 4994 THOMAS B. JONES,

WOOL CARPETS MEW DYED.

BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS.

94 PRINCESS STREET.



Intercolonial Railway

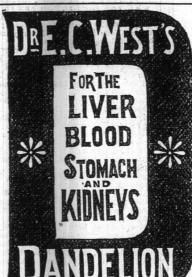
A Sleeping Car runs cally on the 10.15 p. m. train Halifax.

Trains will arrive at St. John.

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

WE will pay theabove Reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, sick Beadache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Roxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Seld by all

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXE To cure any case. With each order received by us for elx boxes, accompained with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser cur written guarantee to refund the money it the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. Ecarthur, Chemist and Druggist, St. John, N. B.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING

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WORM POWDERS.

JAMES S. STEEN. DAILY SUN Office, St. John, N. B. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Gea Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

1886. Eummer Arrangement. 1886. ON and after Monday, June 14th. 1886, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sun-day excepted) as follows:—

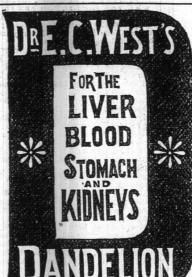
Trains will leave St. John.

to Hailfax.
On Tuesday, Thur day and faturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton.

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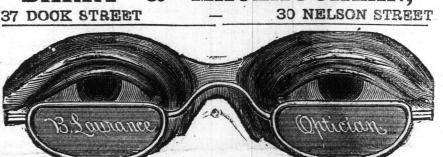
to the fact that the "Shirtings" made by us are much Ketter Weight, Paster Colors and more durable than any others in the market. The experience of those who have used them for the past eight years, and an examination of the goods will prove the correctness of this statement. They are for sale by the leading Wholesale Houses,

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